



Spain in figures 2026

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Once again, National Statistics Institute, presents a new edition of **Spain in Figures**, a reference publication that offers a summarised, up-to-date view of the main economic, environmental, social and demographic characteristics of our country. Through its pages, the reality of the country today is depicted in a straightforward and meticulous manner.

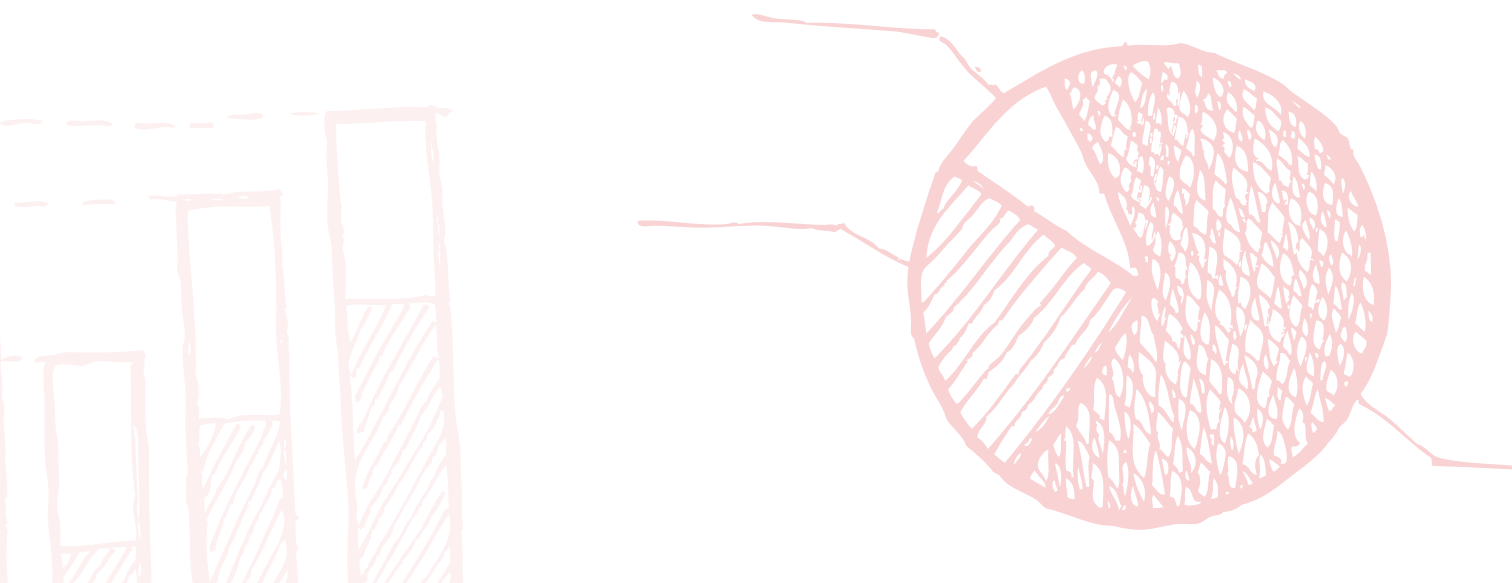
The publication provides a clear and accessible compilation of official statistical information, combining explanatory texts with graphs and tables that facilitate understanding. The data comes primarily from the Institute's own statistical operations, supplemented by other official national and international sources, which allows the situation in Spain to be contextualised and compared with other countries in the European Union.

Using simple and direct language, but without compromising scientific rigour, **Spain in Figures** It aims to awaken interest in official statistics among the general public. I trust that this new edition will prove useful and contribute to reinforcing the interest and value of official statistics, which are governed by the European Statistics Code of Practice, as an essential tool for understanding and analysing the reality of our country.

In addition to this publication and its previous editions, the INE website, <https://www.ine.es>, provides more detailed and up-to-date information, thanks to the high frequency with which new data and content are published.

Finally, I want to express my gratitude to the informants for their collaboration and trust. Their selfless collaboration is essential for the development of the work that the National Statistics Institute carries out every day in service to society and for the benefit of all.

Elena Manzanera Díaz
INE President





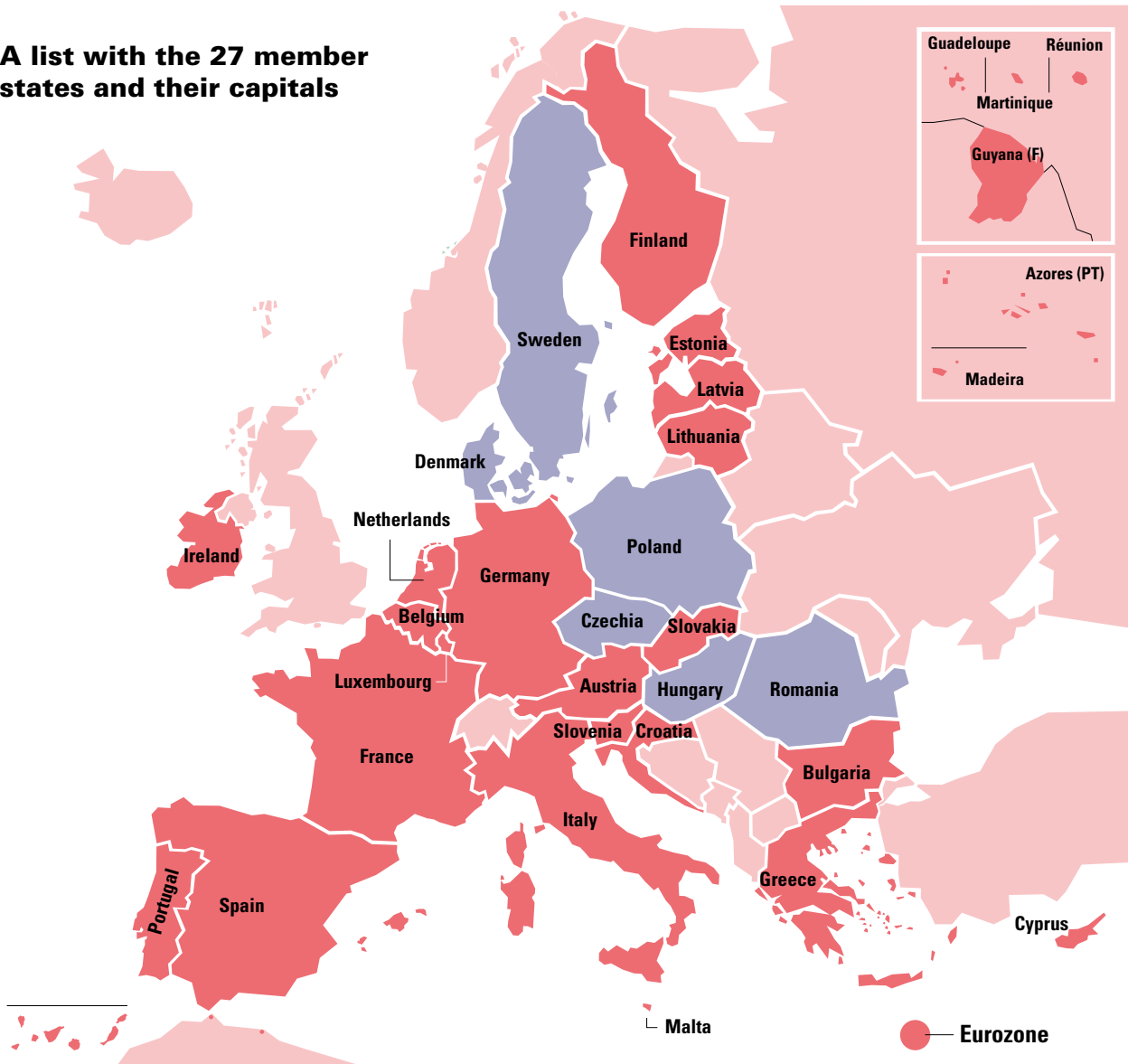
Spain and the EU of 27 countries

	Area 2025 (km ²)	Population* 1 January 2025 (in thousands)	Density 2024 (inhab. per km ²)
European Union	4,225,104	450,380.3	109.7
Germany	357,569	83,577.1	236.4
Austria	83,882	9,197.2	111.3
Belgium	30,667	11,900.1	389.1
Bulgaria	110,996	6,437.4	58.6
Czechia	78,871	10,909.5	141.2
Cyprus	9,253	979.9	105.8
Croatia	56,594	3,874.4	69.2
Denmark	42,925	5,992.7	142.4
Slovakia	49,035	5,419.5	111.3
Slovenia	20,273	2,130.9	105.6
Spain	505,983	49,078.0	97.2
Estonia	45,336	1,370.0	31.8
Finland	338,363	5,636.0	18.5
France	638,475	68,635.9	108.5
Greece	131,694	10,409.5	79.8
Hungary	93,012	9,539.5	104.8
Ireland	69,947	5,439.9	78.6
Italy	302,073	58,934.2	198.0
Latvia	64,594	1,856.9	30.0
Lithuania	65,284	2,890.7	46.1
Luxembourg	2,595	682.0	261.8
Malta	316	574.3	1,817.4
Netherlands	37,391	18,044.0	529.5
Poland	311,928	36,497.5	119.0
Portugal	92,226	10,749.6	117.6
Romania	238,398	19,036.0	81.3
Sweden	447,424	10,587.7	26.0

* Provisional data for Belgium, Cyprus, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, and the EU.
Estimated data for Greece, Romania and the EU.

Source: Eurostat

A list with the 27 member states and their capitals



Germany - Berlin
Austria - Vienna
Belgium - Brussels
Bulgaria - Sofia
Czechia - Prague
Chypre - Nicosia
Croatia - Zagreb
Denmark - Copenhagen
Slovakia - Bratislava
Slovenia - Ljubljana

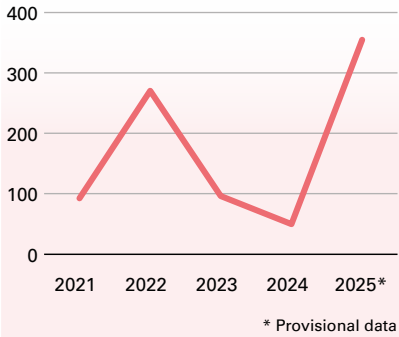
Spain - Madrid
Estonia - Tallin
Finland - Helsinki
France - Paris
Greece - Athens
Hungary - Budapest
Ireland - Dublin
Italy - Rome
Latvia - Riga
Lithuania - Vilnius

Luxembourg - Luxembourg
Malta - Valletta
Netherlands - Amsterdam
Poland - Warsaw
Portugal - Lisbon
Romania - Bucharest
Sweden - Stockholm

As of 1 January 2026, Bulgaria has adopted the euro as its official currency, becoming part of the Eurozone.

Forest area affected by fires

Thousands of hectares



Source: Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge

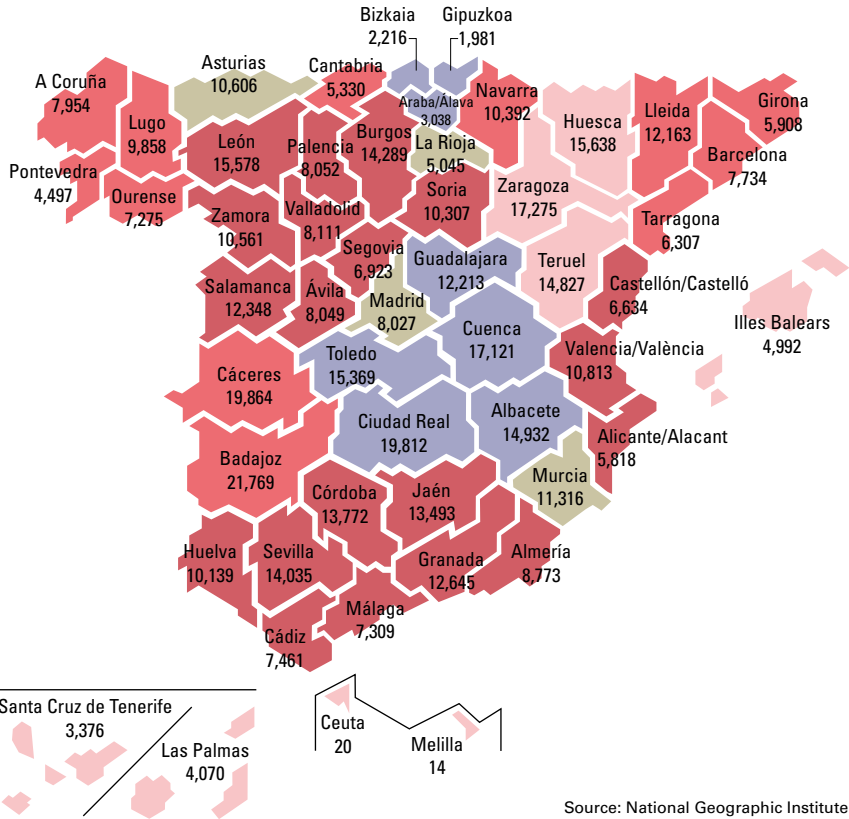
Forest area. 2025

Thousands of hectares

Sweden	27,934
Finland	22,543
Spain	19,133
France	17,795
Germany	11,481
Poland	9,495
Italy	9,422
Romania	6,957
Greece	4,763
Bulgaria	3,959
Austria	3,904
Latvia	3,467
Portugal	3,363
Czechia	2,968
Estonia	2,447
Lithuania	2,216
Hungary	2,087
Croatia	1,946
Slovakia	1,940
Slovenia	1,244
Ireland	833
Belgium	671
Denmark	643
Netherlands	369
Luxembourg	89
Malta	0

Source: FAO, FE

Surface of Spanish provinces (km²)



Source: National Geographic Institute

Forest fires on the rise

In 2025, fires have affected 354,793 hectares of forest area, 1.3% of the total forest area, according to provisional data provided by the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.

There have been 8,189 incidents, 5,590 of which are small fires (less than 1 hectare), and 63 are large fires (more than 500 hectares). The Northwest accounts for 71.0% of the affected forest area, 75.6% of the affected area under forest cover, and 39.6% of the losses.



Employment in environmental domains account for 2.67% of the total

The environmental economy, defined as the value of the activities associated with the protection of the environment and the management of natural resources, decreased by 0.1% in 2024 compared to the previous year, according to the Environmental Goods and Services account. This represents 2.72% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), compared to 2.90% in 2023.

The employment generated by these activities accounts for 2.67% of the total, the same as in 2022.

Since 2008, GHG emissions have decreased by 32.4%

The Emissions Account estimates that greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the economy in 2024 will total 279.9 million tonnes, a 0.2% decrease compared to 2023. 23.8% correspond to the *Manufacturing industry* and 22.9% to *Households*.

In 2024, Spain emits 5.7 tonnes of GHG per capita, compared to an average of 7.3 in the EU.

Lower energy consumption per unit of GDP

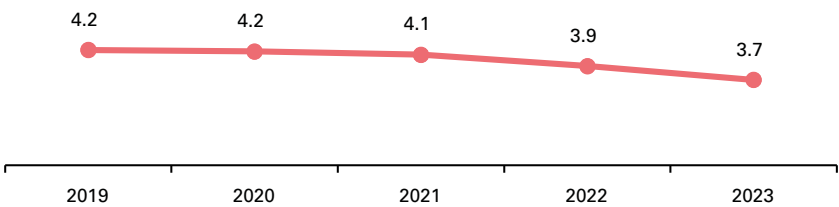
According to the Physical Energy Flow Account, energy intensity (net domestic energy use per unit of Gross Domestic Product) reached 3.7 terajoules per million euros in 2023, a 5.7% decrease compared to the previous year.

Meanwhile, the preview of the Materials Flow Account records a 6.0% increase in domestic material consumption in 2024, reaching 442.6 million tonnes.

Per capita material consumption rose by 4.9%, standing at 9.1 tonnes per inhabitant.

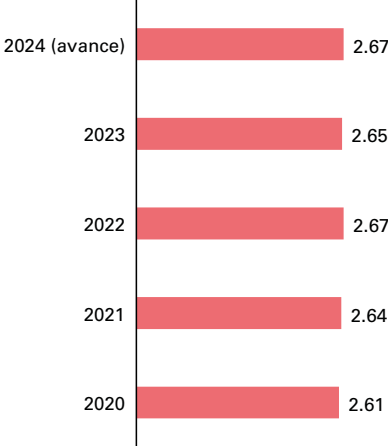
Intensidad energética

Terajulios/Millón euros



Environmental employment

Percentage of total



GHG* emissions per capita. 2024

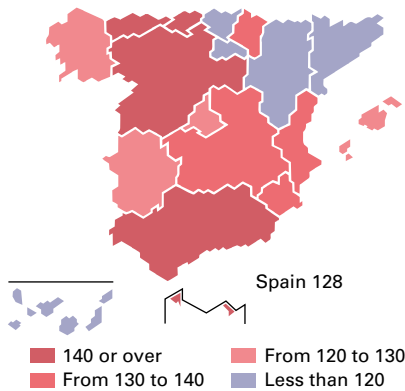
t CO₂e **

European Union	7.3
Denmark	14.4
Luxembourg	14.1
Ireland	13.4
Malta	12.2
Poland	9.7
Cyprus	9.3
Netherlands	9.2
Lithuania	8.9
Belgium	8.7
Estonia	8.5
Czechia	8.3
Germany	8.3
Greece	7.7
Finland	7.5
Austria	7.4
Bulgaria	7.2
Slovenia	7.2
Italy	6.5
Croatia	6.5
Romania	6.4
Hungary	6.4
Slovakia	6.2
Latvia	6.1
France	5.9
Spain	5.7
Sweden	4.9
Portugal	4.8

* Greenhouse gas emissions.
** tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

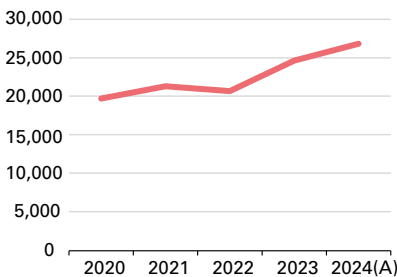
Household average water consumption. 2022

Litres/inhabitant/day



Environmental taxes

Millions of euros



Main indicators on water. 2022

		Biennial variation %
Average household consumption (litre/ inhabitant/day)	128	-3.9
Volume of real losses (hm³)	653	0.2
Unit cost (euros/m³)	1.92	0.3
Volume of water registered for urban supply (hm³)	3,151	-0.8
Volume of water supplied to households (hm³)	2,212	-3.5

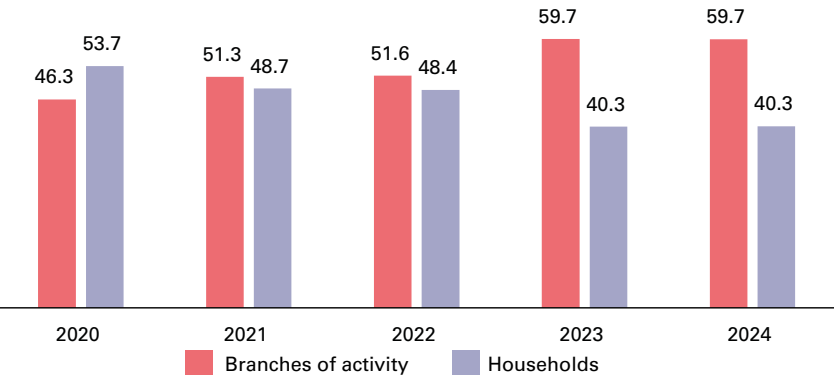
Cantabria and País Vasco, at the extremes of water consumption

According to the Statistics on Water Supply and Sanitation, during 2022, urban public supply networks supplied 4,252 hm³ of water, 0.2% more than in 2020. The average water consumption stands at 128 litres per inhabitant per day, a decrease of 3.9% compared to 2020. The highest is recorded in Cantabria (187 litres per inhabitant per day), which is more than double the figure for País Vasco, the lowest, with 85.

7% of taxes in the economy are environmental

According to the preliminary data of the Environmental Taxes Account, these reached 26,830 million euros in 2024, an 8.9% increase from the previous year. They represent 7.0% of all taxes in the Spanish economy. The productive sectors contribute 59.7% of the total and Households 40.3%. Most of these are energy taxes (79.5%).

Distribution of environmental taxes (%)



Main waste indicators. 2023

	Thousands of tonnes	Annual variation %
Urban waste collection	22,433	-3.1
Mixed waste	17,061	-4.6
Separate collection	5,372	1.8
Waste generated by economic activity		
Construction	42,590	17.5
Water supply, sanitation, waste management and decontamination	22,367	-5.2
Industry	14,166	-4.1
Services	5,953	2.6
Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry and fishing	5,782	-4.3

43.3% of the municipal waste collected is recycled

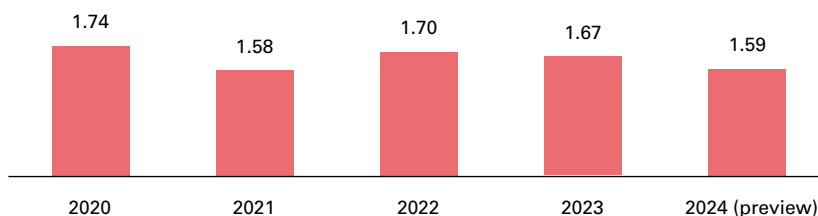
According to the Waste Account, 80.6% of the waste generated in 2023 comes from the Activity sectors, and 19.4% from Households. The largest increase (17.5%) is recorded in *Construction*, while the decrease came in *Water supply, sanitation, waste management and decontamination* (-5.2%).

Meanwhile, urban waste management companies collected 22.4 million tonnes, 3.1% less than the previous year, according to the Statistics on Waste Collection and Treatment. In per capita terms, this amounts to 464.3 kilograms of waste per person per year, and most of this waste is mixed waste (353.1).

Environmental protection spending represents 1.59% of GDP

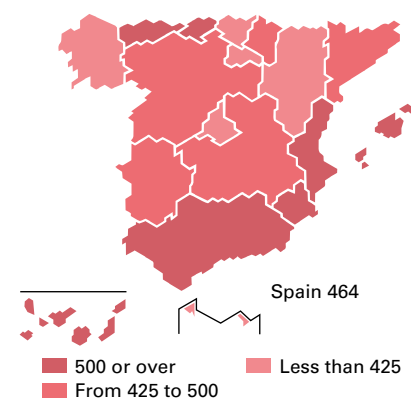
National spending on environmental protection reached 25,233 million euros in 2024, 1.2% more than in 2023, according to data from the Environmental Protection Expenditure Account. Waste Management accounted for 60.5% of the total, followed by Wastewater Management (18.4%).

