



Spain in figures 2019

Spain in figures 2019

A large graphic where the words 'Spain in figures 2019' are written in a bold, sans-serif font. The letters are filled with various photographs of Spanish landscapes and villages. The top row shows a dry, hilly landscape under a blue sky. The middle row shows a village with stone buildings and a church tower. The bottom row shows a field with a stone wall and a pile of hay.

Spain in figures 2019

Territory and environment	2
Population	8
Education and culture	13
Health	17
Living conditions	20
Labour market	25
National accounts	28
Foreign sector	31
Finances	33
Companies	34
Science and technology	35
Agriculture, livestock and fishing	37
Energy	38
Industry	39
Construction and housing	42
Trade	44
Services	45
Tourism	47
Transport	50
Security and justice	51

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

Publishing data

Title: Spain in figures 2019

NIPO: 104-19-012-4

ISSN: 2255-0429

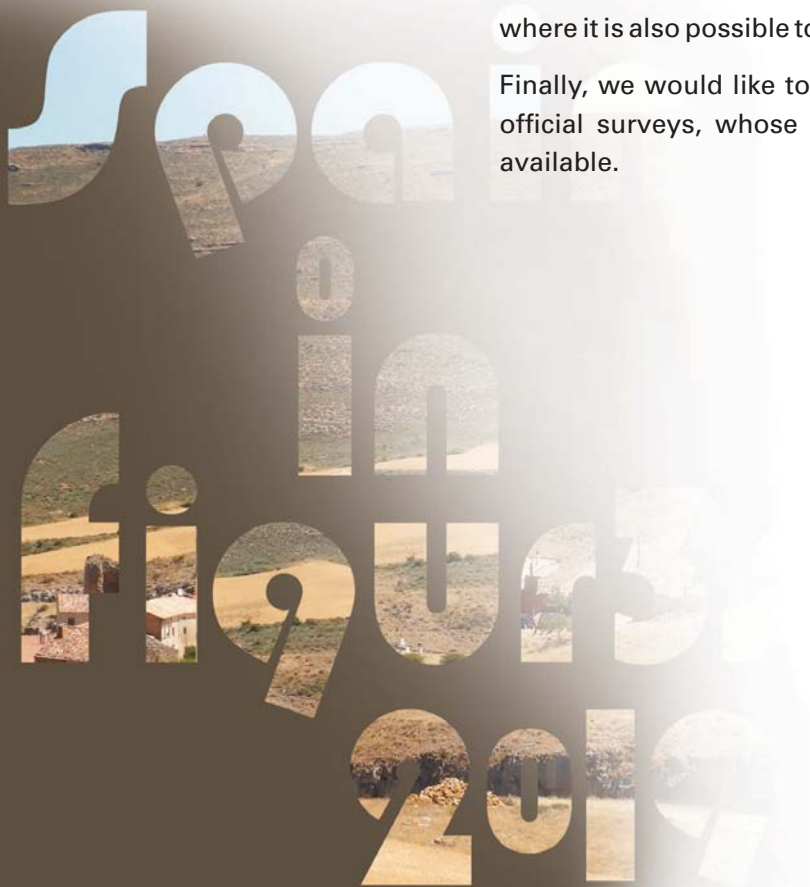
Published by INE
Paseo de la Castellana, 183 - 28046 Madrid

The National Statistics Institute (INE) presents a new edition of Spain in Figures. This work, informative and generalist, offers an updated view on different aspects of the social, demographic and economic situation of our country, also with reference to the European context. To this end, data from INE itself, as well as from other official statistical sources, both at national and international level, have been collected for the various chapters.

We hope this publication will its primary objective: to show citizens, who are increasingly used to statistical data, that these data serve to understand and better value our economic and social reality. At the same time, we hope to awaken curiosity and interest on the information presented, which can be further amplified via the detailed data continuously updated on the internet (www.ine.es), where it is also possible to find this publication.

Finally, we would like to thank the effort to the respondents of all official surveys, whose collaboration make this meaningful data available.

Juan Manuel Rodríguez Poo
INE President



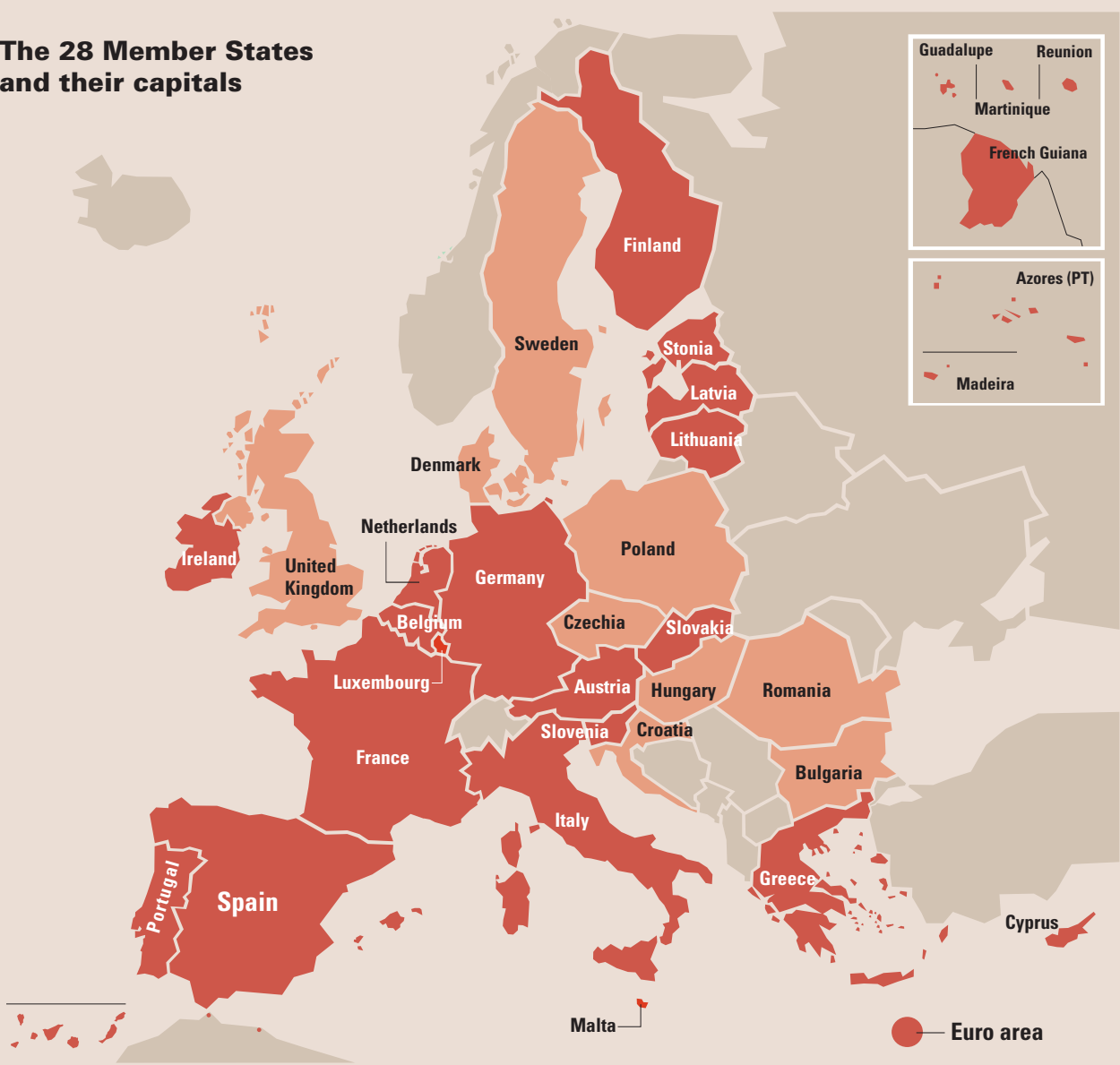
Spain and the EU-28

	Area 2016 (km ²)	Population 1.1.2018 (thousands)	Density 2017 (inhabitants per km ²)
EU 28	:	512,711.0	117.7
Austria	83,878	8,822.3	106.8
Belgium	30,666	11,413.1	373.6
Bulgaria	110,996	7,050.0	64.3
Croatia	56,594	4,105.5	73.9
Cyprus	9,253	864.2	93.3
Czechia	78,871	10,610.1	137.2
Denmark	42,925	5,781.2	137.3
Estonia	45,336	1,319.1	30.3
Finland	338,411	5,513.1	18.1
France	638,475	67,221.9	105.5
Germany	357,569	82,850.0	234.0
Greece	131,694	10,738.9	82.2
Hungary	93,012	9,778.4	107.3
Ireland	69,947	4,838.3	70.0
Italy	302,073	60,484.0	203.3
Latvia	64,586	1,934.4	30.7
Lithuania	65,284	2,808.9	45.2
Luxembourg	2,595	602.0	230.6
Malta	316	475.7	1,495.2
Netherlands	37,378	17,181.1	501.1
Poland	311,928	37,976.7	123.6
Portugal	92,227	10,291.0	113.2
Romania	238,398	19,523.6	83.6
Slovakia	49,035	5,443.1	111.7
Slovenia	20,273	2,066.9	102.6
Spain	505,983	46,659.3	92.7
Sweden	447,424	10,120.2	24.7
United Kingdom	244,381	66,238.0	272.4

• Data not available

Source: Eurostat

The 28 Member States and their capitals



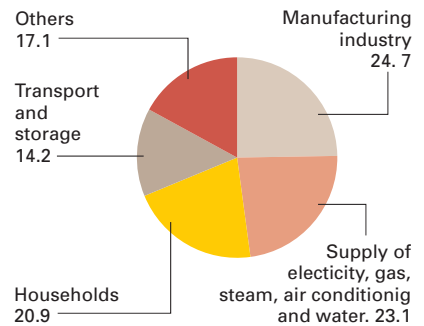
AT Austria	<i>Vienna</i>	DE Germany	<i>Berlin</i>	NL Netherlands	<i>Amsterdam</i>
BE Belgium	<i>Brussels</i>	EL Greece	<i>Athens</i>	PL Poland	<i>Warsaw</i>
BG Bulgaria	<i>Sofia</i>	HU Hungary	<i>Budapest</i>	PT Portugal	<i>Lisbon</i>
HR Croatia	<i>Zagreb</i>	IE Ireland	<i>Dublin</i>	RO Romania	<i>Bucharest</i>
CY Cyprus	<i>Nicosia</i>	IT Italy	<i>Rome</i>	SK Slovakia	<i>Bratislava</i>
CZ Czechia	<i>Prague</i>	LV Latvia	<i>Riga</i>	SI Slovenia	<i>Ljubljana</i>
DK Denmark	<i>Copenhagen</i>	LT Lithuania	<i>Vilnius</i>	ES Spain	<i>Madrid</i>
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>				

Industry, main emitter of Greenhouse Gas (GHG)

According to the Environmental Accounts, greenhouse gases (GHGs) increased by 2.6% in 2017 and stood at 344.0 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent, the main greenhouse gas.

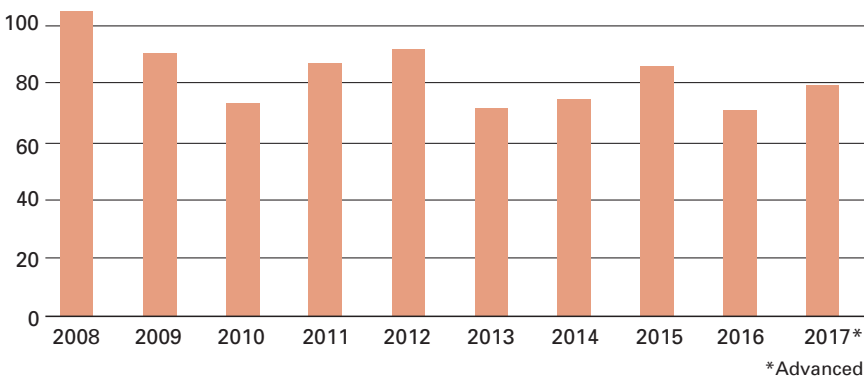
Almost a quarter came from the manufacturing industry (24.7%) and 23.1% from the supply of electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning and water

GHG emissions from large sectors. 2017 (%)



Supply of electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning and water

(Million t CO₂ equivalent)

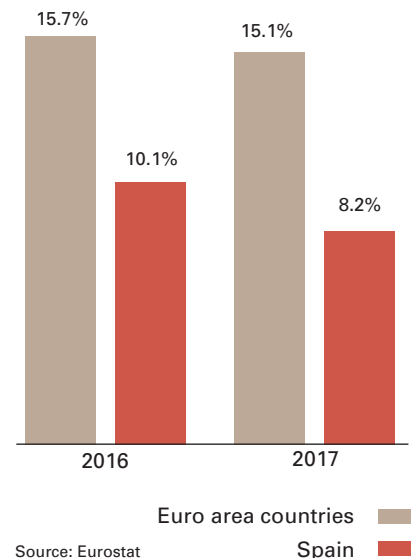


A very hot and humid year

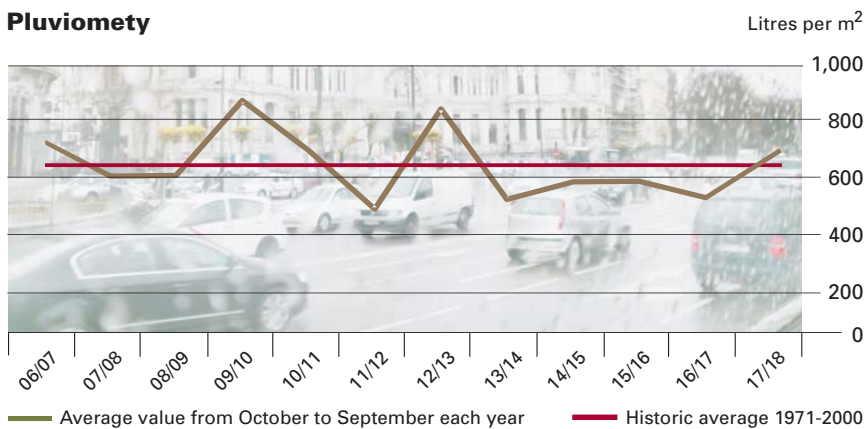
The year 2018 was warm, with an average temperature of 15.5 °C, value that is 0.4 °C higher than the annual average value (reference period 1981-2010).

It has also been very humid, with an average rainfall of around 808 mm, 25% above the annual average value (reference period 1981-2010).

Households suffering pollution problems, dirt or other environmental problems

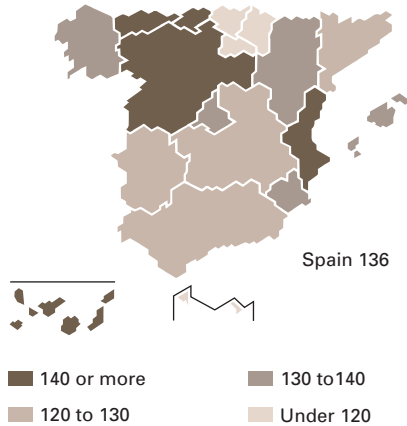


Pluviometry



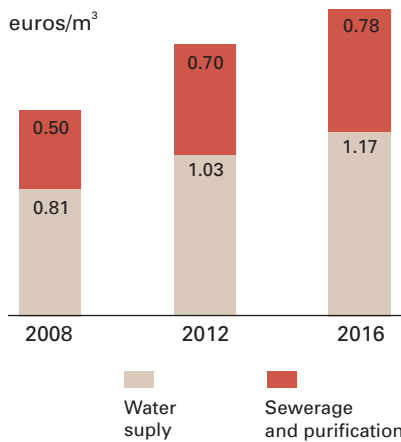
Average water consumption of households. 2016

Litres / inhabitant / day



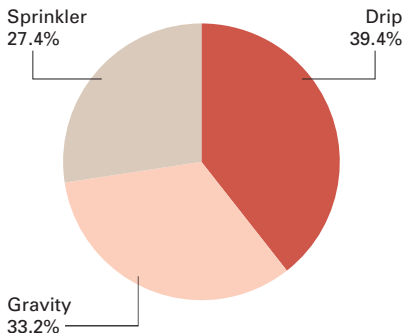
Unit cost of water

euros/m³



Water used for irrigation according to technique. 2016

6



Main indicators on water. 2016

Indicator	Value	Two-year variation %
Average household consumption (litres/inhab./day)	136	3.0
Volume of real loses (hm ³)	701	7.7
Unit cost (euros/m ³)	1.95	3.2
Volume of water registered for urban supply (hm ³)	3,200	-0.4
Volume of water supplied to households (hm ³)	2,297	2.7
Volume of irrigation water (hm ³)	14,948	0.0

136 litres per inhabitant per day

In 2016, 4,290 hm³ were supplied to public urban supply networks of water. Of these, 3,200 were volumes of registered water.

The water cost stood at 1.95 euros/m³, an increase of 3.2% on 2014.

No change in water consumption in the agricultural sector

The volume of irrigation water used by agricultural holdings amounted to 14,948 hm³ in 2016, a similar volume to that of the previous year.

Almost 40% of water allocated to crops use drip irrigation

Consumption of water for irrigation

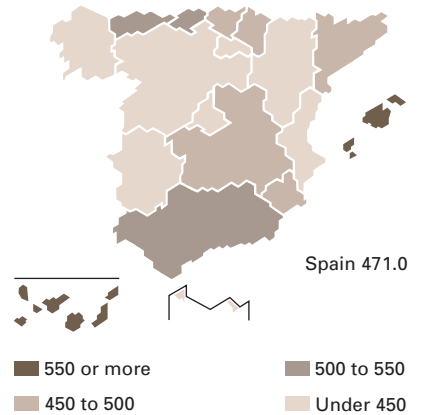
Hm³



Main waste indicators. 2016

	Thousands of tons	Interannual variation %
Urban waste collection	21,878.4	1.1
- Mixed collection	18,052.1	1.7
- Selected collection	3,826.3	-1.7
- Paper and cardboard	1,021.2	1.2
- Glass	797.9	5.6
- Mixed packagings and containers	611.8	3.3
Wasted generated in industry	38,442.6	1.1
Wasted generated in services	6,579.0	1.4
Wasted generated in construction	35,827.9	-0.6
Wasted generated in total economy	128,958.5	0.1

Urban waste collection 2016 (kg/inhabitant)



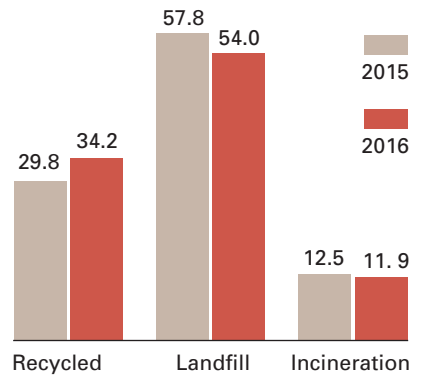
34.2% of the urban waste is recycled

The urban waste management companies collected 21.9 million tonnes in 2016. In per capita terms, that was 471.0 kilograms of waste per person per year, 1% more than the previous year.

Last year, the recycling of these wastes increased, compared to other types of waste treatment, from 29.8% to 34.2%.

In the economy as a whole, industry and construction accounted for 57.6% of all waste generated, according to waste accounts 2016.

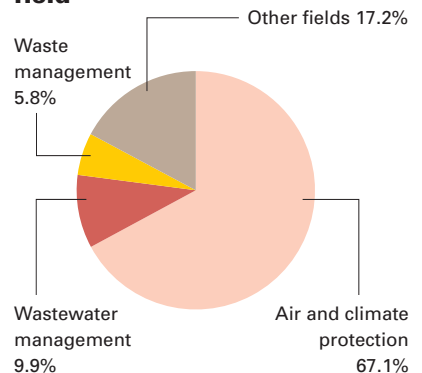
Urban waste treatment by type



Industry expenditure in environmental protection rose by 5%

Industry's expenditure on environmental protection reached 2,490 million in 2016 (almost 5% more than the previous year). The current expenditure rose by 1.4% and the investment by 16.7%.

Industry investment in environmental protection according to environmental field



Population

Population figures

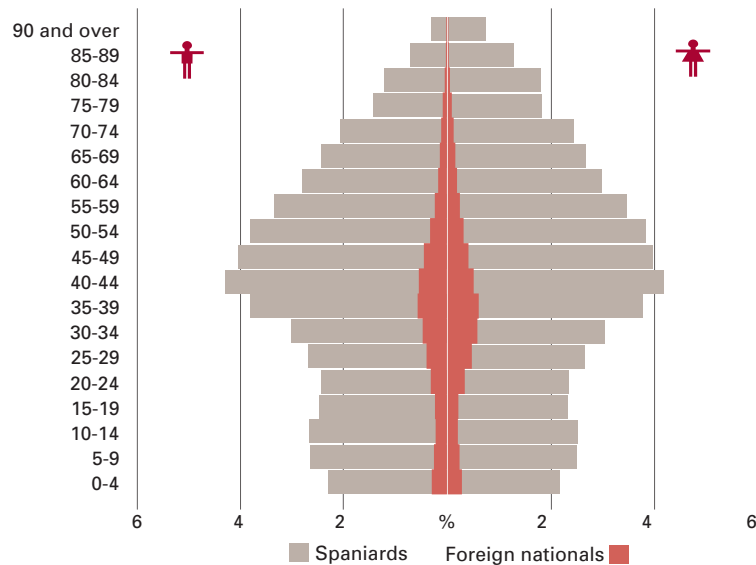
1 January 2018

España	46,658,447
Andalucía	8,410,094
Almería	701,069
Cádiz	1,249,245
Córdoba	786,524
Granada	917,445
Huelva	522,484
Jaén	636,586
Málaga	1,651,506
Sevilla	1,945,236
Aragón	1,313,135
Huesca	219,174
Teruel	133,850
Zaragoza	960,111
Asturias, Principado de	1,027,624
Balears, Illes	1,166,923
Canarias	2,177,048
Palmas, Las	1,126,896
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,050,152
Cantabria	581,294
Castilla y León	2,418,556
Ávila	160,032
Burgos	356,080
León	466,108
Palencia	161,795
Salamanca	333,649
Segovia	154,387
Soria	89,738
Valladolid	520,835
Zamora	175,931
Castilla-La Mancha	2,032,595
Albacete	390,337
Ciudad Real	498,549
Cuenca	200,596
Guadalajara	256,029
Toledo	687,084
Cataluña	7,488,717
Barcelona	5,514,880
Girona	749,656
Lleida	429,212
Tarragona	794,969
Comunitat Valenciana	4,946,233
Alicante/Alacant	1,845,470
Castellón/Castelló	569,576
Valencia/València	2,531,188
Extremadura	1,070,453
Badajoz	674,926
Cáceres	395,528
Galicia	2,703,149
Coruña, A	1,121,417
Lugo	331,492
Ourense	309,314
Pontevedra	940,926
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,549,519
Murcia, Región de	1,475,569
Navarra, Com. Foral de	643,866
País Vasco	2,170,868
Araba/Álava	325,739
Bizkaia	1,134,848
Gipuzkoa	710,281
Rioja, La	312,884
Ceuta	85,209
Melilla	84,708

Population is increasing

According to population figures, the resident population in Spain at 1 January 2018, stood in almost 46.7 million inhabitants. During 2017 it grew by 131,408 people and the increase was due to the positive contribution of migrations.

