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Spain in figures 2024

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You have in your hands a new edition of Spain in Figures, the annual publication by the National Statistics Institute (INE) used to display economic, social, and demographic data on Spanish society in the European context.

This book provides official statistical information in an educational and accessible way, combining figures with graphical representations and comparative tables following the guidelines set forth by the European Statistics Code of Practice. This book uses a direct and simple style, without losing precision, aimed to achieve a wide transmission of its valuable content and to reach even those not used to the handling of official statistics.

We hope that this new edition will be useful and help increase the appreciation and interest in official statistics to analyse and understand our country.

Visit the INE website, <https://www.ine.es>, to have access to this publication and its previous editions, as well as to find more detailed and updated information, thanks to the high frequency of publication of new data contained therein.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the collaborators for their efforts and the trust they have placed in our institution. Without their help, it would have been impossible to carry out the work that we do every day for the benefit of us all.

Elena Manzanera Díaz
INE President



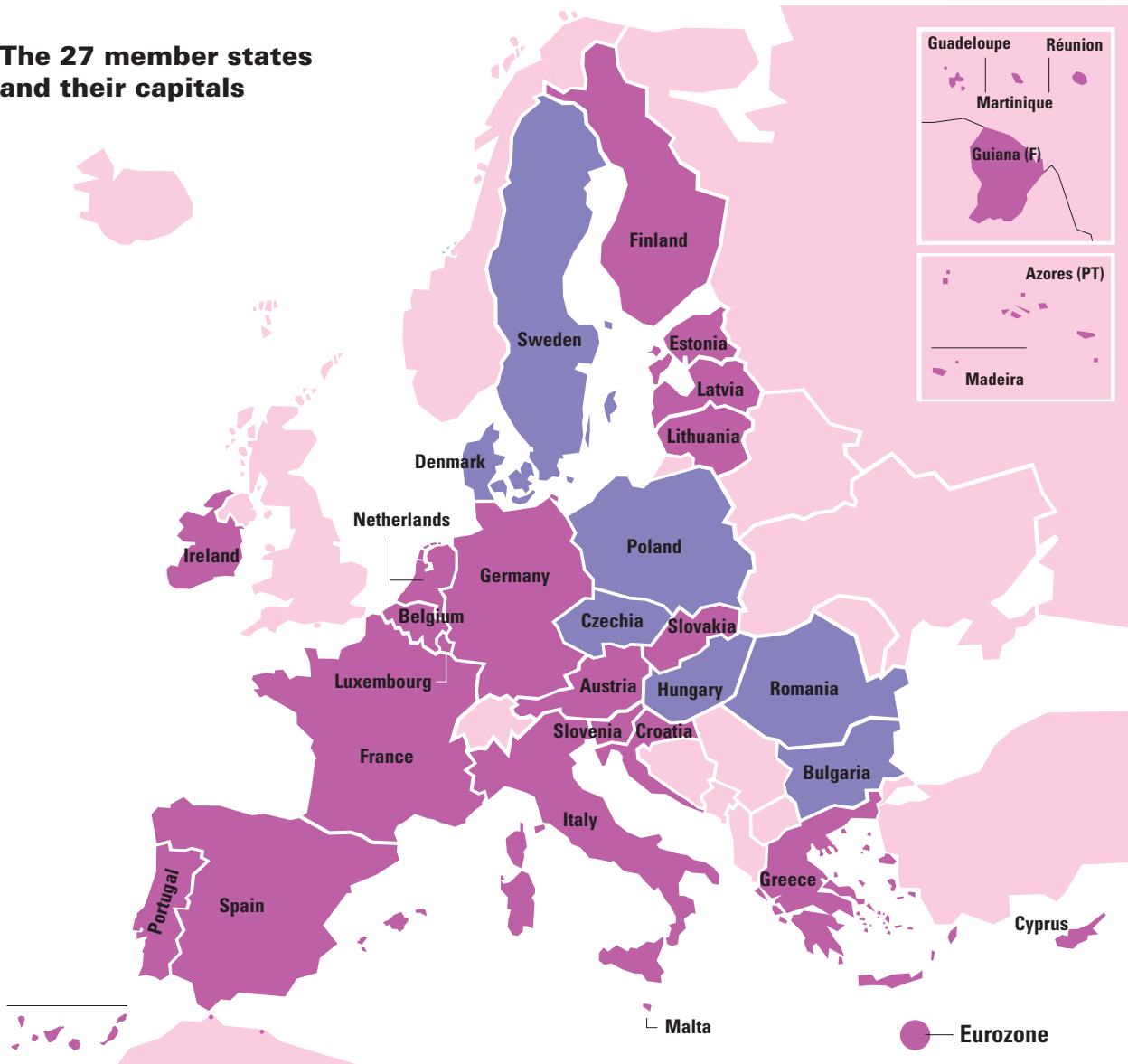
Spain and the EU of 27 countries

	Area 2022 (km ²)	Population* January 1, 2023 (in thousands)	Density 2022 (inhabitants per km ²)
European Union	4,225,134	448,387.9	108.9
Germany	357,569	84,358.8	235.5
Austria	83,878	9,104.8	108.5
Belgium	30,667	11,754.0	380.5
Bulgaria	110,996	6,447.7	62.5
Czechia	78,871	10,827.5	136.1
Cyprus	9,253	920.7	97.7
Croatia	56,594	3,850.9	70.7
Denmark	42,925	5,932.7	139.5
Slovakia	49,035	5,428.8	111.8
Slovenia	20,273	2,116.8	104.6
Spain	505,983	48,059.8	94.3
Estonia	45,336	1,365.9	30.9
Finland	338,411	5,564.0	18.2
France	638,475	68,070.7	106.9
Greece	131,694	10,394.1	81.3
Hungary	93,012	9,597.1	106.4
Ireland	69,947	5,194.3	73.3
Italy	302,079	58,850.7	198.6
Latvia	64,586	1,883.0	29.8
Lithuania	65,284	2,857.3	44.7
Luxembourg	2,595	660.8	247.5
Malta	316	542.1	1,656.7
Netherlands	37,378	17,811.3	512.8
Poland	311,928	36,753.7	122.9
Portugal	92,227	10,467.4	113.9
Romania	238,398	19,051.6	81.6
Sweden	447,424	10,521.6	25.6

* Provisional data from Belgium, Chypre, Spain, France, Italy, Romania and the EU.

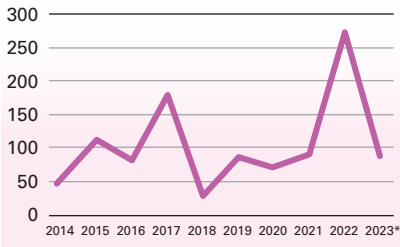
Source: Eurostat

The 27 member states and their capitals



Affected forest area

Thousands of hectares



* Provisional data.