Domestic expenditure on environmental protection Percentage of GDP



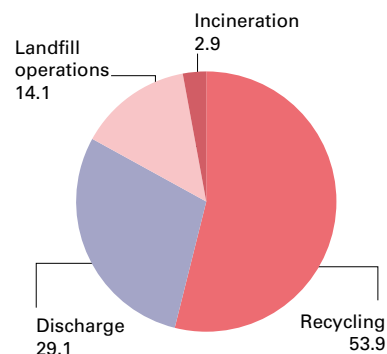
Urban waste collection. 2023

Kg/inhabitant/year



Distribution of final waste treatment. 2023

Percentage



Population

Population figures

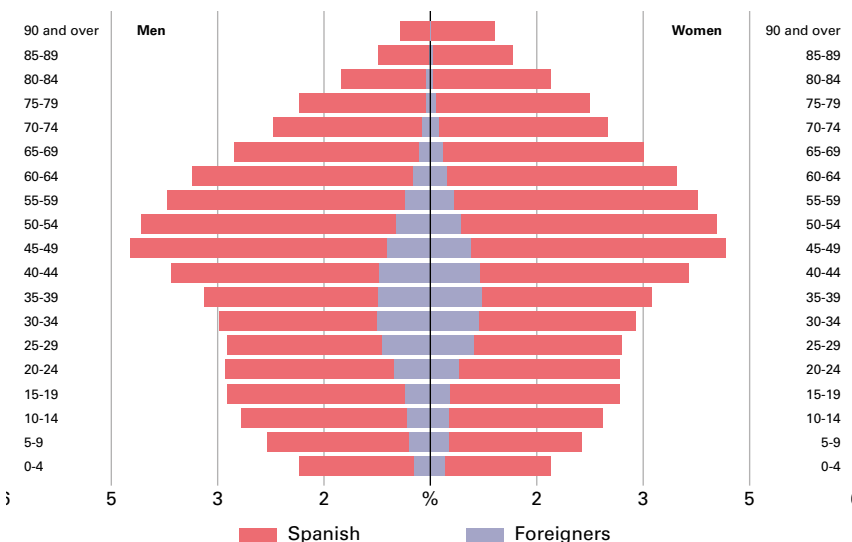
1 January 2025

Spain	49,128,297
Andalucía	8,676,713
Almería	770,554
Cádiz	1,261,420
Córdoba	773,163
Granada	945,797
Huelva	538,789
Jaén	618,143
Málaga	1,791,183
Sevilla	1,977,664
Aragón	1,364,621
Huesca	230,087
Teruel	136,091
Zaragoza	998,443
Asturias, Principado de	1,015,128
Balears, Illes	1,249,844
Canarias	2,258,866
Palmas, Las	1,171,547
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,087,319
Cantabria	593,623
Castilla y León	2,401,221
Ávila	160,738
Burgos	362,663
León	448,030
Palencia	158,702
Salamanca	328,446
Segovia	158,251
Soria	90,183
Valladolid	528,644
Zamora	165,564
Castilla-La Mancha	2,126,378
Albacete	390,751
Ciudad Real	494,848
Cuenca	199,859
Guadalajara	285,839
Toledo	755,081
Cataluña	8,124,126
Barcelona	5,959,941
Girona	830,429
Lleida	458,226
Tarragona	875,530
Comunitat Valenciana	5,425,182
Alicante/Alacant	2,033,566
Castellón/Castelló	627,620
Valencia/València	2,763,996
Extremadura	1,053,345
Badajoz	665,155
Cáceres	388,190
Galicia	2,714,741
Coruña, A	1,135,623
Lugo	326,022
Ourense	305,278
Pontevedra	947,818
Madrid, Comunidad de	7,113,886
Murcia, Región de	1,586,989
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	683,854
País Vasco	2,242,343
Araba/Álava	341,961
Bizkaia	1,167,233
Gipuzkoa	733,149
Rioja, La	326,803
Ceuta	83,567
Melilla	87,067

We now surpass 49 million inhabitants

The census places the population of Spain at 49,128,297 inhabitants as of 1 January 2025, with a growth of over 500,000 people in one year (1.0%). A total of 51% of the population is female and the average age is 44.5 years (45.8 years for women and 43.2 years for men). A total of 20.7% of the population is over 64 years old.

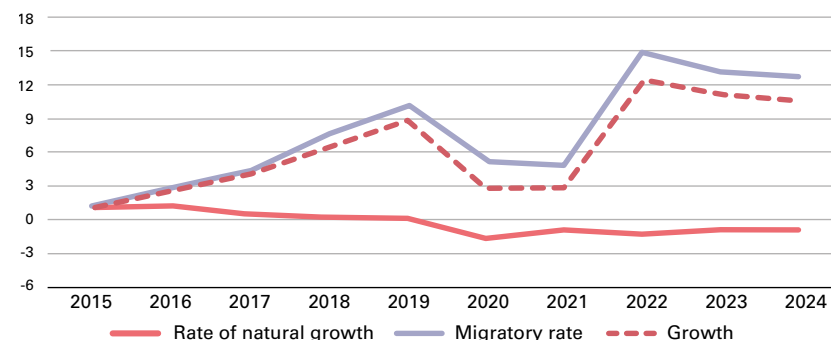
Pyramid of the Spanish population. As of 1 January 2025



The population grows thanks to the migratory effect

The migratory balance (immigrants minus emigrants) dropped to 12.81 for every 1,000 inhabitants during 2024, as opposed to 13.28 in 2023. The underlying balance (births minus deaths) remains negative, at -2.37 per thousand inhabitants. As a result, the growth rate stands at 10.41 per thousand inhabitants.

Balance and growth for every thousand inhabitants



* Since 2021, the Migration Indicators use the Migration and Changes of Residence Statistics as source of information.

More than 9 million born abroad

There are 6.9 million foreigners living in Spain, 14.1% of the population. The foreign-born number almost 9.5 million.

The highest number of non-Spanish population resides in Illes Balears (21.7%). They are followed by Comunitat Valenciana (19.5%) and Catalunya (18.7%).

Among foreigners, there is a predominance of Moroccan nationals (14.0%), followed by Colombians (9.8%) and Romanians (8.8%), which moves into third place after several consecutive years in second position.

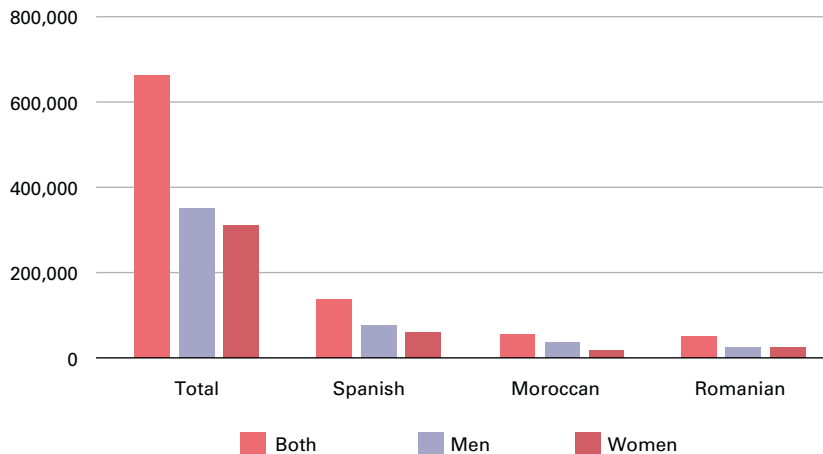
20.8% of emigrants have Spanish nationality

During 2024, among migrations from abroad, the majority were nationals of Colombia (13.0%), Spain (11.2%), and Morocco (10.3%). Among those emigrating abroad, they were from Spain (20.8%), Morocco (8.3%), and Romania (7.6%).

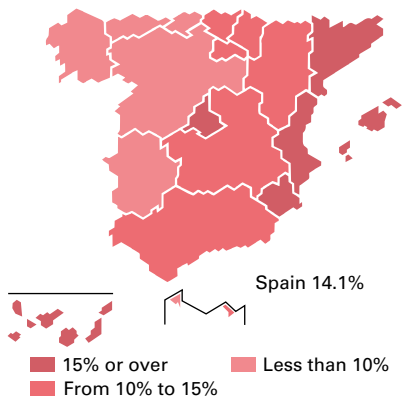
The main destinations for emigration abroad by large regions were other European Union countries (30.4%) and South America (23.4%).

In 2024, Spain recorded the third largest net outbound migration balance in the last 10 years, behind 2022 and 2023.

Main nationalities emigrating to foreign countries. 2024



Foreign population. As of 1 January 2025 (%)



Migratory balance plus statistical adjustment. 2024

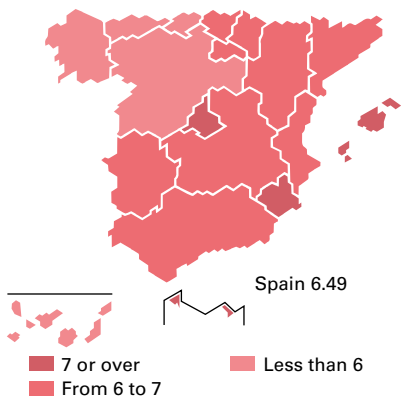
European Union	2,330,030(ep)
Spain	576,700 (p)
Germany	451,736
Italy	243,612 (p)
France	151,245 (p)
Portugal	143,641
Netherlands	107,107 (p)
Belgium	85,845 (p)
Romania	70,285 (ep)
Ireland	69,300
Greece	66,431 (ep)
Austria	49,711
Finland	46,667
Bulgaria	39,187
Czechia	36,845
Poland	33,247
Denmark	31,477
Croatia	31,394
Sweden	28,820
Lithuania	23,140
Slovenia	11,532
Malta	10,614
Cyprus	10,310 (p)
Luxembourg	7,935
Hungary	4,086
Slovakia	2,399
Estonia	1,374
Latvia	-4,610

(p) Provisional data.
(e) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat

Gross birth rate. 2024

Born per thousand inhabitants



Average number of children per woman. 2023

European Union	1.38 (ep)
Bulgaria	1.81
France	1.66 (p)
Hungary	1.55
Romania	1.54 (e)
Slovenia	1.51
Denmark	1.50
Ireland	1.50
Slovakia	1.49
Belgium	1.47
Croatia	1.47
Czechia	1.46
Portugal	1.45
Sweden	1.45
Netherlands	1.43
Cyprus	1.40
Germany	1.39
Latvia	1.36
Austria	1.32
Estonia	1.31
Greece	1.26
Finland	1.26
Luxembourg	1.25
Italy	1.21
Poland	1.20 (ep)
Lithuania	1.18
Spain	1.12
Malta	1.06

(p) Provisional data.

(e) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat

Main birth rate and fertility indicators. 2024

Annual variation %		
Number of births	318,005	-0.8
Gross birth rate ¹	6.49	-1.9
Percentage born to a foreign mother	25.46	4.8
Average number of children per woman	1.10	-1.4
Average maternity age	32.61	0.0
Percentage of children born to unmarried women	49.99	0.1

1. Number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants.

All the indicators are calculated considering the births of mothers who live in Spain.

Fertility continues to decline in 2024

During 2024, there were 318,005 births registered, according to data from the Natural Population Movement, 0.8% less than the previous year.

According to the Basic Demographic Indicators, the gross birth rate is 6.49 births per 1,000 inhabitants. Children born to foreign mothers residing in Spain account for 25.46% of the total.

The average number of children per woman (short-term fertility indicator) stood at 1.10, two hundredths less than in 2023.

Preliminary data for 2025 suggest a 1.0% increase in the number of births compared to 2024, according to the Monthly Birth Estimate (MBE).

Monthly estimate of births



Main mortality indicators. 2024

Annual variation %		
Number of deaths	436,118	0.0
Gross mortality rate ¹	8.87	-1.1
Life expectancy at birth	84.01	0.3
Life expectancy at 65 years	21.87	0.9
Infant mortality rate ²	3.04	15.6

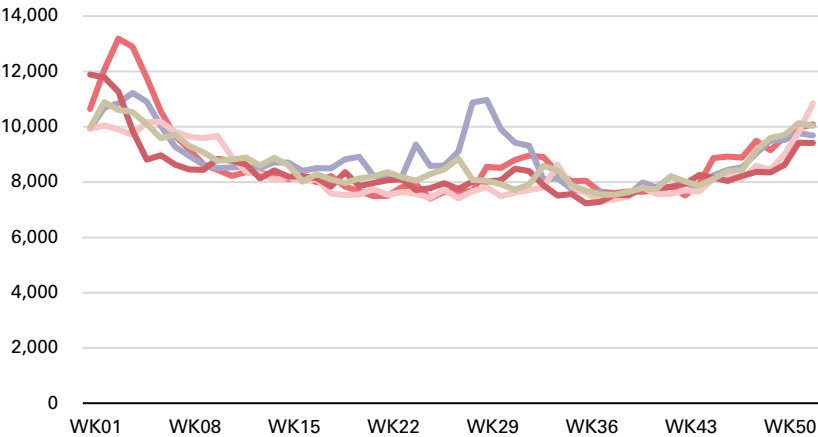
1. Per 1,000 inhabitants.
2. Per 1,000 live births.
Indicators are calculated for the population living in Spain.

Life expectancy at birth reaches a new high

Data from the Natural Population Movement placed the number of deaths in 2024 at 436,118, with near-imperceptible variation over the previous year. The gross death rate decreased to 8.87 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, according to the Basic Demographic Indicators. By region, the highest rates are recorded in the north-western peninsula for another year running: Principado de Asturias (12,9), Galicia (12,1) and Castilla y León (11,9). The infant mortality rate stands per every 1,000 live increased four tenth, while life expectancy at birth rose to 84.01 years.

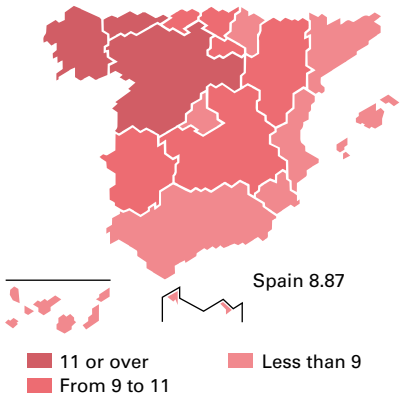
“During 2025, the number of deaths increased by 2.5% compared to the previous year, according to data from the Weekly Deaths Estimation (EDeS).”

Estimate of weekly deaths

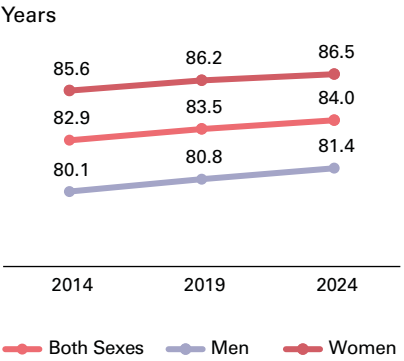


Gross mortality rate. 2024

Deaths per thousand inhabitants



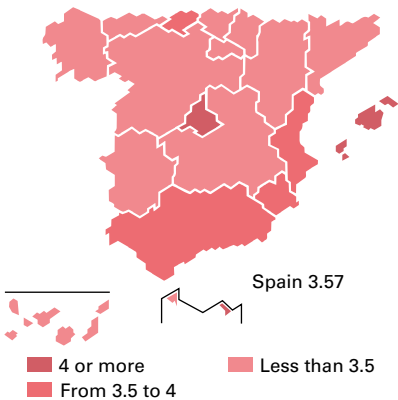
Life expectancy at birth according to sex



2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

Gross marriage rate. 2024

Marriages per thousand inhabitants



Gross marriage rate. 2023

Marriages per 1,000 hab.	
European Union	4.0
Romania	5.8
Latvia	5.6
Hungary	5.2
Austria	5.0
Lithuania	4.9
Slovakia	4.9
Estonia	4.7
Croatia	4.5
Czechia	4.4
Germany	4.3
Malta	4.2
Sweden	4.2
Belgium	4.0
Poland	4.0
Greece	3.9
Luxembourg	3.8
Netherlands	3.8
Finland	3.7
Spain	3.5
France	3.5
Portugal	3.5
Bulgaria	3.4
Italy	3.1
Slovenia	3.0
Denmark	:
Ireland	:
Cyprus	:

: Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat

Main marriage indicators. 2024

Annual variation %		
Number of marriages	175,364	1.7
Gross marriage rate ¹	3.57	0.6
% of marriages with at least one foreign spouse ²	20.88	6.9
% of same-sex marriages	4.18	6.4
Average age of women at first marriage	35.19	0.9
Average age of men at first marriage	37.25	0.8

1. Number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants.

2. Different-sex marriages.

Indicators are calculated for the population living in Spain.

Nearly 21% of marriages have at least one foreign spouse

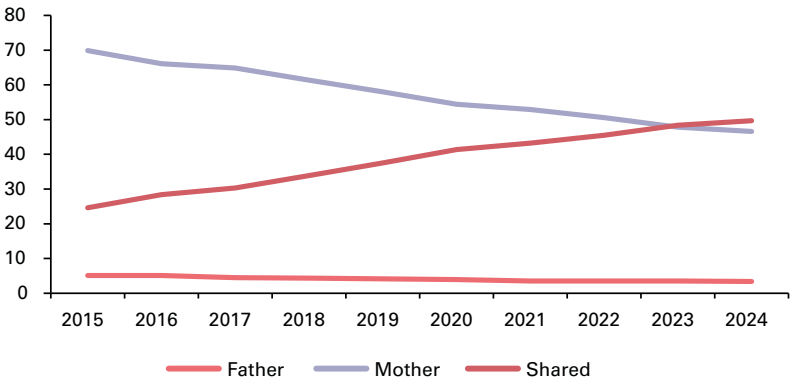
According to the Marriage Statistics, a total of 175,364 marriages were recorded in 2024, 1.7% more than in 2023. The gross marriage rate stood at 3.57 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants.

Marital dissolutions on the rise

In 2024 there were 86,595 cases of separation and divorce, 8.2% more than the previous year, according to the Statistics on Annulments, Separations and Divorces.

Divorces represent 95.8% of the total, 79.8% of them are non-contentious, and the average duration of divorced couples is 16.4 years. Shared custody in cases of minor children and spouses of different sexes accounts for 49.7% of the total. 46.6% are awarded only to the mother and 3.4% only to the father.

Child custody in cases of divorces of spouses of different sexes (%)



Students enrolled in a non-university General Education system.
2024-25 academic year

Advanced data

	Number of students	Annual variation %
Total ¹	8,319,029	-0.2
Early childhood education ²	1,567,101	-1.5
Primary education	2,707,871	-1.6
Compulsory secondary education (ESO)	2,089,477	-0.6
Upper secondary education	704,424	1.8
Vocational training	1,189,376	4.6

1. Includes Special Education and Other Training Programs.
2. Students enrolled in schools authorised by the educational administration.

Source: Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports

The number of students in Vocational Training keeps rising

In the 2024-25 academic year, the number of non-university General Education students was 8,319,029, 0.2% higher than the previous academic year. In Vocational Training courses, there are almost 1.2 million students (4.6% more) according to advanced data from the Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports.

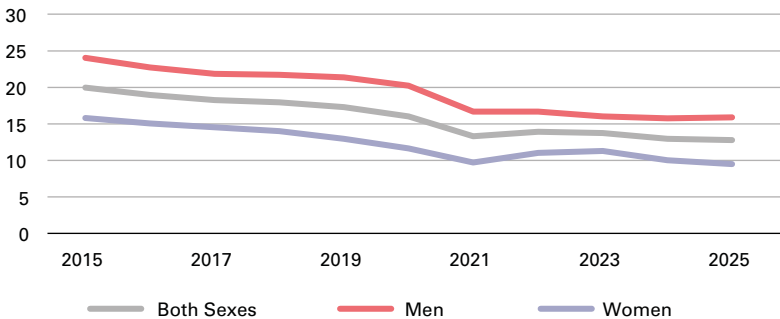
This school year has seen the highest enrolment rate for 0 to 2 year olds in the historical series (49.2%).

Meanwhile, the number of students in Special Regime education amounts to 731,061, with women representing 60.2% of the total.

7.2 points less school abandonment in a decade

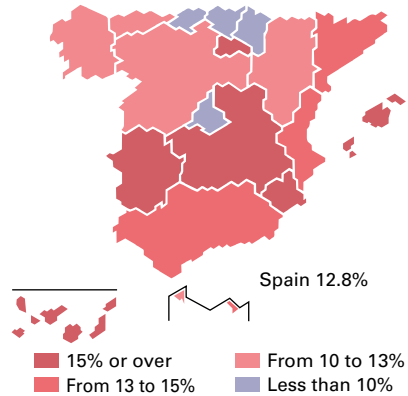
In 2025, the early school drop-out rate among the population aged 18 to 24 stood at 12.8% (15.9% for men and 9.5% for women), compared to 13.0% the previous year. Since 2015 it has decreased by 7.2 points.