Spanish population pyramid on 1 January 2018

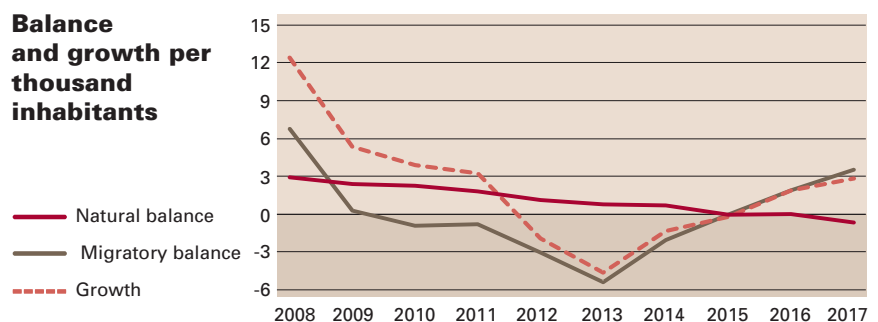


Almost 10% are foreigners

There were 4,562,962 foreign residents in Spain (9.8% of the population). According to the place of birth, there were slightly more than six million born abroad, some of them of Spanish nationality.

The difference between immigrants and emigrants (migratory balance) remained positive, while the difference between natality and mortality (natural increase) became negative.

Balance and growth per thousand inhabitants



Not all regions are growing

The population decreased in the peninsular northwest (Galicia, Principado de Asturias and Castilla y León), Extremadura, Castilla-La Mancha, Melilla, Aragón and Cantabria.

The proportion of foreigners also varies greatly between regions. The highest figures were registered in the islands: 19.9% in the Illes Balears and 14.3% in Islas Canarias, while Extremadura and Galicia had the lowest rates, with 3% and 3.5%, respectively.

Romania and Morocco, the main nationalities among foreigners

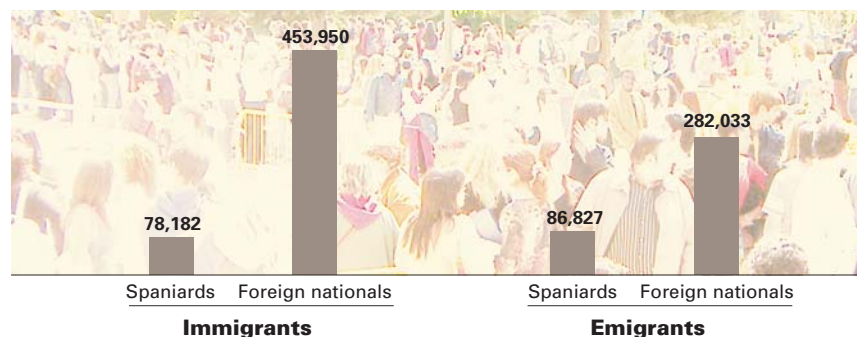
Among the non-Spanish people, Moroccan and Romanian nationals predominated in almost equal proportions (14.9% and 14.8%), and at certain distance those of the United Kingdom, Italy and China.

However, by large regions and place of birth, those born in South America would be the second largest group (18.4%), after those born in countries from the European Union (35.7%).

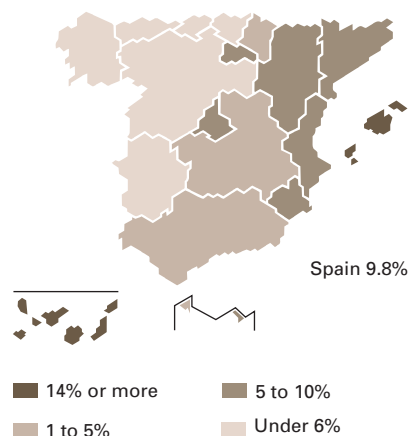


Most of the foreign migrations correspond to the population of non-Spanish nationality

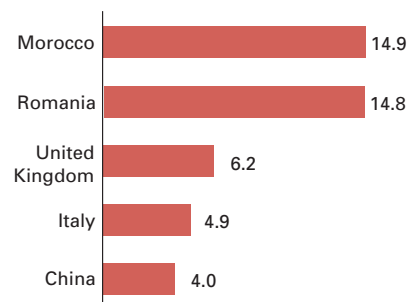
Foreign migrations by nationality. 2017



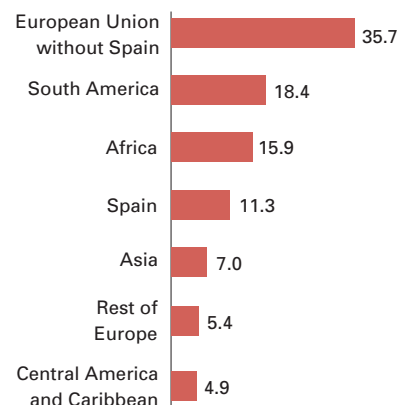
Proportion of foreigners. 2018



Main nationalities among foreigners. 2018



Resident foreigners in Spain by region of birth. 2018



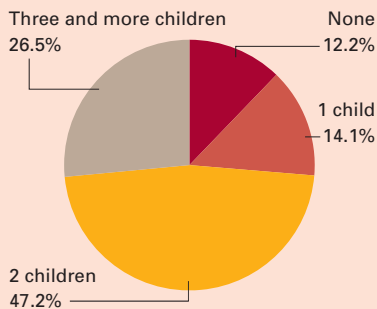
Fertility Survey 2018

The Fertility Survey (2018) continues the series of such surveys that took place in 1977, 1985 y 1999. Its main objective is to identify the factors that determine current and recent fertility levels such as income, the reconciliation of family and work life, the existence of benefits or life as a couple.

The research was targeted to the group of people between 18 to 55 years old, and for the first time the survey investigates men, in order to find out their family and reproductive behaviour.

Three out of four women want to have at least two children

Women aged 18 to 55 according to the number of desired children. 2018



Most women under 35 still expect to have more children. From that age onwards, work or reconciliation of family and work life, and the economic reasons are the most important causes why women have had fewer children than desired.

Main births and fertility indicators. 2017

		interannual variation %
Number of births	393,181	-4.2
Crude birth rate ¹	8.41	-4.4
Percentage of births to foreign women	19.02	4.5
Average number of children per woman	1.31	-1.9
Average age at maternity	32.08	0.2
Percentage of births to unmarried women	46.79	2.0

1. Number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants

Birth rate in minimums

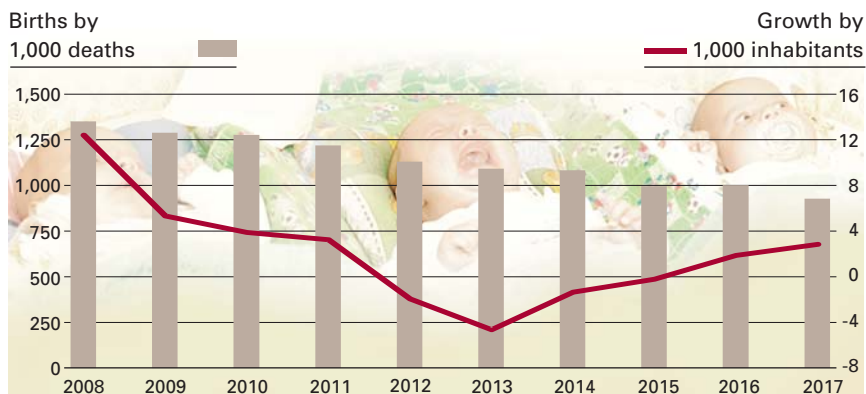
During 2017, there were 393,181 births, 4.2% less than the previous year. The birth rate stood at 8.41 born per 1,000 inhabitants, continuing its downward trend.

The average number of children per woman is 1.31, one of the lowest fertility figures within the EU.

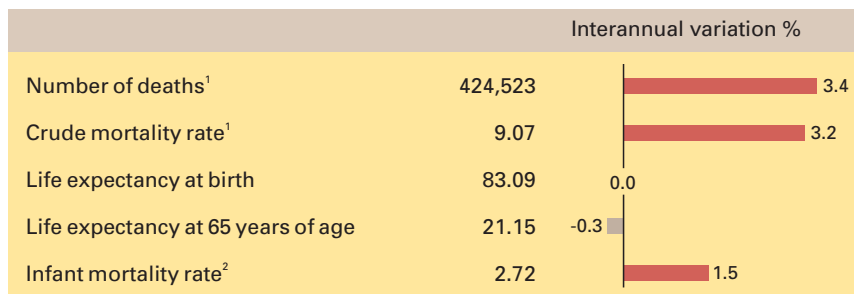
The average age at maternity remained at 32. The percentage of persons born to unmarried mother rose practically one point, standing at 46.8%, and the percentage of persons born to foreign mothers also rose by slightly more than one point, representing 19.0% of the total.

In 2017, there are fewer births than deaths for the second time since 2015

Population growth and births per thousand deaths



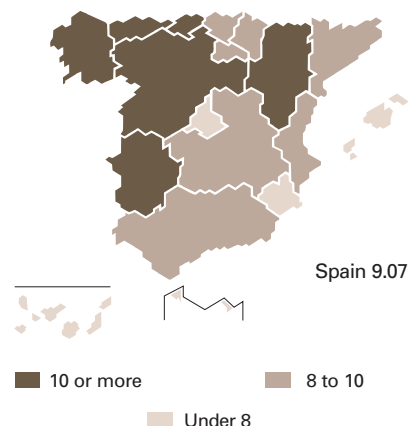
Main mortality indicators. 2017



1. Per 1,000 inhabitants
2. Per 1,000 births

Gross mortality rate. 2017

Per 1,000 inhabitants



Life expectancy in maximums

In 2017, 424,523 people resident in Spain died, 3.4% more than the previous year. The crude mortality rate also rose to 9.1 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, with large regional differences. Principado de Asturias (12.8), Castilla y León (12.0) and Galicia (11.8) presented the highest figures.

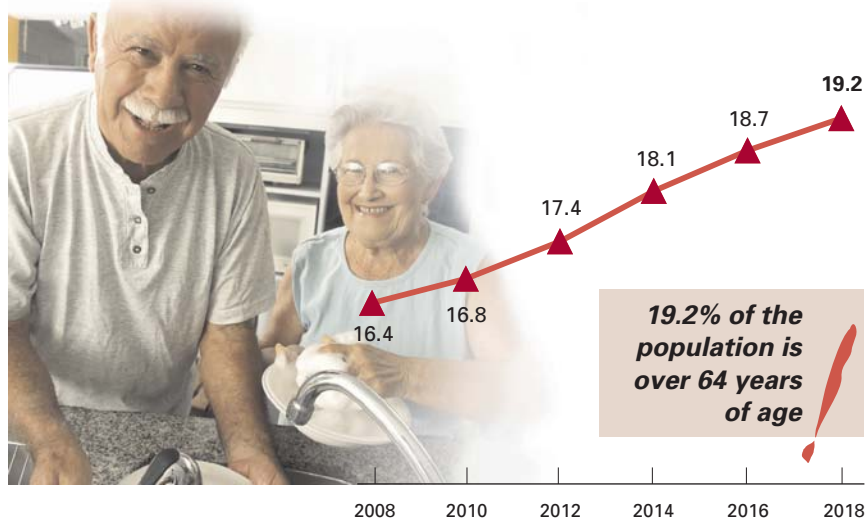
Infant mortality rate increased from 2.68 to 2.72 per 1,000 births alive.

Life expectancy at birth was above 83 years for the second consecutive year, reaching 80.4 years for men and 85.7 for women.

Life expectancy at the age of 65. 2017

	Years
European Union	19.9
France	21.7
Spain	21.5
Italy	20.9
Malta	20.7
Portugal	20.4
Finland	20.4
Sweden	20.4
Belgium	20.3
Ireland	20.2
Luxembourg	20.2
Greece	20.1
Austria	20.1
Netherlands	20.0
United-Kingdom	20.0
Cyprus	19.9
Slovenia	19.8
Germany	19.7
Denmark	19.6
Estonia	18.7
Poland	18.3
Czechia	18.1
Croatia	17.4
Lithuania	17.4
Slovakia	17.4
Latvia	17.0
Hungary	16.7
Romania	16.7
Bulgaria	16.1

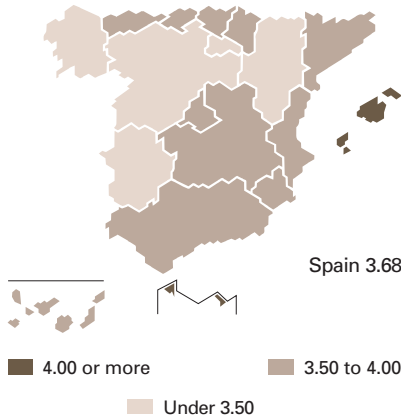
Proportion of people over 64 years of age



Source: Eurostat

Gross marriage rate. 2017

Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants



Crude divorce rate. 2016

Latvia	3.1
Lithuania	3.1
Denmark	3.0
Estonia	2.5
Finland	2.5
Czechia	2.4
Sweden	2.4
Cyprus	2.3
Portugal	2.2
Belgium	2.1
Spain	2.1
Luxembourg	2.1
Germany	2.0
Hungary	2.0
Netherlands	2.0
France	1.9
Austria	1.8
United Kingdom	1.8
Croatia	1.7
Poland	1.7
Slovakia	1.7
Italy	1.6
Bulgaria	1.5
Romania	1.5
Slovenia	1.2
Greece	1.0
Malta	0.8
Ireland	:

: Not available

Source: Eurostat

Main marriage indicators. 2017

		Interannual variation %
Number of marriages	173,626	-1.0
Crude marriage rate ¹	3.68	-1.2
% marriages with at least one foreign spouse ²	15.8	5.4
% same sex marriages	2.7	8.5
Average age of women at first marriage	33.18	0.8
Average age of men at first marriage	35.30	0.7

1. Number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants
 2. Different sex marriages

Marriage changes trend

In 2017, a total of 173,626 marriages were registered, representing a decrease of 1% as compared with the previous year. This breaks the upward trend of the previous three years.

The crude marriage rate stood at 3.68 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants

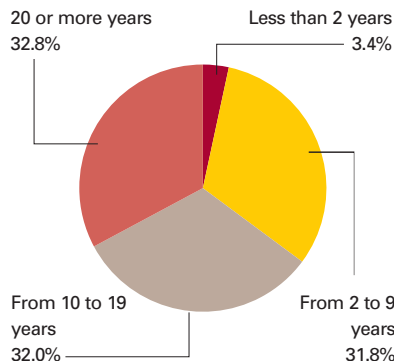
In 2017 same-sex marriages accounted for 2.7% of total

Separated marriages last longer than divorced marriages

During 2017, there were 102,341 cases of nullity, separation and divorce, 1% more than the previous year. Divorces represented 95.7% of the total.

Marriages ending in divorce had an average duration of 16.4 years, while in separated marriages had an average duration of 22.7 years.

Divorces by time duration of marriage. 2017



Students enrolled in non-university General Education System. Academic Year 2017-2018. (Preliminary data)

	Number of students	interannual variation %
Total¹	8,158,605	0.3
Preschool Education ²	1,758,271	-1.2
Primary Education	2,941,455	0.0
Obligatory Secondary Education	1,929,680	2.3
Post-Secondary Education	675,990	-1.7
Vocational Training	804,829	1.7

1. It also includes Special Education and Other Educational Programmes.

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

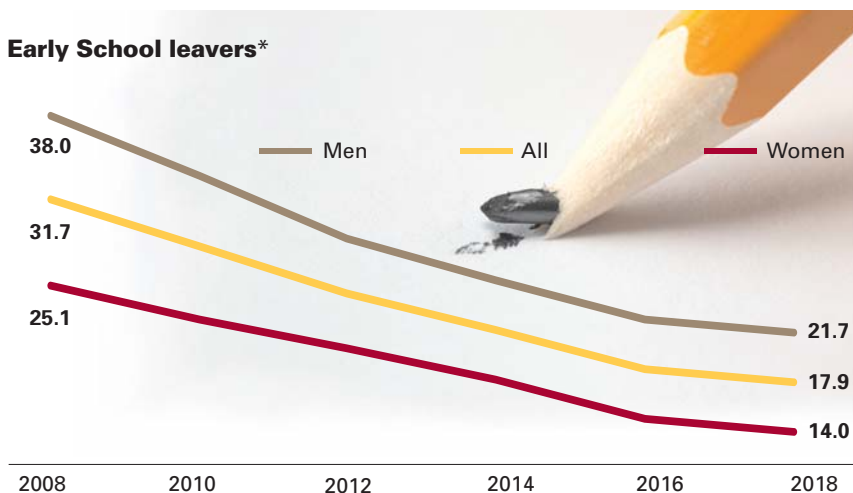
Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

School leaving has fallen by almost half in the last decade

The number of non-university General Education students in the 2017-18 academic year was 8,158,605, 0.3% more than the previous year. Enrolments in pre-primary and baccalaureate decreased, but increased in compulsory Secondary Education and Vocational Training. Within non-university Higher Education, enrolments in Upper-level Training Cycles increased by 4.1%.

The number of foreign students in these courses represented 8.8%, standing at 714,839, with an increase of 3.9% in the last course, after years of declining and stabilization.

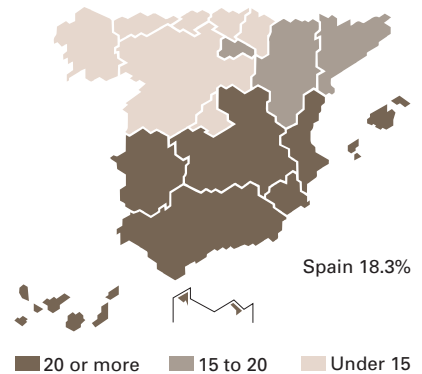
Early school leaving stood at 17.9% in 2018. It has been almost halved: 14 points less in the last decade.



* % 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 and Vocational Training

Early School leavers* 2018 (%)



* % of population aged 18 to 24 that have not completed the Compulsory Secondary Education level and is not attending any other type of training.

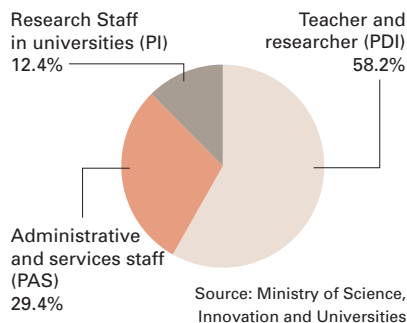
Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Young people aged 18-24 neither in employment nor in education and training. 2017

	(%)
European Union	14.3
Italy	25.7
Cyprus	22.7
Greece	21.4
Croatia	20.2
Romania	19.3
Bulgaria	18.6
Spain	17.1
France	15.6
Slovakia	15.3
Latvia	14.2
Hungary	14.1
Ireland	13.2
United Kingdom	13.2
Portugal	13.0
Finland	12.9
Poland	12.8
Estonia	12.3
Belgium	12.1
Lithuania	12.1
Denmark	9.2
Germany	8.6
Malta	8.5
Czechia	8.3
Luxembourg	8.2
Sweden	8.2
Austria	8.1
Slovenia	8.0
Netherlands	5.3

Source: Eurostat

Staff at universities according to category. Course 2017-2018



Students enrolled in a degree, and 1st and 2nd cycle, Master's degree and Doctorate. 2017-18 academic year (Provisional data)

	Number of students	% Female	Interannual variation % Number of students
Total degree, 1st and 2nd cycle	1,575,579	54.8	0.7
- Social and Legal Sciences	605,176	59.8	-0.1
- Engineering and Architecture	231,335	25.0	-5.3
- Arts and Humanities	130,801	61.6	0.0
- Health sciences	242,376	70.0	0.3
- Sciences	81,456	51.0	0.9
Master's degree	205,049	54.8	7.8
Doctorate*	79,386	49.8	11.0

*Regulation by RD 99/2011.

Source: Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities

The number of master's degree students increases by 7.8%

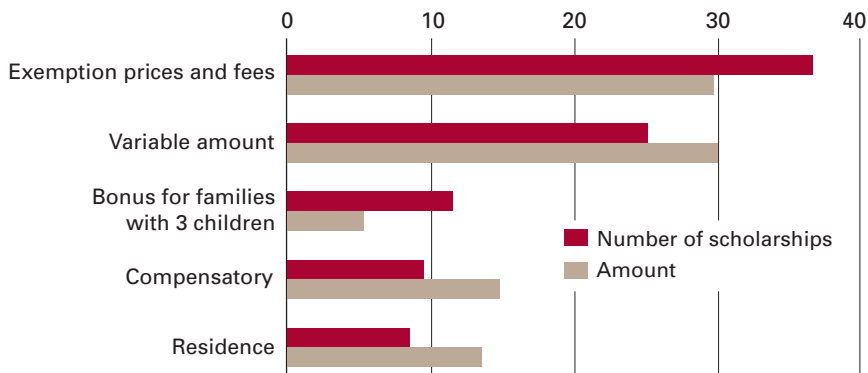
According to the preliminary data of the Student Statistics, the number of students enrolled in the 2017-18 academic year increased 0.7% over the previous year. That was over a million and a half enrolments. The greatest increase was observed in Doctoral Studies (10.9%), followed by Master's studies (7.8%).