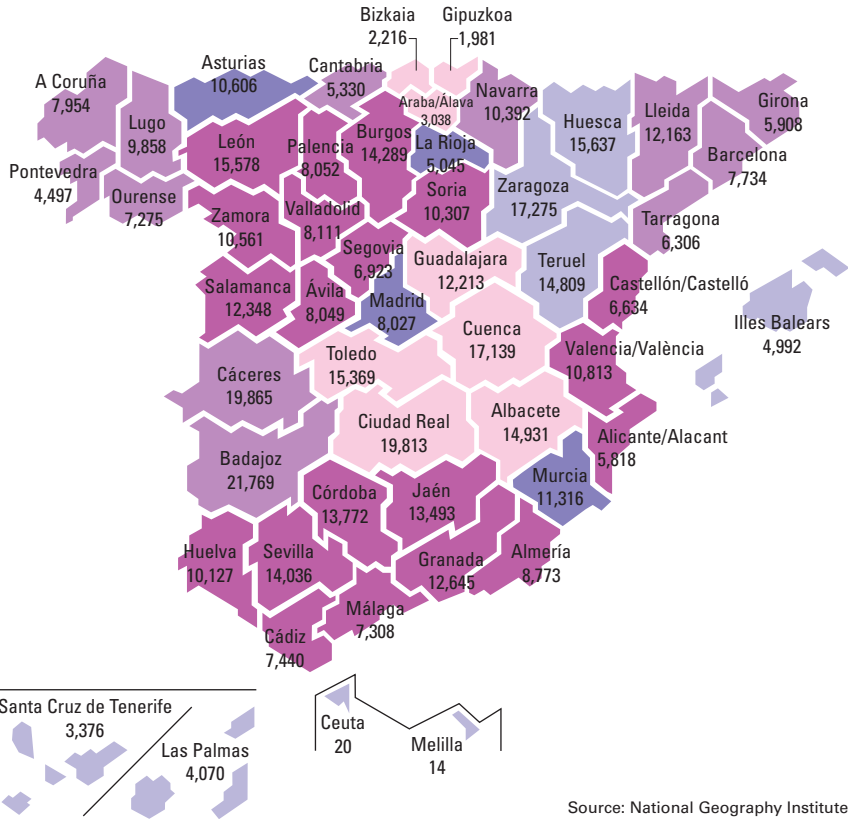
Source: Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge

Protected land area. 2021

	Percentage
European Union	26
Luxembourg	56
Bulgaria	41
Slovenia	41
Poland	40
Croatia	38
Cyprus	38
Germany	37
Slovakia	37
Greece	35
Austria	29
Malta	29
Spain	28
France	28
Netherlands	27
Romania	23
Portugal	22
Hungary	22
Czechia	22
Italy	21
Estonia	21
Latvia	18
Lithuania	17
Sweden	15
Denmark	15
Belgium	15
Ireland	14
Finland	13

Source: European Environmental Agency

Surface of the Spanish provinces (km²)



Source: National Geography Institute

The wooded area in Canarias was the one most affected by fires in 2023

In 2023, fires have affected 89,068 hectares of forest area, 0.32% of the total forest area, according to provisional data provided by the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.

There have been 7,748 incidents, of which 5,465 were contained (less than 1 ha), and 20 large fires (over 500 ha). Half of the area affected is located in the northwest of the peninsula (50.3%), but it is in Canarias where most of the affected wooded area is concentrated (35.1%).



Environmental economy constitutes 3.06% of the GDP

The environmental economy, defined as the value of the activities associated with the protection of the environment and the management of natural resources, increased by 15.0% in 2022 compared to the previous year, according to the Environmental Goods and Services Sector account. This represents 3.06% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), compared to 2.93% in 2021.

Employment generated by environmental activities accounts for 2.76% of the total, 0.03 points more than in the previous year.

Added value and environmental employment

Percentages



Greenhouse gas emissions have decreased 26.9% since 2008

On their part, the Air Emissions Accounts puts the economy's emissions in 2022 at 304.4 million tons of greenhouse gases, 3.1% more than in 2021. These emissions have decreased by 26.9% since 2008.

The Manufacturing industry concentrated 24.4% of the total, Households had 22.7% and Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing had 18.1%.

Spain emits 6.2 tons of greenhouse gases per capita compared to the EU average of 8.1 in 2021.

GHG* emissions per capita. 2021

t CO₂ e **

European Union	8.1
Luxembourg	16.0
Ireland	13.2
Denmark	12.3
Poland	11.1
Netherlands	10.5
Czechia	10.4
Estonia	10.0
Lithuania	9.8
Germany	9.5
Cyprus	9.5
Belgium	9.5
Finland	8.9
Greece	8.6
Bulgaria	8.2
Austria	8.1
Slovenia	7.6
Slovakia	7.6
Italy	7.0
Hungary	6.9
Latvia	6.4
Romania	6.3
Spain	6.2
France	6.2
Croatia	5.9
Portugal	5.7
Sweden	4.7
Malta	4.5

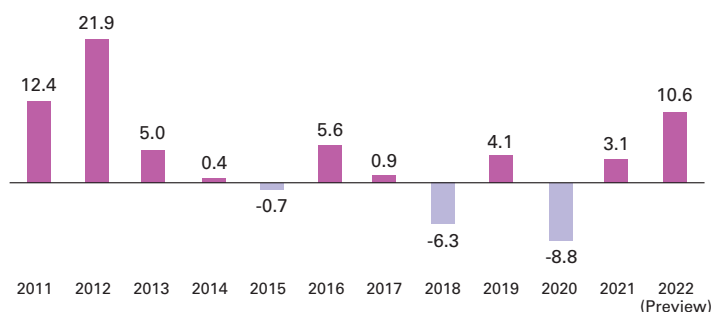
There was a 10.6% increase in resource productivity

The Material Flows Account records a 4.4% decrease in the national consumption of resources (solid, liquid and gas resources, without including air or water) used directly by the economy, to 419.2 million tons.

Thus, resource productivity (GDP generated per unit of consumption of materials) reached €2,845.6 per tonne, an increase of 10.6% compared with the previous year.

Productivity of materials

Annual variation rate (%)



* Greenhouse gases.

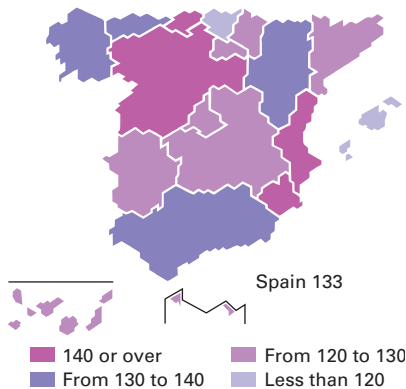
** Tons of CO₂ equivalents.

Estimated data.