Early drop-out from education-training by sex



Source: Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports

Early drop-out* from education-training. 2025

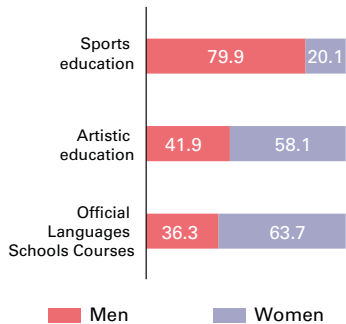


* % of the population aged 18 to 24 who have not completed 2nd stage of Secondary Education

Source: Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports

Student body in Special Regime Education according to sex.
2024-25 academic year (%)

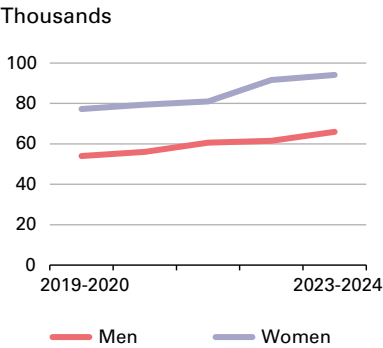
Preliminary data



Source: Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports



Master's degree graduates by gender



Source: Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities

Population between 25 and 34 years old with higher education. 2024

	%
European Union	44.1
Ireland	65.2
Luxembourg	63.8
Cyprus	60.1
Lithuania	58.2
Netherlands	55.1
Sweden	54.4
France	53.4
Spain	52.6
Denmark	51.2
Belgium	50.7
Malta	46.9
Poland	45.7
Latvia	45.0
Greece	44.5
Austria	44.1
Portugal	43.2
Slovenia	43.1
Estonia	42.7
Bulgaria	40.5
Germany	39.9
Croatia	39.4
Finland	39.1
Slovakia	37.2
Czechia	33.5
Hungary	32.3
Italy	31.6
Romania	23.2

Source: Eurostat

Students enrolled in bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees 2024-2025

Provisional data

	Number of students	% Women	Annual variation % Number of students
Total	1,827,272	56.8	4.0
Bachelor's degree total	1,416,388	57.1	3.5
Law and Social Sciences	638,383	61.5	2.4
Engineering and Architecture	269,564	28.8	6.1
Art and Humanities	135,526	63.7	0.9
Health Sciences	286,961	72.8	5.2
Science	85,954	51.3	3.0
Master's degree	313,189	57.4	7.9
Doctorate	97,695	50.4	-1.7

Source: Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities

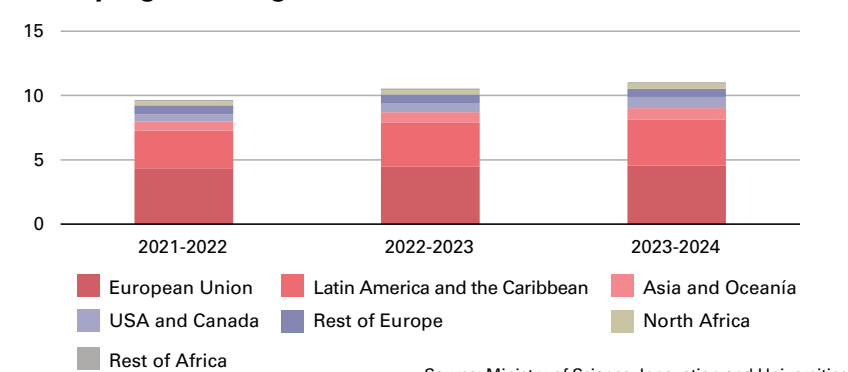
More students enrolled in university but fewer in doctoral programmes

According to provisional data from the Student Statistics of the Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities, the number of university enrolments in the 2024-25 academic year increased by 4.0% compared to the previous year. In doctoral studies, enrolment has fallen by 1.7%.

During the 2023-24 academic year there were 159,002 international students in the Spanish university system. Of these, 63,624 come from a mobility programme and the rest are ordinary enrolments, according to the Internationalisation Statistics.

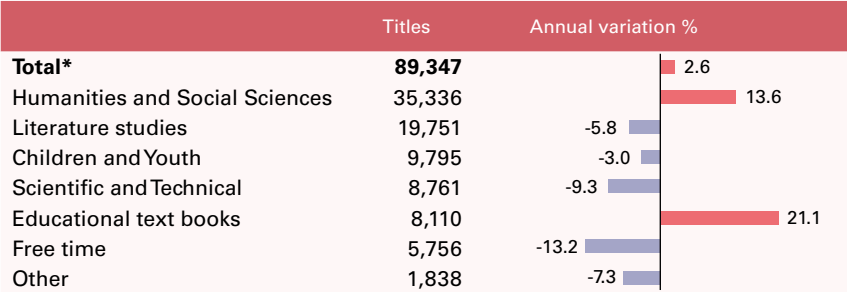
International students, through exchange programmes and through regular enrolment, represent 11% of students enrolled in traditional universities.

International students entering the Spanish University System (SUS) by region of origin (%)



Source: Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities

Books registered in ISBN by subsector. 2024



* Includes first editions and reprints, paper and other media.

Source: Ministry of Culture

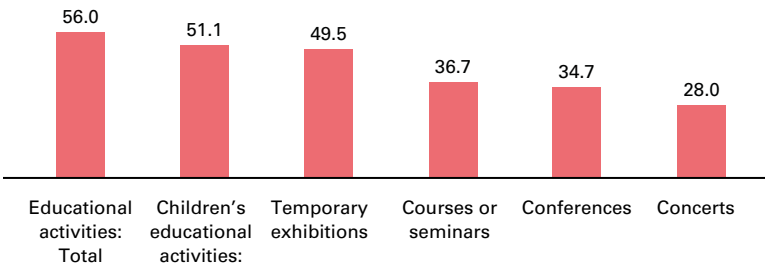
Most books registered with ISBN are on paper

In 2024, 89,347 books were registered in the International Standard Book Number (ISBN), according to data from the Ministry of Culture, some 2.6% more than in 2023. 67.1% of the total corresponds to books in paper format (59,937). Books in other formats increased by 8.5%. 39.5% are from *Humanities and Social Sciences* and the biggest drop is recorded in those of *Leisure* (-13.2%).

Museums receive almost 24% more visitors than in 2022

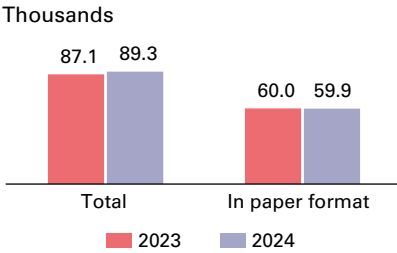
According to the Statistics of Museums and Museum Collections of the Ministry of Culture, these institutions received nearly 64 million visitors during 2024. This figure was 23.9% higher than that recorded in 2022. Fine Arts museums accounted for 24.2% of the total number of visitors, followed by Contemporary Art museums (14,8%) and History museums (11,2%). Among their activities, educational activities and temporary exhibitions are the most common.

Most frequent activities conducted at Museums and Museum Collections. 2024 (%)



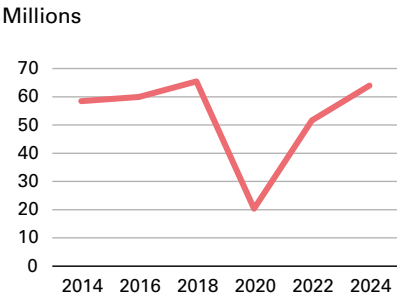
Source: Ministry of Culture

Books registered in ISBN by media



Source: Ministry of Culture

Visitors estimate in Museums and Museum Collections

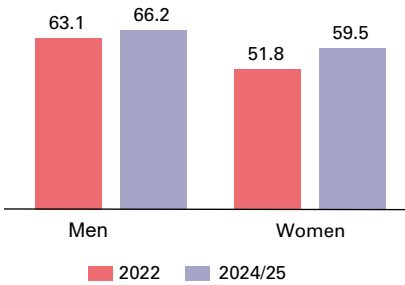


Source: Ministry of Culture



Sports played in the last year

Percentage of each group



Source: Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports

Watching television or videos streamed over the Internet. 2024

	%
European Union	73.1
Netherlands	95.6
Finland	93.8
Denmark	92.5
Ireland	90.0
Sweden	89.0
Cyprus	88.8
Malta	85.8
Spain	85.5
Czechia	80.6
Hungary	78.7
Austria	78.7
Slovenia	77.7
Luxembourg	77.2
Lithuania	76.9
Germany	75.3
Estonia	73.9
Latvia	73.0
Belgium	71.6
Italy	71.4
France	69.8
Croatia	69.1
Greece	65.5
Portugal	63.0
Poland	59.7
Slovakia	56.6
Bulgaria	45.4
Romania	40.2

Source: Eurostat

Main indicators of cultural participation. 2024-2025

	% population*	Change in comparison with 2021-22 (percentage points)
Reading books	64.9	3,2
Monuments and archaeology sites	52.1	23,9
Cinema	48.5	20,8
Museums, exhibitions and art galleries	47.6	22,1
Scenic and musical arts	47.1	27,2
Musicals	35.9	23,0
Scenic arts	30.0	19,5
Libraries	28.6	10,2
Files	7.6	4,1

* In the 12 months before the survey

Source: Ministry of Culture

Cultural participation and doing sport are on the rise

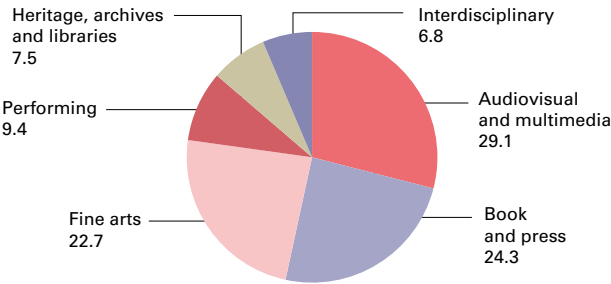
According to the Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices from the Ministry of Culture, watching audiovisual content and listening to music are the most frequent cultural activities in 2024-25, with monthly rates of 81.0% and 77.8% respectively. All annual frequency indicators show an increase compared to the previous survey, which was affected by the Covid crisis.

For its part, the Sports Habits Survey from the Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports indicates that 62.7% of people aged 15 and over did sports in 2024-25, either regularly or occasionally, which is 5.4 percentage points higher than in 2022.

The Audiovisual and Multimedia industry accounts for 29.1% of the cultural GDP

According to the Culture Satellite Account, cultural activities contributed 2.2% to the economy's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023, with 33,204 million euros.

Cultural sectors according to their contribution to the cultural GDP. 2023 (%)



Source: Ministry of Culture

Registered health care professionals. 2024

		% Women	Annual variation %
Total	1,008,764	69.4	2.6
Nurses	353,635	84.2	2.1
Doctors	310,558	54.5	2.9
Pharmacists	81,064	71.9	1.0
Physiotherapists	71,638	60.8	4.1
Psychologists specialised in health care	43,628	82.5	7.9
Dentists	42,860	59.3	1.9
Veterinarians	37,836	54.4	2.3
Opticians-optometrists	19,711	68.8	1.2
Speech therapist	12,196	93.3	1.5
Occupational therapists	9,287	89.8	10.3
Podiatrists ¹	9,258	63.5	-9.7
Nutritionists	8,075	83.0	(:)
Dental technicians	7,551	32.7	1.6
Biologists specialised in health care	682	61.6	4.4
Chemists specialised in health care	395	57.7	7.6
Physicists specialised in health care	390	33.1	13.0

1. 2024, series break.

(:) The data on Nutritionists for 2021, 2022 and 2023 for the entire national territory was not available at the time of publication

The number of healthcare professionals exceeded one million for the first time

According to the registered health care professionals statistics, the number of registered doctors increased by 2.9% in 2024 and the number of nurses increased by 2.1%.

The group with a majority is the nurses' (35.1% of the total), followed by doctors (30.8%) and pharmacists (8.0%).

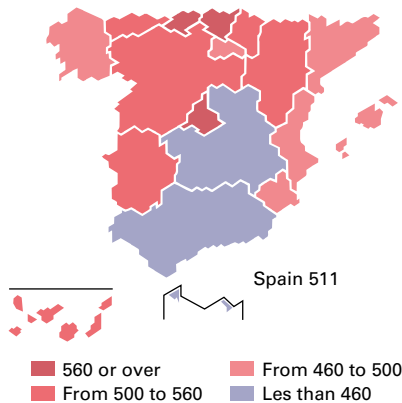
69.4% of the total are women, four tenths more than the previous year.

The highest rate of non-retired registered doctors is registered in Comunidad de Madrid, with 6.3 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The average rate of non-retired registered doctors is 5.1 per 1,000 inhabitants. The highest rates were found in the Comunidad de Madrid (6.3), Cantabria and País Vasco (both 5.7).

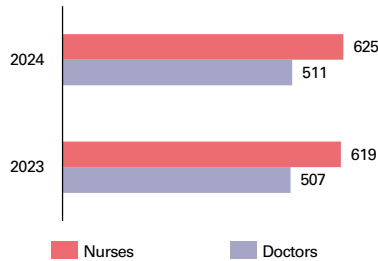
Non-retired registered doctors. 2024

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants



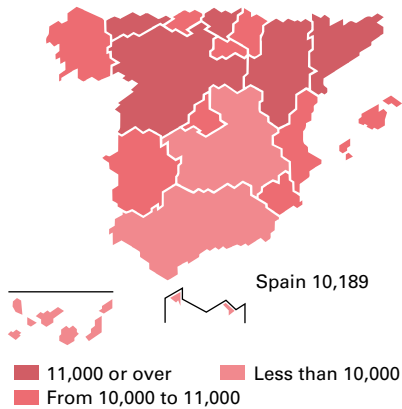
Non-retired registered doctors and nurses

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants



Hospital morbidity rate. 2024

Per 100,000 population



People with a long-term disease or health issue*. 2024

% of population aged 16 and over

European Union	35.3
Finland	56.0
Estonia	45.9
Portugal	42.3
Latvia	42.1
Sweden	41.5
Cyprus	41.1
France	41.0
Denmark	38.1
Lithuania	37.6 (p)
Hungary	36.5
Germany	36.3
Netherlands	36.3
Austria	36.2
Spain	36.0
Slovakia	35.4
Poland	35.1
Slovenia	34.2
Czechia	33.3
Malta	30.7
Croatia	29.5
Belgium	27.6
Ireland	26.6
Greece	24.7
Luxembourg	22.4
Bulgaria	22.1
Romania	19.9
Italy	17.0

* Self-reported chronic morbidity with a duration of at least six months, according to the Living Conditions Survey.

(p) Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat

Hospital discharges by disease groups. 2024

ICD10-MC classification

Annual variation %		
Total	4,979,678	2.3
Digestive system	630,967	3.2
Respiratory system	619,809	7.4
Circulatory system	599,636	2.0
Injuries, poisoning and other external-cause consequences	478,554	2.5
Tumours	468,800	2.0

The average hospital stay is decreasing

According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, there were 4,979,678 hospital discharges in 2024, 2.3% more than in 2023. That is 10,189 for every 100,000 inhabitants.

The highest annual morbidity rates are recorded once again in Principado de Asturias (11,749), Cataluña (11,434) and País Vasco (11,428).

The average length of stay per hospital discharge was 7.9 days, two tenths less than the previous year.

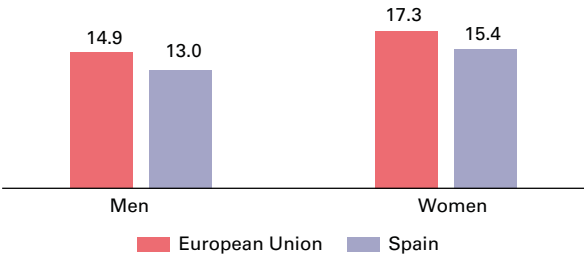
Diseases of the digestive system, again the leading cause of hospitalisation

The most frequent diseases which most increased are those of the respiratory system (around 7.4%), while those that decreased the most were infectious and parasitic diseases (including COVID-19 infection), dropping 5.8%.

For the second consecutive year, diseases of the digestive system were the leading cause of hospitalisation, with an increase of 3.2% over the previous year.

Population with activity limitations due to health problems*. 2024

% from 16 to 64



* Self-perceived and long-term limitations in usual activities due to health problems. Includes some limitation and serious limitations.

Source: Eurostat

Deaths according to cause of death 2024

		% Women	Annual variation %
All causes	436,118	49.5	0.0
Tumours	115,578	41.3	0.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	113,620	52.2	-2.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	50,132	46.6	6.7
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	26,041	59.5	0.7
Diseases of the digestive system	22,928	48.7	-0.5
Mental and behavioural disorders	22,861	66.1	3.6
External causes of death	18,351	36.8	1.8
Diseases of the genital-urinary system	18,228	55.9	5.5

Tumours climb one place as the leading cause of death

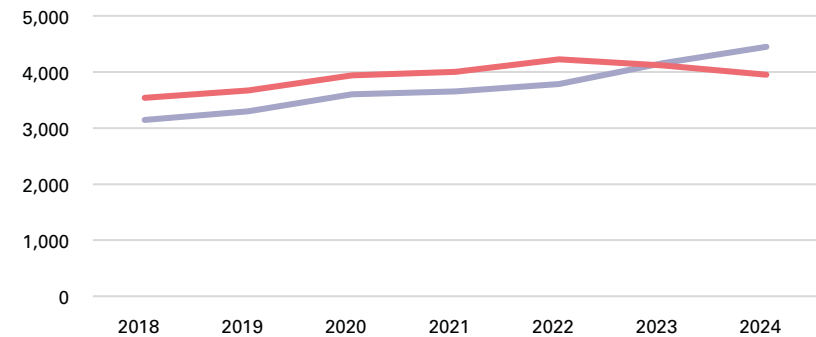
The Statistics on Deaths by cause recorded 436,118 deaths in 2024, practically the same as the previous year. Women represented 49.5% of the total. They are the majority, especially among those who have died from mental and behavioural disorders, while men outnumber them among those dying from external causes.

Tumours are the leading cause of death overall and among men. Diseases of the circulatory system are the leading cause among women.

The number of suicides decreases for the second year

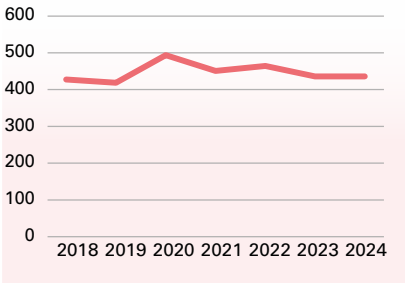
External causes account for 4.2% of the total. For the second year in a row, accidental falls are the leading cause of external death, with 4,450 fatalities. The number of deaths by suicide has gone down by 4.0%.

Leading external causes of death 2018-2024



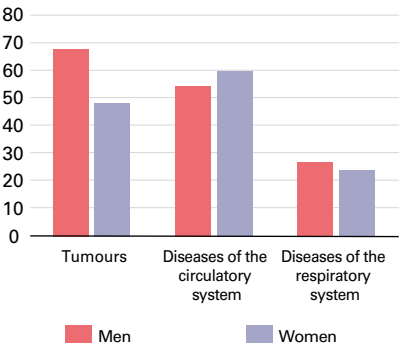
Deaths from all causes

Thousands



Leading causes of death by sex. 2024

Thousands



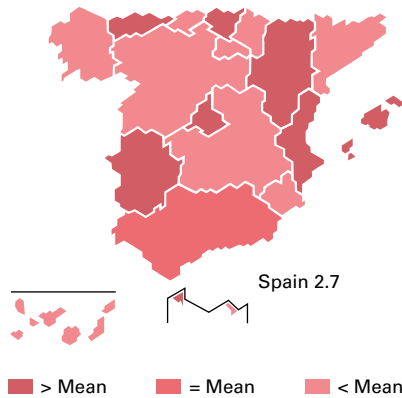
In 2024, 383 pedestrians were run over and killed. 54% were 65 or older and three out of five were men.

Accidental falls
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries

Living conditions

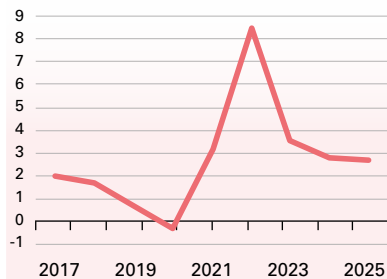
Consumer Price Index. 2025

Annual average variation (%)



Variation of the annual CPI averages. Base 2021

(%)



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Base 2021

	Average index 2025	Average annual variation %
General index	118.4	2.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverage	132.3	2.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	120.7	3.8
Clothing and footwear	106.3	0.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	113.1	6.2
Furniture, household goods and items for routine household maintenance	113.3	0.7
Health	107.2	2.0
Transport	113.1	0.5
Communications	103.5	1.6
Entertainment and culture	110.8	0.8
Education	108.8	2.5
Restaurants and hotels	124.3	4.3
Other goods and services	115.8	3.5

Prices rise an average of 2.7%

The average rate of the general Consumer Price Index (CPI) in 2025 is 2.7%, one tenth lower than the previous year. Eight *Autonomous Communities* are above this value.

Of the twelve major groups of goods and services, the highest increase was recorded in *Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels* (6.2%) and the lowest in *Clothing and footwear* (0.4%).

At a more detailed level, *Jewellery products* and watches had the highest average annual variation (17.7%) and *Oils and fats* had the lowest (-31.2%).

The highest and lowest annual variation. 2025

Annual average variation (%) (%)

Jewellery products and watches	17.7	Oils and fats	-31.2
Refuse collection	17.4	Information processing equipment	-7.4
Electricity	15.0	Liquid fuels	-7.4
Coffee, tea and cocoa	14.9	Telephone and fax equipment	-7.3

Average household expenditure. 2024

	Euros Year	Annual variation %
Total	34,044	4.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5,391	1.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotic drugs	447	-5.4
Clothing and footwear	1,432	8.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas	11,029	6.1
Furniture, household equipment and items for routine household maintenance	1,274	-3.9
Healthcare	1,377	10.6
Transport	3,877	2.5
Information and communications	1,101	4.8
Recreational activities, sport and culture	1,692	13.1
Education services	553	13.9
Restaurants and accommodation services	3,374	2.0
Insurance and financial services	1,270	9.2

5.4% drop in spending on alcohol and tobacco

According to the Household Budget Survey, the average expenditure per household in 2024 was 34,044 euros, 4.4% more than the previous year in current terms. The average expenditure per person also fell to stand at 13,626 euros, which represents an annual increase of 3.9%.

The increase is observed in most consumer groups, with the exception of *Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics*, which is down 5.4%, and *Furniture, household items and items for routine household maintenance* (3.9% less).

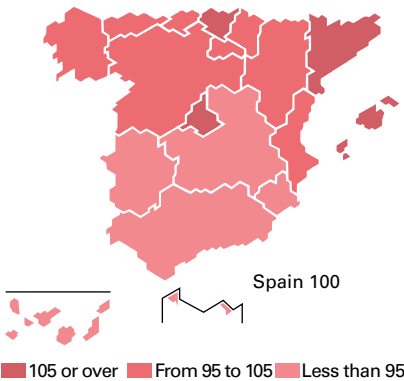
Housing accounts for almost a third of all spending

Nearly 60% of all expenditure is concentrated in *Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels*, *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* and *Transport* similar figure to the previous year.