In the 2018 university entrance exams (PAU), the highest passing rate was recorded in the ordinary call (93.3% out of the 78.5% presented passed), and the lowest, in the one corresponding to people over 25 years old (56.3% passed)

Taxes and fees exemptions, main type of scholarships

The type of scholarship that predominates in university education is the price and fees exemption. It represented 36.6% of the total scholarships and 29.8% of the total expenditure, according to the Statistics on Scholarships and Study Aids

Main types of scholarships in university education according to number and amount. Academic year 2016-17 (%)



Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Graduates at doctoral level. 2016 (Per thousand inhabitants)

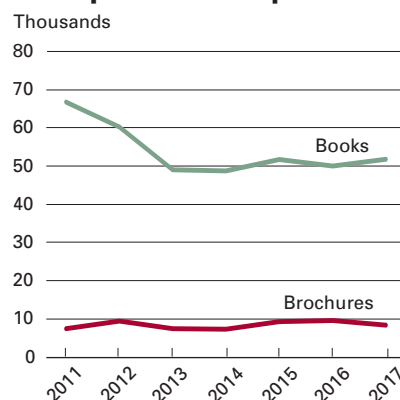
European Union	2.1
Slovenia	13.8
Denmark	3.2
United Kingdom	3.1
Finland	2.9
Germany	2.8
Sweden	2.7
Spain	2.6
Netherlands	2.4
Ireland	2.2
Slovakia	2.1
Belgium	2.0
Portugal	2.0
Austria	1.9
Czechia	1.7
France	1.7
Bulgaria	1.5
Greece	1.5
Italy	1.4
Estonia	1.2
Croatia	1.2
Luxembourg	1.2
Hungary	1.0
Lithuania	0.9
Romania	0.8
Latvia	0.7
Cyprus	0.6
Poland	0.6
Malta	0.5

Source: Eurostat

Number of titles published by subject. 2017

	Titles	Interannual variation %
Total	60,185	1.0
Literature	24,277	13.8
Social Sciences	8,656	-1.9
Applied Sciences	7,256	-9.2
Arts	5,442	-1.3
Geography and History	4,775	2.3
Pure Sciences	2,955	-14.8
Religion, Theology	1,949	-9.3
Generalities	1,827	-12.7
Philosophy, Psychology	1,751	-9.1
Philology	1,297	-18.5

Titles published in Spain

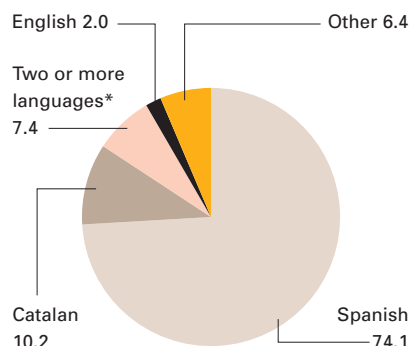


The most common book: literature and in Spanish

According to the Book Publishing Activity Statistic, which excludes titles only published or disseminated on the Internet, during 2017, 60,185 titles edited in Spain were deposited in the National Library, 1% more than in 2016. Of these, 86.1% were books and 13.9% were brochures.

Four out of ten titles were on literature, and Spanish was the predominant language among all titles (74.1%).

Titles by language of publication. 2017 (%)



*At least, one foreign

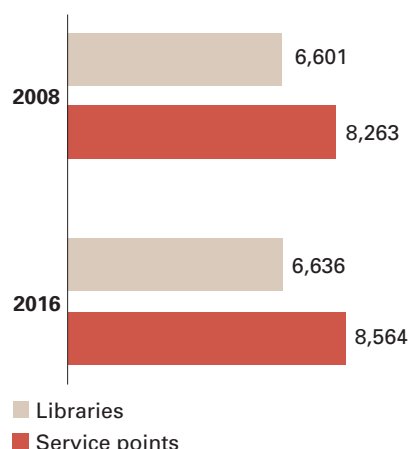


22.3 million library users

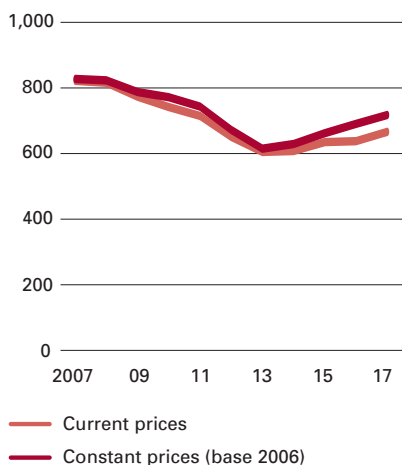
According to the latest Libraries Statistics, the number of users registered in Spanish libraries grew by 2.1% between 2014 and 2016 to reach 22.26 million people (of whom 4.51 million were children).

There were 6,636 libraries and 8,564 service points. The book was the most requested as a home loan (67% of the total).

Libraries and points of service in 2008 and 2016



Average expenditure per person in recreation and culture (Euros)



Participation in cultural visits as an informal learning method. 2016

% Population 25-64 years old

Netherlands	38.3
Estonia	31.5
Austria	25.9
Portugal	24.0
United Kingdom	22.1
Finland	22.0
Italy	21.9
Sweden	21.2
Luxembourg	20.8
Latvia	19.6
Cyprus	19.5
Denmark	17.3
Belgium	16.6
France	15.6
European Union	15.1
Czechia	13.8
Spain	13.8
Slovakia	13.8
Bulgaria	10.4
Malta	10.1
Germany	7.0
Hungary	7.0
Poland	6.4
Slovenia	6.1
Romania	4.6
Greece	4.1
Croatia	3.7
Lithuania	1.0

Source: Eurostat

Expenditure on recreation and culture trend upward

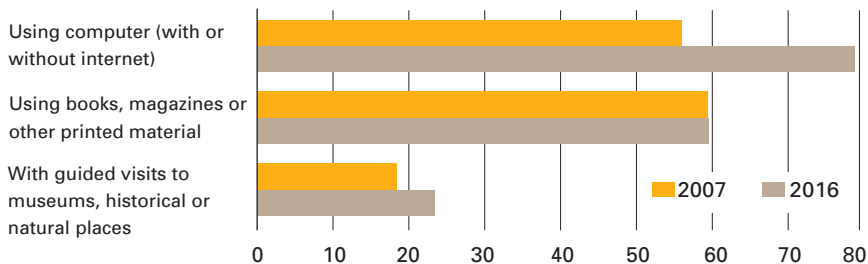
According to the Household Budget Survey, the population's expenditure on goods and services in Recreation and culture sector, accounted for 5.7% of the expenditure consumption in 2017, and was 667.8 euros per person, 4.4% more than the previous year. It was the biggest increase since 2014.

According to data from the Survey on Cultural Habits and Practices 2014-15, of the Ministry of Culture and Sport, the most widespread cultural activities in the country were book reading and cinema (62.2% and 54%, respectively). They are followed by live show attendance (43.5%), visits to monuments and sites (42.8%) and visits to museums, exhibitions and art galleries (39.4%).

Guided tours and books to help with informal learning

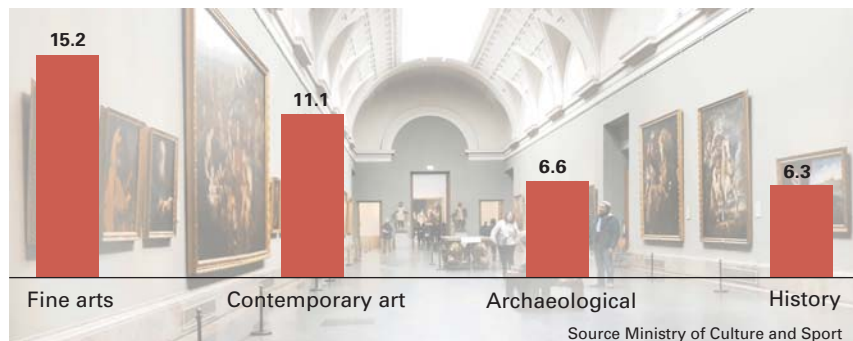
Guided tours to museums, historical or natural sites are one of the most popular informal learning methods that are considered in The Survey on Adult Population Involvement in Learning Activities. Data of 2016 of this survey indicate that it was the one that has most increased its use for these ends since 2007, behind computers. The use of printed material remained the second most frequent.

Most widespread informal learning methods* (25-64 years) (%)



*Percentages among people who follow some kind of informal learning.

Estimated visitors according to type of museum. 2016 (Millions)



Source Ministry of Culture and Sport

Registered health professionals. 2017

		% Women	Interannual variation %
Nurses	299,824	84.3	2.9
Doctors	253,796	50.4	2.4
Pharmacists	72,500	71.6	1.9
Physiotherapists	51,130	65.2	6.1
Dentists	36,689	55.8	2.7
Veterinarians	32,555	48.8	1.9
Psychologists	25,857	81.2	3.0
Opticians-optometrists	17,372	66.6	2.9
Speech therapists	8,971	93.7	3.3
Podiatrists	7,406	60.5	5.2
Dental prosthetics	7,248	28.4	1.2
Dietitian-nutritionists	4,086	87.1	21.6
Occupational-Therapists	3,502	90.9	13.7
Biologists*	654	67.0	
Chemists	323	54.8	-5.8
Physicists	189	31.7	13.9

*They are included this year for the first time in the Statistics, so there is no interannual variation (year-on-year change)

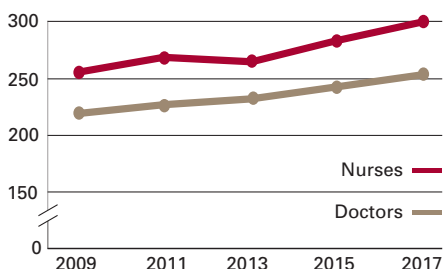
Healthcare professionals on the rise

The number of registered doctors increased by 2.4% in 2017 and the number of nurses by 2.9%. For the rest of health colleges there were also increases, except among health chemists (-5.8%). The most pronounced increase occurred among dietitian nutritionists (21.6%)

More women among speech therapists, less among dental technicians

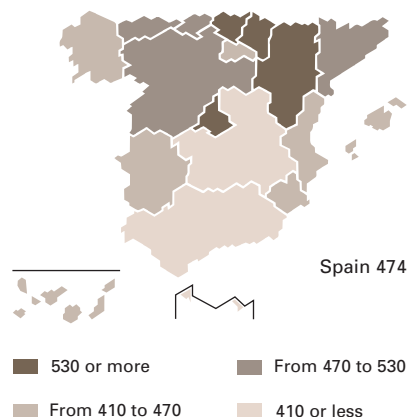
The health profession is predominantly female. In 13 out of 16 professions analysed, there were more women than men. The group with the highest percentage of women in 2017 was speech therapists (93.7 % are women), and the lowest, dental technicians (28.4 %).

Health professionals (thousands)



Non-retired doctors. 2017

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants



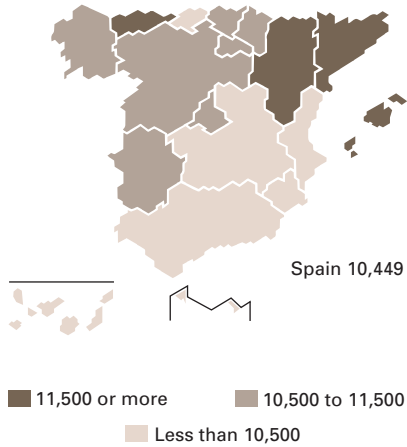
Self-perceived health very good or good. 2017

% Population 16 years of age and over

European Union	69.7
Ireland	83.2
Cyprus	78.0
Italy	77.0
Sweden	76.5
Netherlands	76.1
Malta	75.2
United Kingdom	74.8
Belgium	74.4
Spain	74.2
Greece	74.0
Denmark	71.2
Luxembourg	71.0
Romania	70.9
Austria	70.3
Finland	70.1
France	67.4
Slovakia	67.0
Bulgaria	66.5
Germany	65.4
Slovenia	65.3
Czechia	61.8
Croatia	60.5
Hungary	59.1
Poland	58.8
Estonia	52.5
Portugal	48.8
Latvia	44.2
Lithuania	43.7

Source: Eurostat

Hospital morbidity rate per 100,000 inhabitants. 2017

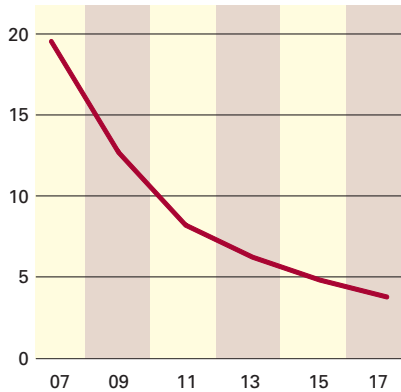


Discharges by disease groups, according to the ICD-10 CM classification. 2017

	Number of discharges	2017 Interannual variation
Total	4,862,352	0.4
Digestive system	604,745	-0.4
Circulatory system	611,691	1.4
Respiratory system	594,745	1.3
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	448,738	-5.6
Tumours	461,404	0.1
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	440,445	2.4
Rest	1,700,584	1.2

Hospital discharges with cataract diagnosis

Thousands. Stay at least one day



7.47 days: average length of stay in hospital

According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, in 2017 there were 4,862,352 hospital discharges, which means a rate of 10,449 discharges per 100,000 inhabitants. Cataluña (12,176), Aragón (11,867) and Illes Balears (11,737) recorded the highest figures.

The average stay per discharge was 7.47 days. Mental and behavioural disorders caused by far the longest stays (36.29 days).

The new surgical techniques allow interventions without hospital stay, so there has been a marked decrease in some of them, such as cataracts, for those cases that still require it.

Tobacco, a risk factor

The latest data from the 2017 National Health Survey put daily smokers at 22.1%, 4.4% less than ten years ago. Ex-smokers had increased by a similar percentage



Deaths by main causes of death. 2017

	Total	Women %	Interannual variation% Causes
All causes	424,523	49.5	3.4
Diseases of the circulatory system	122,466	54.1	2.2
Tumours	113,266	39.5	0.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	51,615	45.2	10.3
Diseases of the nervous system and of sense organs	26,346	61.5	4.4
Mental and behavioural disorders	21,722	65.9	3.5
Diseases of the digestive system	20,447	47.8	1.7
External causes of mortality	15,837	37.3	1.1

Tumours: first cause of death in men and second in women

The Death Statistics according to Cause of Death registered a total of 424,523 deaths in 2017, 3.4% more than the previous year.

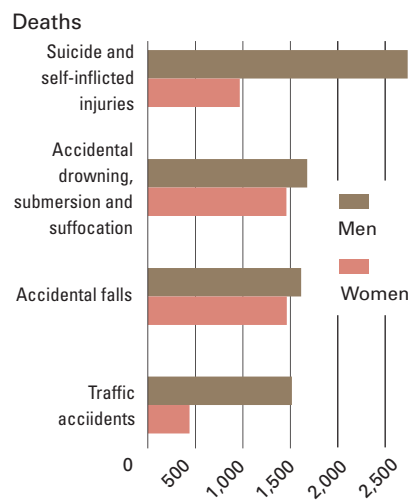
Diseases of circulatory system remained the leading cause of death and those of the respiratory system increased by 10.3%, standing as the third.

In 2017, tumours were the leading cause of death among men (300.1 deaths per 100,000) and the second leading cause of death among women (188.8).



External causes of mortality (without diseases) represented 3.7% of the total

Most common external causes of death (without diseases). 2017



Most common causes of death according to sex. 2017

Men

1. Tumours
2. Diseases of the circulatory system
3. Diseases of the respiratory system

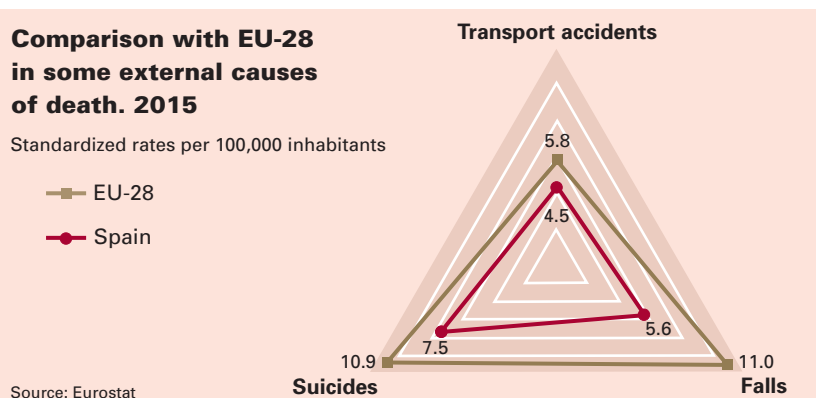
Women

1. Diseases of the circulatory system
2. Tumours
3. Diseases of the respiratory system

Comparison with EU-28 in some external causes of death. 2015

Standardized rates per 100,000 inhabitants

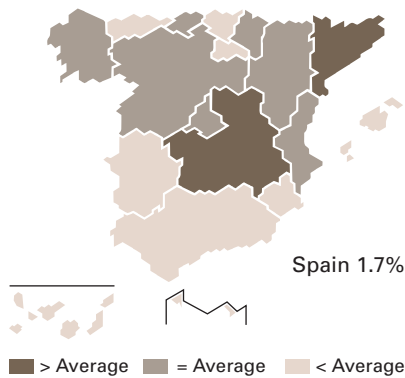
- EU-28
- Spain



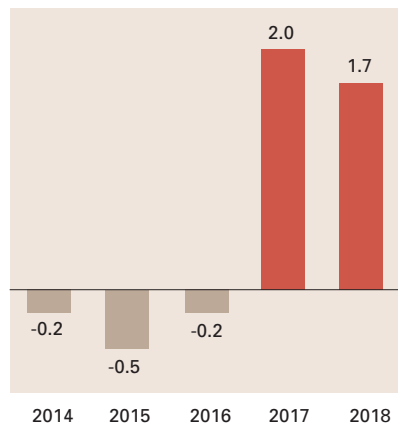
Source: Eurostat

Living conditions

CPI. 2018 Average annual change (%)



CPI. Variation of annual averages



Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2016

	Average index 2018	Average annual change %
General index	103.7	1.7
Food and non alcoholic beverages	102.9	1.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	103.6	1.9
Clothing and footwear	101.3	0.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	106.4	2.4
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	99.7	0.1
Health	101.0	0.3
Transport	107.9	3.6
Communications	103.6	2.2
Recreation and culture	100.9	-0.2
Education	101.7	0.8
Restaurants and hotels	103.8	1.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	101.8	0.9

Prices rise 1.7% on average

The average rate of the general Consumer Price Index (CPI) in 2018 was 1.7%, the second increase after three consecutive years of decline.

Only one out of the twelve major groups of goods and services, "Recreation and Culture" reduced the annual rate of change (-0.2%) with respect to 2017, while "Transport" was the one that increased the most (3.6%).

At a more detailed level, the highest annual rate of change was that of "Liquid fuels" (16.5%) and the lowest "Telephone and Fax Equipment" (-17.1%).

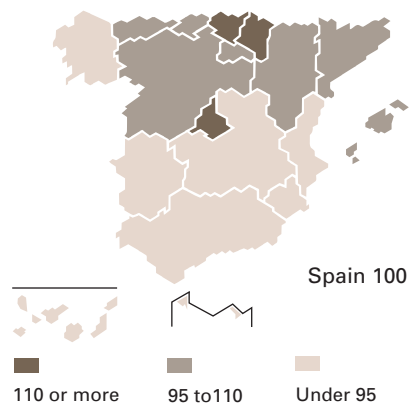


What increased the most on average. 2018		What decreased the most on average. 2018	
Liquid fuels	16.5	Telephone and fax equipment	-17.1
Wine	8.7	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterways	-12.3
Fuels and lubricants for personal vehicles	7.8	Photographic equipment and optical instruments	-6.5
Postal services	7.2	information processing equipment	-5.6

Average household expenditure. 2017

	Euros / year	Interannual variation %
Total	29,188	3.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	8,774	0.8
Food and non alcoholic beverages	4,108	-0.4
Transport	3,667	12.4
Restaurants and hotels	3,003	8.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	2,261	2.1
Recreation and culture	1,662	4.3
Clothing and footwear	1,515	4.4
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1,338	4.3
Health	980	1.4
Communications	930	5.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	536	0.0
Education	414	3.8

Index on the average expenditure per person. 2017



One in four households bought online

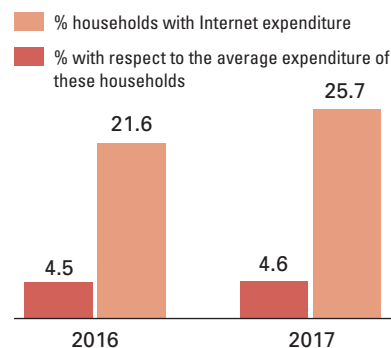
Internet consumption represents 1.5% of total

According to the Household Budget Survey, average household expenditure in 2017 was 29,188 euros in current terms, 3.5% more than that of the previous year, and the third increase since 2008. Average expenditure per person also increased, standing at 11,726 euros, 3.7% more than in 2016.

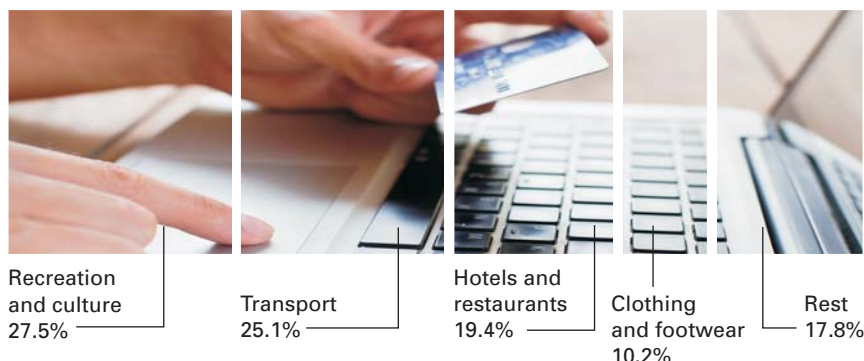
The greatest increase was registered in "Transport", due to the increase in the expenditure on the acquisition of vehicles and the use of personal vehicles.