Source: Eurostat

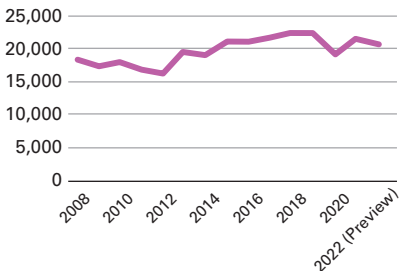
Household average water consumption. 2020

Litres/inhabitant/day



Environmental taxes

Millions of euros



Main indicators on water. 2020

		Biennial variation %	
Average household consumption (litre/inhabitant/day)	133		0.0
Volume of real losses (hm³)	652	-0.2	
Unit cost (euros/m³)	1.92		0.5
Volume of water registered for urban supply (hm³)	3,178	-0.3	
Volume of water supplied to households (hm³)	2,291		0.9

Almost 6% of the water supplied comes from desalination

In 2020, 4,243 hm³ of water were provided to the urban supply network, 0.2% more than in 2018. The average water consumption in Spain is 133 litres per inhabitant and day, with no changes since 2018.

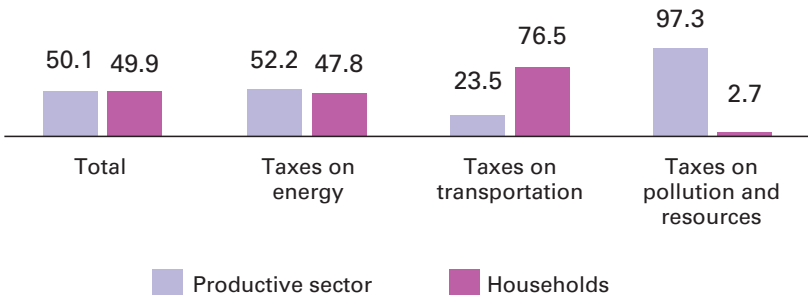
Most of the water captured for supply comes from surface water (66.5%), followed by groundwater (27.6%) and desalination (5.9%).

Households account for 49.9% of environmental taxes

According to advanced data from the Environmental taxes Account, they have reached 20,529 million euros in 2022, 3.2% less than the previous year. They represent 6.2% of the Spanish economy's total in taxes, while households contributed 49.9% of the total, 3.2 points more than 2021.

Distribution of environmental taxes by class according to sectors. 2022

Percentage



Main waste indicators. 2021

	Thousands of tonnes	Annual variation %
Urban waste collection	22,677	4.4
Mixed waste	17,089	2.5
Separate collection	5,588	10.6
Waste generated by economic activity		
Construction	37,064	13.9
Water supply, sanitation, waste management and decontamination	26,690	21.6
Industry	17,256	4.9
Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry and fishing	6,344	0.2
Services	5,406	-7.6

Construction generates 32.1% of waste

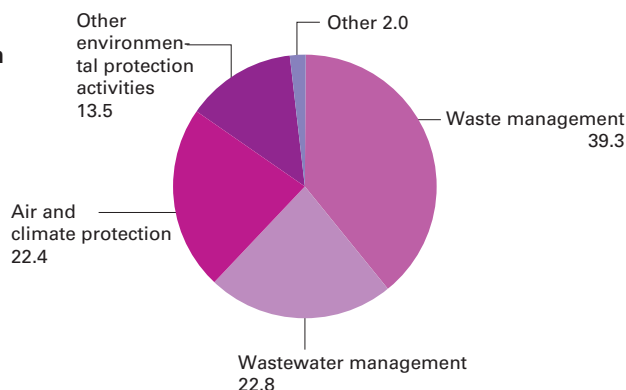
According to the Waste account, 80.4% of the waste generated in 2021 corresponds to the industry sectors and 19.6% to the households. *Water supply, sanitation, waste management and decontamination* recorded the highest increase (21.6%), while it decreased for *Services* (-7.6%).

For their part, urban waste management companies collected 22.7 million tons, 4.4% more than the previous year, according to the Waste Collection and Treatment Statistics. In per capita terms, this amounts to 478.7 kilograms of waste per person per year, and most of this waste is mixed waste (360.7).

Industry expenditure on environmental protection rises

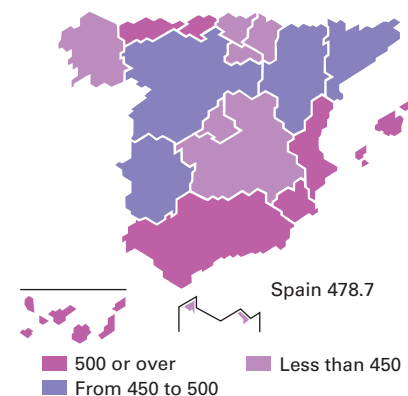
According to the Survey of Industry Expenditure on Environmental Protection, this expenditure reached 23,267.1 million euros in 2021, 24.4% more than the previous year, and investment had an increase of 47.5%.

Industry expenditure distribution on environmental protection according to field. 2021 (%)

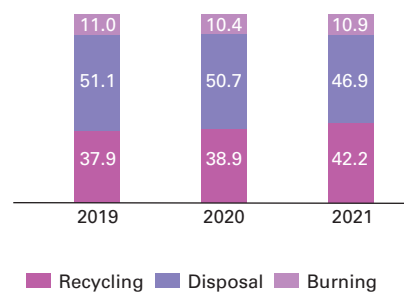


Urban waste collection. 2021

Kg/inhabitant/year



Distribution of the final treatment of urban waste by treatment (%)