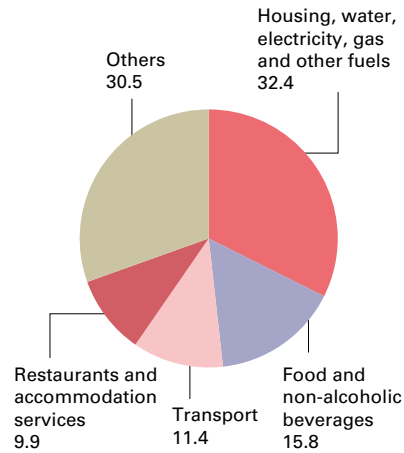
Average expenditure per person. 2024

Average index

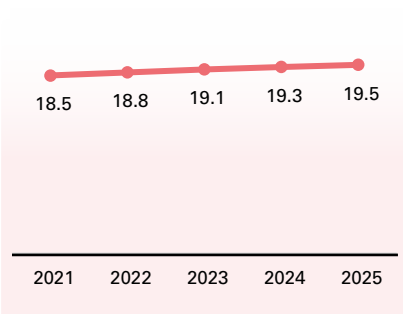


The average expenditure per person in País Vasco is 13.8% higher than the national average, while that of Extremadura stands 16.3% below the national average.

Main groups in household consumption expenditure. 2024 (%)



Number of households as of 1 January each year
Millions



Population with a high housing expenditure*. 2024

	Percentage
European Union	8.2
Greece	28.9
Denmark	14.6
Germany	12.0
Sweden	10.6
Czechia	9.2
Hungary	9.0
Estonia	8.6
Bulgaria	8.0
Luxembourg	8.0
Spain	7.8
France	7.0
Netherlands	6.9
Portugal	6.9
Belgium	6.7
Latvia	6.7
Slovakia	6.4
Austria	6.3
Lithuania	6.2 (p)
Malta	5.8
Finland	5.4
Poland	5.2
Italy	5.1
Romania	4.7
Ireland	4.5
Slovenia	3.8
Croatia	3.7
Cyprus	2.4

* Percentage of population living in a household where total housing costs represent more than 40% of income (net of housing allowances).

(p) Provisional data.

Households per number of members

1 January 2025

		Variation 2021-2025 %
Total	19,520,359	5.3
One	5,507,826	10.1
Two	5,639,788	8.4
Three	3,891,451	1.4
Four and over	4,481,294	-0.3

Nearly one million more households since 2021

As of 1 January 2025, there are more than 19.5 million households in Spain, according to the Continuous Population Statistics, with an average household size of 2.5 persons per household. Compared to 2021, this represents an increase of 5.3% and nearly one million in absolute terms

The largest average household sizes were recorded in Melilla (3.17), Ceuta (3.12) and at Región de Murcia (2.72) and the smallest in Principado de Asturias (2.20), Castilla y León (2.25) and País Vasco (2.34).

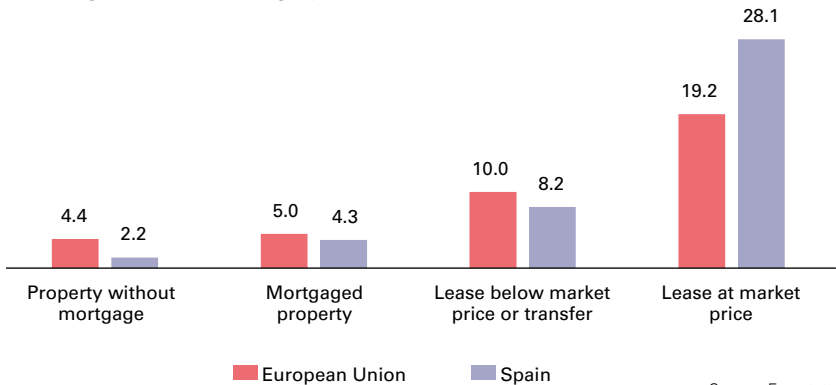
In 2024, 7.8% of the population lived in households where housing costs represent more than 40% of their income, as opposed to a mean of 8.2% in the EU.

Housing costs are higher with market-rate rentals

The proportion of the population with high housing expenditure varies according to the tenancy system, rising to 28.1% in the case of market-price rentals.

People with high spending on housing by tenancy system. 2024

Percentage within each category



Source: Eurostat

Source: Eurostat

Higher household and per person income

In 2024, Spanish households had an average annual income of 38,994, a 5.4% increase compared to the previous year, according to data from the 2025 Living Conditions Survey, which uses income data from the previous year.

The average income per person also increased and reached 15,620 euros (5.5% more than in the previous survey).

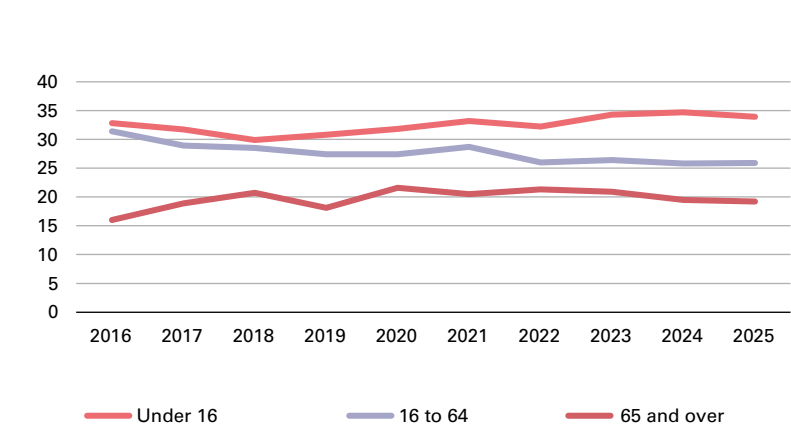
Slight variations in poverty indicators

The percentage of the population under 60% of the median income (the at-risk-of-poverty rate) is 19.5% two tenths lower than the previous year. The percentage of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE rate) has decreased to 25.7%, one tenth lower.

8.1% of the population is in a situation of severe material and social deprivation, and 8.0% live in households with low employment intensity.

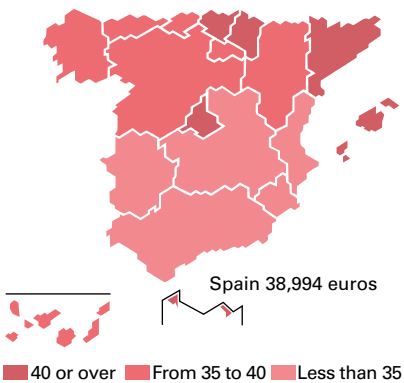


AROPE rate by age group (%)



Average net household income. 2024

Thousands of euros



Subjective poverty*. 2024

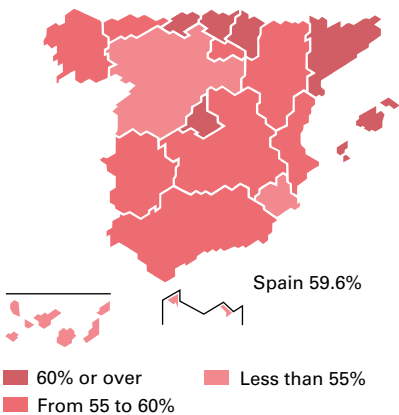
	% Population
European Union	17.4
Greece	66.8
Bulgaria	37.4
Slovakia	28.7
Romania	23.8
Latvia	23.3
Spain	21.9
France	21.8
Portugal	21.8
Cyprus	20.8
Croatia	19.8
Hungary	19.8
Italy	18.7
Belgium	17.1
Malta	17.0
Ireland	16.9
Czechia	14.2
Slovenia	13.6
Austria	13.2
Denmark	12.8
Poland	11.5
Lithuania	11.4 (p)
Sweden	9.9
Estonia	9.8
Finland	9.0
Luxembourg	8.5
Germany	7.3
Netherlands	7.3

* Struggle "hard" or "very hard" to make ends meet.

(p) Provisional data.

Have made online purchases in the last 3 months. 2025

% population from 16 to 74



Use online banking. 2025

Percentage of people

European Union	70
Denmark	98
Netherlands	96
Finland	96
Ireland	95
Estonia	87
Latvia	86
Czechia	85
Sweden	82
Belgium	79
Lithuania	79
Austria	79
France	78
Cyprus	78
Malta	76
Spain	75
Luxembourg	74
Germany	71
Hungary	69
Croatia	66
Slovenia	66
Portugal	65
Greece	63
Slovakia	61
Poland	58
Italy	56
Bulgaria	31
Romania	31

Information and communication technology (ICT) equipment and use in households. 2025

	% Households	Difference when compared with 2024 in percentage points
Any type of computer	83.8	0.8
Internet access	97.4	0.6
Broadband connection	97.4	0.6
Landlines	49.4	-4.5
Mobile phone	99.4	-0.1
Tablets and similar	56.5	0.7

83.8% of households have some type of computer

According to the Survey on Equipment and Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Households, 83.8% of households with at least one member aged 16 to 74 have some type of computer in 2025, representing an increase of 0.8 percentage points compared to the previous year. Tablet-type computers are found in 56.5% of homes and 97.4% of homes have internet access.

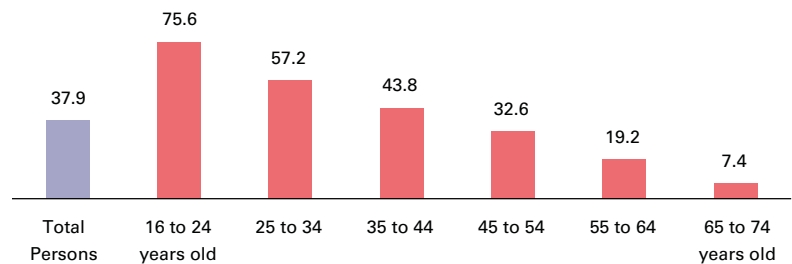
The presence of landline telephones in the home continues to shrink, in line with previous years.

Mobile phone use among minors is declining

Regarding minors (10 to 15 years old), 96.9% use a computer, 96.5% browse the Internet and 67.9% use a mobile phone, a decline of 1.7 points compared to 2024.

37.9% of people aged 16 to 74 have used a Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) tool.

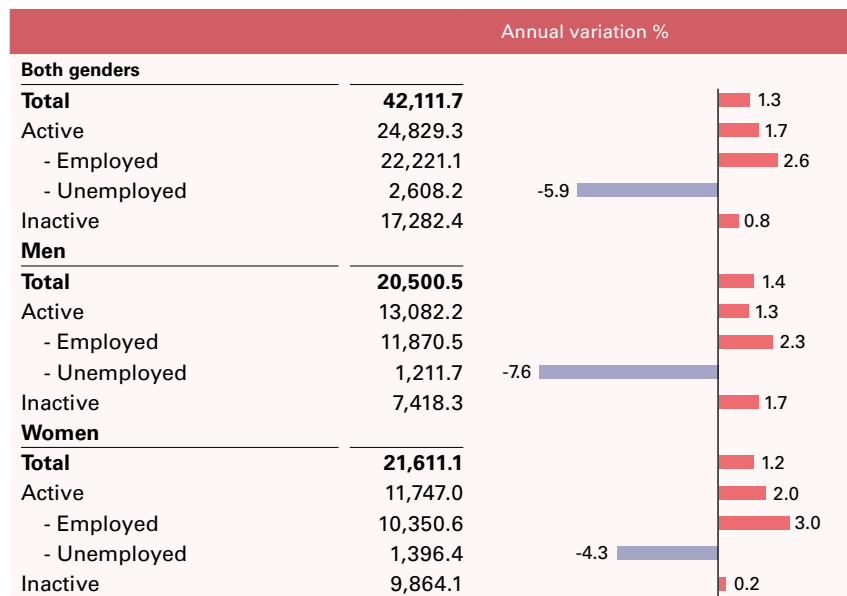
Percentage of people who use some Generative Artificial Intelligence tool by age group. 2025



Source: Eurostat

Population aged 16 and over according to their work activity and sex. 2025

Thousands of people

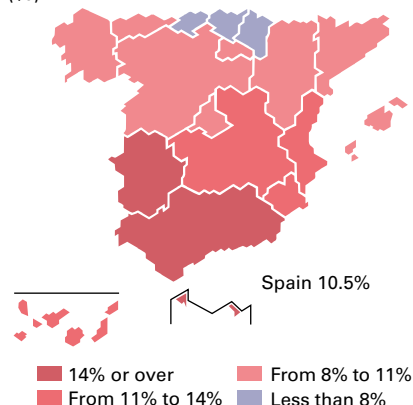


The unemployment rate drops to 10.5%

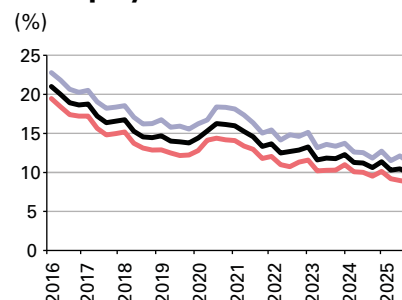
According to the Economically Active Population Survey, the economically active population increased 1.7% in 2025, and exceeding 24.8 million people.

The unemployment rate is 10.5% (11.9% are women and 9.3% are men). Eleven autonomous communities have registered a lower figure.

Unemployment rate. 2025 (%)



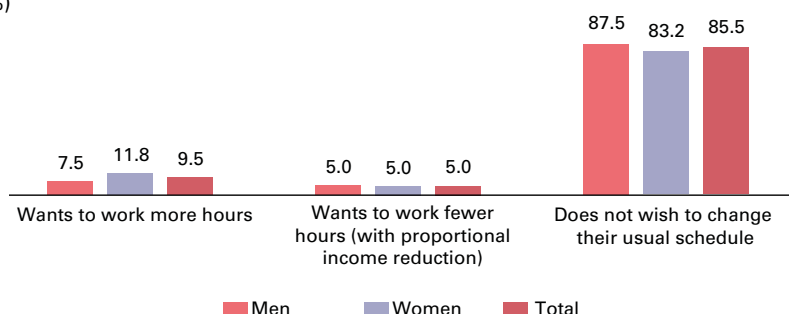
Unemployment rate



9.5% of all employed people would like to work more hours than usual, a figure that rises to 11.8% among women.

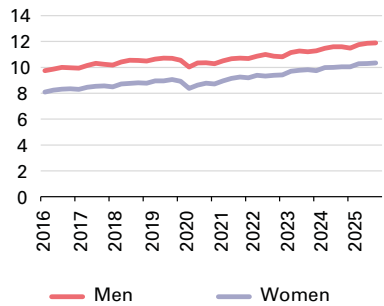
Employed people by willingness to change regular schedule. 2025

(%)



Employed population

Millions



Self-employed. 2024

% of employed population

European Union	12.9
Greece	26.1
Italy	19.1
Poland	17.8
Netherlands	15.3
Czechia	15.1
Slovakia	14.6
Spain	14.0 (d)
Belgium	13.3
Malta	13.2
Portugal	13.1
Latvia	12.6
France	12.5 (d)
Slovenia	12.3
Estonia	11.9
Croatia	11.8
Romania	11.6
Bulgaria	11.0
Lithuania	11.0
Ireland	10.9
Hungary	10.9
Austria	10.6
Finland	10.5
Cyprus	8.8
Luxembourg	8.2
Sweden	8.2
Germany	7.3
Denmark	6.9

(d) Different definition.

Source: Eurostat

Employed by professional status. 2025

Thousands of people

Miles de personas		Variación anual %
Total	22.221.1	2.6
Self-employed	3.277.5	2.2
Employer	954.1	-0.7
Business person without employees or independent worker	2.231.5	3.4
Member of a cooperative	23.7	-4.5
Family Assistance*	68.2	10.4
Employee	18.936.2	2.7
Public sector employees	3.548.8	-0.3
Private sector employees	15.387.4	3.4
Other professional situation	7.4	-2.9

* People who work without pay in the business of a family member with whom they live..

Nearly 3.5 million employed people are foreign nationals

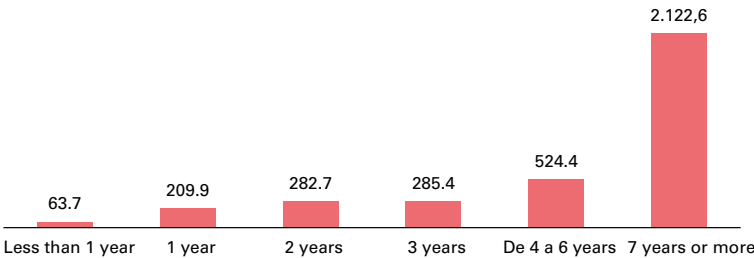
In 2025, there was an annual average of 22.2 million employed people, 2.6% more than in 2024. Of these, 85.2% are salaried employees, a professional situation that increased 2.7% compared to the previous year.

Approximately 3.3 million are self-employed workers. Of them 2.2 million have no employees, a 3.4% increase compared to 2024.

Of the total employed population, nearly 3.5 million are foreign nationals and 60.8% of them have resided in Spain for at least 7 years.

Employed individuals with foreign nationality according to years of residence in Spain. 2025

Thousands



Net labour cost and wages by sector. 2024

	Net cost*		Wages and salaries	
	Euros	Annual variation %	Euros	Annual variation %
Total	37,308.9	3.9	27,558.7	3.8
Industry	43,514.1	4.4	31,708.4	4.1
Construction	36,273.9	2.3	25,561.0	1.3
Services	36,346.6	4.0	27,010.2	3.9

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

Social contributions make up 24.0% of the labour cost

According to the Annual Labour Cost Survey, the net cost in 2024 was 37,308.9 euros per worker, after deducting 216.5 euros in subsidies and deductions received from the Public Administrations to promote employment and vocational training. This is a 3.9% increase vs. the previous year. Salaries and wages increased by 3.8%.

The most significant non-salary cost item was mandatory Social Security contributions (9,000 euros per worker), which represented 24.0% of the total cost.

Average earnings are higher among men but grow more among women

The Wage Structure Survey reflects that the average annual earnings per worker were 28,049.9 euros in 2023, 4.1% higher than the previous year (3.4% more for men and 5.1% more for women). *Hospitality* remained once again the activity with the lowest average annual earnings.

Activities with the highest average annual profit. 2023

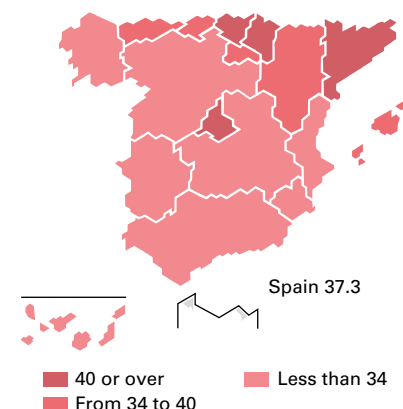
	Euros
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	54,448
Financial and insurance activities	48,923
Information and Communications	39,674

Activities with the lowest average annual profit. 2023

	Euros
Activities with the lowest average annual profit	16,986
Other services	19,752
Administrative and support services activities	19,892

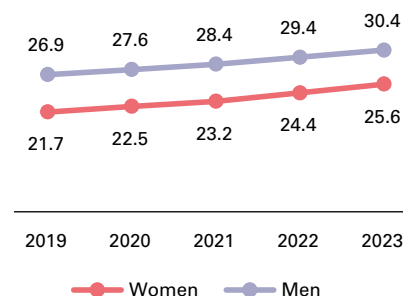
Net cost per worker. 2024

Thousands of euros



Average annual earnings per worker by sex

Thousands of euros

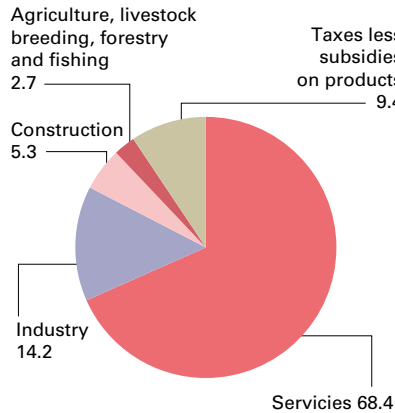


National accounts



GDP at market price components (supply approach). 2025

(%)



GDP per capita at purchasing power parity. 2025

Provisional data

	EU-27=100
Luxembourg	239
Ireland	237
Netherlands	134
Denmark	127
Austria	117
Belgium	115
Germany	115
Malta	110
Sweden	110
Finland	101
France	98
Cyprus	98
Italy	96
Czechia	92
Spain	92
Slovenia	91
Lithuania	88
Poland	81
Portugal	81
Estonia	79
Croatia	78
Romania	78
Hungary	76
Slovakia	75
Latvia	71
Bulgaria	68
Greece	68

Source: Eurostat

National accounts. 2025

Provisional data

		Change in volume %
GDP at market price volume index	123.7	2.8
		Annual variation %
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)*	34,210	4.8
GDP at market price at current prices (million euros)	1,687,152	5.8

Source: * Eurostat and Quarterly National Accounting of Spain

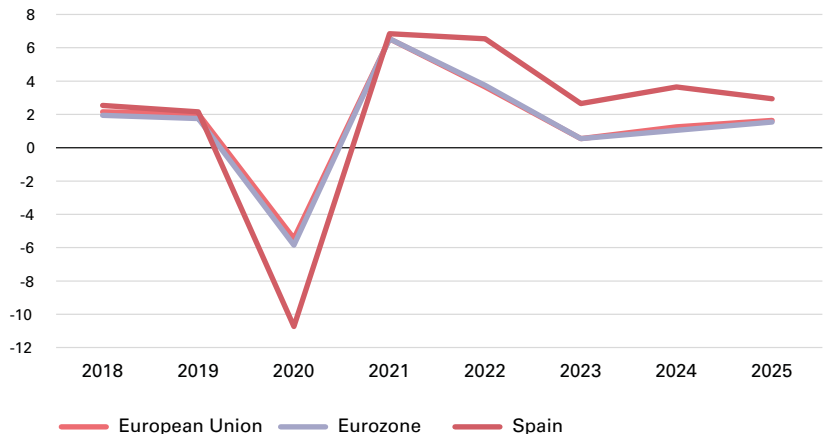
Gross domestic product (GDP) grows by 2.8%

In 2025, the variation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated at 2.8% compared to 2024 in terms of volume (real or without considering the effect of prices). The value at current prices for the entire year, according to the Quarterly National Accounts of Spain, is 1,687,152 million euros, which represents a nominal variation rate of 5.8%.

Therefore, the GDP per capita at current prices would be 34,210 euros, 4.8% more than in 2024, according to Eurostat data.

Spain's GDP per capita in 2025 in purchasing power parity stands at 92% of the EU average.