An increasingly significant part of the household consumption expenditure was online. In 2017 it was estimated at 1.5% of the total consumption expenditure. It was concentrated in "Recreation and culture" (27.5%), "Transport" (25.1%) and "Restaurants and hotels" (19.4%).

Internet consumption expenditure

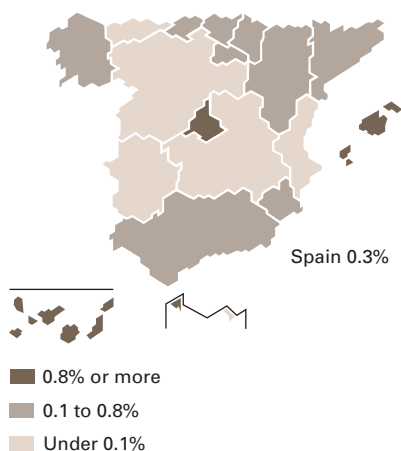


Internet expenditure according to expenditure groups. 2017 (%)



Number of households

Relative variation 2018-2017



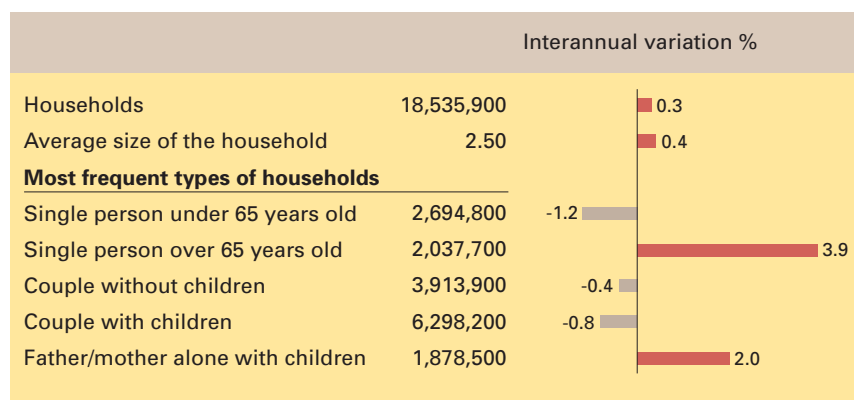
Population living in rural areas*. 2017

	%
European Union	27.3
Lithuania	54.9
Romania	46.5
Slovenia	46.0
Luxembourg	45.9
Poland	41.7
Slovakia	41.6
Estonia	40.8
Croatia	39.2
Austria	39.0
Latvia	37.1
Czechia	35.3
France	34.1
Denmark	33.1
Hungary	32.8
Bulgaria	32.2
Ireland	31.4
Greece	31.2
Finland	29.3
Portugal	26.3
Spain	26.1
Italy	24.7
Germany	23.0
Sweden	20.4
Cyprus	18.1
Belgium	18.0
United Kingdom	12.8
Netherlands	9.8
Malta	0.2

* Less than 100 inhabitants per km².

Source: Eurostat

Main on household indicators. 2018



The number of households decreases in four Autonomous Communities

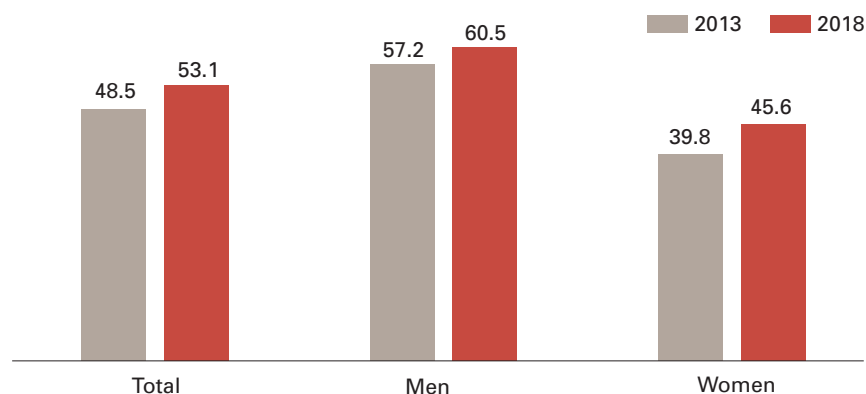
According to the Continuous Household Survey, there were 18.5 million households, 0.3% more than in the previous year. The average size was 2.5 persons per household.

The most frequent type of household in 2018 was the one composed of two adults (30.4% of the total). It was followed by the one composed of one adult (25.5%), although the latter represented only 10.2% of the population.

53.1% of young people between 25 and 29 years old lived with their parents or with one of them. This percentage has grown 4.6 points in the last five years

26.1% of the population resided in rural areas

Young people aged 25-29 living with their parents (%)



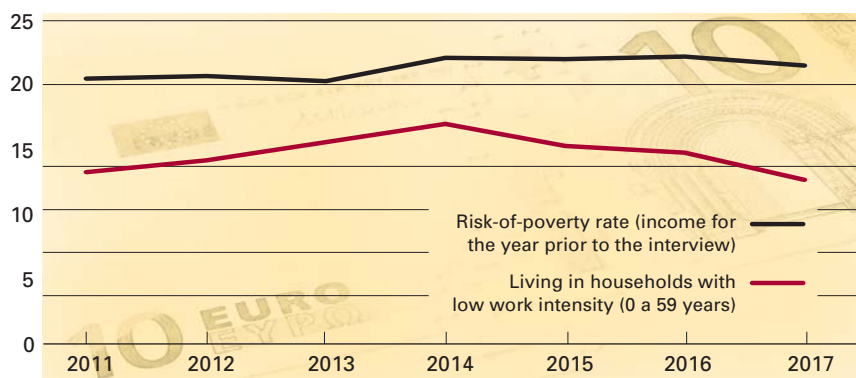
Average income grows and the risk of poverty falls

In 2016, Spanish households had an annual average income of 27,558 euros, which represented an increase of 3.1% as compared with the previous year, according to data from the 2017 Living Conditions Survey, whose reference for income and labor intensity is the previous year.

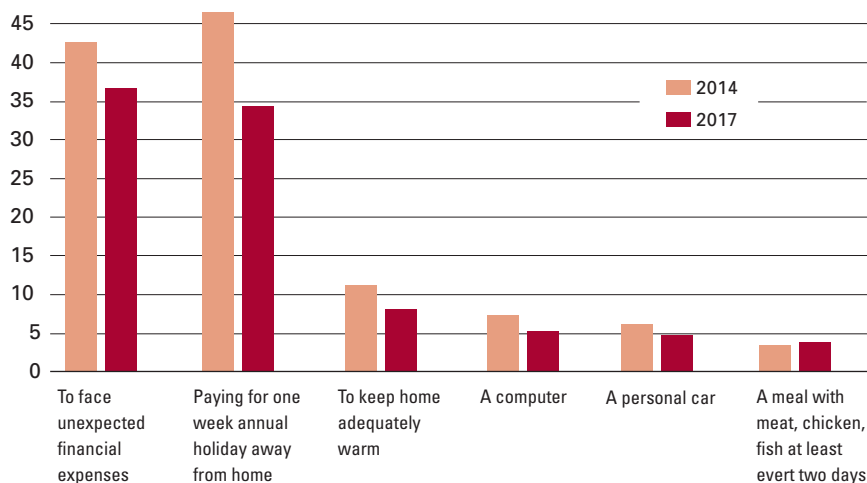
The average income per person reached 11,074 euros, a figure 3.4% higher than that recorded in 2015.

On the other hand, population with incomes below 60% of the median income (risk of poverty rate) stood at 21.6%, compared with 22.3% the previous year, while the percentage of people living in households with low work intensity (0-59 years) stood at 12.8%. This was the lowest figure since 2011

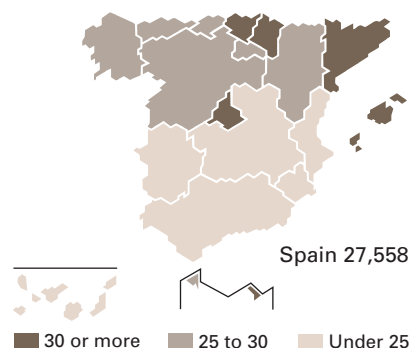
Risk of poverty and work intensity (% population)



% of people who cannot afford...



Average household income 2016. Thousands of euros

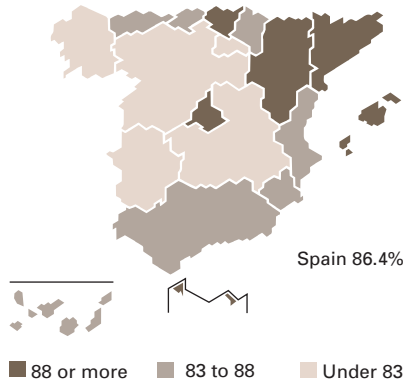


Population not having indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their household. 2017

Country	(% Population)
European Union	2.3
Romania	29.7
Bulgaria	16.7
Lithuania	12.2
Latvia	10.9
Estonia	6.1
Hungria	3.9
Polonia	2.5
Croatia	1.6
Slovakia	1.5
Belgium	1.1
Portugal	1.0
France	0.6
Italy	0.6
Cyprus	0.6
Austria	0.6
Denmark	0.5
United Kingdom	0.5
Czechia	0.4
Finland	0.4
Greece	0.3
Slovenia	0.2
Germany	0.1
Ireland	0.1
Spain	0.1
Luxemburgo	0.1
Netherlands	0.1
Malta	0.0
Sweden	0.0

Source: Eurostat

Domestic dwellings with Internet access. 2018



Internet purchases in the last three months*. 2017

	%
United Kingdom	78
Denmark	69
Luxembourg	69
Netherlands	68
Sweden	67
Germany	66
Finland	58
France	54
Austria	53
Belgium	49
European Union	48
Estonia	46
Slovakia	46
Ireland	44
Malta	43
Spain	40
Slovenia	35
Czechia	34
Latvia	33
Poland	33
Lithuania	29
Greece	26
Hungary	26
Portugal	25
Cyprus	24
Italy	23
Croatia	21
Bulgaria	11
Romania	11

* % Age group 16 to 74 years.

Source: Eurostat

Main indicators for equipment and use of ICT in households. 2018

	% Dwellings	Variation in percentage points
Television	99.1	-0.1
Mobile phone	98.0	0.6
Internet connection	86.4	3.0
Broadband connection	86.1	3.4
Landline phone	75.8	-1.8
Some type of computer	79.5	1.1
E-book reader	24.0	1.2
Tablet	54.5	2.1

More households connected to the Internet than with computer

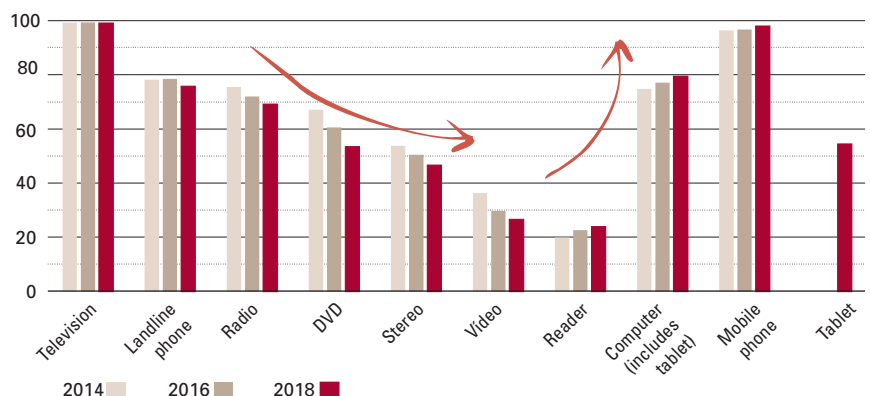
In 2018, 79.5% of the households with at least one member aged 16-74 had computer, and 86.4% had access to the Internet, as opposed to only 83.4% the previous year. The main type of broadband connection was using a mobile phone (3G or 4G smartphone, iPod...).

Almost 70% of the children between 10 and 15 years old had a mobile phone (69.8%). The percentage was lower at 10 years (26.2%) and increased with the age up to 94.8% at 15 years old.

More than half of the households had a tablet (54.5%) and 24% had a reader of electronic books. The rest of the ICT products, except the mobile phone, were gradually decreasing

54.5% of households have a tablet

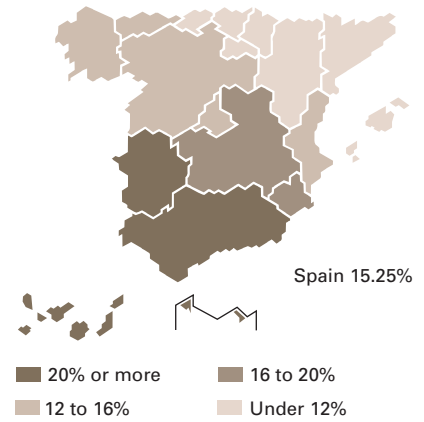
Percentage of dwellings with the indicated equipment



Population aged 16 years old and over according to the relation with the labour activity and sex. 2018

	Thousand of persons	Interannual variation %
Both sexes		
Total	38,886.8	0.6
Active persons	22,806.8	0.3
- Employed persons	19,327.7	2.7
- Unemployed persons	3,479.1	-11.2
Inactive persons	16,080.0	1.1
Men		
Total	18,908.8	0.6
Active persons	12,206.6	0.3
- Employed persons	10,532.0	2.6
- Unemployed person	1,674.6	-12.1
Inactive persons	6,702.2	1.1
Women		
Total	19,978.0	0.6
Active persons	10,600.3	0.3
- Employed persons	8,795.7	2.8
- Unemployed persons	1,804.5	-10.3
Inactive persons	9,377.7	1.0

Unemployment rate. 2018 (%)



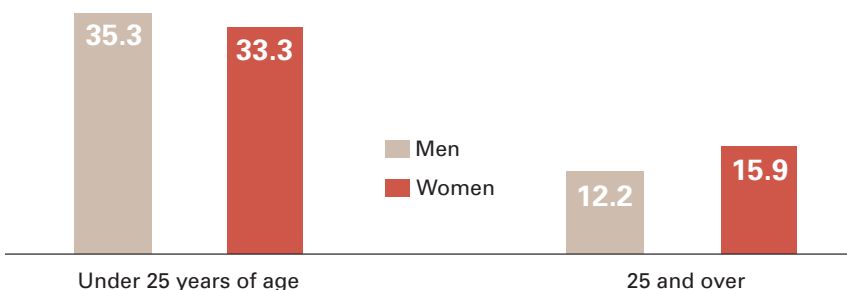
The active population increases

According to the Economically Active Population Survey, the number of active people rose by 0.3% during 2018, breaking the downward trend of previous years. There were a total of 22.8 million people active.

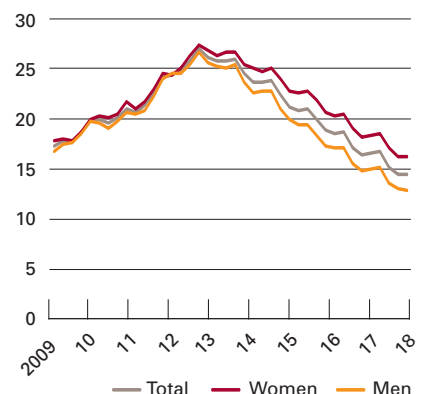
The unemployment rate in 2018 stood at 15.3% and in eleven Autonomous Communities it was below 15%.

Unemployment is higher among women (17.0%) than among men (13.7%), but among those under 25 it is the other way around.

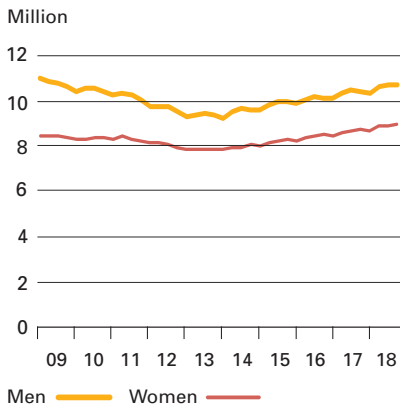
Unemployment rates by large age groups and sex. 2018



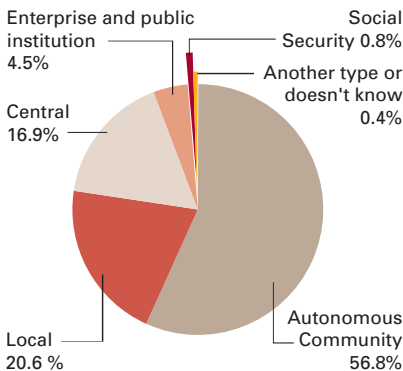
Unemployment rate (%)



Employed persons. 2018



Public sector employees by type of administration 2018



Employed persons by professional status. 2018

Thousands of people

		Annual variation %
Total	19,327.7	2.7
Self-employed worked	3,086.5	-0.5
Employer	960.1	-0.1
Business person without employees or independant worked	2,027.7	-0.2
Member of a cooperative	25.9	8.9
Family assistance*	72.8	-15.1
Employees	16,234.2	3.3
Public sector employees	3,150.5	4.0
Private sector employees	13,083.7	3.1
Otrher professional status	7.0	6.3

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

84% of employed persons are employees

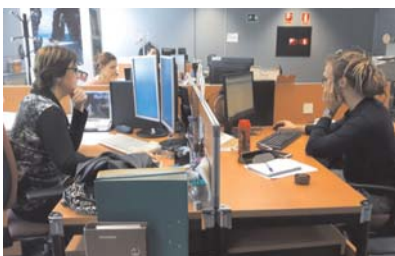
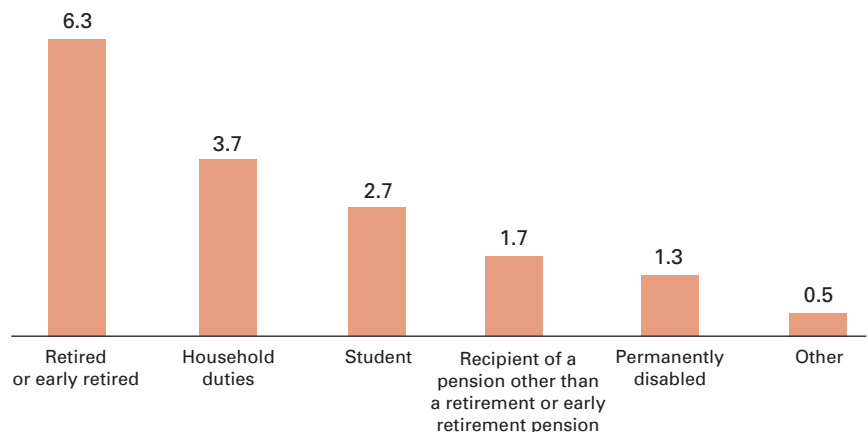
In 2018, the number of employed people rose to 19.3 million annual average, 2.7% more than in 2017. Of these, 84.0% were employees, situation which grew by 3.3%, mainly in the public sector.

Self-employed workers were a little more than three million, a figure that was slightly lower than in the previous year (-0.5%) and the number of workers without any remuneration in family businesses fell to 15.2%.

The inactive ones were slightly more than 16 million and most of them (39.1%) for retirement or early retirement.

More than half of public employment worked for the autonomous admistration (56.8%)

Inactive persons according to the reason for inactivity. 2018 (Millions)



Net labour cost and wages by sector. 2017

	Net cost*		Salaries and wages	
	Euros	Interannual variation%	Euros	Interannual variation%
Total	30,535.9	0.1	22,807.0	0.1
Industry	36,919.7	0.5	27,358.4	0.5
Construction	30,932.0	-0.6	22,108.1	-0.7
Services	29,335.8	0.2	22,018.2	0.1

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

Lower labour costs in Canarias and Extremadura

According to the Annual Labour Cost Survey, the net cost in 2017 was 30,535.9 euros per worker, after deducting 208.8 euros in subsidies and deductions received from Public Administrations to promote employment and vocational training. Wages and salaries increased by 0.1% over the previous year.

The most important item of non-wage costs are compulsory contributions to Social Security (7,115.9 euros per worker), which represented 23.2% of the total cost

Large salary differences depending on the activity

The Wage Structure Survey shows that in Spain the most frequent wage during 2016 was 16,497.4 euros/year, the median wage was 19,432.6 euros/year and the average wage was 23,156.3 euros/year, with great differences according to the branch of activity.