Population



Population figures

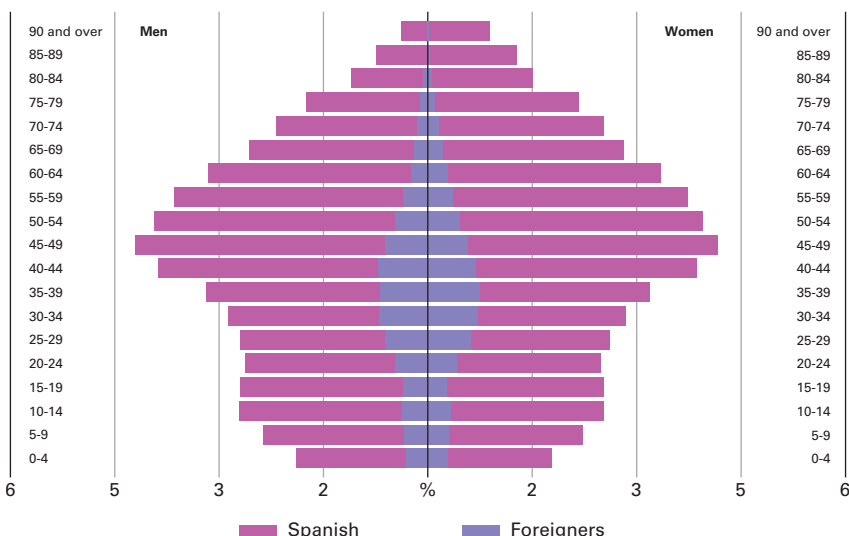
1 January 2023

Spain	48,085,361
Andalucía	8,584,147
Almería	753,364
Cádiz	1,254,866
Córdoba	775,002
Granada	934,072
Huelva	534,084
Jaén	620,637
Málaga	1,752,728
Seville	1,959,394
Aragón	1,341,289
Huesca	226,878
Teruel	135,046
Zaragoza	979,365
Asturias, Principado de	1,006,060
Balears, Illes	1,209,906
Canarias	2,213,016
Palmas, Las	1,145,843
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,067,173
Cantabria	588,387
Castilla y León	2,383,703
Ávila	159,764
Burgos	357,370
León	448,573
Palencia	157,787
Salamanca	327,089
Segovia	155,332
Soria	89,528
Valladolid	521,333
Zamora	166,927
Castilla-La Mancha	2,084,086
Albacete	387,529
Ciudad Real	491,927
Cuenca	198,436
Guadalajara	275,082
Toledo	731,112
Cataluña	7,901,963
Barcelona	5,797,356
Girona	808,672
Lleida	447,343
Tarragona	848,592
Comunitat Valenciana	5,216,195
Alicante/Alacant	1,955,268
Castellón/Castelló	604,086
Valencia/València	2,656,841
Extremadura	1,054,306
Badajoz	666,049
Cáceres	388,257
Galicia	2,699,424
Coruña, A	1,123,884
Lugo	324,267
Ourense	304,563
Pontevedra	946,710
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,871,903
Murcia, Región de	1,551,692
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	672,155
País Vasco	2,216,302
Araba/Álava	336,308
Bizkaia	1,153,282
Gipuzkoa	726,712
Rioja, La	322,282
Ceuta	83,052
Melilla	85,493

Almost 600,000 more inhabitants in one year

The census put Spain's population figure at 48,085,361 inhabitants as at 1 January 2023, with a growth of almost 600,000 people in one year (1.3%). A total of 51% of the population is female and the average age is 44.2 years (45.4 years for women and 42.9 years for men). A total of 20.1% of the population is over 64 years old.

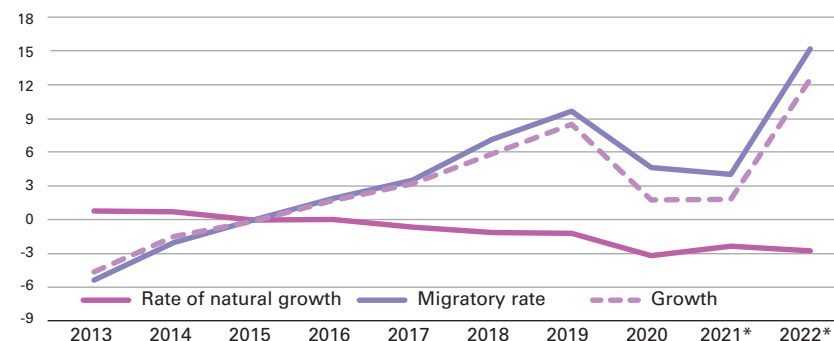
Pyramid of the Spanish population. As of 1 January 2023



The rate of natural growth remains below zero

The migratory rate (immigrants minus emigrants) rises to 15.21 per thousand inhabitants during 2022 and the rate of natural growth (births minus deaths) remains negative, at -2.79 per thousand inhabitants, slightly above the 2020 minimum (-3.21).

Balance and growth for every thousand inhabitants



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

A total of 12.7% of the population is foreign

There are 6.1 million of foreigners residing in Spain, that is 12.7% of the population, while those born abroad are almost 8.2 million. The highest number of non-Spanish population resides in Illes Balears (20.5%). It is followed by Cataluña (17.2%) and Comunitat Valenciana (17.0%). Among the foreigners, the majority are people from Morocco (14.7%), Romania (10.3%), and Colombia (7.5%).

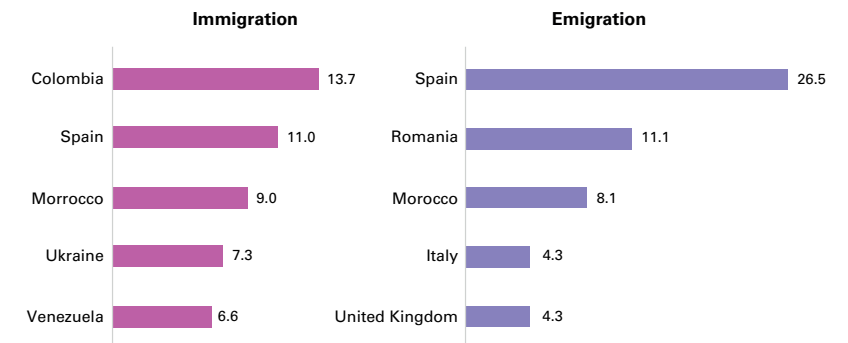
One out of every four emigrants is Spanish

Among foreign immigrants, the majority are people from Colombia (13.7%), Spain (11.0%) and Morocco (9.0%). And among emigrants going abroad, most are from Spain (26.5%), Romania (11.1%) and Morocco (8.1%).

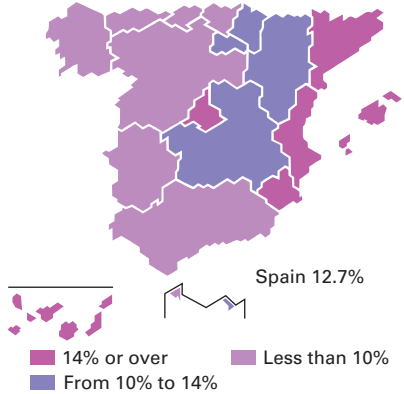
“*Again in 2022, Spain is the second country in the European Union with the highest migration balance after Germany.*”



External migrations, main nationalities. 2022 (%)



Foreign population (%).
As of 1 January 2023



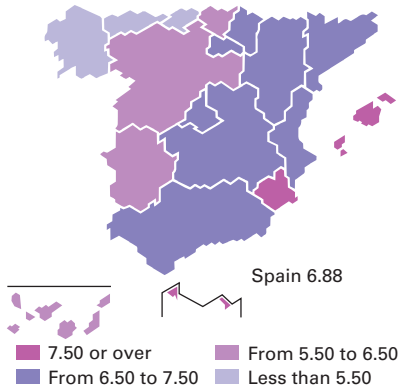
Migration balance plus statistical adjustment. 2022

European Union	3,972,520
Germany	1,449,186
Spain	695,716
Czechia	329,742
Netherlands	223,227
Portugal	155,964
France	142,370
Italy	141,485
Belgium	138,710
Austria	136,548
Ireland	111,822
Romania	97,466
Lithuania	72,097
Denmark	60,239
Sweden	59,233
Estonia	39,757
Finland	33,997
Bulgaria	27,444
Latvia	22,028
Malta	21,798
Slovenia	14,477
Luxembourg	13,366
Cyprus	13,100
Croatia	11,685
Poland	7,291
Slovakia	995
Greece	-1,655
Hungary	-44,771