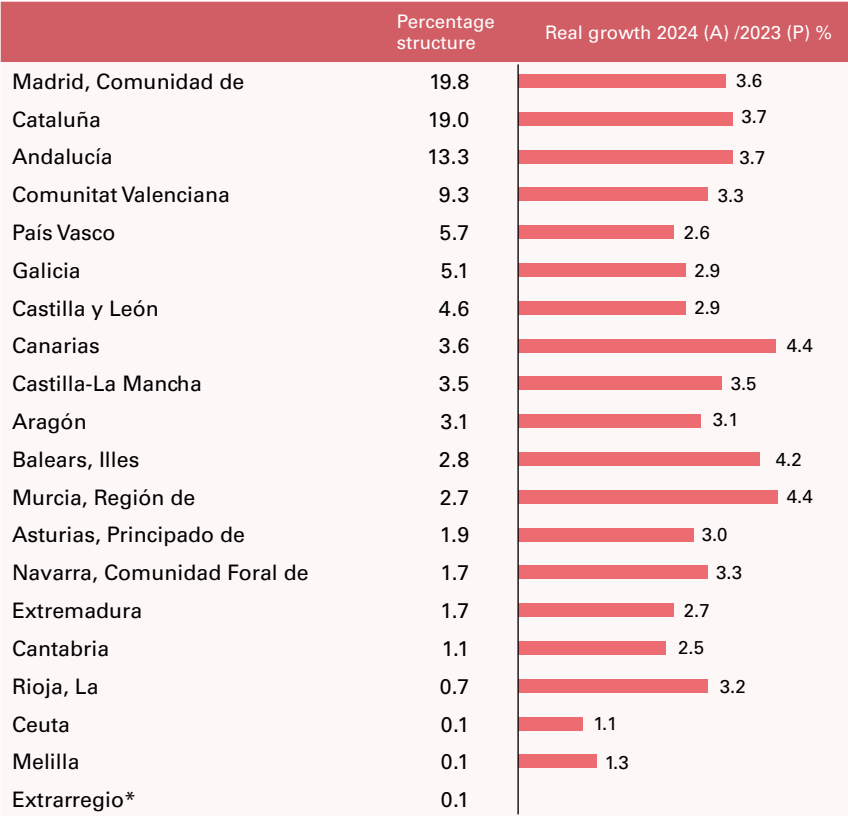
Volume change rates of GDP* (%)



* The 2023, 2024 and 2025 data are provisional.

Source: Eurostat

Distribution of GDPmp at current prices and real growth. 2024.
Advance estimate



* The Gross Added Value for the Extra regional territory was generated exclusively in the Public Administration, Defence and Mandatory Social Security branch.

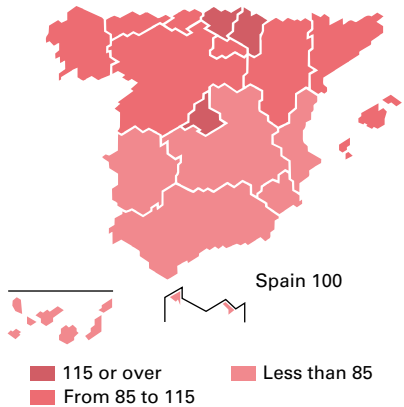
Región de Murcia and Canarias lead growth in 2024

Región de Murcia and Canarias recorded the highest GDP growth in 2024 in volume terms, both with 4.4%. In contrast, the autonomous cities of Melilla (1.1%) and Ceuta (1.3%), and in Cantabria (2.5%) recorded the lowest growth. All regions in the country show GDP increases higher than that of the European Union (EU-27) in 2024, which was 1.1%.

The Community of Madrid leads in GDP per capita, with 44,749 euros, followed by País Vasco and Comunidad Foral de Navarra.



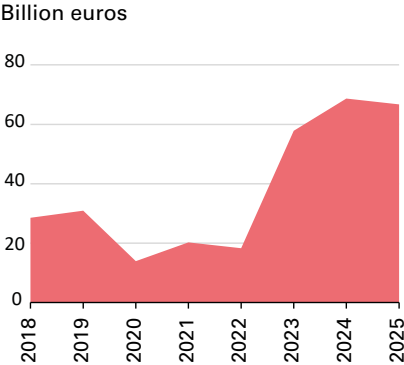
GDP per capita. 2024
Indexes



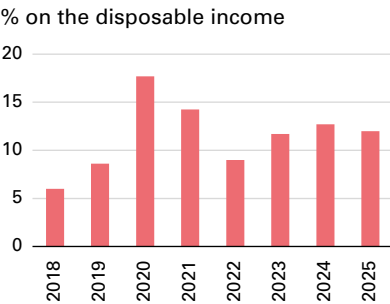
GDP per capita. 2024
Unit: Euros

	Euros/inhabitant
Madrid, Comunidad de	44,749
País Vasco	41,010
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	39,096
Cataluña	37,477
Aragón	36,699
Balears, Illes	36,093
Rioja, La	34,125
España	32,633
Castilla y León	30,887
Galicia	30,191
Cantabria	29,893
Asturias, Principado de	29,660
Comunitat Valenciana	27,626
Murcia, Región de	26,944
Castilla-La Mancha	26,291
Canarias	25,861
Extremadura	25,224
Andalucía	24,542
Ceuta	23,070
Melilla	21,118

Net annual lending (+) or net borrowing (-) capacity of the national economy



Annual household savings rate*



* Including non-profit institutions serving households.



The economy reduces its financing capacity by almost two billion euros

In 2025, the Spanish economy showed a financing capacity of 66,741 million euros, 4.0% of the year's GDP. This figure is 1,971 million less than in 2024 (which was 68,712 million, 4.3% of the GDP).

The Public Administrations maintained their need for borrowing

Financial institutions have a financing capacity of 37,920 million euros, higher than the previous year, and non-financial corporations have a capacity of 20,487 million euros, lower in this case than in 2024.

As for Public Administrations, they continue to need financing, and the borrowing value is 40,330 million euros versus 51,267 in 2024.

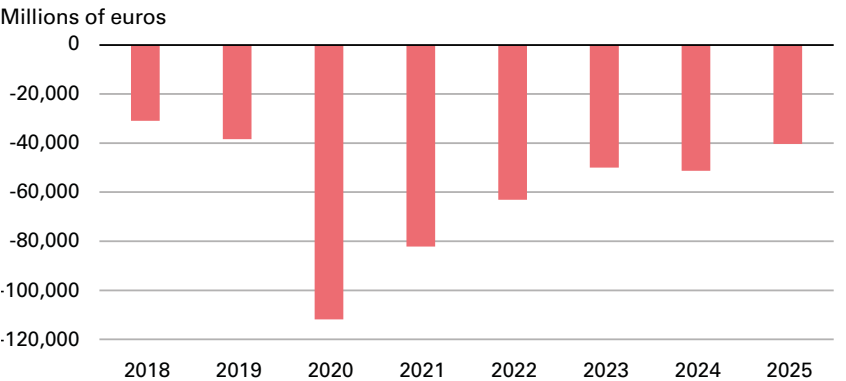
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) capacity

	2025	2024	Difference
Institutional sector			
Households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)	48,664	62,645	-13,981
General Government	-40,330	-51,267	10,937
Financial institutions	37,920	31,830	6,090
Non-financial companies	20,487	25,504	-5,017
Total	66,741	68,712	-1,971

Households save 12.0% of their gross disposable income

Households have a borrowing capacity of 48,664 million euros with a recorded savings rate of 12.0% of their disposable income, seven tenths lower than in the previous year.

Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) capacity of the Public Administrations



Balance of payments: current and capital accounts 2025

Preliminary Data. Billion euros

	Income	Payments	Balance
Current account	767.3	718.6	48.7
Goods and services	615.4	552.9	62.6
Tourism and travel	105.2	34.8	70.3
Primary and secondary income	151.9	165.8	-13.8
Capital account	21.0	2.2	18.7
Current account + Capital account	788.3	720.8	67.4

Source: Bank of Spain



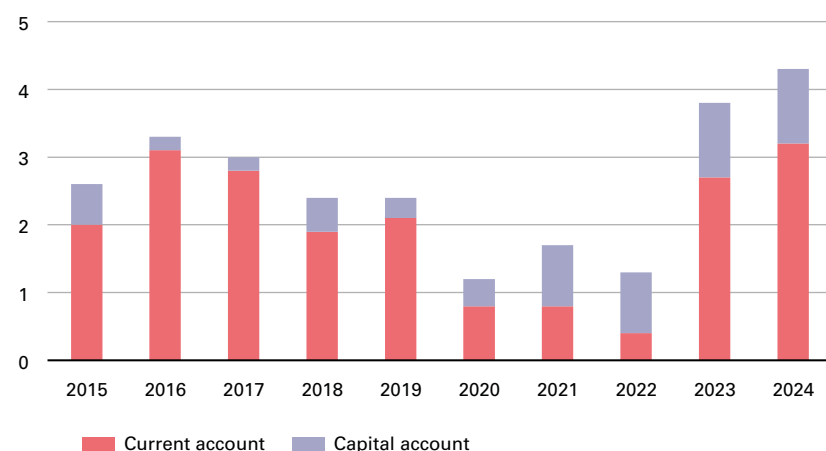
Historical surplus in current and capital accounts

According to preliminary data from the Bank of Spain, in 2025, the balance of the current and capital accounts, which determines the nation's financing capacity or need, stood at 4% of the GDP, as opposed to 4.3% in 2024, 1.3 percent above the average of the pre-Covid period of 2014-2019.

External balances at their highest value

The balance of the current and capital accounts, which records the income and payments with the outside world from the export and import of goods and services, as well as primary and secondary income, amounted in total to 4.3% of GDP in 2024, the highest such figure in the last decade.

Balance of current and capital accounts (% GDP)



Source: Eurostat

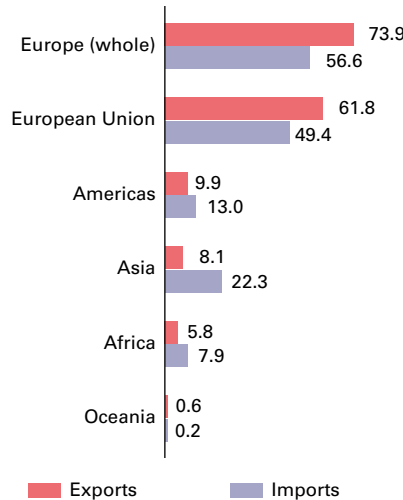
Balance of the current account. 2024

	Millions of euros
Germany	251,469
Netherlands	102,661
Ireland	90,987
Spain	50,677
Denmark	47,844
Sweden	36,196
Italy	23,756
Austria	7,545
Portugal	5,959
Czechia	5,594
Luxembourg	3,677
Hungary	3,255
Slovenia	3,062
France	2,665
Poland	2,611
Lithuania	2,547
Malta	1,638
Estonia	-496
Latvia	-630
Finland	-1,220
Bulgaria	-1,416
Croatia	-1,879
Belgium	-2,342
Cyprus	-2,853
Slovakia	-6,021
Greece	-16,944
Romania	-28,853

Source: Eurostat



Exports and imports by major regions. 2025 (%)



Source: Ministry of Economy, Commerce and Business

Subsectors with greatest weight in the export of goods. 2025

	Percentage
Automobiles and motorcycles	9.4
Other equipment	9.0
Fruits, vegetables, and legumes	6.7
Petroleum and derivatives	5.5
Medicines	5.5

Source: Ministry of Economy, Commerce and Business

Foreign trade balance by economic sector

Exports - Imports (millions of euros)

	Accrued in 2025	Accrued in 2024
Total	-57,054.7	-40,275.9
Food, beverages and tobacco	17,179.5	18,044.4
Energy-related products	-29,292.0	-30,442.7
Raw materials	-2,900.8	-3,796.8
Non-chemical semi-manufacturing	6,289.1	6,800.5
Chemical products	-6,126.1	-5,282.2
Equipment	-30,280.3	-21,724.2
Automotive sector	3,130.2	8,588.1
Long-lasting consumer goods	-5,329.6	-4,928.8
Consumer goods	-15,203.0	-12,936.4
Other goods	5,478.2	5,402.2

Source: Ministry of Economy, Commerce and Business

The trade deficit rises

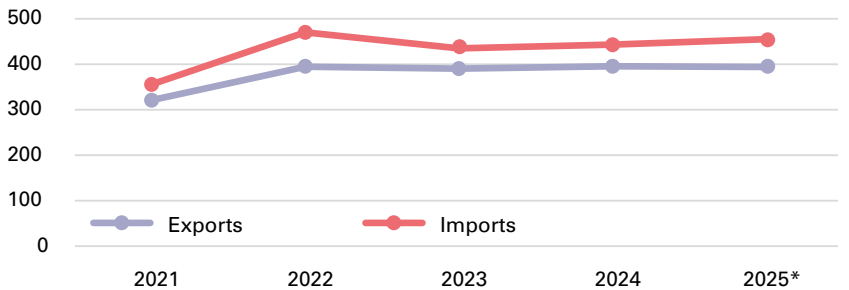
Spanish exports of goods increased by 0.7% during 2025 and reached a total of 387,092 million euros. Imports increased by 4.6% and stood at 444,146 million euros. As a result, the trade balance showed a deficit of 57,055 million euros, compared to 40,276 million euros in 2024.

“
France and Germany are the countries with the greatest weight in terms of export value; and Germany and China in terms of imports
”

The most positive trade balance is with the European Union (19,762 million euros) and the most negative is with Asia (-68,497 million euros).

Foreign trade in goods 2020-2025

Billion euros



* Provisional data.

Source: State Tax Administration Agency

Mercantile companies. 2025

Provisional data

	Number	Subscribed capital (millions of euros)	Annual variation of the no. of companies %
Incorporated*	127,533	5,767	7.9
Joint stock company	466	527	1.7
Limited company	127,052	5,239	8.0
That increased their capital	30,663	20,949	2.9
Joint stock company	1,411	5,317	-5.4
Limited company	29,244	15,630	3.4
Dissolved	26,073		3.7

*The general total includes general and limited partnerships

Maximum number of mercantile companies established since 2008

In 2025, 127,533 new companies were created, according to provisional data from the Mercantile Companies Statistics, 7.9% more than the previous year. Most of them are limited liability companies (99.6%).

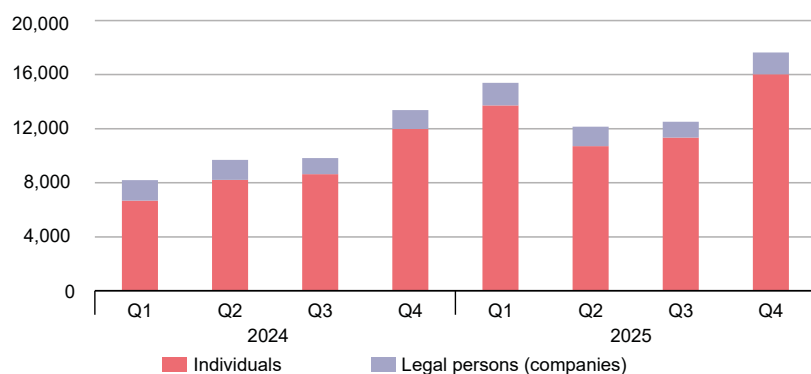
The number of company dissolutions increased by 3.7% at an annual rate. Most of them were voluntary (83.5% of the total), while 8.7% were due to a merger.

The opening of insolvency proceedings rises by 40.3%

The number of insolvent debtors in 2025 was 57,674, through accumulation of the year's four quarters, according to data from the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics of the Association of Registrars. This figure was 40.3% higher than in 2024.

10.2% of the debtors in bankruptcy proceedings are companies, and among individuals, some 10.9% had business activity.

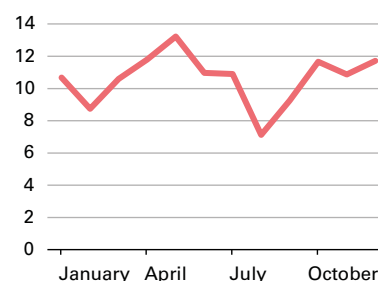
Bankrupt debtors by legal nature



Source: Association of Property, Mercantile and Movable Goods Registrars of Spain

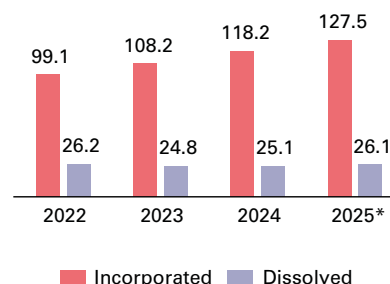
Mercantile companies established during 2025

Thousands



Mercantile companies incorporated and dissolved

Thousands

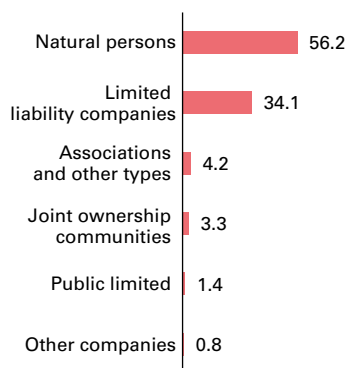


* Provisional data



Companies

Companies by legal nature (%) 1 January 2025



EU companies under foreign control. 2023

People employed per company	
European Union	72
Poland	337
Belgium	162
Spain	136
France	136
Italy	127
Germany	116
Sweden	104
Netherlands	70
Finland	68
Portugal	66
Cyprus	59
Austria	57
Greece	55
Ireland	52
Slovakia	52
Hungary	50
Czechia	44
Romania	42
Denmark	34
Lithuania	32
Bulgaria	31
Malta	30
Latvia	25
Croatia	24
Slovenia	23
Luxembourg	13
Estonia	8

Source: Eurostat

Number of companies

As of 1 January 2025

Annual variation %		
Total	3,310,824	1.7
Industry	172,765	-1.7
Construction	389,146	1.4
Trade	625,664	-1.5
Other services	2,123,249	3.0

The number of companies rises by 1.7%

According to the Central Business Directory (DIRCE), as of 1 January 2025, there were 3,310,824 registered companies; 1.7% more than on the same date the previous year. At an aggregate level, Commerce accounts for the largest share (18.9% of the total).

56.2% of the companies are sole proprietorships and 37.9% of them are owned by women. 54.4% do not have salaried employees.

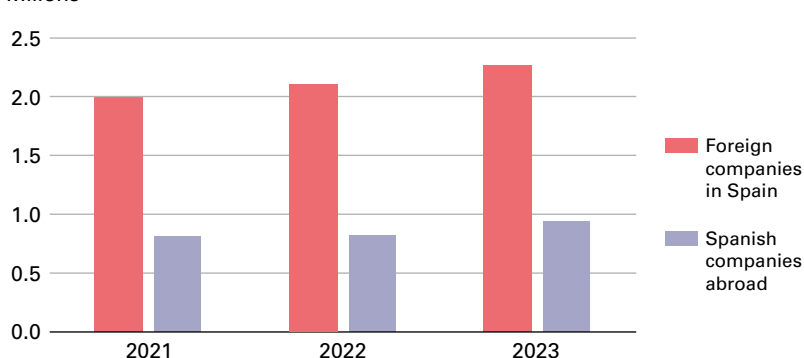
United Kingdom and Portugal account for 24.6% of Spanish companies' subsidiaries abroad

In 2023, 6,141 subsidiaries of Spanish companies abroad were recorded, according to the statistics of these companies. These subsidiaries invoiced 280,972 million euros and employed 947,513 persons. Subsidiaries in the Americas generated 40.2% of total turnover and those established in the Eurozone 31.4%.

On the other hand, 15,601 companies are part of a foreign multinational, according to the Statistics on Companies according to group membership. These companies employ nearly 2.3 million people and have a turnover of 794,483 million euros. affiliates with parent companies in the Eurozone generated 57.6% of the turnover of all affiliates in Spain.

Number of employees in company subsidiaries

Millions



Expenditure on internal R&D by execution sector. 2024

Execution sector	Millions of euro	%	Expenditure on internal R&D (% GDP)	Annual variation ¹ %
Total	23,930.9	100.0	1.50	6.9
Companies and NPI*	13,404.5	56.0	0.84	5.7
Higher education	5,961.6	24.9	0.37	4.4
Public administration	4,564.8	19.1	0.29	14.3

* Private non-profit institutions..

Internal R&D expenditure represents 1.50% of GDP

According to the Statistic on scientific research and technological development (R&D) activities, the internal expenditure in research and development is estimated at 23,930.9 million euros in 2024. In relative terms, this expenditure represents 1.50% of the Gross Domestic Product.

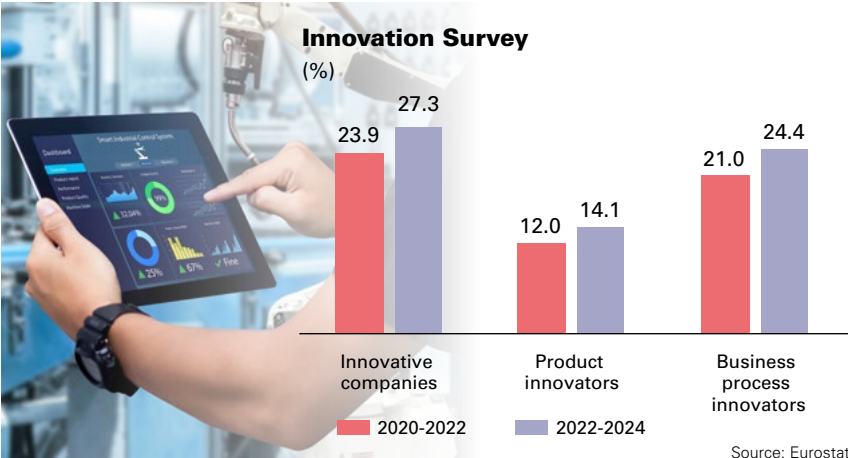
In a total of 56.0% of the research and development expenditure was done by the Companies and Private Non-profit Institutions (NPI) sector, while the Eurozone averaged at 67.9%.

8.5 out of every 1000 employed people are researchers

A total of 295,290 full-time employees (FTE) are engaged in internal R&D activities in 2024. The number of FTE researchers amounts to 184,382, which represents 8.5 per thousand of the total number of employed and an increase of 5.3% compared to 2023.

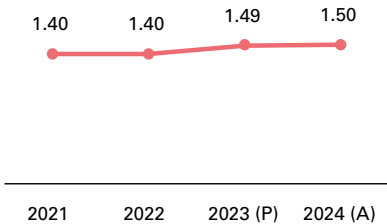
The importance of innovative companies is rising

According to the Business Innovation Survey, 27.3% of Spanish companies were innovators in the 2022-2024 period compared to 23.9% in the previous period.



Internal R&D expenses

% of GDP



(P) Provisional estimate of GDP.
(A) Preliminary GDP data.