Activities with higher average annual earnings. 2016

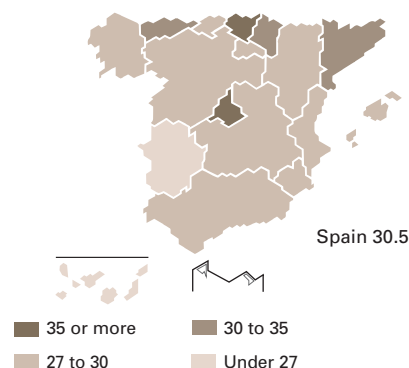
	Euros
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	50,992
Financial and insurance activities	42,685
Information and communications	32,448

Activities with lower average annual earnings. 2016

	Euros
Administrative and support services activities	16,139
Other services	15,782
Accommodation	14,125



Net cost per worker 2017 (Thousands of euros)



Wages and salaries*. 2016

Purchasing Power Standard

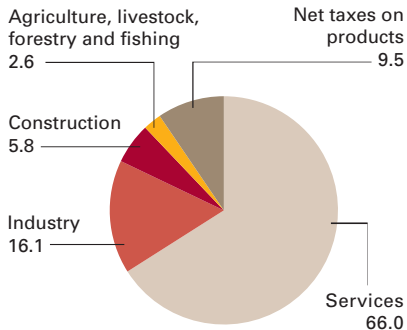
Country	Value
European Union	33,250
Luxembourg	47,742
Denmark	42,821
Germany	41,671
Netherlands	41,101
Ireland	39,568
Belgium	39,314
Austria	39,029
United Kingdom	36,394
Finland	34,500
Sweden	33,375
France	33,165
Italy	33,031
Spain	30,288
Malta	29,964
Slovenia	28,595
Cyprus	26,558
Greece	26,044
Portugal	23,533
Croatia	22,619
Poland	21,552
Czechia	20,381
Estonia	19,309
Slovakia	19,065
Hungary	18,059
Romania	15,625
Latvia	15,574
Lithuania	14,989
Bulgaria	13,515

*10 employees or more, except public administration, defense and compulsory social security

Source: Eurostat

National Accounts

GDPmp according to components 2018 (%)



GDP per capita in purchasing power standards (PPS) 2017

EU 28=100

Luxembourg	253
Ireland	181
Denmark	128
Netherlands	128
Austria	127
Germany	124
Sweden	121
Belgium	117
Finlandia	109
United Kingdom	105
France	104
Italy	96
Malta	96
Spain	92
Czequia	89
Cyprus	85
Slovenia	85
Estonia	79
Lithuania	78
Portugal	77
Slovakia	76
Poland	70
Hungary	68
Greece	67
Latvia	67
Romania	63
Croatia	62
Bulgaria	49

Source: Eurostat

National Accounts. 2018. Base 2010 First estimate

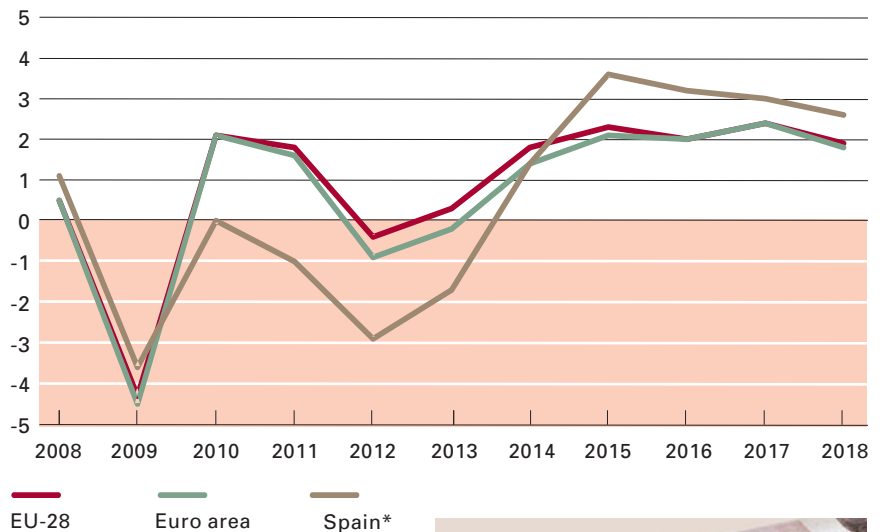
		Interannual variation %
GDPmp volume chain index. Reference year 2010	108.2	2.6
GDPmp at current prices (million euros)	1,208,248	3.6
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)	25,854	3.2

Five consecutive years of GDP growth

The value of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices for the year 2018 stood at 1,208,248 million euros, which means a nominal variation rate of 3.6%. In terms of volume, the variation was 2.6% compared to 2017. This means five consecutive years of GDP growth.

On the other hand, GDP per capita at current prices in 2018 was 25,854 euros, 3.2% more than in 2017.

GDP variations rate in volume



*2016, 2017 y 2018 are provisionals

Source: Eurostat



GDPmp at current prices. 2018 (First estimate)

	Percentage structure	Real growth between 2017 y 2018 (%)
Spain	100.0	
Cataluña	19.1	
Madrid, Comunidad de	19.0	
Andalucía	13.3	
Comunitat Valenciana	9.3	
País Vasco	6.1	
Galicia	5.2	
Castilla y León	4.9	
Canarias	3.8	
Castilla-La Mancha	3.5	
Aragón	3.1	
Balears, Illes	2.6	
Murcia, Región de	2.6	
Asturias, Principado de	2.0	
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1.7	
Extremadura	1.6	
Cantabria	1.1	
Rioja, La	0.7	
Ceuta	0.1	
Melilla	0.1	
Extrarregio*	0.1	

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

Regional variations in the GDP per capita

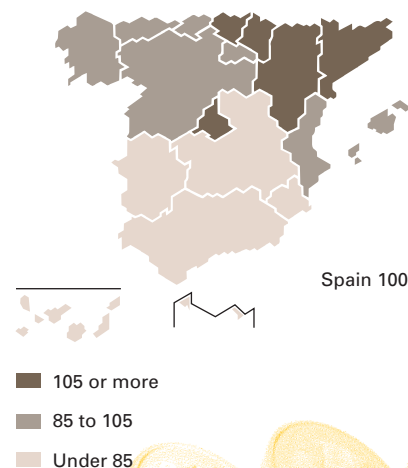
Comunidad de Madrid was the Autonomous Community that registered a greater growth of its GDP in terms of volume (3.7%) in 2018. It was followed by Cantabria (3.4%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (3.0%).

Of the 19 regional territories that make up Spain, 15 registered growth in volume of their GDP higher than that of the European Union (EU-28), which was 2.0%.

Comunidad de Madrid showed the highest GDP per inhabitant, with 34,916 euros, and Extremadura, the lowest, with 18,174 euros. Seven communities were above the national average

**GDP per capita. 2018**

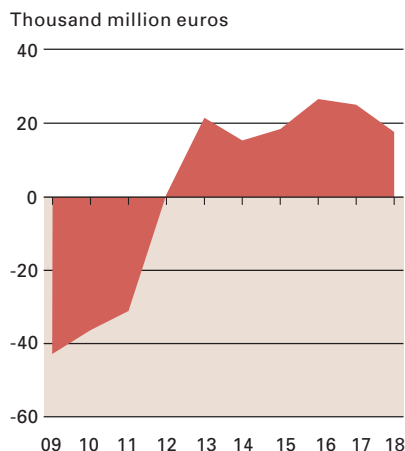
Indices

**GDP per capita. 2018**

First estimate

	Euros/ inhabitant
Madrid, Comunidad de	34,916
País Vasco	34,079
Navarra, Com. Foral de	31,809
Cataluña	30,769
Aragón	28,640
Rioja, La	26,833
Balears, Illes	26,764
Spain	25,854
Castilla y León	24,397
Cantabria	23,817
Galicia	23,294
Asturias, Principado de	23,087
Comunitat Valenciana	22,659
Murcia, Región de	21,134
Canarias	21,031
Castilla - La Mancha	20,645
Ceuta	20,032
Andalucía	19,132
Melilla	18,482
Extremadura	18,174

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



Domestic economic continues with a net lending position

In 2018 the Spanish economy generated a net lending position of 17,705 million euros, 1.5% of the year's GDP. This figure was 7,391 million fewer than in 2017 (which was 25,096 million, 2.2% of GDP).

The economy's lower net lending position this year was due to a lower balance of external trade in goods and services and current rents and transfers.

General Government and Households show a net borrowing position

Compared with 2017, financial companies increased their net lending position and non-financial companies reduced it. Both maintained the net lending position.



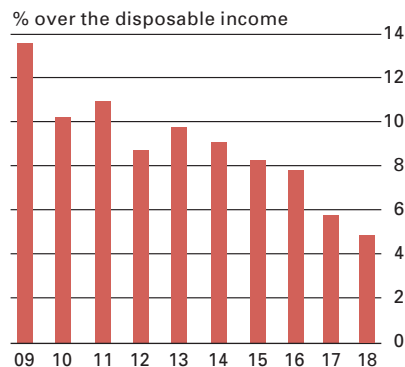
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) (Million euros)

	2018	2017	Difference
Institutional sector			
Households and NPISH	-14,800	-4,759	-10,041
General Government	-31,805	-35,903	4,098
Financial institutions	32,349	27,216	5,133
Non-financial institutions	31,961	38,542	-6,581
Total	17,705	25,096	-7,391

On the other hand, General Government continued with a net borrowing position, although somewhat smaller than the previous year: 31,805 million euros in 2018 compared to 35,903 million euros in 2017.

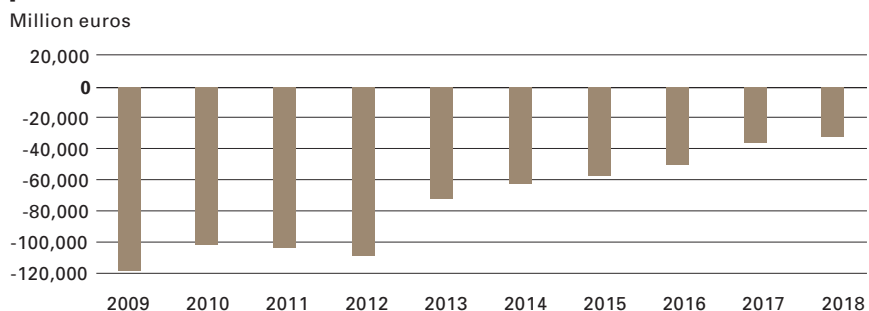
The Households and Non-Profit Institutions (NPISHs) sector presented a net borrowing position for the second year since 2009 and its savings rate was 4.9% of its disposable income.

Annual savings rate of households*



*Including Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households.

General Government annual net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) position



Balance of payments: current and capital accounts. 2018

Thousand million euros

	Credits	Debits	Balance
Current account	487.1	475.9	11.3
Good and services	414.2	390.6	23.5
- Of which Tourism and travel	62.5	22.0	40.4
Primary and secondary incomes	73.0	85.2	-12.3
Capital account	7.6	1.2	6.4
Current + Capital account	494.7	477.1	17.6

Source: Bank of Spain

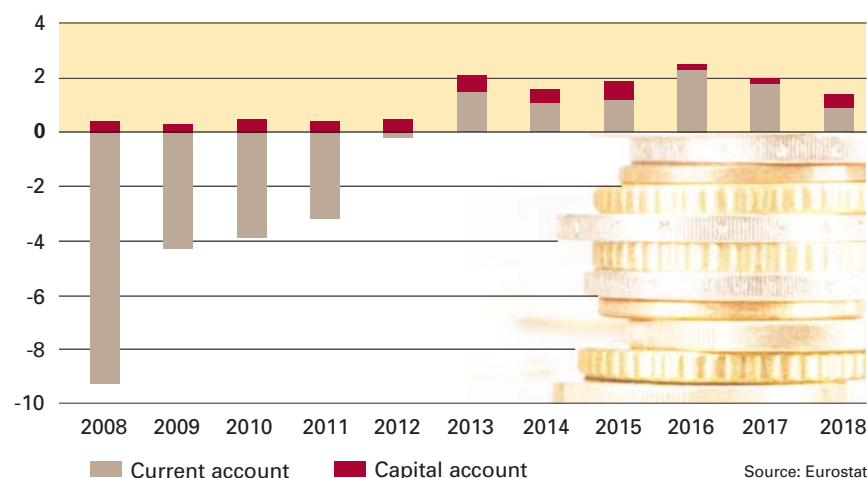
More credits than debits on the current and capital accounts

According to provisional data from the Bank of Spain, in 2018, the balance of current and capital accounts, which determines the domestic's net lending or net borrowing position, recorded a surplus of 17.6 billion euros, representing 1.5% of GDP, compared to 2.1% in 2017.

Six years in a row positive

In the last decade, the current account balance has been reversed, reflecting the economy's non-financial and non-capital exchanges with the rest of the world, having reached its highest deficit in 2007. That means six years with a continued surplus.

Balance of the current and capital account (GDP %)



Balance of Current account 2018

	Million euros
Germany	246,384
Netherlands	83,661
Italy	43,233
Ireland	28,996
Denmark	18,241
Spain	11,260
Sweden	9,121
Austria	8,987
Slovenia	3,203
Luxembourg	2,823
Bulgaria	2,548
Malta	1,374
Croatia	1,341
Lithuania	723
Czechia	628
Hungary	624
Estonia	445
Latvia	-284
Portugal	-1,230
Cyprus	-1,461
Slovakia	-2,251
Poland	-3,456
Finlandia	-4,359
Greece	-5,330
Belgium	-5,934
France	-7,070
Romania	-9,163
United Kingdom	-92,179

Source: Eurostat



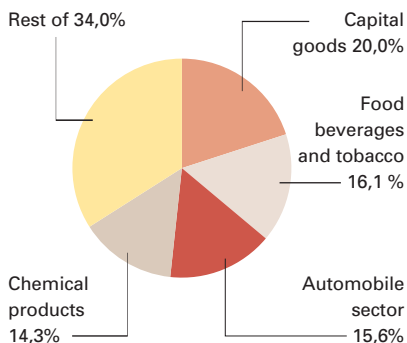
Foreign trade balance by economic sectors. 2018

Exports - Imports. Provisional data

	Million euros	Interannual variation %
Total	-33.840,0	-36.8
Food, beverage and tobacco	10.818,1	-2.8
Energy products	-25.132,1	-21.3
Raw materials	-3.861,4	-6.0
Non-chemical semi-manufactures	6.154,2	-6.1
Chemical products	-7.953,5	-30.1
Capital goods	-8.859,0	-4.0
Automotive sector	4.352,2	-28.6
Consumer durable goods	-3.738,0	-5.0
Consumer manufactures	-8.349,4	0.4
Other goods	2.728,9	13.1

Fuente: Ministerio de Industria, Comercio y Turismo

Value of exports by economic sector. 2018



Fuente: Ministerio de Industria, Comercio y Turismo

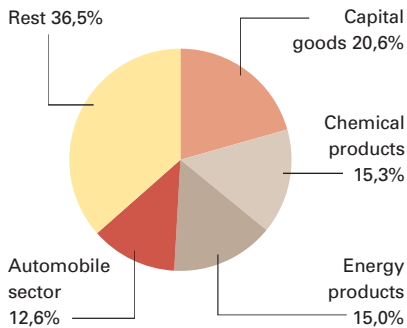
Deficit in external trade of goods; surplus with the EU

Spanish exports of goods rose 2.9% in 2018, reaching 285,023.9 million euros. Imports increased by 5.6% to 318,863.9 million euros. As a result, the trade balance recorded a deficit of 33,840.0 million euros, a figure that is 36.8% higher than that recorded in 2017.

Capital goods, sector with higher weight in the value of both imports and exports

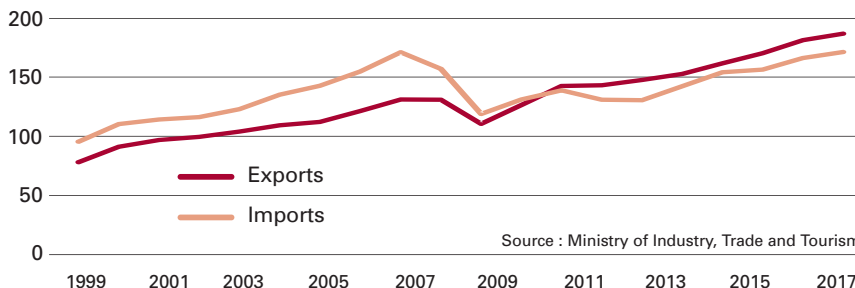
With respect to the European Union, trade balance of goods remained positive, a trend that has continued since 2011. It represented 65.6% of all exports and 53.8% of imports, with France and Germany as the main trading partners

Value of imports by economic sector. 2018



Source: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism

External trade of goods with the EU since the entry into Euro area (Thousand million euros)



Source : Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism

Mercantile Companies. 2018. Provisional data

	Number	Capital subscribed (Million euros)	Interannual variation% No. of companies
Registered*	95,153	5,201	0.8
Joint-stock company	438	324	2.8
Limited company	94,694	4,874	0.8
Increasing capital	31,232	26,422	0.7
Joint-stock company	1,623	6,860	2.9
Limited company	29,603	19,555	0.7
Dissolved	22,338		3.5

* The general total includes general and limited partnerships

Almost 1% more mercantile companies

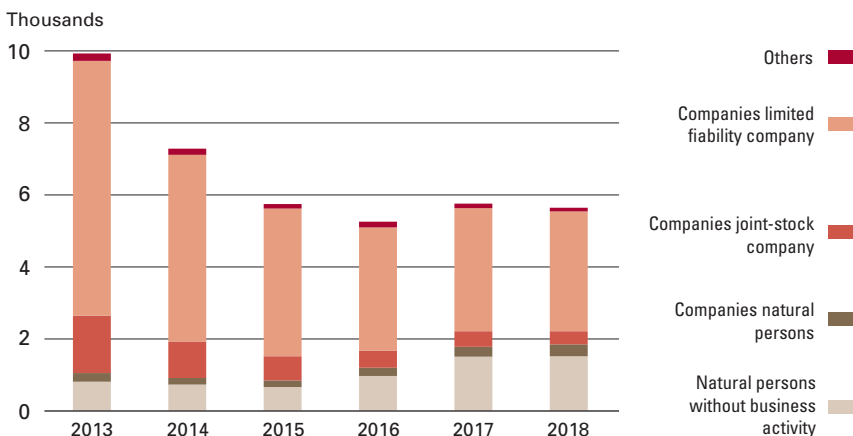
More than 95,000 new mercantile companies were incorporated in 2018, according to the Mercantile Companies Statistics. This was 0.8% more than the previous year. Limited companies represented slightly more than 99% of the total.

On the other hand, the number of dissolved companies increased by 3.5%. One in four did so voluntarily.

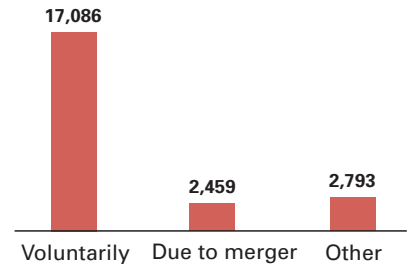
Bankrupt companies in minimums

The number of bankrupt debtors in 2018 was 5,635, according to data from the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics. This was 2.1% less than in 2017 and represented the lowest number of companies declared bankrupt 10 years ago.

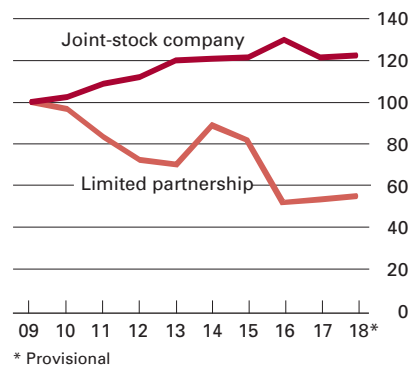
Bankrupt debtors according to legal nature



Mercantile Companies dissolved by type of dissolution. 2018



Companies incorporated by type of company (2009=100)



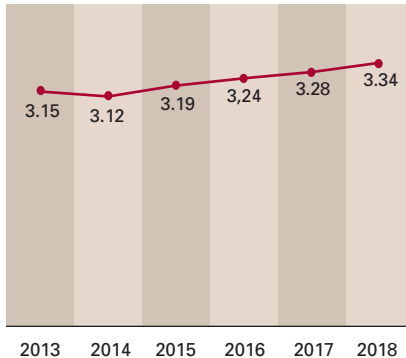
With respect to 2009 the record of new, limited and joint stock companies, experienced an oppsite trend



Companies

Number of active companies

On 1 January 2018



Number of active companies

On 1 January 2018

		Interannual variation %
Total	3,337,646	1.7
Industry	206,711	4.0
Construction	412,523	2.4
Trade	747,874	-0.7
Other services	1,970,538	2.3

The number of companies increases one more year

The number of active companies increased by 1.7% in 2017 to 3.3 million. This was the fourth consecutive increase in number of active companies, after six consecutive years of decline, according to the Central Business Register (CBR). The industrial sector experienced the largest increase, with 4.0%.

More than half of all companies had no employees (55.3%) and 27.3% have one or two employees.

Turnover of foreign control enterprises. 2015

Billions of euros

European Union	7,702
United Kingdom	1,525
Germany	1,358
France	770
Netherlands	532
Italy	521
Spain	491
Belgium	337
Ireland	304
Poland	276
Sweden	258
Austria	220
Czechia	206
Hungary	148
Romania	125
Denmark	112
Slovakia	91
Finland	85
Portugal	79
Luxembourg	77
Bulgaria	40
Greece	32
Slovenia	25
Lithuania	24
Croatia	23
Latvia	22
Estonia	14
Malta	4
Cyprus	4

Affiliates of companies for a global world

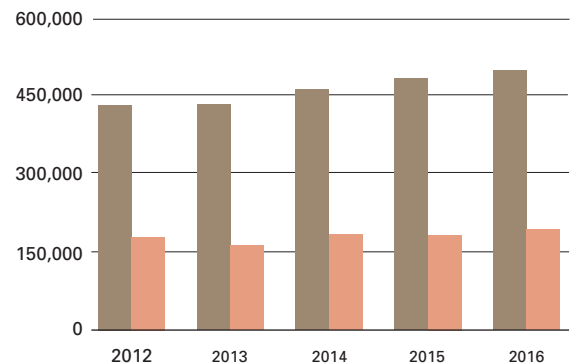
In 2016, the Affiliates of Spanish Companies Abroad generated a turnover of 195,093 million euros and employed 737,562 people. In terms of turnover, the main companies were located in the United States, the United Kingdom and Brazil.

The Affiliates of Foreign Companies in Spain had a turnover of 500,800 million euros and employed 1,485,666 people.

Affiliates of companies

Turnover in millions of euros

■ Foreigners in Spain
■ Spaniards Abroad



Source: Eurostat

Total internal expenditure in R&D activities. 2017

Execution sector	Million euros	%	Internal expenditure in R&D (% GDP)	Interannual variation %
Total	14,051.6	100.0	1.20	6,0
Companies and NPPI*	7,747.7	55.1	0.66	8,2
Higher education	3,809.0	27.1	0.33	4,4
General Government	2,495.0	17.8	0.21	1,7

* Non-profit private institutions

R&D expenditure by companies increases by 8.2%

The provisional data from the Statistics on R&D Activities estimated internal expenditure on research and development at more than 14,000 million euros in 2017. The 55.1% was executed within the companies sector and not-for-profit institutions.

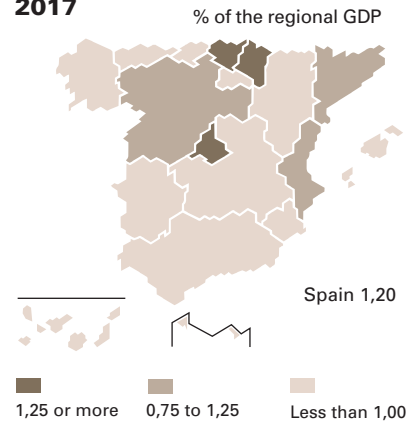
In relative terms, this expenditure represented 1.20% of the Gross Domestic Product.