Source: Eurostat

Gross birth rate. 2022

Born per thousand inhabitants



Average number of children per woman. 2021

European Union	1.53
France	1.84
Czechia	1.83
Romania	1.81
Ireland	1.78
Denmark	1.72
Sweden	1.67
Slovenia	1.64
Slovakia	1.63
Netherlands	1.62
Estonia	1.61
Hungary	1.61
Belgium	1.60
Bulgaria	1.58
Germany	1.58
Croatia	1.58
Latvia	1.57
Austria	1.48
Finland	1.46
Greece	1.43
Cyprus	1.39
Luxembourg	1.38
Lithuania	1.36
Portugal	1.35
Poland	1.33
Italy	1.25
Spain	1.19
Malta	1.13

Source: Eurostat

Main birth rate and fertility indicators. 2022

		Inter-annual variation (%)	
Number of births	328,704	-2.4	
Gross birth rate ¹	6.88	-3.1	
Percentage of children born to foreign women	22.96		7.5
Average number of children per woman	1.16	-2.0	
Average maternity age	32.61		0.1
Percentage of children born to unmarried women	50.14		1.8

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

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

Since 2012, the number of births has fallen by 27.6%

During 2022, there were 329,251 births registered, according to data from the Natural Population Movement, 2.4% less than the previous year. The gross birth rate stood at 6.88 births per 1,000 inhabitants.

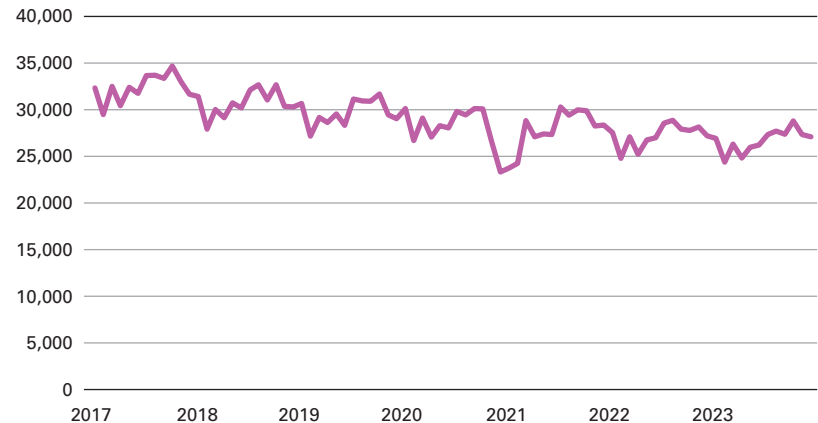
The average age of first childbirth increased to 32.6 years, and the percentage of children born to unmarried mothers also increased to 50.1%. The children born to foreign mothers account for 23.0% of the total.

The average number of children per woman (short-term fertility indicator) falls to 1.16, two hundredths less than in 2021.

Births decline by 2.0% during 2023, according to the Monthly Estimates of Births (EMN).

Experimental

Monthly estimate of births



Main mortality indicators. 2022

		Inter-annual variation (%)
Number of deaths	461,954	2.9
Gross birth rate ¹	9.67	2.1
Life expectancy at birth	83.08	0.1
Life expectancy at 65 years	21.11	0.1
Infant mortality rate ²	2.60	2.2

1. Per 1,000 inhabitants.

2. Per 1,000 live births.

Indicators are calculated for the population living in Spain.

The northwest of the peninsula is leading in mortality

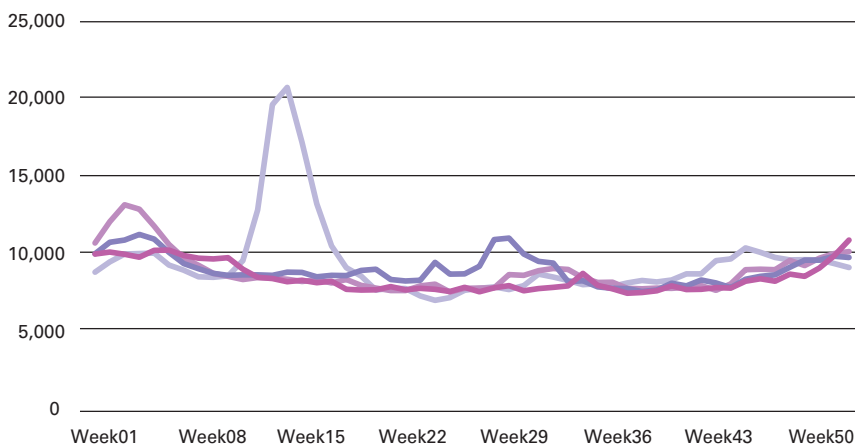
Data from the Natural Population Movement placed the total number of deaths in 2022 at 464,417, 3.0% more than the previous year. Gross death rate increased to 9.67 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.

By region, the highest rates are again registered in the northern peninsula: Principado de Asturias (13.9), Castilla y León and Galicia (both 13.0).

The infant mortality rate stands at 2.6 per 1,000 live births, and life expectancy at birth rose to 83.1 years.

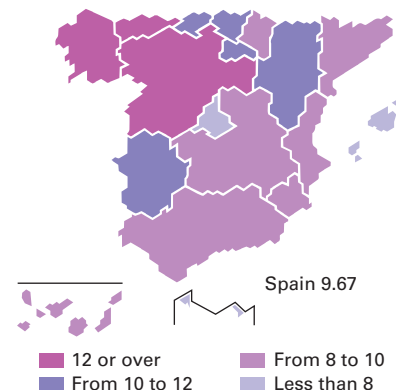
During 2023, the number of weekly deaths decreased by 5.8% from the previous year, according to the Estimate of Weekly Deaths (EDeS).

Estimate of weekly deaths

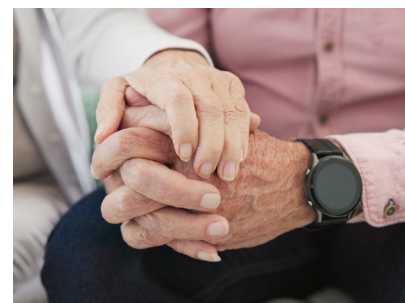
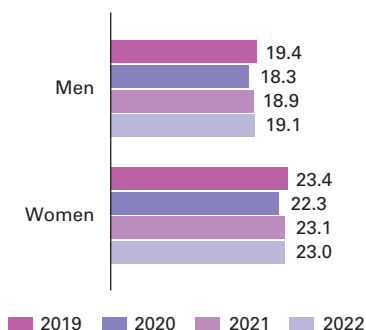