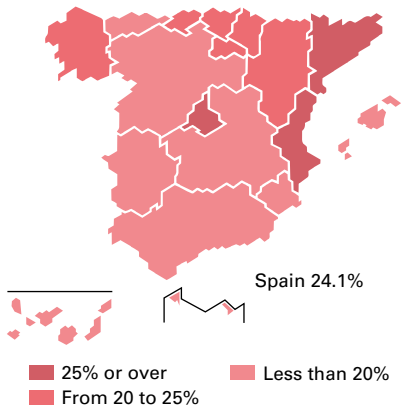
R&D spending. 2024

	% of GDP
European Union	2.24 (e)
Sweden	3.57
Belgium	3.36 (p)
Austria	3.26 (p)
Finland	3.22
Germany	3.13 (p)
Denmark	3.01 (p)
Netherlands	2.29 (p)
France	2.18 (p)
Slovenia	2.16
Estonia	1.99
Czechia	1.82 (p)
Portugal	1.72 (p)
Greece	1.54 (p)
Spain	1.50 (p)
Poland	1.41 (p)
Ireland	1.38 (p)
Italy	1.38 (p)
Croatia	1.35 (p)
Hungary	1.31 (d)
Lithuania	1.04 (p)
Luxembourg	0.99 (p)
Slovakia	0.98
Latvia	0.92
Bulgaria	0.77 (p)
Cyprus	0.65 (p)
Malta	0.51
Rumanía	0,46 (p)

(e) Estimation.
(p) Provisional.
(d) Different definition

Source: Eurostat

Companies that use Business Intelligence (BI) software. 2025 (%)*



* SOut of the total companies with an Internet connection

Sales through e-commerce out of total sales. 2025*

	%
European Union	19.5
Ireland	38.3
Denmark	33.3
Finland	30.1
Belgium	29.5
Slovakia	27.4
Sweden	26.3
Czechia	25.7
Luxembourg	23.9
Netherlands	21.7
Hungary	21.4
Portugal	20.6
Germany	19.1
Austria	19.0
Lithuania	18.9
Croatia	18.5
Spain	18.3
Poland	17.7
Slovenia	16.8
Estonia	16.7
Italy	15.7
Malta	15.5
France	14.3
Cyprus	13.4
Romania	13.2
Latvia	12.2
Greece	9.5
Bulgaria	7.6

* Companies with 10 or more employees, except Agriculture, Mining and the Financial Sector. The e-commerce data refers to the year prior to the survey.

Source: Eurostat

Use of ICT in companies with 10 or more employees. First quarter of 2025

	Percentage	Variation from 2024
Staff with internet access for business purposes	67.4	4.1
Companies employing ICT specialists	16.8	1.1
Companies with internet connection of which:	99.0	-0.1
- Have a web site/page*	84.5	2.7
- Use social media*	69.7	5.0

* Percentage over total companies with an Internet connection.

AI and Cloud computing, booming technologies

According to the Survey on ICT and e-business use in enterprises, in the first quarter of 2025, 84.5% of enterprises with 10 or more employees with an Internet connection have a website, 69.7% use social media 44.3% use paid cloud computing services, and 21.2% use Artificial Intelligence technologies.

Remote work reaches its peak

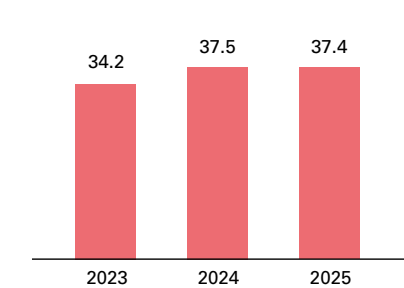
16.8% of these companies employ ICT specialists and 37.4% allow teleworking, a figure similar to the previous year, with 20.0% of employees teleworking regularly.

E-commerce turnover rises by 3.5%

A total of 26.6% of companies with 10 or more employees made sales via e-commerce in 2024. The turnover generated by these sales reached 399,368 million euros, resulting in a 3.5% increase compared to 2023.

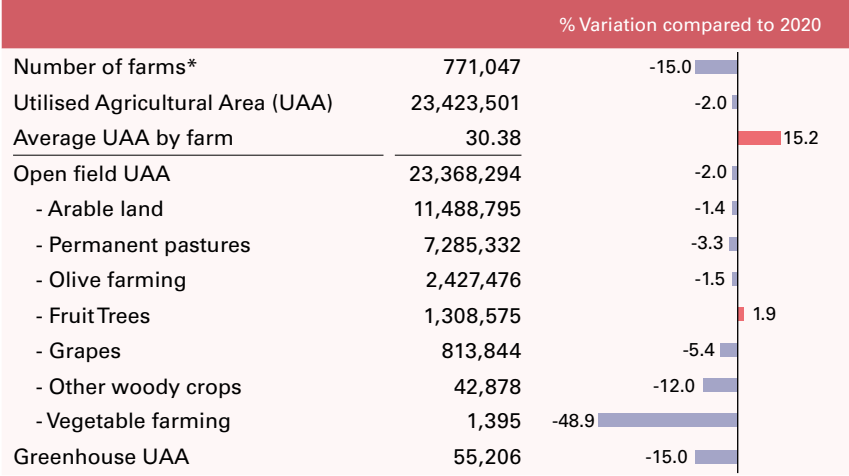


Companies with 10 or more employees that allow their employees to work remotely (%)



Farms and Utilized Agricultural Area (UAA). 2023

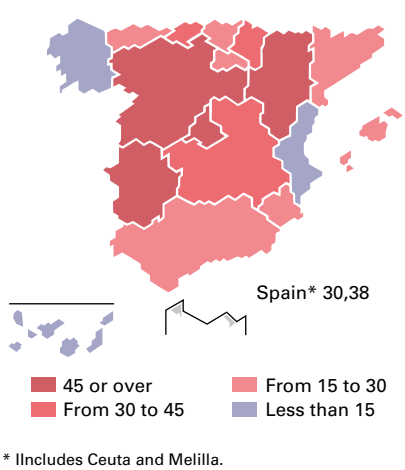
UAA in hectares



* UAA farms only.

Average UAA per farm. 2023

Hectares



Castilla y León leads in average farm size

According to the Farm Structure Survey, the number of agricultural holdings decreased by 15.0% in 2023 compared to the 2020 census and stood at 771,047.

The estimated Utilized Agricultural Area (UAA) is 23.4 million hectares, a decrease of 2.0%. As a result, the average UAA per farm increased by 15.2%, reaching 30.38 hectares. The largest is recorded in Castilla y León (74.95 hectares).

The largest fish production in the EU

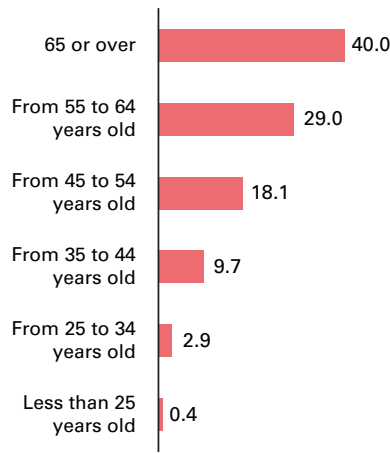
According to Eurostat data, 23.1% of the EU's aquaculture production in 2023 is found in Spain. Additionally, it is the country that contributes the most fish catches by live weight, followed in 2023 by Denmark and France.



2026
International Year of
Women Farmers

29% of farms have female farm managers and 40% of them are 65 years of age or older.

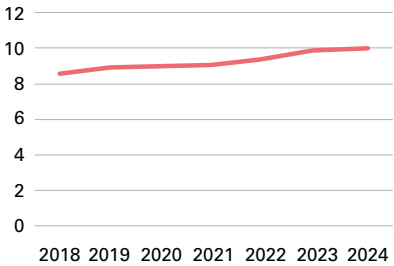
Women farm managers by age group. 2023 (%)





Energy productivity. 2018-2024

Euro per kg oil equivalent (Kgoe)



Source: Eurostat

Share of energy from renewable sources*. 2024

	%
European Union	25.2
Sweden	62.8
Finland	52.1
Denmark	46.8
Latvia	45.5
Austria	43.0
Estonia	38.0
Portugal	36.3
Lithuania	35.4
Croatia	26.7
Spain	25.4
Romania	25.4
Greece	25.4
Slovenia	24.6
France	23.2
Bulgaria	23.2
Germany	22.5
Cyprus	21.9
Netherlands	20.2
Italy	19.3
Czechia	19.2
Hungary	18.3
Slovakia	18.1
Poland	17.8
Malta	17.2
Ireland	16.1
Luxembourg	14.7
Belgium	14.3

* Share of renewable energy consumption in gross final energy consumption according to the Renewable Energy Directive..

Source: Eurostat

Primary energy consumption 2024

	Ktoe	Annual variation %
Total	117,727	2.1
Petroleum derivatives	54,784	5.6
Natural gas	24,065	-4.6
Renewable energy	22,480	5.4
Nuclear energy	14,211	-3.8
Coal	2,470	-10.8
Other non-renewables	596	5.0
Energy balance*	-879	

* Electricity imports - exports.

Source: Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge

One fourth of final energy consumption comes from renewable sources

According to the Energy Balance of Spain, primary energy consumption in 2024 reached 117,727 ktoe, 2.1% more than in 2023, in a context of national economic growth.

Primary energy consumption from renewable sources has increased by 5.4% and is mainly due to the recovery of hydroelectric power (37.7%) and solar photovoltaic power (23.8%).

Final energy consumption in 2024, including non-energy uses, has experienced an increase of 3.6% compared to 2023, to a total of 88,860 ktoe.

“Energy import dependency stands at 68.9%, as opposed to 61.4% in the Eurozone.”

Dependence on energy imports. 2018-2024

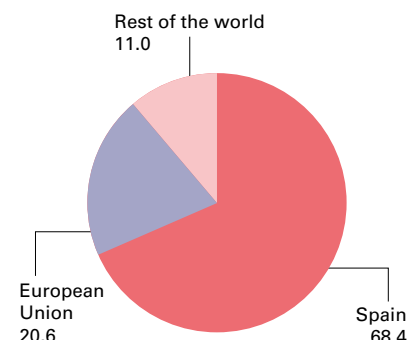


Fuente: Eurostat

Main industry variables. 2023

		Annual variation %	
Economic variables (millions of euros)			
Turnover	864,728	-6.8	
Total purchases of goods and services	681,256	-11.6	
Gross added value at factor cost	197,991		3.2
Personnel expenses	100,990		7.4
Investment in tangible assets	35,544		15.1
Companies and personnel employed			
Number of companies	187,759	-2.0	
Employed personnel (annual average, in thousands)	2,391		1.0

Geographical destination of Industry sales. 2023 (%)



Industry turnover shrinks in 2023

The turnover of companies in the industrial sector stood at 864,728 million euros in 2023, 6.8% more than in 2022, according to the Structural Business Statistics: Industrial Sector.

80.5% of turnover comes from the manufacturing industry, which accounts for 89.7% of employment and 89.2% of the companies in the sector.

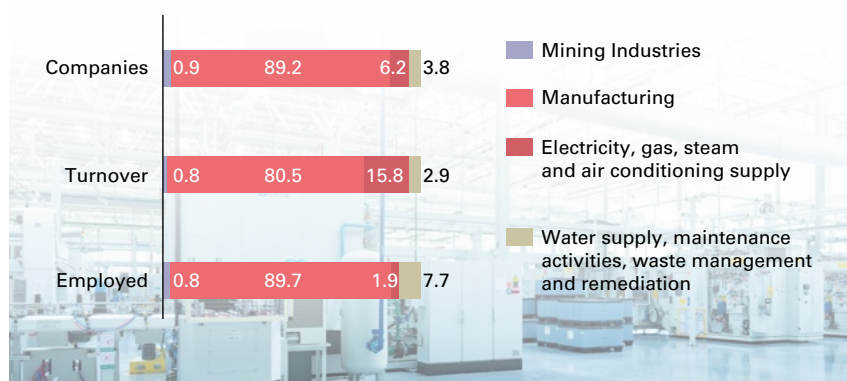
31.6% of company sales were made outside of Spain. 20.6% went to European Union countries, and 11.0% to the rest of the world.

Unit labour costs per value added in the manufacturing industry. 2023

	Percentage
Luxembourg	64.0
Romania	58.4
Slovenia	56.8
Germany	56.5
Austria	55.2
Finland	55.1
Lithuania	54.1
Estonia	53.2
Croatia	52.0
Malta	50.0
Denmark	49.8
France	49.5
Latvia	47.2
Hungary	46.7
Bulgaria	46.4
Cyprus	46.0
Spain	45.2
Portugal	44.4
Slovakia	43.7
Poland	43.4
Czechia	42.5
Netherlands	41.0
Italy	37.8
Belgium	37.5
Greece	37.3
Sweden	37.2
Ireland	8.3

Luxembourg has the highest labour costs in the manufacturing industry and Ireland the lowest, in relation to value added.

Main magnitudes of Industry by activity sector. 2023 (%)

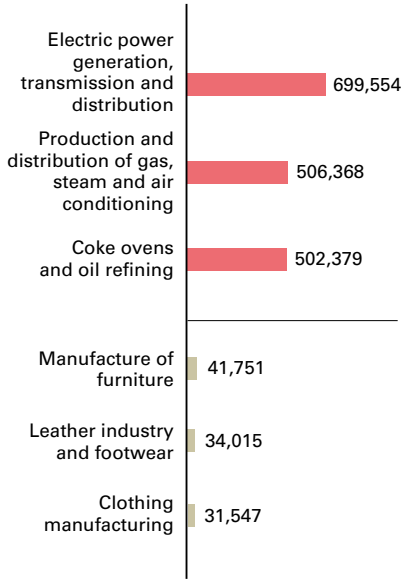


Branches of activity with the most weight in industry turnover. 2023

	%Turnover	Annual variation %
Industry total	100.0	-6.8
Food industry	17.9	7.6
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	12.2	-22.3
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	10.8	20.2
Coke ovens and oil refining	6.8	-25.7
Chemical industry	6.1	-13.1
Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and equipment;	5.6	-1.1
Metallurgy; manufacture of iron, steel and ferroalloy products	4.0	-17.6
Production and distribution of gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.7	-41.6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3.3	-5.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified (N.E.C.)	3.2	7.3

Disparate variations between activity branches

Manufacturing industry activities with the most and least productivity. 2023 (Euros)



The activity branches with the greatest contribution to industrial turnover are the Food Industry (17.9% of the total) and *Production, transmission and distribution of electric power* (12.2%), with a disparate variation over the year (7.6% as compared to -22.3%).

Productivity (value added per employed person) in the *Manufacturing industry* stood at 71,187 euros in 2023, an increase of 3.7% compared to the previous year. The largest in the sector is recorded in *Production, transmission and distribution of electric power* and the smallest, in *Clothing manufacturing*.

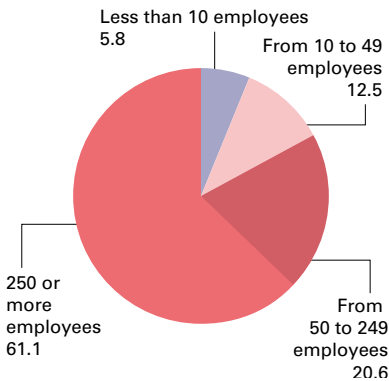


Large companies account for 61.1% of total revenue

Companies with fewer than 50 employees account for 35.9% of employment and generate 18.3% of total revenue. Companies with 250 or more employees represent 0.6% of the total, employ 41.7% of the staff and account for 61.1% of the turnover.

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest contribution to industrial turnover in 2023 were Cataluña (22.1% of the total), Andalucía and Comunidad de Madrid (both 11.5%).

Cifra de negocios de la Industria según tamaño de la empresa. 2023 (%)



Some indicators according to activity section. 2023

	Productivity ¹ (euros)	Investment rate ²	Personnel cost rate ³	Female participation rate in paid personnel ⁴
Industry total	82,818	20.1	51.0	27.6
Mining Industries	179,639	27.8	25.7	12.6
Manufacturing	71,187	17.9	58.6	28.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	676,427	30.1	11.0	28.4
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	62,766	21.3	63.7	23.1

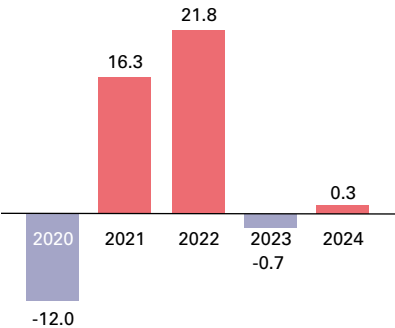
1. Productivity: Value added at factor cost / Average employed personnel * 100.
2. Investment rate: Total investment / Value added at factor cost * 100.
3. Personnel cost rate: Personnel costs / Value added at factor cost * 100.
4. Female participation rate: Paid women staff / Paid personnel * 100.

“One fifth of value added in Industry is allocated to investment.”

Slight rise in industrial sales in 2024

According to the Industrial Products Survey, the value of sales of self-produced products in the manufacturing industry reached 552,895 million euros in 2024, a 0.3% increase over the previous year.

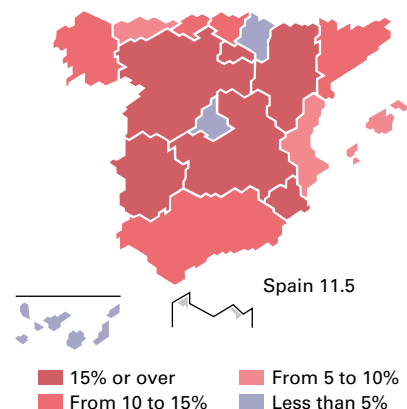
Sales of products in the manufacturing industry
Annual variation rate (%)



Construction and housing

Housing sales. 2025

Annual variation %



Turnover per employee in Construction 2024

Provisional data

	Thousands
European Union	165.2
Belgium	316.9
Netherlands	283.3
Denmark	256.2
Finland	241.9
Sweden	226.5
Austria	201.8
France	195.6
Ireland	194.4
Luxembourg	190.9
Italy	176.0
Cyprus	170.2
Germany	157.4
Estonia	145.6
Spain	145.2
Slovenia	126.1
Czechia	125.2
Poland	120.4
Malta	108.8
Greece	103.4
Hungary	101.0
Bulgaria	100.2
Romania	96.6
Latvia	93.7
Lithuania	90.7
Croatia	88.6
Portugal	85.0
Slovakia	83.3

Source: Eurostat

Housing sales. 2025

Provisional data

		Annual variation %
Total	714,237	11.5
New	155,910	16.1
Used	558,327	10.3
Free-market	665,866	12.3
Protected	48,731	1.8

Sales are up in all autonomous communities

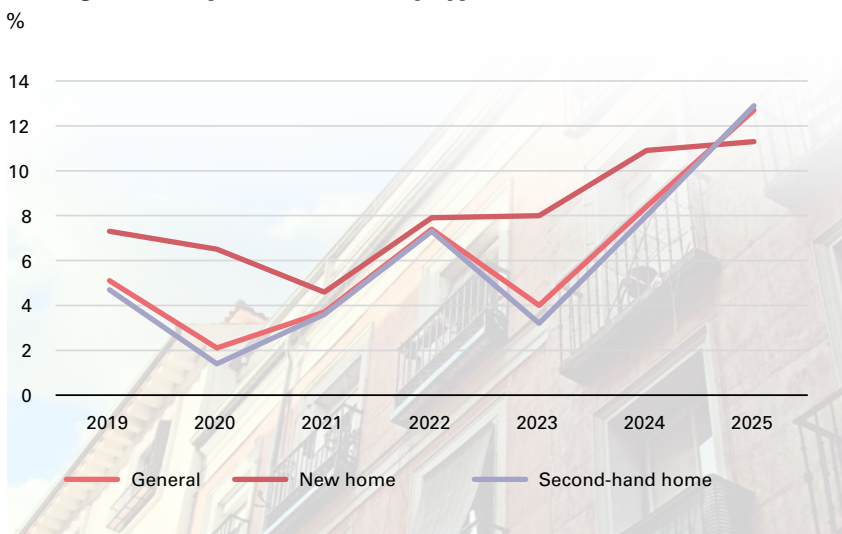
During 2025, almost 2.38 million properties recorded in the land registers were transferred, 7.6% more than the previous year, according to the Statistics on Transfer of Property Rights.

Housing sales (714,237) rose by 11.5% compared to 2024. Castilla y León has recorded the largest increase (18.9%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra, the smallest (2.2%).

Historic rebound in housing prices

Housing prices increased 12.7% on average during 2025. The increase is greater in second-hand homes (12.9%) than in new homes (11.3%). This is the largest increase in housing prices since 2007.

Average annual price variation by type of home



Mortgages constituted. 2025

Provisional data

		Annual variation %
Total mortgages properties	643,870	17.7
Rural properties	10,366	10.7
Urban properties	633,504	17.8
Housing	501,073	17.8
Average amounts (euros)	163,738	12.6

Mortgages at their highest levels in the last 15 years

In 2025, 643,870 new mortgages were registered, 17.7% more than the previous year and the highest figure in the last 15 years. In the case of housing, the increase was 17.8%. Their average price has risen as well, standing at 163,738 euros, 12.6% higher than in 2024.

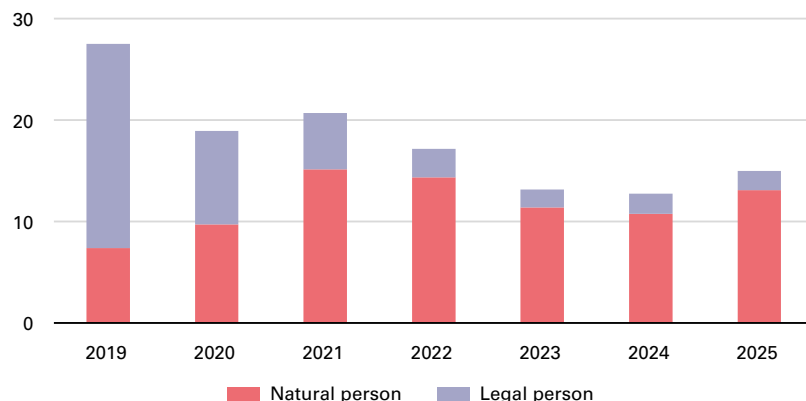
The largest increases have been recorded in Cantabria (42.8%) and La Rioja (37.0%). The lowest were in Comunidad de Madrid (2.9%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (5.7%).