29% of companies are innovative

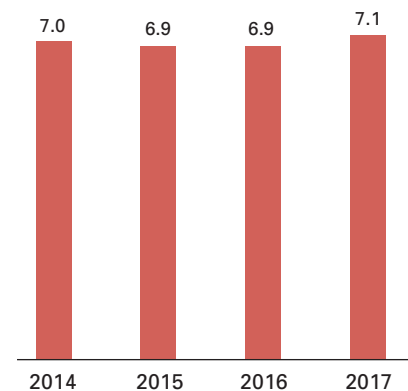
28.9% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees were innovative in the period 2014-2016. This percentage included technological innovations (product and process) and non-technological innovations (organizational and marketing).

In 2016, expenditure on technological innovation represented 1.9% of the turnover of companies with some expenditure of this type

Interannual expenditure in R&D 2017



Researchers per 1,000 inhabitants*



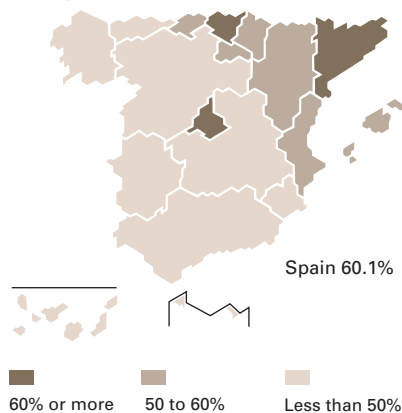
* Full-time equivalent and mid-year population.

Internal R&D expenditure by execution sector. 2016 (%)



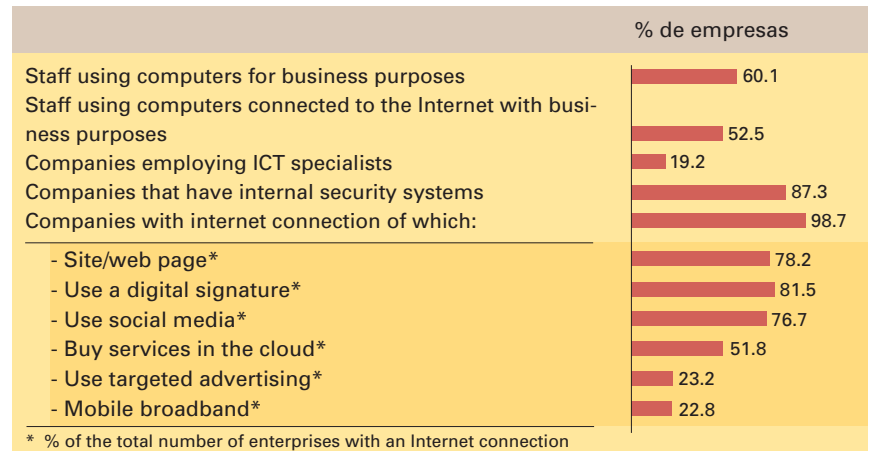
Personnel using computers for business purposes

First quarter of 2018



Use of ICT in enterprises with 10 or more employees

First quarter of 2018. (%)



Enterprises using social media 2017 (%)

Malta	73
Denmark	68
Ireland	68
Netherlands	68
Cyprus	67
Sweden	65
Finland	63
United Kingdom	63
Belgium	58
Luxembourg	54
Austria	53
Spain	51
Greece	50
Lithuania	50
European Union	47
Slovenia	47
Portugal	46
Germany	45
Croatia	45
Italy	44
France	41
Estonia	40
Slovakia	39
Hungary	38
Czechia	36
Romania	35
Bulgaria	34
Latvia	30
Poland	27

% of the total number of companies with Internet connection and 10 or more employees.

Source: Eurostat

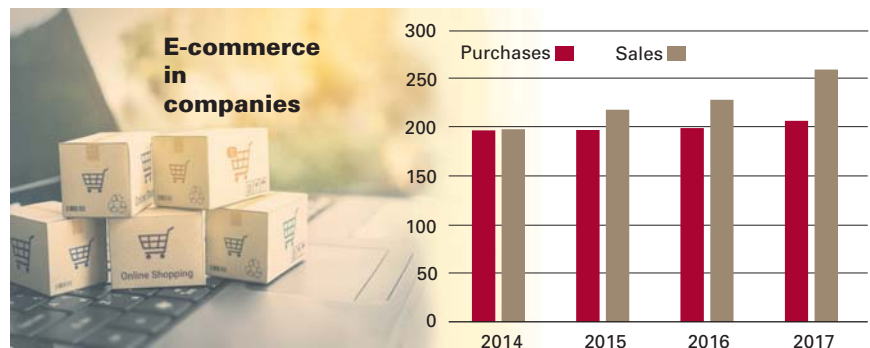
Robots and 3D printing arrive to enterprises

Three out of five employees in enterprises with 10 or more employees used computers for business purposes and more than half used computers with an Internet connection in the first quarter of 2018. Enterprises with head office in Comunidad de Madrid, Cataluña and Comunitat Valenciana had the highest intensities in the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).

During 2017, 11.2% of these enterprises carried out Big Data analysis, an 11.0% used some type of robot and 3.2% used 3D printing services.

E-commerce sales are up to 13.7%

32.1% of enterprises with 10 or more employees made e-commerce purchases, and one in five sold through e-commerce (19.6%). In 2017, it was noteworthy the increase in sales volume (13.7%).



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

		Interannual variation %
Number of agricultural 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

Fourth EU country with more agricultural holdings

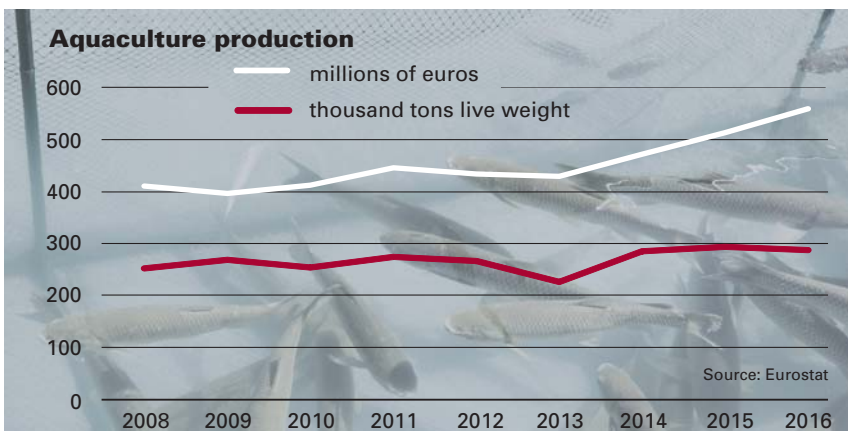
According to the latest Farm Structure Survey, the number of agricultural holdings fell by 2.1% compared to 2013 and the average utilised agricultural area (UAA) per holding rose to 25.06 ha, the highest value in the historical series.

Andalucía was the Autonomous Community with more agricultural holdings (26% of the total) and Comunidad de Madrid had the least (barely 1%).

A significant increase in organic livestock, mainly live poultry, in recent years

Improvement of the profitability of aquaculture production

Spain leads fishing production by live weight within the EU. Catches represent 17.1% of the total EU and aquaculture production 30.8%. In addition, the value of the latter has increased since 2008, and especially from 2013 onwards.



Number of agricultural holdings by Autonomous Community. 2016

Thousands

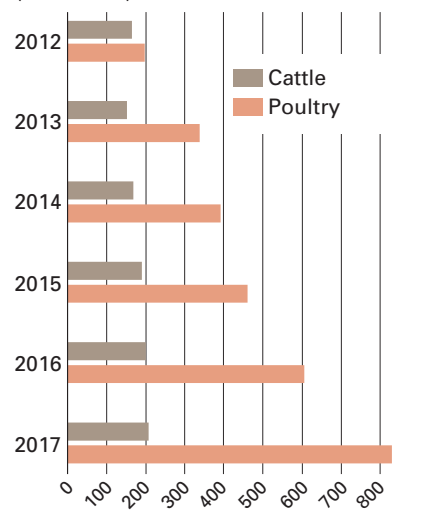


Countries with the highest no of agricultural holdings in the EU. 2016

	Número	%
Romania	3,422,030	32.7
Poland	1,410,700	13.5
Italy	1,145,710	10.9
Spain	945,020	9.0
Greece	684,950	6.5
France	456,520	4.4

Source: Eurostat

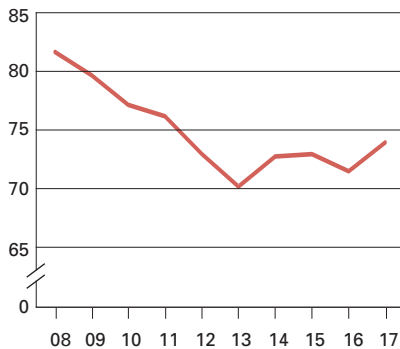
Organic livestock in Spain (thousands)



Source: Eurostat

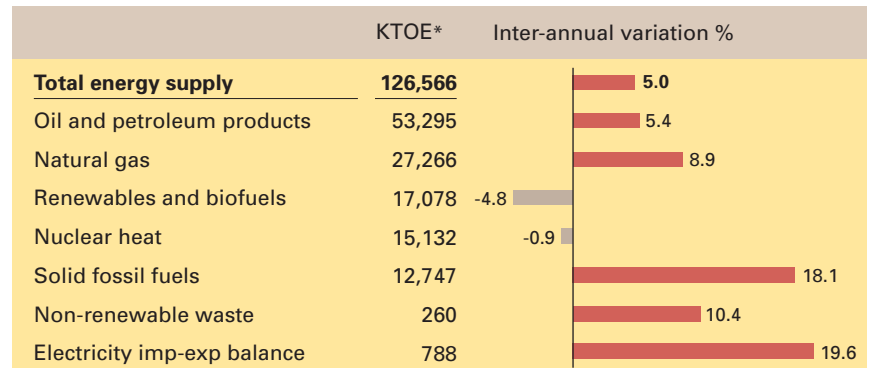
Energy

Energy dependency* (%)



* % of the energy needs met by imports

Primary energy consumption. 2017



*Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (TOE)

Source: Eurostat

Final energy consumption in households per capita*. 2016

	Kg of oil equivalent
Unión Europea	558
Finland	963
Luxembourg	842
Denmark	779
Sweden	752
Austria	724
Belgium	718
Estonia	707
Germany	681
Czechia	662
Hungary	627
France	596
Latvia	584
United Kingdom	580
Netherlands	579
Croatia	574
Ireland	561
Slovenia	556
Italy	531
Poland	520
Lithuania	502
Greece	398
Cyprus	383
Romania	376
Slovakia	374
Spain	324
Bulgaria	316
Portugal	254
Malta	178

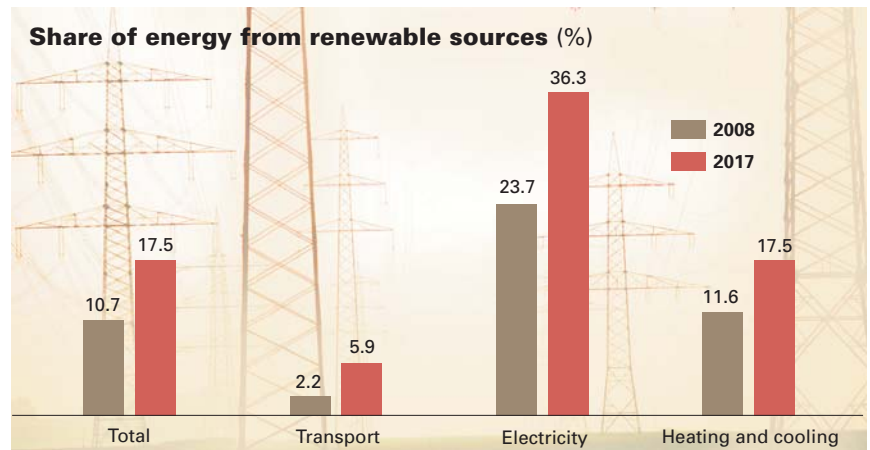
Energy dependency rises two and a half points

According to Eurostat, the energy supply in Spain in 2017 was 126,566 ktoe, 5% more than the previous year. The contribution of renewables and biofuels was reduced by 4.8%, mainly due to the lower hydroelectric production.

Energy dependency on foreign sources stands at 73.9%, two points and a half more than the previous year.

17.5% of the total energy came from renewable sources, a value that coincides with the EU average. This contribution is higher in electricity generation (36.3%) and lower in transport (5.9%).

The share of energy from renewable sources reached 36.3%



Source: Eurostat

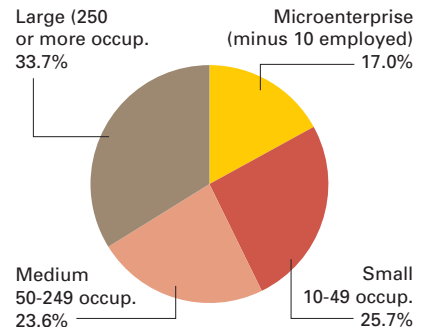
* Electricity and heat consumption per inhabitant excluding transport.

Source: Eurostat

Main industrial variables. 2016

	Value
Economic variables (million euros)	
Turnover	571,944
Total purchases of goods and services	449,354
Personnel costs	73,551
Gross value added at factor cost	136,197
Investment in tangible assets	21,467
Companies and personnel employed	
Number of companies	189,789
Employed personnel (annual average, in thousands)	2,083
For reference year 2016, various methodological improvements have been applied; due to these changes, the results are not strictly comparable with those of other years.	

Persons employed in the industry according to company size. 2016



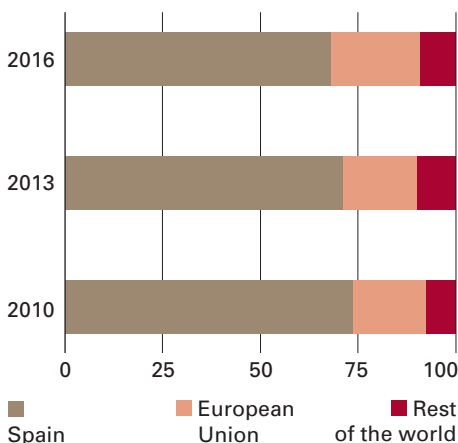
Foreign market represents one third of the industrial sales

The turnover of companies in the industrial sector stood at 571,944 million euros in 2016. More than two million people worked in this important sector of the economy.

Large companies (250 or more employed) account for a third of employment in industry (33.7%)

The weight of the foreign market on turnover increased three points with respect to 2015 and accounted for 32% of sales.

Geographical destination of sales in industry (%)



Employer's social charges in Manufacturing 2015

	% personnel costs
Sweden	31.7
France	30.1
Italy	28.6
Belgium	27.7
Czechia	26.8
Slovakia	25.5
Estonia	25.1
Lithuania	23.5
Spain	23.0
Portugal	22.8
Austria	22.2
European Union	21.8
Netherlands	20.4
Hungary	20.2
Finland	19.7
Greece	19.4
Latvia	18.4
Romania	18.4
Germany	18.0
Poland	17.1
United Kingdom	15.5
Bulgaria	15.4
Cyprus	14.4
Croatia	14.2
Luxembourg	14.0
Ireland	13.3
Slovenia	13.1
Denmark	9.3
Malta	:

: Not available

Source: Eurostat

Branches of activity with more weight in the turnover of the industry. 2016

	Millions of euros	% Turnover
Total industria	571,944	100.0
Manufacture of food products	95,076	16.6
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	69,351	12.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	68,170	11.9
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	37,132	6.5
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	31,117	5.4
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	30,810	5.4
Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	26,608	4.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	19,248	3.4
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	18,538	3.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	16,939	3.0

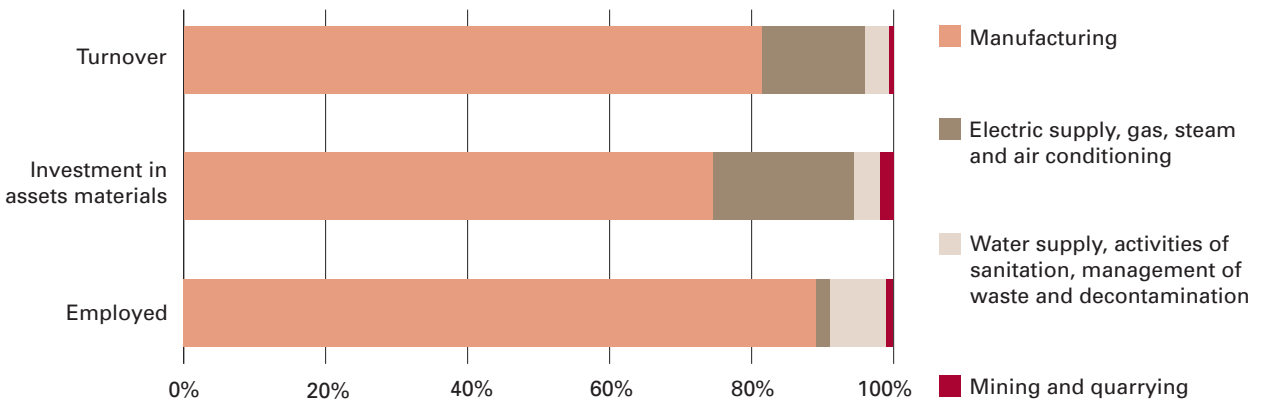


81.5% of turnover is manufacturing

In 2016, manufacturing represented 89.1% of all industrial employment, 81.5% of turnover and 74.6% of investment in tangible assets.

The food industry accounted for 16.6% of turnover. It was followed by the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (12.1%) and the production, transport and distribution of electrical energy (11.9%).

Turnover, investment and occupation by industry groups. 2016 (%)



Regional concentration

Four communities accounted for more than half the turnover and occupation of the entire industry. Cataluña stood out, with more than a fifth in both variables. It was followed by Andalucía, Comunitat Valenciana and Comunidad de Madrid, which each contributed more than 10%.

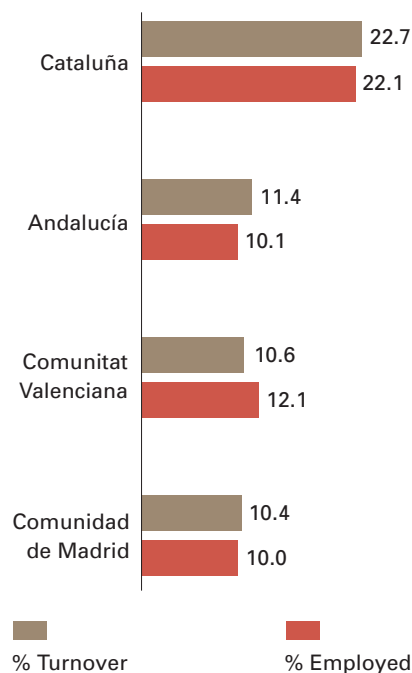
Sales of industrial products rise strongly

According to the Industrial Products Survey, the value of sales of products from the manufacturing industry increased by 8% in 2017. This was a four years increase in a row.

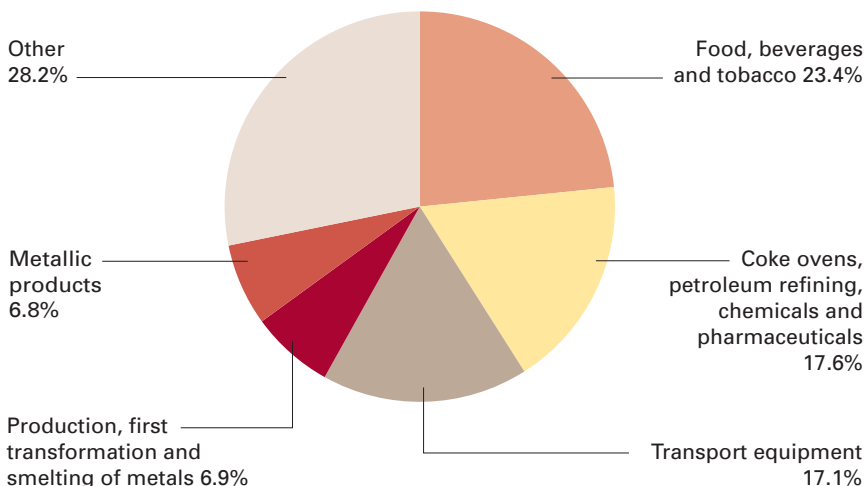
By activity groupings, Food, beverages and tobacco represented 23.4% of total sales, but, considering the product, it was the vehicles for less than 10 people transport that contributed the most. These were followed by soft drinks, extra virgin olive oil and malt beer with alcohol.



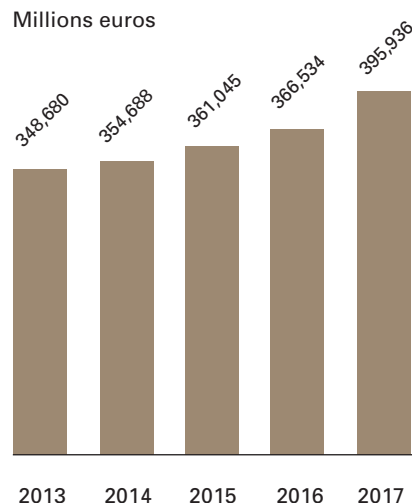
Autonomous Communities with the greatest weight in industry. 2016



Sales figures by activity group 2017 (%)

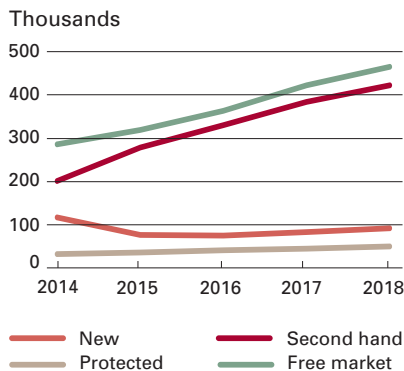


Sales of products from the Manufacturing



Construction and housing

Housing sales by system and status



Housing sales. 2018

Provisional data

		Interannual variation %
Total	515,051	10.1
New	92,520	11.1
Second hand	422,531	9.9
Free market	465,083	10.1
Protected	49,968	10.3

Housing sales increase by 10.1%.