Gross mortality rate. 2022

Deaths per thousand inhabitants

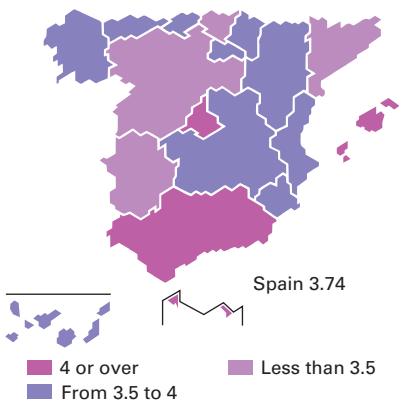


Life expectancy at 65 years

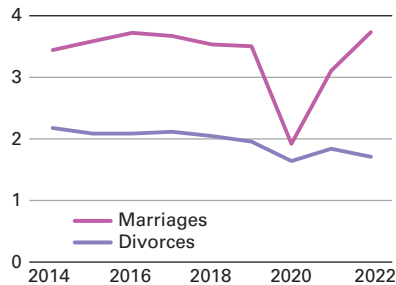


Gross marriage rate. 2022

Marriages per thousand inhabitants



Marriages and divorces for every thousand inhabitants



Main marriage indicators. 2022

		Inter-annual variation (%)	
Number of marriages	178,624		21.0
Gross marriage rate ¹	3.74		20.1
% of marriages with at least one foreign spouse ²	18.1		5.6
% of same-sex marriages	3.41	-1.9	
Average age of women at first marriage	34.63		0.0
Average age of men at first marriage	36.72	-0.2	

1. Number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants.

2. Different-sex marriages.

Indicators are calculated for the population living in Spain.

Two years in a row of growth in marriage rates

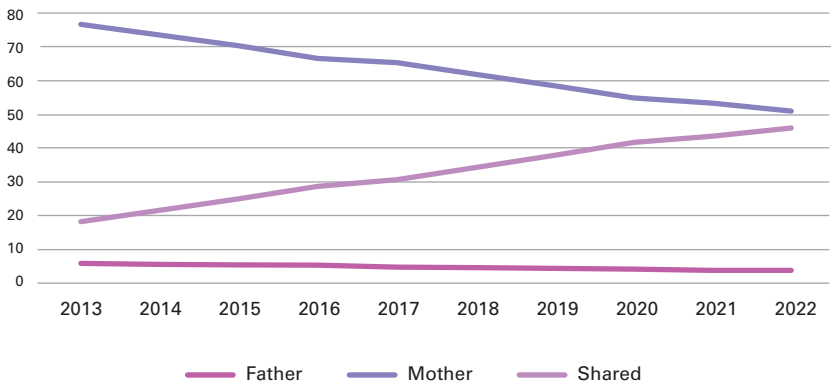
According to the Marriage Statistics, a total of 179,107 marriages were recorded in 2022, 20.5% more than in 2021. The gross marriage rate stood at 3.74 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants, the highest number since 2010.

And 6.4% less divorces

On the other hand, in 2022 there are 84,551 marriage dissolution processes according to the Statistics on Annulments, Separations and Divorces, 6.7% less than the previous year. Divorces amount to 96.2% of the total and its total number has reduced 6.4%. The rate stood at 1.8 divorces per 1,000 inhabitants.

The average duration of marriages dissolved by divorce is 16.5 years. Joint custody is granted in 45.5% of divorce cases involving couples with minor children, 2.3 more than in 2021.

Custody of minor children in divorces of different-sex couples depending on the one exercising custody (%)





Education and culture

Students enrolled in a non-university General Education system. Academic year 2022-23

Advanced data

	Number of students	Inter-annual variation %
Total ¹	8,309,480	0.7
Early childhood education ²	1,617,412	-0.7
Primary education	2,783,606	-0.5
Compulsory secondary education (ESO)	2,085,482	1.7
Upper secondary education	687,511	-0.4
Vocational training	1,079,967	4.8

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 vocational training students continues in the rise

In the 2022-23 academic year, the number of non-university General Education students was 8,309,480, 0.7% more than the previous academic year. The number of Vocational Training courses continues to grow and there are almost 1.1 million students (4.8% more) according to advanced data from the Ministry of Education Vocational Training and Sports.

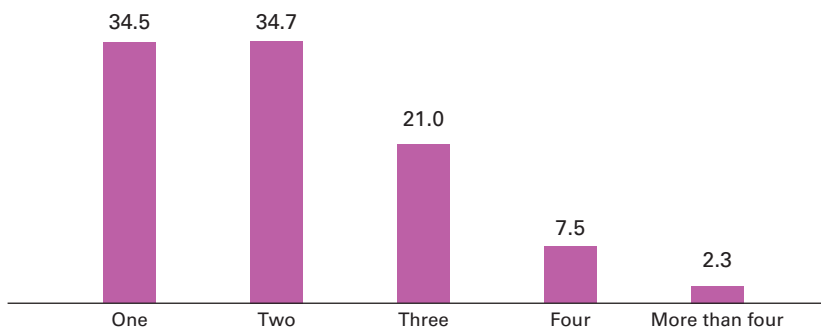
On the other hand, in 2023 the rate of early drop-outs from education-training for the population aged 18 to 24 years stands at 13.6% (15.8% men and 11.3% women).

65.5% of the adult population speaks at least two languages

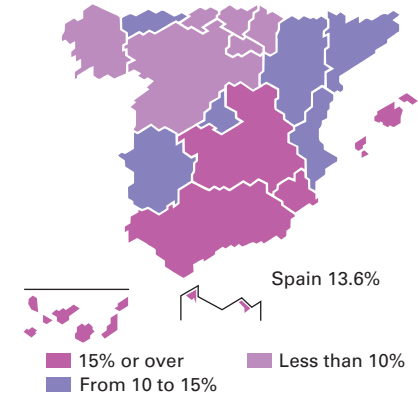
According to the latest Survey on Adult Population Involvement in Learning Activities (EADA) in 2022, 65.5% of the population aged 18 to 69 years can speak at least two languages (native and non-native).

Number of languages they can speak

% persons aged between 18 and 69 years



Early drop-out* from education-training. 2023



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

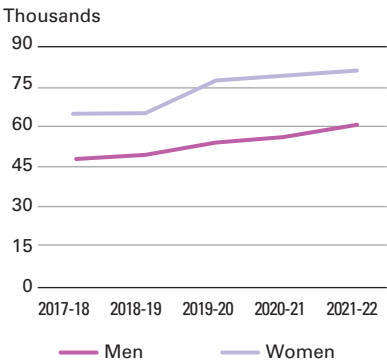
Source: Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports

Students in the first stage of secondary education that are learning two or more foreign languages. 2021

	%
European Union	63.0
Finland	98.4
Italy	96.9
Greece	96.1
Malta	95.8
Estonia	95.0
Romania	94.7
Luxembourg	93.5
Portugal	92.9
Netherlands	87.2
Cyprus	84.9
Denmark	84.4
Sweden	78.6
France	75.9
Lithuania	75.8
Latvia	74.0
Czechia	66.4
Poland	55.2
Croatia	52.6
Slovakia	52.2
Spain	45.0
Belgium	43.7
Germany	36.4
Slovenia	23.2
Bulgaria	10.3
Austria	8.0
Hungary	7.3
Ireland	6.7