Foreclosures are on the rise again

The number of registrations of certifications for foreclosures initiated in 2025 was 22,879, which means 12.4% more than in 2024 and the end of the downward trend over the three previous years. The largest increase is recorded in urban building plots (57.1%) and in non-habitual private homes (23.5%).

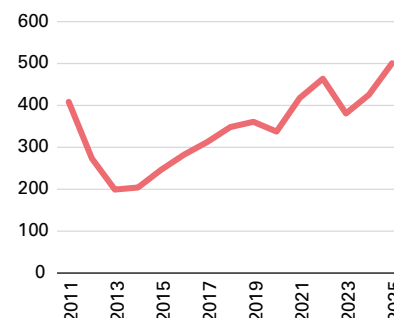
Homes with foreclosure initiated according to owner of housing

Thousands



Number of mortgages on homes

Thousands



Home ownership with mortgage or loan. 2024

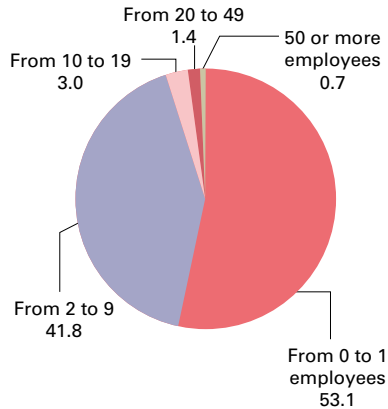
	% population
European Union	24.3
Netherlands	58.1
Sweden	49.6
Denmark	48.4
Belgium	43.7
Luxembourg	38.5
Finland	38.2
Ireland	35.5
Portugal	32.5
France	31.2
Spain	28.6
Slovakia	27.4
Estonia	26.3
Germany	23.2
Austria	22.6
Czechia	20.3
Cyprus	19.7
Malta	18.2
Lithuania	16.8 (p)
Slovenia	16.3
Latvia	14.4
Italy	12.7
Hungary	12.6
Poland	11.7
Greece	8.4
Croatia	7.8
Bulgaria	1.7
Romania	1.5

(p) Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat



Trade companies by number of employees. 2023 (%)



Main trade variables. 2023

		Annual variation %	
Economic variables (millions of euros)			
Turnover	1,013,169		6.1
Total purchases of goods and services	885,931		4.4
Gross added value at factor cost	146,702		8.6
Personnel expenses	89,754		7.8
Investment in tangible assets	13,186		4.0
Companies and personnel employed			
Number of companies	700,417	-3.0	
Personnel employed (annual average, in thousands)	3,140		0.0

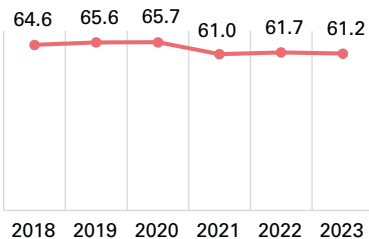
95% of companies had fewer than 10 employees

Turnover of the Trade sector exceeded one trillion euros in 2023, up 6.1% from the previous year, according to the Structural Business Statistics: Trade Sector. Most of it is due to *Wholesale trade and trade intermediaries, except for motor vehicles and motorcycles*, which account for 59.8% of the total and employ 36.0% of the workforce.

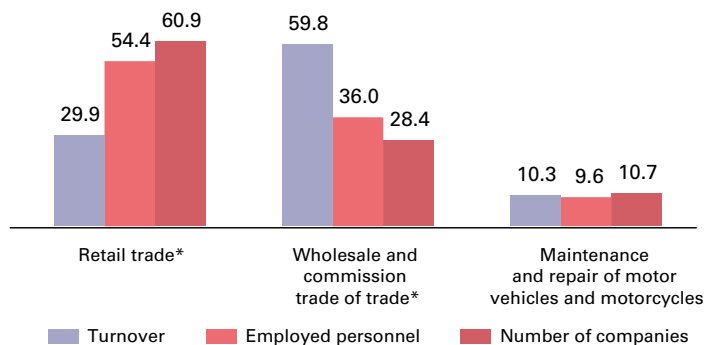
Retail trade (excluding motor vehicles and motorcycles) accounts for 60.9% of total employment in the trade sector.

Comunidad de Madrid accounted for 24.9% of the turnover, Cataluña for 19.5%, and Andalucía for 12.8%.

Personnel cost rate* (%)



Main Trade magnitudes. 2023 (%)



* Proportion that personnel costs represent with respect to the total value added at factor cost in the sector.

* Except for motor vehicles and motorcycles

Main variables of non-financial services. 2023

		Annual variation %
Economic variables (millions of euros)		
Turnover	767,885	8.1
Total purchases of goods and services	434,132	5.6
Gross added value at factor cost	359,145	10.4
Personnel expenses	228,654	10.7
Investment in tangible assets	48,077	5.8
Companies and personnel employed		
Number of companies	2,108,906	1.8
Personnel employed (annual average, in thousands)	8,447	1.8



All services had higher revenue in 2023

The business volume of companies in Non-financial Services, excluding Trade, reached 767,885 million euros in 2023, an 8.1% increase compared to the previous year, according to the Structural Business Statistics: Services Sector. The largest increase was recorded in Hospitality (13.0%).

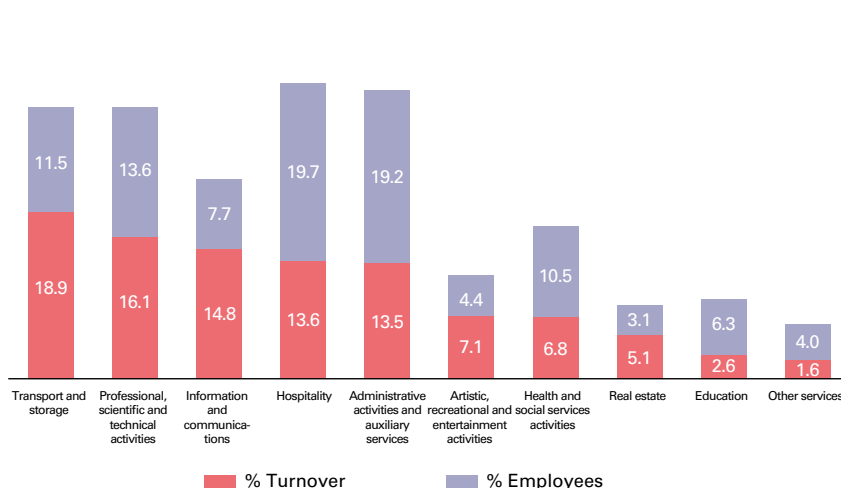
18.9% of the turnover is due to *Transportation and storage*, and 19.7% of the occupancy corresponds to *Hospitality*.

The activity segments with the highest percentage of sales outside Spain are *Air transport* (56.8%) and *Activities of travel agencies* (34.5%).

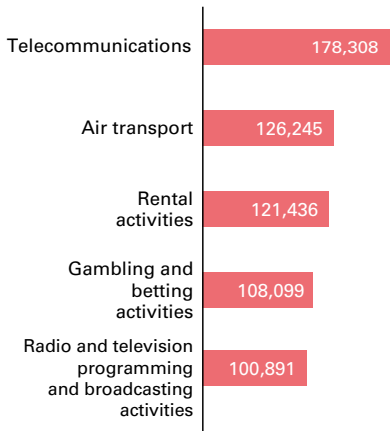
Apparent labour productivity in Transportation and Storage. 2023

	Thousands of euros
Denmark	129
Luxembourg	101
Netherlands	97
Belgium	97
Austria	82
France	67
Ireland	66
Finland	64
Germany	64
Italy	63
Sweden	63
Spain	57
Malta	56
Slovenia	53
Cyprus	48
Portugal	47
Greece	41
Estonia	37
Czechia	35
Croatia	34
Lithuania	34
Slovakia	32
Poland	31
Hungary	29
Latvia	27
Romania	21
Bulgaria	20

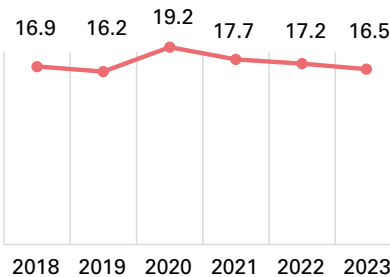
Distribution of Turnover and Employment in Services. 2023 (%)



Service sector activity segments with the highest productivity. 2023 (Euros)



Investment rate in the Services (%)



* Total investment as a percentage of Value Added at Factor Cost.



Higher revenue in travel and air transport

The activity segments with the largest increases in turnover in 2023 are Travel agencies, tour operators, booking services and related activities (25.0%) and Air transport (23.4%).

Telecommunications, the highest productivity

Productivity (value added per person employed) of the Services sector was 42,516 euros in 2023, with a 8.5% increase compared to 2022. The highest is recorded in Telecommunications (178,308 euros), and the lowest in Other personal services (17,235 euros).

Comunidad de Madrid accounts for 33.7% of the business volume

The autonomous communities with the highest participation in the Services sector turnover in 2023 were Comunidad de Madrid (33.7%), Cataluña (19.5%), and Andalucía (9.9%).

Selection of indicators according to main activity. 2023

	Productivity ¹ (euros)	Value added rate ²	Personnel cost rate ³	Female participation rate in paid personnel ⁴
Total Services	42,516	54.9	63.7	52.6
Transport and storage	57,318	49.1	56.7	23.9
Hospitality	28,267	45.0	69.1	55.1
Information and Communications	78,510	52.9	68.5	34.7
Real estate activities	79,125	56.5	26.2	57.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	53,028	56.5	66.5	52.6
Administrative and support services activities	31,952	64.7	72.5	53.9
Education	28,065	77.2	75.0	68.5
Human health and social work activities	34,827	66.2	68.2	80.2
Artistic, recreational and entertainment activities	52,320	52.1	49.8	47.9
Other services	18,657	57.3	63.5	66.6

1. Productivity: Value added at factor cost / Average employed personnel * 100.

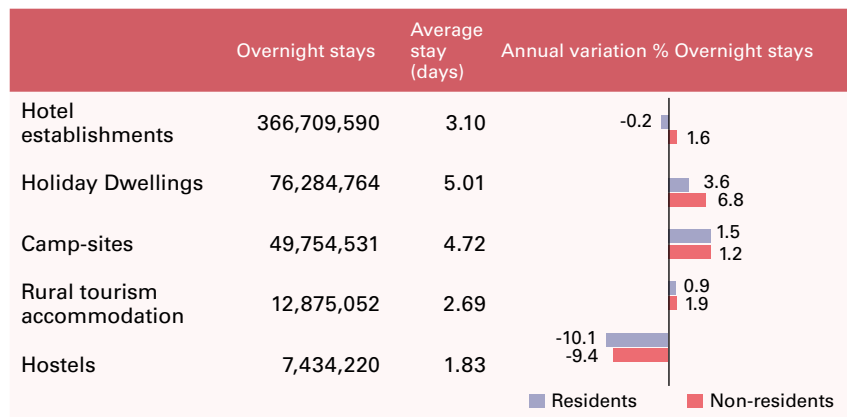
2. Value added rate: Value added at factor cost / Production Value of * 100.

3. Personnel cost rate: Personnel costs / Value added at factor cost * 100.

4. Female participation rate: Paid women staff / Paid personnel * 100.

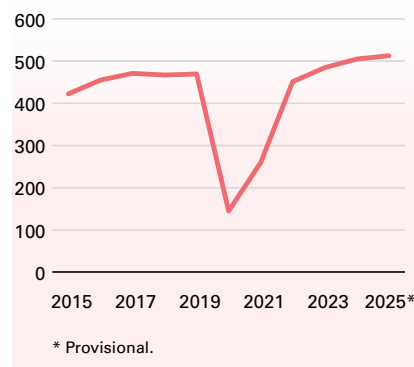
Tourist accommodations. Main results of the demand. 2025

Provisional data



Overnight stays at tourist accommodations

Millions



New all-time high in overnight stays

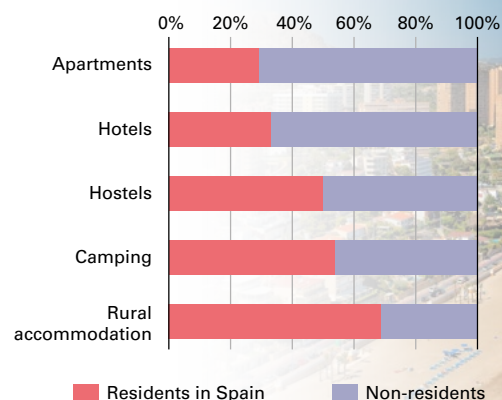
Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodations reached 513.1 million in 2025, with a 1.6% increase compared to the previous year, reaching a new maximum in the historical series.

71.5% of the total nights spent by travellers in these types of establishments correspond to hotels, where non-residents are the majority. 25.7% from the United Kingdom and 16.6% from Germany.

The main destination chosen by non-residents in hotel establishments was Canarias, with 26.0% of total overnight stays, followed by the Illes Balears (23.8%) and Cataluña (17.9%).

Overnight stays according to traveller residence and type of accommodation. 2025

(% of the total of each type)



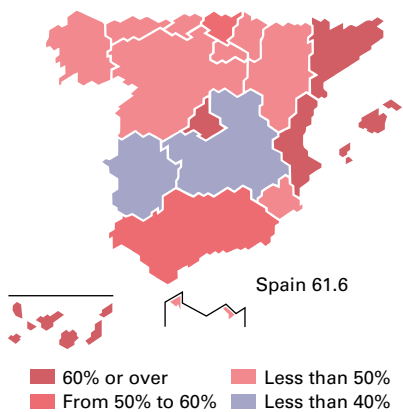
Tourist intensity. 2024

Overnight stays per inhabitant

European Union	6.7
Croatia	24.2
Malta	20.1
Cyprus	18.5
Greece	14.7
Austria	14.3
Spain	10.4
Portugal	8.3
Netherlands	8.1
Slovenia	7.9
Italy	7.9
Ireland	7.8
Denmark	6.7
France	6.7
Sweden	6.1
Luxembourg	5.5
Germany	5.3
Czechia	5.3
Estonia	4.8
Bulgaria	4.3
Finland	4.0
Belgium	3.8
Hungary	3.3
Lithuania	3.0
Slovakia	2.7
Poland	2.7
Latvia	2.5
Romania	1.6

Source: Eurostat

Hotel occupancy rate (by bed-places). 2025 (%)



Main tourist sites* in hotels, 2025

	Overnight stays (thousands)
Mallorca Island	49,480.8
Tenerife Island	26,233.9
Barcelona	23,085.6
Costa del Sol	21,092.2
Grand Canary Island	19,910.6

Main tourist sites* in flats, 2025

	Overnight stays (thousands)
Costa Blanca	10,521.7
Tenerife Island	8,908.6
Grand Canary Island	8,585.1
Lanzarote Island	6,458.4
Costa del Sol	5,115.8

* Group of municipalities where the tourist influx is specially focused.



Tourist accommodations. Main results of the supply. 2025

Provisional data. Annual averages

	Estimated open establishments ¹	Estimated average bed-places	Occupancy rate by bed-places ²	Annual variation % Bed-places offered
Hotel establishments	14,658	1,585,944	61.55	0.4
Holiday Dwellings	136,512	512,745	38.70	1.5
Camp-sites	862	507,218	45.85	-0.7
Rural tourism accommodation	16,288	161,849	21.60	-3.2
Hostels	1,040	63,791	31.85	-7.2

1. For tourist apartments, this refers to estimated apartments.
2. For camp-sites, this refers to the occupancy rate by pitches.

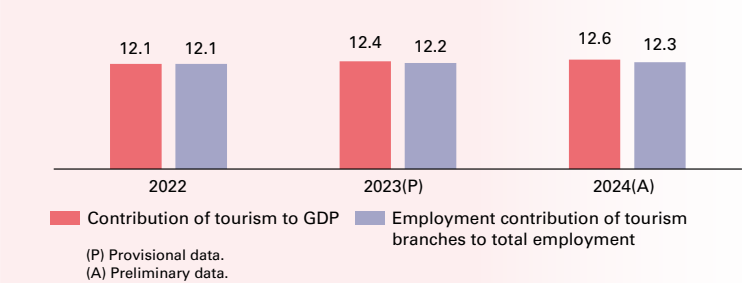
During 2025, the number of bed-places offered in hotels increases by 0.4% compared to the previous year, with an average occupancy of 61.6%. Illes Balears and the Canarias registered the highest average occupancy rates in these establishments, with 77.0% and 74.6%, respectively.

In tourist apartments, the supply of bed-places has increased by 1.5% and occupancy has reached 38.7%.

The island of Mallorca leads the main tourist areas in hotels and Costa Blanca in apartments.

Tourism amounted to 200,699 million euros in 2024, accounting for 12.6% of GDP, 0.2 points higher than in 2023, according to the Tourism Satellite Account.

Contribution of tourism activity to GDP and employment (%)



More international visitors and spending than ever before

During 2025, 96.8 million international tourists visited Spain, 3.2% higher than in 2024, according to the Tourist Movement on Borders Survey. Meanwhile, the number of same-day visitors (visitors without overnight stays) increased 7.6%, reaching 47.2 million.

Total expenditure made by non-resident tourists visiting Spain in 2025 came to 134,712 million euros according to the Tourist Expenditure Survey, representing an increase of 6.8% when compared with 2024.

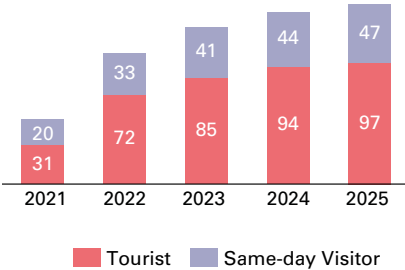
Spain maintains second place in 2024 for international tourist arrivals and revenue.

Domestic destinations predominate among residents

Residents in Spain took 175.7 million trips in 2025, 4.7% fewer than in 2024. The majority (87%) were domestic trips, which fell by 6.1% compared to the previous year, while trips abroad (13% of the total) increased by 5.2%.

22.8% of all overnight stays by residents take place abroad. And within Spain, most are made in Andalucía (15.7%), Comunitat Valenciana (10.3%) and Cataluña (9.6%).

Tourists and excursionists
Millions



Arrival of international tourists.
2024

	Millions
France	102.0
Spain	93.8
United States	72.4
Turkey	60.6
Italy	57.7

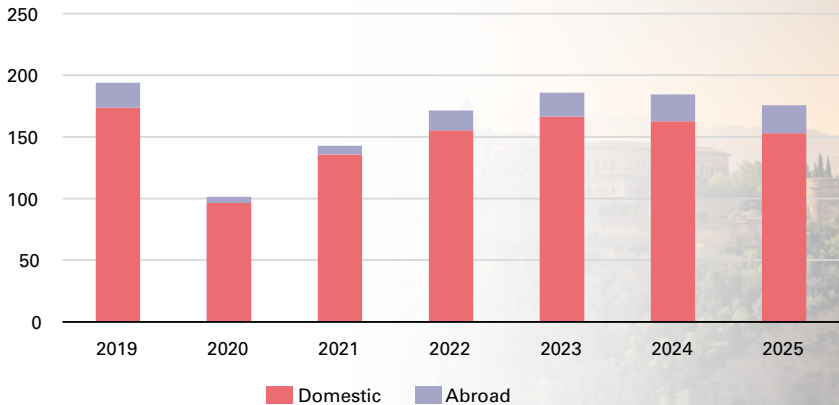
Income from international tourism.
2024

	Billions of US dollars
United States	213.8
Spain	106.5
United Kingdom	82.5
France	77.0
Italy	58.7

Source: ONUTurismo

Resident trips according to destination

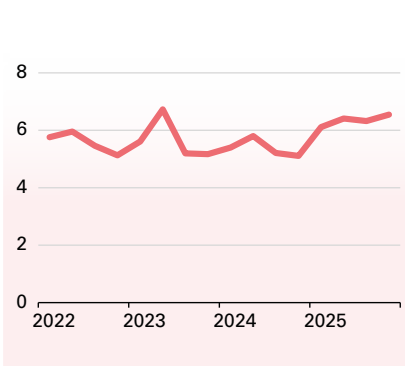
Millions





Goods transported by rail

Million tonnes



Goods handled in all ports. 2024

Thousands of tonnes

European Union	3,355,946
Netherlands	538,120
Italy	488,556
Spain	485,996
Belgium	274,894
Germany	273,908
France	269,750
Greece	173,190
Sweden	163,757
Poland	124,238
Denmark	93,755
Finland	93,024
Portugal	85,669
Romania	59,554
Ireland	51,163
Lithuania	39,493
Latvia	33,577
Bulgaria	29,523
Slovenia	21,780
Estonia	21,722
Croatia	20,854
Cyprus	8,945
Malta	4,479

Source: Eurostat

Passengers transported. 2025

Provisional data

	Thousands	Annual variation %
Domestic		
Total	5,784,039	3.7
City	3,601,146	4.3
Bus ¹	2,143,379	5.4
Metro	1,457,766	2.8
Inter-city	1,683,730	3.1
Bus	928,910	5.5
Railway	694,053	0.3
Air (domestic) ^{2,4}	48,733	-0.3
Maritime (coastal freight) ^{2,3}	12,034	0.2
Special and unscheduled by bus	499,163	1.3

1. Urban trams and cablecars are included.
2. Includes only disembarked passengers.
3. Source: State Ports.
Source: Civil Aviation.

Five consecutive years with an increase in travellers

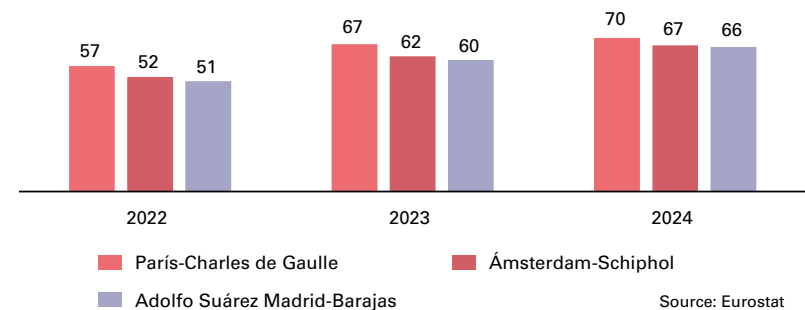
The number of passengers using public transport in 2025 reached 5,784 million, increasing by 3.7% compared to 2024, according to the Passenger Transport Statistic. That is five consecutive years of growth. The majority (62.3%) took place within cities.