In 2018, almost two million properties registered in property registers were transmitted, 9.2% more than the previous year, according to the Statistics on Transmissions of Property Rights.

More than half a million (515,051) were dwellings transmitted by purchase and sale and, of these, most were used and at market prices, which had accumulated five consecutive years of growth since 2013.

Housing cost overburden rate*. 2017

	% Population
European Union	10.4
Greece	39.6
Bulgaria	18.9
Denmark	15.7
Germany	14.5
United Kingdom	12.4
Romania	12.3
Hungary	10.7
Luxembourg	10.0
Spain	9.8
Netherlands	9.4
Belgium	9.1
Czechia	8.7
Slovakia	8.4
Sweden	8.4
Italy	8.2
Lithuania	7.2
Austria	7.1
Latvia	6.9
Poland	6.7
Portugal	6.7
Croatia	5.8
Slovenia	5.2
Estonia	4.8
France	4.7
Ireland	4.5
Finland	4.3
Cyprus	2.8
Malta	1.4

Second-hand housing slightly higher than the new

The price of housing rose by an average of 6.7% in 2018. Since the upward change in the Housing Price Index took place in 2014, this was the second year in which the prices of second-hand housing increased on average more than those of new housing, standing at 6.8% and 6.4%, respectively.

Change in house prices by type of dwelling (%)

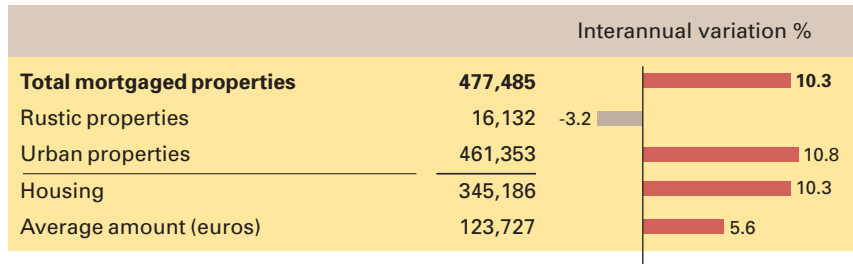


* Costs represent more than 40% of the household's disposable income.

Source Eurostat

Mortgages constituted. 2018

Provisional data



Mortgages constituted on dwellings increase in all communities

In 2018, 477,485 new mortgages were registered, 10.3% more than the previous year.

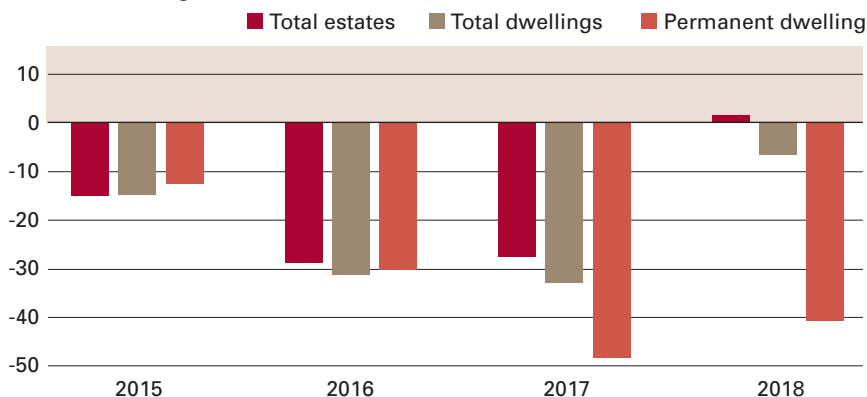
The number of mortgages constituted on dwellings increased in equal proportion, with an average amount of 123,727 euros. The increase was greater in Comunitat Valenciana (15.7%), Comunidad de Madrid (14.9%) and Castilla-La Mancha (14.8%) and in all the variation was positive.

New decrease in foreclosures on dwellings

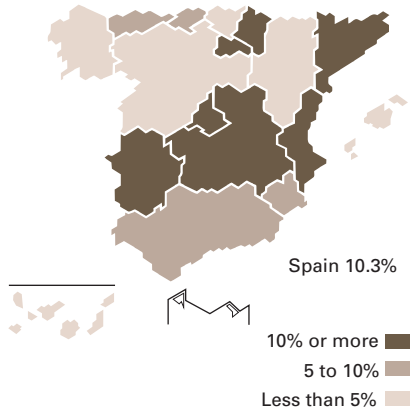
On the other hand, the number of registrations of certifications for foreclosures initiated in 2018 was 53,857, 1.6% more than in 2017. Of these, 48.1% were dwellings. Among these, those of legal persons registered the largest increase (27.8%), while those of natural persons showed the largest decrease (-38.2%).

Certifications for foreclosures initiated and registered

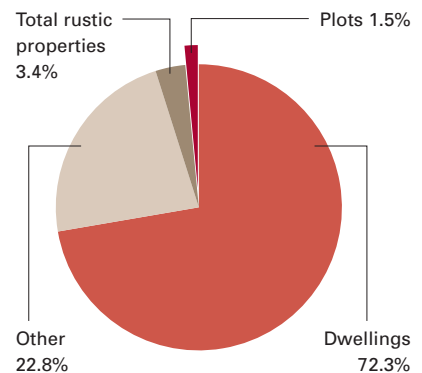
(annual % change)



Mortgages constituted on dwellings. Annual variation

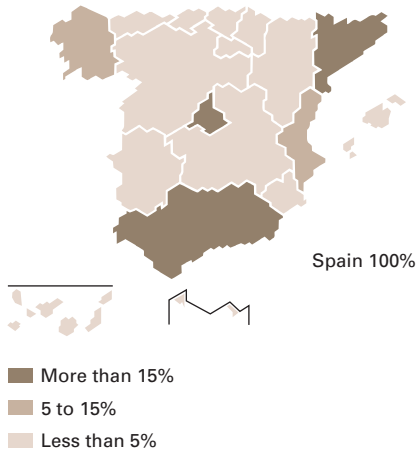


Mortgages constituted according to nature of the property. 2018



Trade

Persons employed in trade 2016



Turnover 2016 (%)

European Union	100.0
Germany	19.9
France	14.4
United Kingdom	14.4
Italy	9.9
Spain	7.3
Netherlands	6.3
Belgium	4.6
Poland	3.6
Sweden	2.8
Austria	2.4
Denmark	1.8
Ireland	1.6
Czechia	1.4
Portugal	1.3
Finland	1.2
Romania	1.1
Greece	1.0
Hungary	0.9
Luxembourg	0.8
Bulgaria	0.6
Slovakia	0.6
Lithuania	0.3
Croatia	0.3
Slovenia	0.3
Latvia	0.3
Estonia	0.2
Cyprus	0.1
Malta	0.1

Source: Eurostat

Main trade variables. 2016*

	Value
Economic variables (million euros)	
Turnover	724,594
Total purchases of goods and services	635,494
Personnel costs	65,627
Gross value added at factor cost	104,023
Investment in tangible assets	9,839
Companies and personnel employed	
Number of companies	796,049
Persons employed (Annual average, thousands)	3,107,491

* Due to methodological differences with respect 2015 in the estimation of the variables, there are no variations this year.

Six out of ten trading companies are retailers

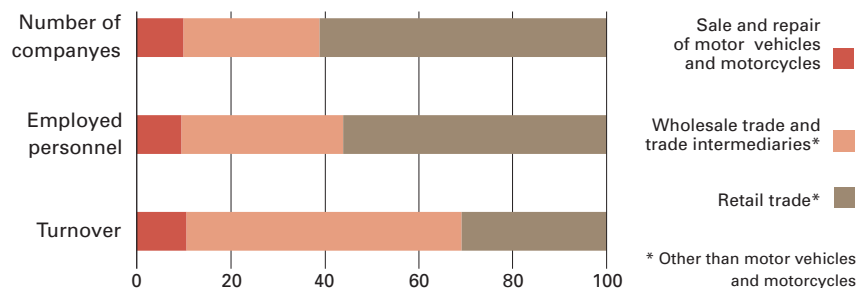
Trade turnover in 2016 reached 724,594 million euros. Three communities concentrated half of all personnel employed in the sector: Cataluña (18.5%), Andalucía (15.8%) and Comunidad de Madrid (15.4%).

Specifying by activity group, the most significant was the turnover of the wholesale trade of food products, beverages and tobacco, which represented the 17.5% of the total.

More than half of the turnover is due to wholesale trade (58.4%), although retail trade employs more persons (56%).



Main magnitudes of trade by activity group. 2016 %





Market services main variables. 2016*

	Valor
Economic Variables (million euros)	
Turnover	471,050
Total purchases of goods and services	277,983
Personnel costs	130,621
Value added at factor cost	212,549
Investment in tangible assets	31,998
Enterprises and persons employed	
Number of enterprises	1,546,525
Persons employed (annual average, thousands)	6,015

* For reference year 2016 various methodological improvements have been applied; due to these differences, the results are not strictly comparable to those of other years.

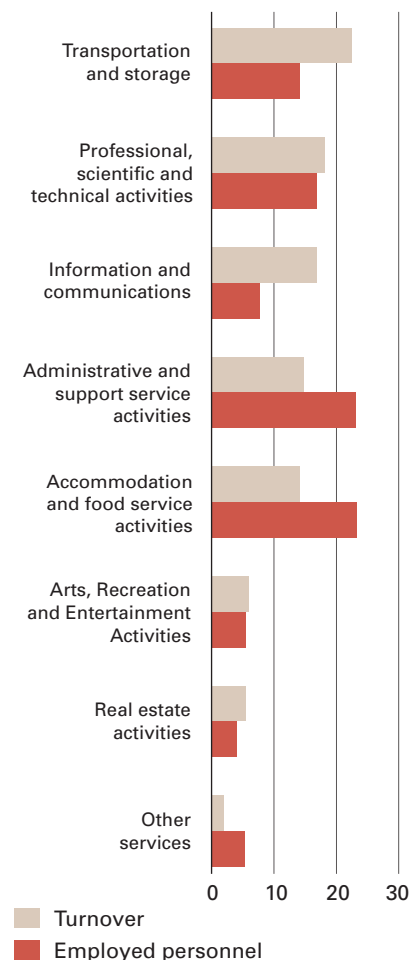
Several activities configure the services sector

In 2016, the turnover of non-financial market services companies, excluding trade, reached 471,050 million euros and employed more than six million people.

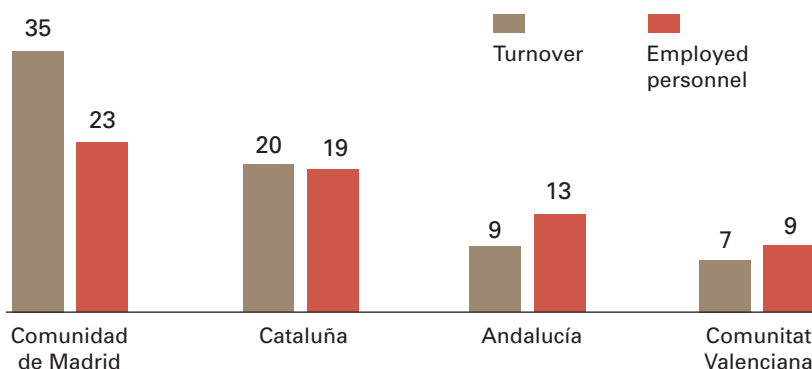
More than one-fifth of the sector's turnover was concentrated in transport and storage activities (22.7%). Accommodation and food service activities was the activity with the highest number of persons employed (23.3% of total services).

Comunidad de Madrid accounted for 35% of the turnover in services, excluding commerce, financial services and public administrations.

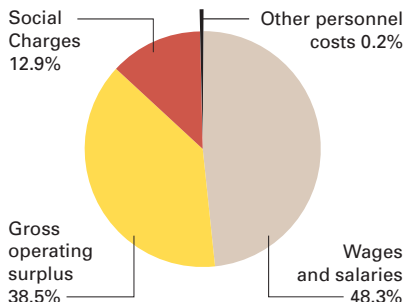
Turnover and personnel employed by branches of the services. 2016. (%)



Autonomous Communities with the greatest weight in turnover and occupation of services. 2016. (%)



Added value at factor cost in services. 2016



Turnover of professional, scientific and technical activities. 2016

Thousands million euros

European Union	1,505.3
United Kingdom	344.7
Germany	313.7
France	208.5
Italy	110.8
Spain	85.9
Netherlands	84.1
Belgium	63.1
Sweden	53.2
Austria	32.7
Poland	30.3
Ireland	28.9
Denmark	28.3
Luxembourg	19.5
Czechia	17.7
Finland	14.4
Portugal	11.2
Hungary	11.0
Slovakia	10.1
Romania	8.1
Greece	7.6
Slovenia	4.2
Croatia	3.6
Bulgaria	3.1
Lithuania	2.3
Malta	1.9
Cyprus	1.8
Estonia	1.5
Latvia	1.4

Professional, scientific and technical activities invoice 20% abroad

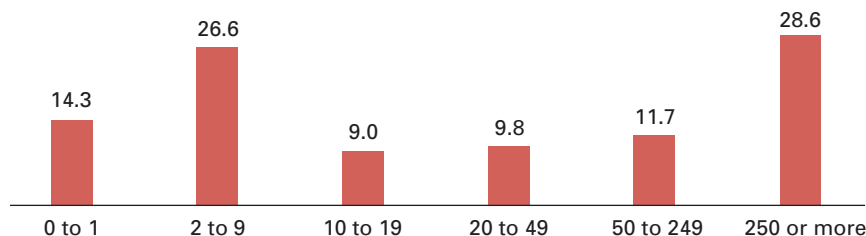
The productivity of the services was 35,335 euros in 2016, but there were big differences within them, higher in Information and communications and lower in Accommodation. Wages and salaries represented almost half of the added value (48.3%).

By geographical destination of sales, most of the turnover was generated within Spain, although in Professional, scientific and technical activities, sales abroad represented 20%.

Half work in companies with 20 or more employed persons

More than 95% of companies in the entire sector have fewer than 10 employed. These represented 40.9% of occupation but less than a third of turnover.

Employed in service companies according to size. 2016 (%)



Some indicators by main activity. 2016

	Productivity (Euros)	Value added rates %	Personnel cost rates %	Paid personnel rates %
Total activity groups	35,335	55.8	61.5	79.2
Transport and storage	52,387	54.7	52.6	80.9
Accommodation	20,574	43.3	71.1	80.1
Information and communications	71,945	53.3	60.8	89.8
Real state activities	58,298	59.6	27.6	53.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	40,292	57.2	66.8	68.6
Administrative and support services	24,311	69.4	76.0	91.3
Ars, entertainment and recreation	37,992	65.1	50.6	77.1
Other services	14,133	62.5	68.2	58.5

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.

Source: Eurostat

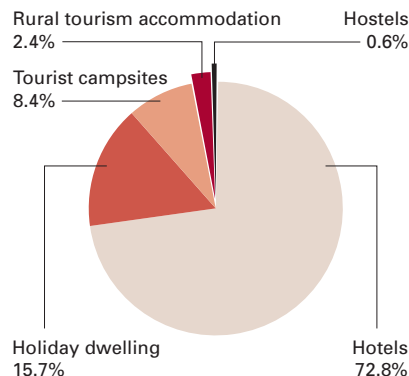
Tourist accommodation. Main results of the demand. 2018

Provisional data

	Nights spent (million)	Average stay (days)	Interannual variation % Overnight stays
Hotel establishments	340,251,479	3.2	0.6
Holiday dwellings	73,428,512	6.0	-2.9
Tourist campsites	39,500,783	5.0	2.9
Rural tourism accommodation	11,407,883	2.7	1.3
Hostels	2,910,844	2.7	10.9

Residents (light red) Non residents (dark red)

Nights spent by type of accommodation. 2018



Residents' nights spent increase, except in apartments

In 2018, overnight stays in hotel establishments decreased 0.1% as compared with 2017, despite the 0.6% increase for the residents' overnight stays. Almost 73% of the total number of nights spent by travelers in tourist establishments corresponded to hotels.

For the remaining collective tourist accommodations an overall reduction of 2.6% was registered, marked by the fall of non-residents (-4.1%), except for campsites and rural tourism accommodations, where their figures improved with respect to the previous year.

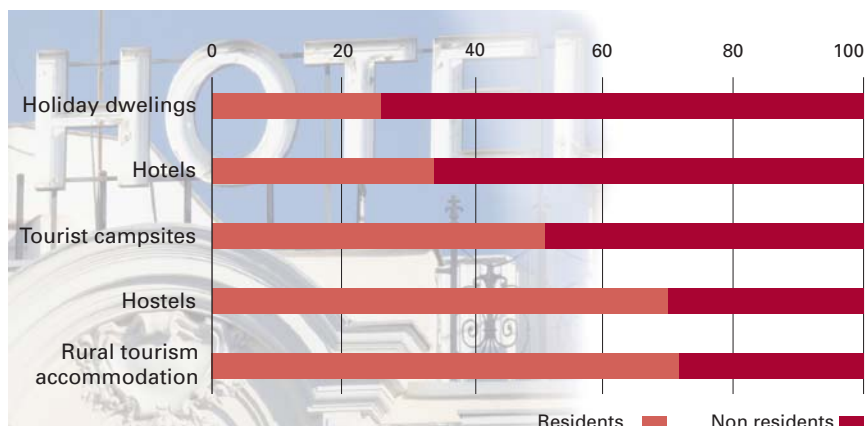
The main countries of the origin of foreign tourism by number of overnight stays in apartments were the United Kingdom (35.5%), Germany (13.9%) and the Netherlands (6.4%). The latter was slightly ahead of France (6.3%).

Tourist intensity. 2017

Nights spent per inhabitant

Malta	20.2
Cyprus	19.6
Austria	10.4
Greece	8.1
Spain	7.3
Croatia	5.9
Portugal	5.8
Italy	4.5
Estonia	4.0
Slovenia	3.8
Czechia	3.7
Sweden	3.7
Germany	3.5
Bulgaria	3.4
Finland	3.2
France	3.2
Luxembourg	2.9
Netherlands	2.9
Denmark	2.7
Hungary	2.5
Latvia	2.0
Slovakia	1.9
Belgium	1.7
Lithuania	1.4
Poland	1.2
Romania	1.1
United Kingdom	:
Ireland	:

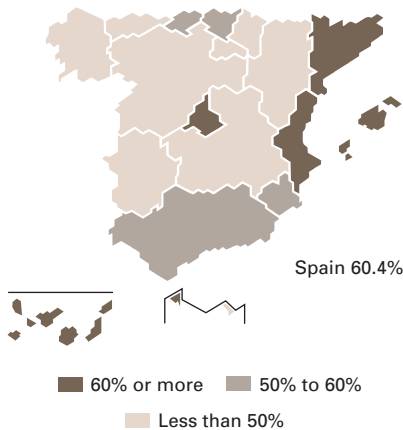
Overnight stays according to the traveller's residence and type of accommodation. 2018 (% of total of every)



: Not available

Source: Eurostat

Occupancy rate by bedplaces 2018 (%)



Tourist accommodation. Main results of the supply. 2018

Provisional date. Annual average

	Estimated open establishments ¹	Estimated average bedplaces	Occupancy rate by bedplaces ²	Interannual variation bedplaces offered
Hotel establishments	14,687	1,495,124	60.4	1.1
Holiday dwellings	133,356	510,462	39.0	-1.4
Tourist campsites	767	500,952	40.2	1.2
Rural tourism accommodation	16,596	159,975	19.3	2.7
Hostels	238	24,958	31.9	2.3

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.



Highest hotel occupancy the islands

During 2018, the number of vacancies offered in tourist apartments fell by 1.4% as compared with 2017, with an average occupancy rate of 39.0%. In hotels, the coverage is greater: 60.4% of the vacancies offered, somewhat less than the previous year, where it was 61.1%.

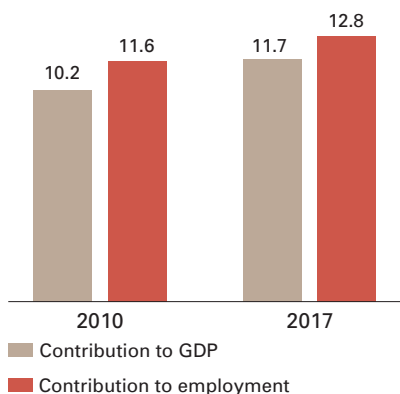
Once again, Illes Balears and Canarias, together with Comunitat Valenciana, registered the highest average occupancy rates: 76.9%, 75.6% and 61.4%.

Inbound tourism accounts for half of all consumption generated by tourism, being the component that has grown the most since 2010

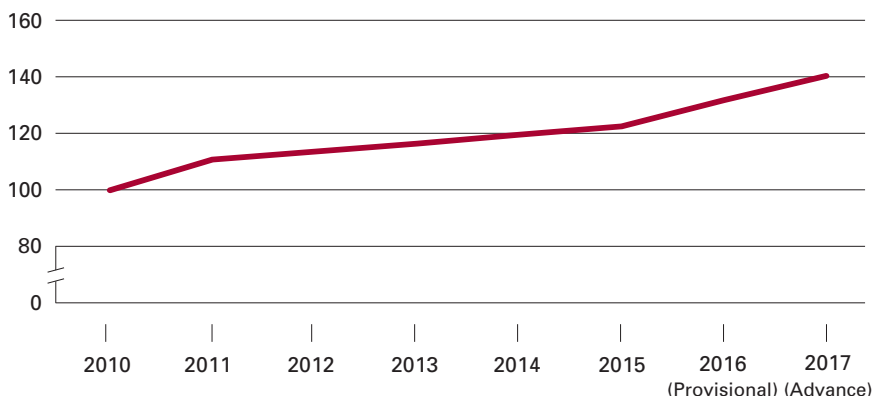
Tourist demand accounts for 11.7% of the GDP

According to the Tourism Satellite Account, the weight of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) associated with tourism reached 137,020 million euros in 2017. It is 11.7% of GDP, a point and a half more than in 2010.