Source: Eurostat

Master’s degree graduates by gender



Source: Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities

Population between 25 and 34 years old with higher education. 2022

	%
European Union	42.0
Ireland	62.3
Luxembourg	61.0
Cyprus	59.2
Lithuania	58.2
Netherlands	56.4
Sweden	52.4
Belgium	51.4
Spain	50.5
France	50.4
Denmark	49.0
Slovenia	47.3
Latvia	45.9
Greece	45.2
Portugal	44.4
Estonia	43.9
Austria	43.1
Malta	42.4
Finland	40.7
Poland	40.5
Slovakia	39.1
Germany	37.1
Croatia	35.5
Czechia	34.6
Bulgaria	33.8
Hungary	31.9
Italy	29.2
Romania	24.7

Source: Eurostat

Students enrolled in bachelor’s, master’s and doctoral degrees. Academic year 2022-2023

Provisional data

	Number of students	% Women	Inter-annual variation % Number of students
Total	1,722,247	56.4	1.4
Bachelor’s degree total	1,353,347	56.8	1.5
Law and Social Sciences	623,398	61.1	1.4
Engineering and Architecture	243,356	27.2	2.8
Art and Humanities	136,860	63.1	-1.5
Health Sciences	265,725	72.2	2.5
Science	84,008	51.1	0.1
Master’s degree	276,518	56.9	3.6
Doctorate	92,382	50.2	-5.5

Source: Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities

Fewer Ph.D. students and fewer approved theses

According to provisional data from the Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities’ Student Statistics, the number of students enrolled in university in the 2022-23 academic year rose by 1.4% compared to the previous year. Women are the majority in almost all branches, except in Engineering and Architecture, where they represent 27.9% of the total university system.

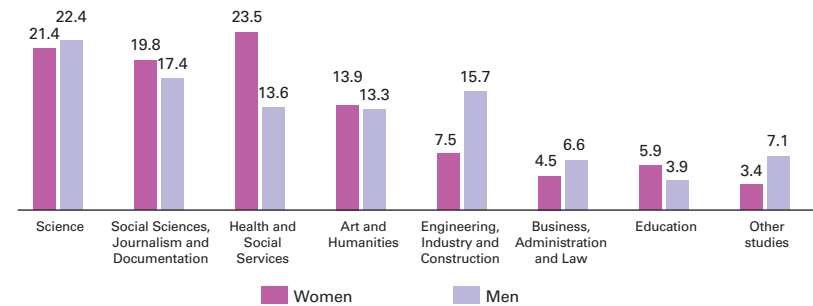
The number of students enrolled increased by 1.5% in undergraduate studies and 3.6% in Master’s degrees, while it fell by 5.5% in doctoral studies.

“Half of the 25-34 year-olds have a higher education degree (50.5%), more than eight points above the EU average.”

In 2022, 11,259 doctoral theses were approved, 0.7% less than the one recorded for the previous year, according to the DoctoralThesis Statistics.

Thesis approved by gender and study field. 2022

Percentage over total numbers of gender



Source: Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities

Books registered in ISBN by subsector. 2022

	Titles	Annual variation (%)
Total*	92,616	-0.1
Humanities and Social Sciences	32,351	-11.8
Literature studies	22,880	4.5
Scientific and Technical	11,114	10.8
Children and Youth	10,587	4.3
Textbooks	7,191	41.0
Free time	6,642	-1.7
Other	1,851	-13.2

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

Source: Ministry of Culture

Electronic editions are on the rise

In 2022, 92,616 books were registered in the International Standard Book Number (ISBN), according to data from the Ministry of Culture. Of these books, 66.2% were on paper and 33.8% in other media. The total figure is similar to the previous year (down 0.1%), but publishing in other media increased by 11.5%, while paper publishing fell by 5.1%.

Social Sciences and Humanities account for 34.9% of the total, with the largest increase being in *Textbooks* (41.0%).

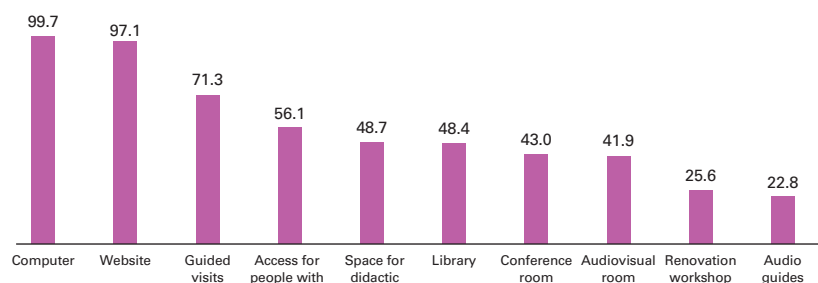
Museums are recovering visitors

In 2022, 51.6 million visitors are expected to visit museums and museum collections, according to the Ministry of Culture's biennial Statistics on Museums and Museum Collections.

Fine Arts museums account for 21.7% of the total number of visitors, followed by *Contemporary Art museums* (18.6%) and *History museums* (12.0%).

Guided tours are available in 71.3% of the museums and collections surveyed, and more than half of these have access for people with disabilities (56.1%).

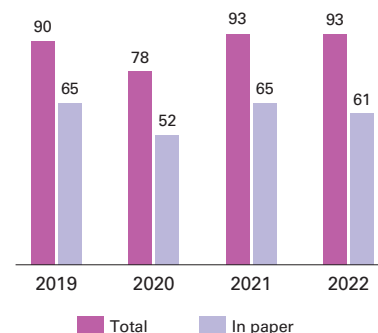
Availability of services in Museums and Museum Collections. 2022 (%)



Source: Ministry of Culture

Books registered in ISBN by media

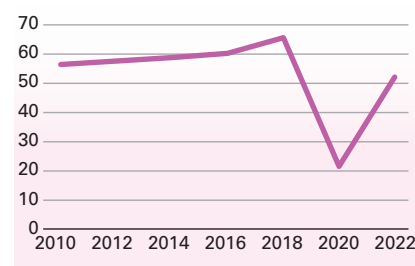
Thousands



Source: Ministry of Culture

Visitors estimate in Museums and Museum Collections

Million

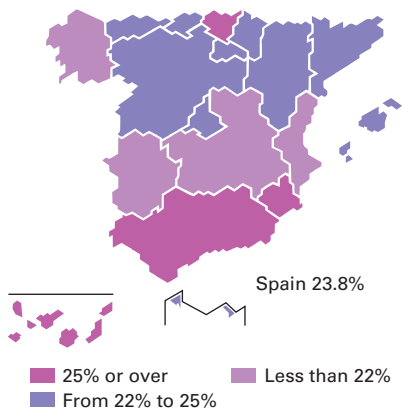


Source: Ministry of Culture



Practice a sport daily. 2022

% of population aged 15 and over

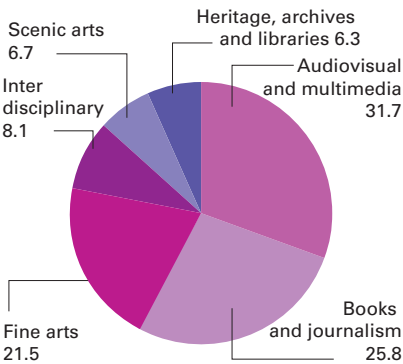


Source: Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports



Cultural activities according to their contribution to the GDP. 2021

% of the culture total



Source: Ministry of Culture

Main indicators of cultural participation. 2021-2022

	% population*	Change in comparison with 2018-19 (percentage points)
Reading books	61.7	-4.1
Cinema	27.7	-30.1
Monuments and archaeology sites	28.2	-22.6
Scenic and musical arts	19.9	-26.9
Musicals	12.9	-21.3
Scenic arts	10.5	-20.3
Art exhibitions, museums and galleries	25.5	-21.2
Libraries	18.4	-8.4
Files	3.5	-3.6