In intercity transport, the number of passengers has risen by 3.1% and more than half of these are due to the bus (55.2%), with has experience 5.5% growth. In rail transport, the figures have gone up on the Larga Distancia intercity and high-speed lines (8.8%), remained steady in the Cercanías commuter rail service (0.4%) and declined in the Media-Distance or regional service (-8.2%).

Adolfo Suárez Madrid-Barajas Airport is the third busiest in the EU in terms of passengers transported, exceeding 68 million in 2025.

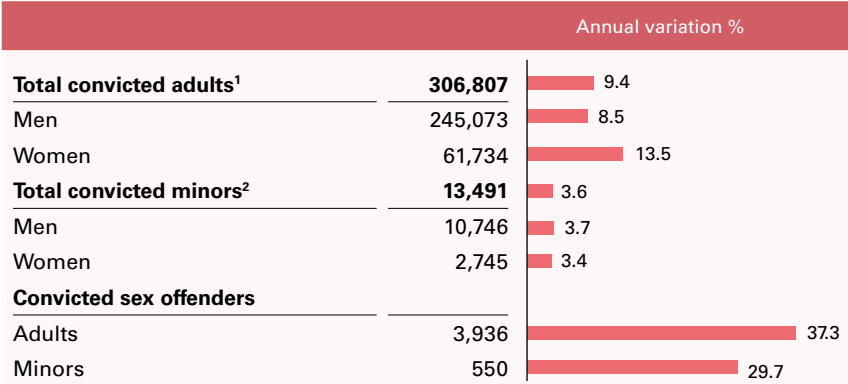
EU airports with the most passengers carried

Millions of travellers



Source: Eurostat

Sentenced with final ruling. 2024



1. 18 and over.
2. 14 to 17 years old.

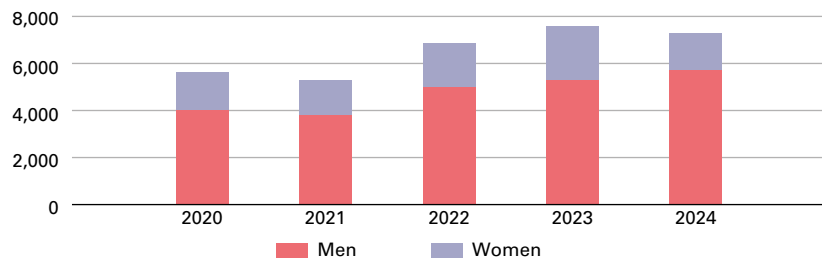
Sharp increase in convictions for sexual offences

According to the Central Registry of Convicted Persons, 306,807 adults were sentenced with a final judgement in 2024, 9.4% more than the previous year. The most predominant were road safety infractions (22.6% of the total), injuries (17.2%) and theft (16.1%). Meanwhile, the total number of minors (aged 14 to 17) convicted by final judgement increased by 3.6%. Regarding those convicted of sexual offences, there was an increase of 37.3% in adults and 29.7% in minors.

The number of victims of gender and domestic violence is down

The number of women victims of gender-based violence in issues where precautionary measures or orders for protection had been issued fell by 5.2% in 2024 and is currently at 34,684. In relative terms, this was 1.6 out of every 1,000 women aged 14 and over, one tenth less than the previous year. For their part, victims of domestic violence (which specifically excludes cases of gender-based violence) amounts to 8,860 people, 2.9% more than in 2023.

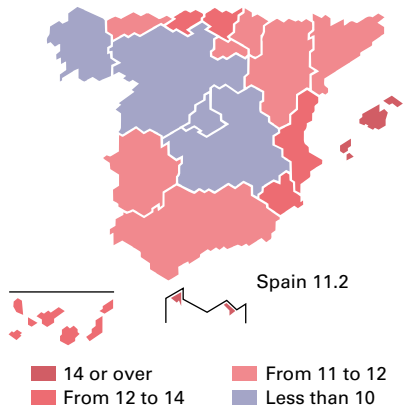
Persons reported for domestic violence by sex



* With the adoption of a protection order or precautionary measures, recorded in the Register in the reference period.

Crimes committed by place of conviction. 2024

Per 1,000 inhabitants aged 18 and over



Serious assault recorded by the police 2023

	Rate per 100,000 inhabitants
France	611.4
Belgium	566.5
Germany	185.9
Ireland	108.3
Luxembourg	103.4
Bulgaria	59.8
Spain	55.1
Austria	49.0
Sweden	45.6
Malta	40.4
Czechia	39.4
Denmark	34.9
Finland	32.3
Latvia	28.6
Netherlands	25.7
Croatia	23.9
Slovakia	23.4
Cyprus	16.4
Poland	14.0
Greece	12.6
Slovenia	7.7
Portugal	7.2
Lithuania	4.8
Estonia	2.7
Italy	1.4
Romania	1.0
Hungary	:

: Data not available.

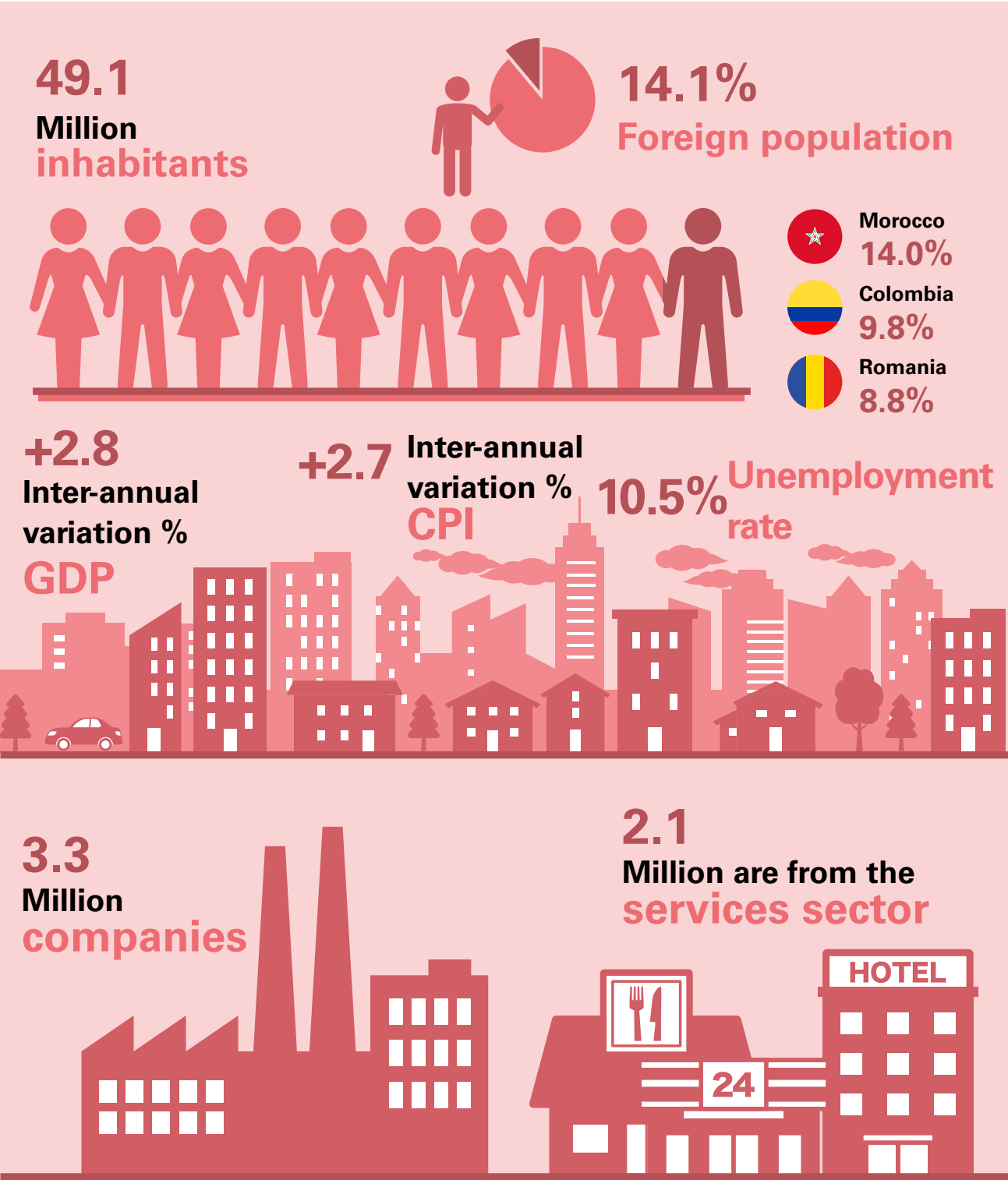
Source: Eurostat

	Population as of 1 January 2025					Demographic indicators 2024	
	Total	Women (%)	Foreigners (%)	Area ¹ (km ²)	Population density (inhab./km ²)	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
Spain	49,128,297	51.0	14.1	506,050	97.1	6.49	8.87
Andalucía	8,676,713	50.8	10.4	87,628	99.0	6.95	8.48
Almería	770,554	49.0	23.2	8,773	87.8	8.59	7.41
Cádiz	1,261,420	50.8	5.5	7,461	169.1	6.34	8.41
Córdoba	773,163	51.1	3.9	13,772	56.1	6.88	10.02
Granada	945,797	50.8	9.1	12,645	74.8	7.03	8.61
Huelva	538,789	50.4	11.5	10,139	53.1	6.73	8.50
Jaén	618,143	50.5	4.1	13,493	45.8	6.74	10.45
Málaga	1,791,183	51.2	19.1	7,309	245.1	6.57	7.73
Sevilla	1,977,664	51.2	5.5	14,035	140.9	7.15	8.34
Aragón	1,364,621	50.4	14.8	47,740	28.6	6.33	10.26
Huesca	230,087	49.1	15.5	15,638	14.7	6.56	10.75
Teruel	136,091	49.0	13.9	14,827	9.2	6.48	12.98
Zaragoza	998,443	50.9	14.8	17,275	57.8	6.26	9.77
Asturias, Principado de	1,015,128	52.3	6.8	10,606	95.7	4.48	12.95
Balears, Illes	1,249,844	50.2	21.7	4,992	250.4	7.31	7.25
Canarias	2,258,866	50.6	15.2	7,446	303.4	5.20	7.80
Palmas, Las	1,171,547	50.3	14.6	4,070	287.9	5.45	7.50
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,087,319	51.0	15.8	3,376	322.1	4.93	8.13
Cantabria	593,623	51.6	8.1	5,330	111.4	5.09	10.31
Castilla y León	2,401,221	50.7	8.5	94,218	25.5	5.23	11.92
Ávila	160,738	49.7	9.6	8,049	20.0	5.32	12.74
Burgos	362,663	50.0	10.9	14,289	25.4	5.62	11.00
León	448,030	51.3	6.4	15,578	28.8	4.46	13.59
Palencia	158,702	50.3	7.1	8,052	19.7	5.20	13.16
Salamanca	328,446	51.6	7.0	12,348	26.6	5.09	11.95
Segovia	158,251	49.8	14.6	6,923	22.9	5.94	10.26
Soria	90,183	49.2	13.1	10,307	8.7	5.33	12.74
Valladolid	528,644	51.3	7.7	8,111	65.2	5.78	9.76
Zamora	165,564	50.5	5.8	10,561	15.7	4.22	15.39
Castilla-La Mancha	2,126,378	49.8	12.1	79,447	26.8	6.71	9.34
Albacete	390,751	49.8	9.3	14,932	26.2	6.53	9.81
Ciudad Real	494,848	50.4	8.3	19,812	25.0	6.53	10.68
Cuenca	199,859	49.5	14.9	17,121	11.7	6.63	11.71
Guadalajara	285,839	49.2	16.8	12,213	23.4	6.54	7.74
Toledo	755,081	49.7	13.4	15,369	49.1	7.02	8.19
Cataluña	8,124,126	50.7	18.7	32,112	253.0	6.66	8.37
Barcelona	5,959,941	51.1	18.0	7,734	770.6	6.59	8.25
Girona	830,429	49.9	21.9	5,908	140.6	6.97	8.15
Lleida	458,226	48.6	21.4	12,163	37.7	6.97	9.28
Tarragona	875,530	49.9	19.1	6,307	138.8	6.66	8.92
Comunitat Valenciana	5,425,182	50.8	19.5	23,266	233.2	6.61	8.62
Alicante/Alacant	2,033,566	50.5	24.5	5,818	349.5	6.56	8.42
Castellón/Castelló	627,620	50.3	18.9	6,634	94.6	6.71	8.88
Valencia/València	2,763,996	51.1	15.9	10,813	255.6	6.63	8.72
Extremadura	1,053,345	50.6	4.4	41,634	25.3	6.20	10.89
Badajoz	665,155	50.7	4.2	21,769	30.6	6.56	10.26
Cáceres	388,190	50.5	4.8	19,864	19.5	5.59	11.96
Galicia	2,714,741	51.9	6.4	29,584	91.8	4.93	12.08
Coruña, A	1,135,623	52.0	6.3	7,954	142.8	5.12	11.66
Lugo	326,022	51.5	8.0	9,858	33.1	4.95	15.09
Ourense	305,278	52.0	7.9	7,275	42.0	4.15	15.43
Pontevedra	947,818	51.7	5.6	4,497	210.8	4.94	10.48
Madrid, Comunidad de	7,113,886	52.1	16.6	8,027	886.2	7.19	7.00
Murcia, Región de	1,586,989	49.9	15.9	11,316	140.2	7.93	7.42
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	683,854	50.5	13.2	10,392	65.8	6.71	8.87
País Vasco	2,242,343	51.3	10.2	7,234	310.0	5.79	10.02
Araba/Álava	341,961	50.8	11.6	3,038	112.6	6.15	8.89
Bizkaia	1,167,233	51.6	9.8	2,216	526.8	5.52	10.35
Gipuzkoa	733,149	51.1	10.2	1,981	370.1	6.06	10.02
Rioja, La	326,803	50.7	14.8	5,045	64.8	6.30	10.16
Ceuta	83,567	49.6	6.4	20	4,205.7	8.22	6.26
Melilla	87,067	49.7	13.9	14	6,387.9	9.19	5.02

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

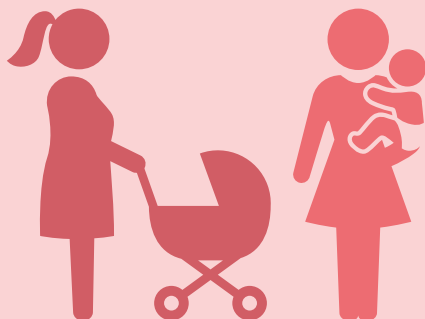
Average number of children per woman	CPI 2025/ 2024	GDP per capita 2023 (euros)	Number of enterprises 2025	Employment and unemployment, 2025			
				Employed (thousands)	Activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
1.10	2.7	30,976	3,310,824	22,221.1	59.0	10.5	Spain
1.18	2.7	23,165	540,462	3,565.5	57.2	15.2	Andalucía
1.44	2.4	24,103	44,199	331.5	59.7	13.9	Almería
1.11	2.8	21,311	64,838	469.3	53.7	18.7	Cádiz
1.21	2.5	22,226	46,820	310.6	57.3	17.3	Córdoba
1.18	2.6	22,240	61,067	366.6	55.9	18.5	Granada
1.15	2.5	24,647	25,820	227.2	57.4	13.2	Huelva
1.19	2.5	21,057	33,611	233.4	52.3	15.9	Jaén
1.07	3.2	23,380	142,401	795.7	59.9	13.0	Málaga
1.21	2.6	24,871	121,706	831.3	57.9	13.9	Sevilla
1.15	2.8	34,742	85,008	626.3	58.5	8.1	Aragón
1.26	2.9	35,871	15,627	109.7	59.5	6.7	Huesca
1.23	2.2	31,989	8,642	63.4	58.9	7.6	Teruel
1.12	2.8	34,859	60,739	453.3	58.3	8.4	Zaragoza
0.95	2.8	28,130	64,608	433.2	52.7	8.8	Asturias, Principado de
1.08	3.1	33,995	103,319	622.0	64.0	8.9	Balears, Illes
0.82	2.1	24,256	146,001	1,024.4	60.0	13.5	Canarias
0.85	2.2	24,395	74,168	532.2	61.1	14.7	Palmas, Las
0.78	2.0	24,105	71,833	492.2	58.8	12.2	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
0.99	2.5	28,392	38,340	265.7	55.5	7.3	Cantabria
1.07	2.6	29,273	148,679	1,047.9	54.5	8.6	Castilla y León
1.10	2.4	23,275	9,648	64.8	50.8	8.9	Ávila
1.13	2.4	31,527	23,976	163.8	56.4	7.6	Burgos
0.95	2.5	27,207	27,811	178.2	50.0	10.2	León
1.08	2.4	31,962	8,899	67.3	52.2	7.6	Palencia
1.02	3.1	29,342	20,569	143.8	54.1	8.0	Salamanca
1.15	2.5	28,261	10,457	74.0	57.5	5.9	Segovia
1.05	2.5	31,463	5,562	42.3	58.3	7.7	Soria
1.15	2.8	31,392	31,317	245.1	58.4	8.8	Valladolid
0.96	2.3	26,166	10,440	68.7	52.2	10.7	Zamora
1.19	2.4	25,090	124,033	928.6	58.8	12.8	Castilla-La Mancha
1.18	2.4	26,488	24,853	177.8	59.8	11.3	Albacete
1.17	2.3	25,277	28,549	199.9	55.7	15.2	Ciudad Real
1.22	2.3	29,486	12,972	87.2	55.8	10.4	Cuenca
1.12	2.6	24,774	13,670	136.6	63.3	10.5	Guadalajara
1.23	2.4	23,163	43,989	327.3	59.5	13.5	Toledo
1.08	2.4	35,600	610,062	3,914.6	61.8	8.4	Cataluña
1.04	2.4	35,899	458,826	2,900.2	62.3	8.2	Barcelona
1.19	2.4	35,781	65,302	396.8	61.4	8.4	Girona
1.28	2.6	33,550	32,176	225.0	61.0	5.2	Lleida
1.18	2.6	34,463	53,758	392.8	59.4	11.2	Tarragona
1.14	3.0	26,512	372,121	2,421.6	58.7	11.6	Comunitat Valenciana
1.15	2.8	23,539	145,106	881.3	57.6	12.5	Alicante/Alacant
1.20	3.4	28,971	40,045	289.5	60.5	11.1	Castellón/Castelló
1.11	3.0	28,139	186,970	1,250.9	59.1	11.0	Valencia/València
1.13	2.8	23,891	64,255	428.4	55.2	14.8	Extremadura
1.15	2.9	22,412	40,074	273.2	55.8	14.4	Badajoz
1.09	2.6	26,427	24,181	155.3	54.2	15.4	Cáceres
0.96	2.4	28,661	186,951	1,170.5	53.5	8.4	Galicia
0.98	2.4	29,727	77,760	497.0	53.7	7.2	Coruña, A
1.03	2.5	28,974	22,564	140.0	51.8	6.3	Lugo
0.88	2.4	29,274	20,870	116.5	47.5	9.5	Ourense
0.93	2.3	27,091	65,757	417.0	55.9	10.0	Pontevedra
1.09	2.9	42,639	526,588	3,549.4	63.3	8.0	Madrid, Comunidad de
1.32	2.0	25,536	93,956	696.2	60.0	12.1	Murcia, Región de
1.20	2.6	36,987	42,375	315.7	59.0	7.7	Navarra, Comunidad Foral de
1.10	3.0	39,041	134,953	999.3	55.8	7.3	País Vasco
1.17	3.1	41,756	17,557	152.6	56.7	7.2	Araba/Álava
1.05	3.0	38,250	71,086	535.8	57.2	7.8	Bizkaia
1.16	3.0	39,037	46,310	310.9	53.0	6.6	Gipuzkoa
1.16	2.4	32,412	21,481	152.8	59.2	8.1	Rioja, La
1.26	3.1	22,413	3,236	31.1	61.1	24.4	Ceuta
1.36	2.6	20,454	4,396	27.9	54.9	24.8	Melilla

Some data of interest



32.6

years **Average age
of first childbirth**



**Life expectancy
at birth**

86.5
years

81.4
years



Sofia

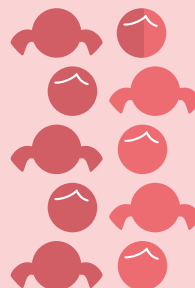


Mateo

**Most common
newborn names**

49.99%

**Born from
a single mother**



38,994 €

**Average income
per household**

34,044 €

**Average expenditure
per household**



59.6%
**Make purchases
via internet
(in the last 3 months)**



People aged
16 to 74

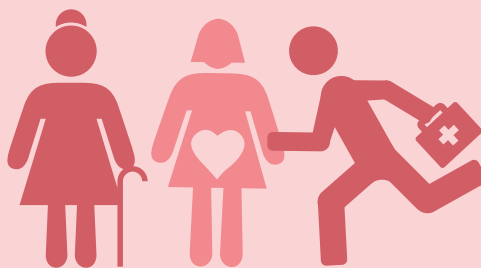
**Water
consumption**

128

Litres/
inhabitant/day



7 out of every 10
**think their health
is good or very good**



**Main death
causes**



**Tumours
26.5%**

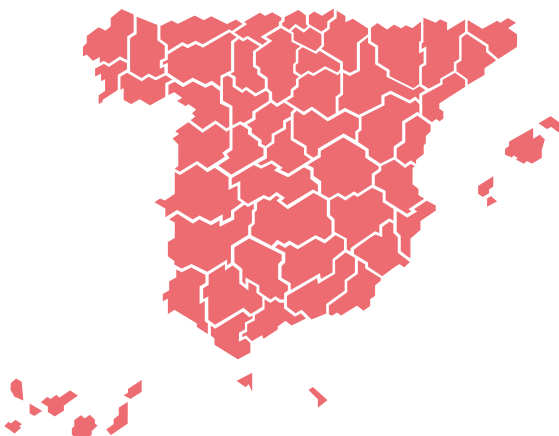


**Circulatory
system
26.1%**



**Respiratory
system
11.5%**

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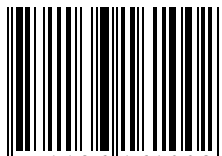
This informative publication contains an up-to-date overview of the most relevant demographic, social and economic aspects of our country and its surroundings, showing data from multiple statistical sources, in addition to the INE



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*To promote and recognise
volunteering as a key force
for sustainable development,
while amplifying the voice of
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service opportunities to inspire
new generations to take action.*

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