Share of tourism activity in GDP and employment (%)



Balance of Spain's tourist flows with the rest of the world (2010=100)



One out of three international visitors is not a tourist

In 2018, 82.8 million international tourists visited Spain, 1.1% more than the previous year, according to the Border Tourist Movement Survey. They represent 66.7% of all arrivals. A third of the total are considered hikers (visitors without associated overnight stays).

The total expenditure made by international tourists during 2018, according to the Tourist Expenditure Survey, was 89,856 million euros, 3.3% more than in 2017.

Among residents, trips abroad are growing the most

Residents in Spain make 197.5 million trips in 2018, 2.0% more than in 2017. Overnight stays of these trips experienced few changes with respect to the previous year but the total associated expenditure grew by 6.5%.

9.8% of trips are made abroad, almost one point more than the year previous.

When travelling abroad, transport is the main expense (29.2%), while in domestic travelling the main expense is consumption in bars and restaurants (26,8%).



International tourist arrivals. 2017

	Million
France	86.9
Spain	81.9
United States	76.9
China	60.7
Italy	58.3

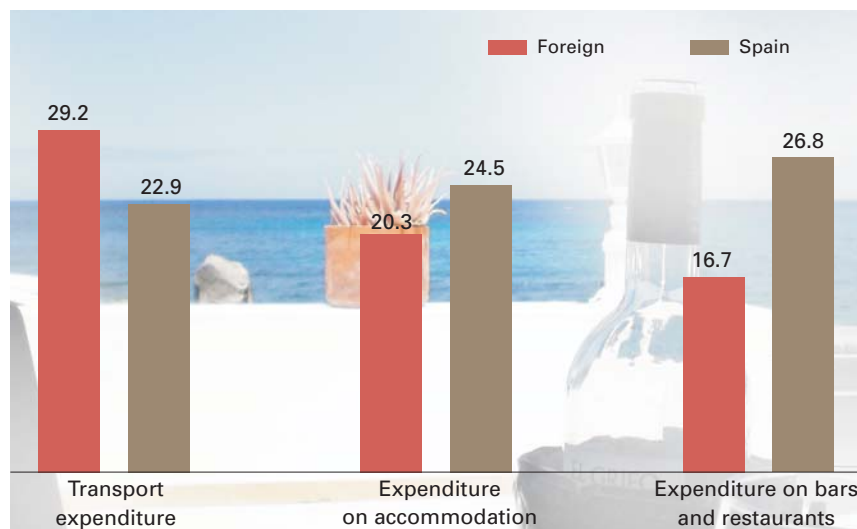
Second country by arrival of international tourists and by income derived from these visits

Revenues from international tourism. 2017

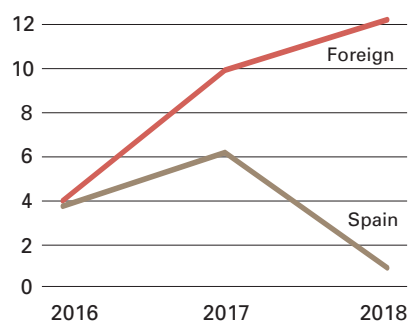
	Billions of United States dollars
United States of America	210.7
Spain	68.1
France	60.7
Thailand	57.5
United Kingdom	49.0

Source: World Tourism Organization

Main resident tourism expenditure items by destination. 2018 (% of total expenditure)



Main resident tourism expenditure items by destination. 2018 (%)



Transport

Length of the electrified railway network. 2017



Source: Yearbook Ministry of Infrastructure

Diesel passengers cars 2016 (%)

Country	(%)
France	69.3
Lithuania	65.2
Luxembourg	64.2
Belgium	60.0
Austria	57.0
Spain	57.0
Portugal	54.1
Latvia	53.5
Ireland	48.7
Croatia	45.8
Slovenia	45.7
Italy	42.9
United Kingdom	39.1
Czechia	36.8
Estonia	36.8
Germany	32.9
Sweden	32.2
Malta	31.1
Denmark	30.6
Poland	30.2
Hungary	29.3
Finland	24.9
Cyprus	13.8
Bulgaria	:
Greece	:
Netherlands	:
Romania	:
Slovakia	:

: Not available

Source: Eurostat

Travellers. 2017. Provisional data

Domestic transport	Thousands	Interannual variation %
Total	4,905,748	3.1
Bus ¹	3,013,687	2.7
Metro	1,767,603	1.5
Inter-city	1,246,084	4.6
Bus	1,372,588	3.6
Railway	694,953	2.6
Air (domestic) ^{2,5}	626,295	4.4
Maritime coasting ^{3,4}	40,274	10.0
Special and unscheduled by bus	11,065	3.1
	519,473	4.0
International transport^{4,5}		
Air	183,097	3.9
Maritime	7,875	7.2

1. Urban trams and cablecars are included.
2. Internal traffic only include entries.
3. Only includes disembarked passengers.
4. Source: State Ports
5. Source: Civil Aviation

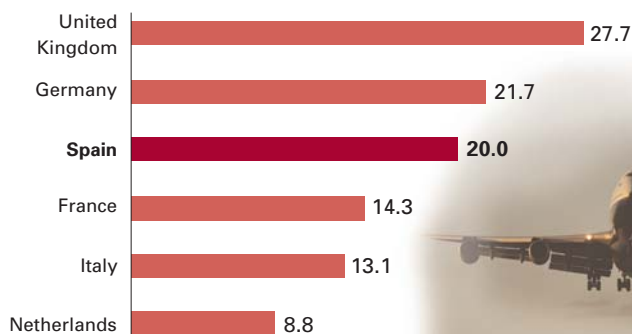
10% more inland travellers choose the airplane

The number of passengers using public transport in 2018 exceeded 4,905 million, representing an increase of 3.1% over 2017.

Urban transport as a whole increased by 2.7%, mainly due to the metro (4.6% more passengers). The interurban also rose (3.6%), highlighting in this the 10% increase in domestic passengers that used the plane for their movements.

One in five travellers transported by air in the EU as a whole, has Spain as its origin or destination

Countries with the highest number of international travellers transported by air. 2017 (UE-28=100)



Source: Eurostat



Crimes against road safety fall

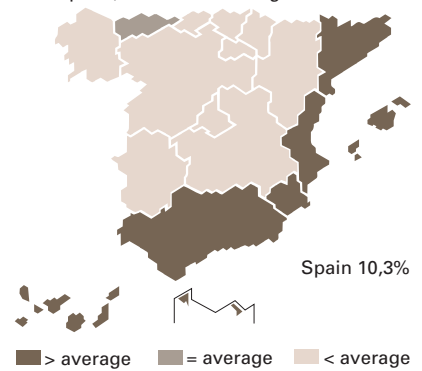
In 2017 there were 285,336 convicted by final judgement, registered in the Central Register of Convicted Persons, 5.1% more than the previous year. The rate of adult convicts decreased as the age group increased, it was higher for men and almost three times higher among foreigners.

Crimes against road safety predominated (21.9% of the total), although their number has been decreasing since 2011.

The number of minors sentenced by final judgement in 2017 was 13,643, 5.5% more than in 2016. The most frequent criminal offence committed by them were injuries (25.5% of the total).

Offences committed according to the place of conviction. 2017

Rates per 1,000 inhabitants aged 18 and over



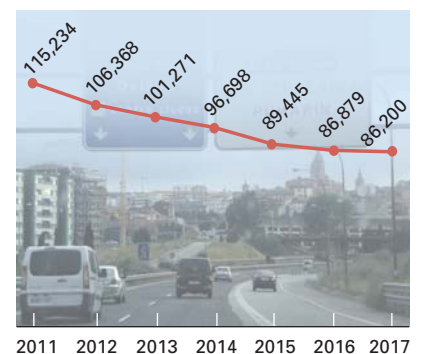
Eight consecutive years of decline in the prison population

Increased risk of gender-based violence among women born in Africa and America

The number of victims of gender-based violence rose by 2.6% in 2017 to 29,008 women, but the rate remained at 1.4 per 1,000 women aged 14 and over. By large regions of birth, it was highest among those born in Africa and America.

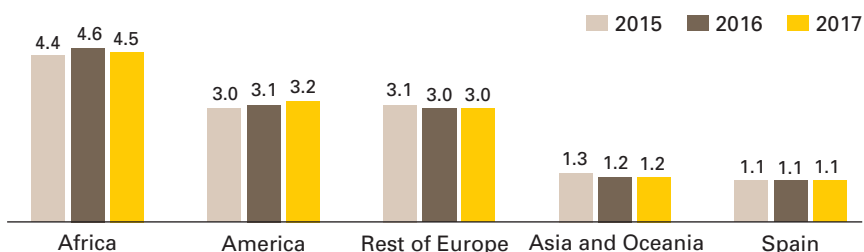
In 2017, the victims of domestic violence (which specifically excludes cases of gender-based violence) were 6,909 people, 0.7% more than in 2016, and 22.5% of them were minors.

Offences against Road Safety

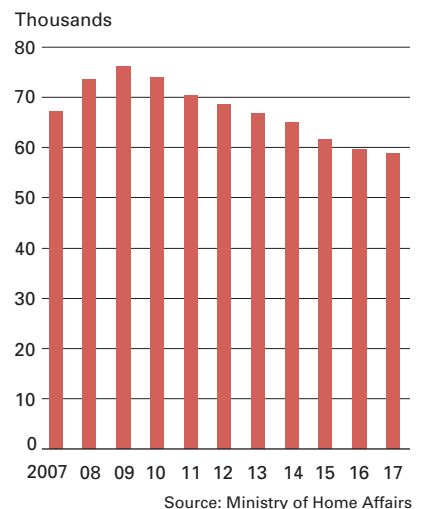


Victims of gender-based violence by place of birth

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



Prison population 2007-2017



	Population at 1 January 2018					Demographic indicators 2017	
	Total	Females (%)	Foreign nationals (%)	Area ¹ (km ²)	Population density (inhab./km ²)	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
Spain	46,658,447	51.0	9.8	505,979	92.2	8.41	9.07
Andalucía	8,410,094	50.6	7.6	87,588	96.0	8.89	8.48
Almería	701,069	49.4	18.8	8,773	79.9	10.79	7.43
Cádiz	1,249,245	50.3	4.0	7,436	168.0	8.63	8.02
Córdoba	786,524	50.9	2.9	13,771	57.1	8.25	9.99
Granada	917,445	50.5	6.5	12,640	72.6	8.69	8.93
Huelva	522,484	50.6	8.4	10,128	51.6	8.96	8.48
Jaén	636,586	50.4	2.3	13,496	47.2	7.67	10.34
Málaga	1,651,506	50.8	15.1	7,308	226.0	8.77	7.72
Sevilla	1,945,236	51.1	3.5	14,036	138.6	9.20	8.35
Aragón	1,313,135	50.6	10.8	47,720	27.5	8.00	10.80
Huesca	219,174	49.5	10.9	15,636	14.0	7.86	11.82
Teruel	133,850	49.4	9.9	14,809	9.0	7.05	12.77
Zaragoza	960,111	51.0	10.9	17,275	55.6	8.17	10.29
Asturias, Principado de	1,027,624	52.2	3.9	10,604	96.9	5.84	12.77
Balears, Illes	1,166,923	50.0	19.9	4,992	233.8	8.88	7.21
Canarias	2,177,048	50.4	14.3	7,445	292.4	7.29	7.05
Palmas, Las	1,126,896	50.2	13.3	4,070	276.9	7.35	6.69
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,050,152	50.6	15.4	3,375	311.1	7.24	7.44
Cantabria	581,294	51.2	5.4	5,329	109.1	7.09	10.26
Castilla y León	2,418,556	50.6	5.6	94,224	25.7	6.40	11.96
Ávila	160,032	49.6	7.0	8,050	19.9	6.68	13.47
Burgos	356,080	49.8	7.0	14,291	24.9	6.89	11.27
León	466,108	51.3	4.6	15,578	29.9	5.63	13.06
Palencia	161,795	50.4	4.1	8,053	20.1	6.63	13.17
Salamanca	333,649	51.3	4.0	12,350	27.0	6.07	12.04
Segovia	154,387	49.6	11.3	6,923	22.3	6.97	11.31
Soria	89,738	49.2	9.2	10,307	8.7	6.59	12.13
Valladolid	520,835	51.2	4.6	8,111	64.2	7.05	9.58
Zamora	175,931	50.3	3.9	10,561	16.7	5.11	15.24
Castilla-La Mancha	2,032,595	49.8	8.5	79,459	25.6	8.29	9.94
Albacete	390,337	50.0	6.4	14,926	26.2	8.25	9.57
Ciudad Real	498,549	50.5	5.7	19,813	25.2	8.02	10.83
Cuenca	200,596	49.4	11.7	17,138	11.7	7.00	12.43
Guadalajara	256,029	49.2	13.2	12,212	21.0	8.58	8.15
Toledo	687,084	49.5	9.0	15,370	44.7	8.80	9.43
Cataluña	7,488,717	51.1	12.5	32,106	233.2	8.97	8.88
Barcelona	5,514,880	51.5	11.1	7,729	713.5	8.95	8.83
Girona	749,656	50.2	17.9	5,909	126.9	9.40	8.57
Lleida	429,212	49.4	16.5	12,166	35.3	8.71	10.07
Tarragona	794,969	50.2	15.0	6,303	126.1	8.84	8.87
Comunitat Valenciana	4,946,233	50.7	13.1	23,259	212.7	8.18	9.09
Alicante/Alacant	1,845,470	50.4	18.8	5,816	317.3	8.18	8.69
Castellón/Castelló	569,576	50.4	13.2	6,632	85.9	8.42	9.31
Valencia/València	2,531,188	51.0	8.9	10,811	234.1	8.12	9.33
Extremadura	1,070,453	50.3	3.0	41,634	25.7	7.92	10.80
Badajoz	674,926	50.5	2.7	21,766	31.0	8.46	10.20
Cáceres	395,528	50.1	3.4	19,868	19.9	6.99	11.81
Galicia	2,703,149	51.7	3.5	29,576	91.4	6.82	11.82
Coruña, A	1,121,417	52.0	3.2	7,950	141.1	6.92	11.30
Lugo	331,492	51.4	4.3	9,858	33.6	6.26	15.57
Ourense	309,314	51.8	4.3	7,273	42.5	5.51	15.14
Pontevedra	940,926	51.5	3.4	4,495	209.3	7.34	10.03
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,549,519	52.0	11.1	8,027	815.9	9.31	7.24
Murcia, Región de	1,475,569	49.9	13.5	11,314	130.4	10.24	7.82
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	643,866	50.6	8.5	10,390	62.0	8.96	9.12
Pais Vasco	2,170,868	51.6	5.3	7,233	300.1	7.88	9.98
Araba/Álava	325,739	50.9	7.2	3,037	107.3	9.13	8.66
Bizkaia	1,134,848	51.9	4.6	2,216	512.2	7.51	10.42
Gipuzkoa	710,281	51.4	5.6	1,980	358.7	7.89	9.89
Rioja, La	312,884	50.6	10.8	5,045	62.0	8.21	9.77
Ceuta	85,209	49.2	5.9	20	4,288.3	12.29	6.59
Melilla	84,708	49.5	11.9	14	6,050.6	15.82	5.82

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

Average number of children per woman	CPI 2018/2017	GDP per capita 2016 (euros)	Number of Enterprises 2018	Employment and unemployment. 2018			
				Employed persons (Thousands)	Economic Activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
1.31	1.7	24,085	3,337,646	19,327.7	58.7	15.3	Spain
1.36	1.6	17,812	509,137	3,030.8	56.9	23.0	Andalucía
1.62	1.6	19,097	42,931	262.6	59.5	22.6	Almería
1.32	1.1	16,703	60,690	405.9	54.8	27.5	Cádiz
1.32	1.5	17,384	47,209	277.1	56.5	24.7	Córdoba
1.35	1.9	17,272	59,115	328.2	56.9	24.0	Granada
1.34	1.4	18,063	24,668	185.0	55.6	22.9	Huelva
1.25	1.5	16,956	34,030	216.6	52.9	23.0	Jaén
1.32	1.8	17,456	123,109	630.3	57.1	19.2	Málaga
1.38	1.6	19,011	117,385	725.0	59.0	22.4	Sevilla
1.32	1.7	26,352	91,493	573.8	58.7	10.6	Aragón
1.38	1.8	27,369	16,503	95.9	58.0	9.5	Huesca
1.27	1.6	24,262	9,345	57.5	56.2	9.2	Teruel
1.32	1.6	26,414	65,645	420.4	59.2	11.1	Zaragoza
1.03	1.5	20,827	68,688	391.9	50.8	13.6	Asturias. Principado de
1.22	1.5	25,483	96,638	560.2	64.4	11.7	Balears. Illes
1.05	1.5	19,916	146,126	897.2	60.4	20.1	Canarias
1.05	1.5	20,235	75,753	466.7	61.1	20.2	Palmas. Las
1.05	1.5	19,571	70,373	430.5	59.6	19.9	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
1.17	1.7	21,622	38,522	241.0	54.8	10.7	Cantabria
1.14	1.7	22,590	161,986	982.8	54.5	12.1	Castilla y León
1.24	1.9	18,568	10,170	60.0	53.3	16.4	Ávila
1.22	1.6	27,205	26,031	155.7	58.2	10.4	Burgos
1.01	1.9	20,101	31,276	178.5	50.4	11.8	León
1.19	1.7	26,166	10,024	63.9	53.5	12.0	Palencia
1.10	1.7	20,483	22,373	132.0	53.6	13.1	Salamanca
1.25	1.6	21,511	10,793	65.3	57.4	11.8	Segovia
1.21	2.0	24,512	5,689	40.4	58.1	8.1	Soria
1.19	1.6	24,308	33,998	222.8	57.1	11.0	Valladolid
1.01	1.6	19,228	11,632	64.3	50.8	17.1	Zamora
1.32	1.9	18,964	127,643	805.0	58.8	18.2	Castilla-La Mancha
1.32	1.9	19,067	26,743	155.1	59.5	19.7	Albacete
1.29	1.8	19,445	30,588	182.1	55.1	20.1	Ciudad Real
1.20	1.9	20,601	13,655	79.0	55.2	15.4	Cuenca
1.30	1.6	19,503	13,368	122.1	66.3	11.4	Guadalajara
1.38	2.0	17,870	43,289	266.9	59.3	19.5	Toledo
1.39	1.8	28,845	618,366	3,362.2	61.3	11.5	Cataluña
1.37	1.8	28,862	468,777	2,496.9	61.4	11.1	Barcelona
1.50	2.0	28,432	62,984	340.3	62.4	11.4	Girona
1.46	2.0	27,726	33,684	188.9	59.8	10.5	Lleida
1.42	1.9	29,724	52,921	336.1	60.3	15.0	Tarragona
1.31	1.7	21,143	356,480	2,042.9	58.5	15.6	Comunitat Valenciana
1.32	1.8	19,336	138,964	747.6	57.5	16.2	Alicante/Alacant
1.37	1.7	24,449	39,799	231.6	57.9	15.5	Castellón/Castelló
1.28	1.7	21,714	177,717	1,063.7	59.5	15.2	Valencia/València
1.29	1.6	16,774	66,879	378.9	55.3	23.6	Extremadura
1.33	1.5	16,439	41,490	235.1	56.0	25.5	Badajoz
1.22	1.6	17,342	25,389	143.9	54.2	20.5	Cáceres
1.12	1.7	21,363	200,801	1,077.6	53.3	13.3	Galicia
1.12	1.6	22,517	83,313	465.3	54.8	12.2	Coruña. A
1.11	1.7	21,096	24,760	136.7	51.7	9.2	Lugo
1.03	1.4	20,876	23,291	112.2	48.0	13.8	Ourense
1.16	1.8	20,248	69,437	363.4	53.8	16.0	Pontevedra
1.33	1.7	32,857	538,917	2,990.9	62.9	12.2	Madrid. Comunidad de
1.55	1.4	19,824	95,544	592.3	59.3	16.8	Murcia. Región de
1.46	1.7	29,859	44,289	282.2	59.1	10.0	Navarra. Comunidad Foral de
1.35	1.6	31,588	144,357	923.6	56.3	10.0	Pais Vasco
1.49	1.4	36,066	19,147	141.9	57.8	9.1	Araba/Álava
1.29	1.6	30,378	75,628	472.9	55.7	11.6	Bizkaia
1.38	1.8	31,486	49,582	308.8	56.5	7.7	Gipuzkoa
1.35	1.5	25,412	23,197	138.0	59.2	10.4	Rioja. La
1.81	0.8	19,374	3,916	27.4	58.8	28.9	Ceuta
2.31	1.0	17,730	4,667	29.2	62.8	25.8	Melilla

Some data of interest

46.7 million
inhabitants

9.8% Foreign
Population



 Morocco
14.9%

 Romania
14.8%

 U. Kingdom
6.2%

+2.6% interannual variation %
GDP

+1.7% Average annual
change %
CPI

15.3% Unemployment
rate



3.3 million
of companies

2.0 million are from the
services sector



32 Average age
years at maternity



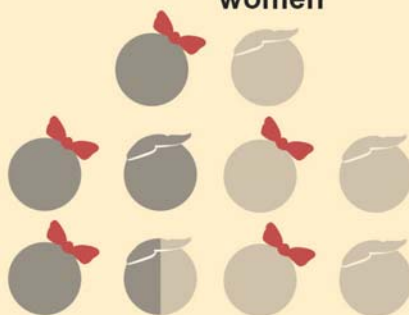
Life expectancy
at birth

85.7 **80.4**
years years



Lucía **Lucas**
Most frequent baby names

46.8% Births to
unmarried women



27,558€ Average
per household income



29,188€ Average
per household expenditure

43.5% Buy
online
(in the last three months)



Persons aged 16 to 74

Water consumption

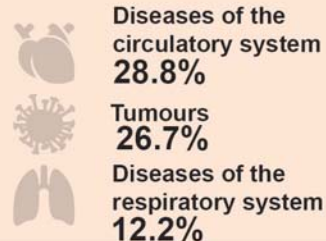
136 Litres/inhabitant/day



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



Main causes of death



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This informative publication offers an updated perspective of the most relevant demographic, social and economic aspects of our country and its environment, providing data from numerous statistical sources in addition to the INE.