* In the 12 months before the survey.
Source: Ministry of Culture

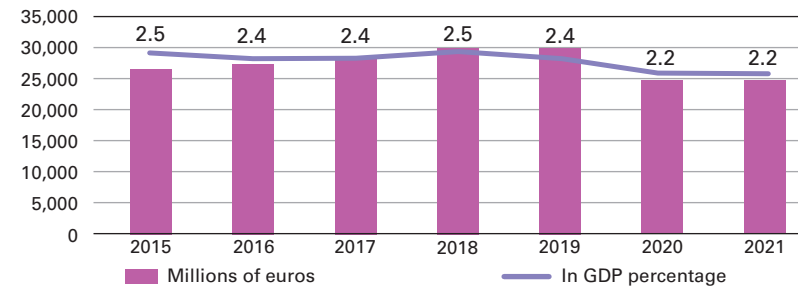
23.8% of the population practices sports on a daily basis

The results of the Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices in Spain 2021-2022 show that the most frequent cultural activities, in annual terms, are listening to music, watching videos of films or series, and reading, with annual rates of 85.7%, 77.7% and 61.7% respectively. 27.7% of the population goes to the movies and 61.7% of the population reads at least one book a year. Also, 23.8% of the population aged 15 years and over practices sports on a daily basis. The highest daily sports practice is registered at País Vasco (27.9%), Canarias (26.8%) and Andalucía (25.8%), according to the Sports Habits Survey 2022.

The cultural sector maintains its contribution to the GDP

According to the Culture Satellite Account, cultural activities contributed 2.2% to the GDP in 2021, with almost 27,201 million euros. The Audiovisual and multimedia sector represents 31.7% of this figure, while Books and the press is 25.8%. Visual arts contributed 21.5%.

Contribution of cultural activities to the GDP 2015-2021



Source: Ministry of Culture



Registered health care professionals. 2022

		% Women	Inter-annual variation %
Total*	946,515	68.8	2.7
Nurses	336,321	84.2	2.1
Doctors	292,413	53.4	3.0
Pharmacists	79,288	71.9	1.5
Physiotherapists	66,178	61.6	5.6
Dentists	40,968	58.4	1.4
Psychologists specialised in health care	38,427	82.1	2.2
Veterinarians	36,337	52.9	2.2
Opticians-optometrists	19,113	68.1	1.8
Speech therapist	11,462	93.1	5.2
Podiatrists	9,698	62.0	7.2
Occupational therapists	7,560	90.4	11.5
Dental technicians	7,463	30.9	-0.6
Biologists specialised in health care	651	63.3	4.2
Chemists specialised in health care	319	58.7	3.9
Physicists specialised in health care	317	32.9	6.0

93.1% of Speech therapists are women

According to the registered health care professionals statistics, the number of registered doctors increased by 3.0% in 2022 and the number of nurses increased by 2.1%.

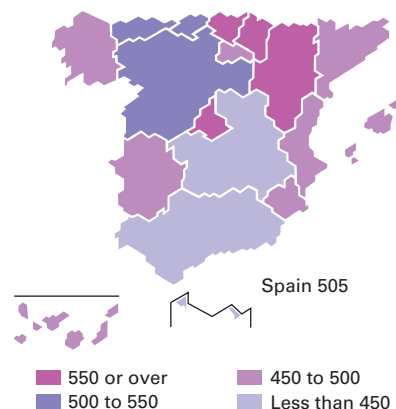
The group with a majority is the nurses' (35.5% of the total), followed by doctors (30.9%) and pharmacists (8.4%). Women are in the majority except among dental technicians and medical physicists. As for speech therapist, 93.1% are women.

The rate of non-retired registered nurses rises in 2022 to 6.18 for every thousand inhabitants.

The average rate of non-retired registered doctors is 5.05 per 1,000 inhabitants. The highest rates are in Comunidad de Madrid (6.2), País Vasco and Aragón (both 5.7). And the lowest rates are in Melilla, Ceuta and Castilla-La Mancha (all of them below 4.0).

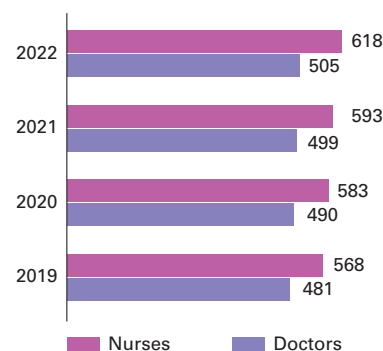
Non-retired registered doctors. 2022

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants



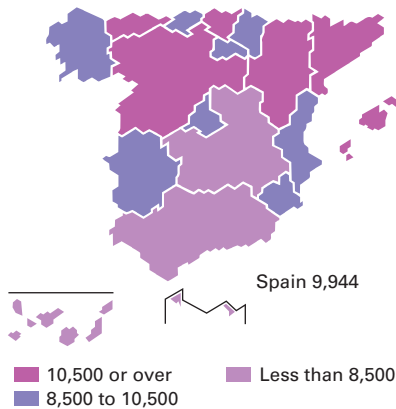
Non-retired physicians and nurses

Rates per 100,000 inhabitants



Hospital morbidity rate. 2022

Per 100,000 population



People with a long-term disease or health issue*. 2022

% of population aged 16 and over

European Union	36.1
Finland	53.0
Estonia	47.1
Portugal	44.7
Sweden	42.0
Latvia	41.0
France	40.7
Hungary	39.3
Spain	38.9
Cyprus	38.8
Germany	38.3
Lithuania	36.8
Poland	36.6
Slovenia	36.5
Netherlands	36.3
Austria	36.2
Slovakia	35.1
Czechia	35.0
Denmark	33.4
Croatia	32.7
Malta	31.1
Ireland	29.5
Belgium	27.0
Greece	25.0
Luxembourg	22.7
Bulgaria	22.4
Romania	19.8
Italy	17.9

* Duration of at least 6 months.

Source: Eurostat

Discharges by disease group according to the ICD10-ES MC classification. 2022

Inter-annual variation (%)		
Total	4,751,829	5.3
Circulatory system	584,830	0.4
Digestive system	583,045	5.3
Respiratory system	486,307	35.9
Injuries, poisoning and other external-cause consequences	449,406	5.6
Tumours	447,567	2.0

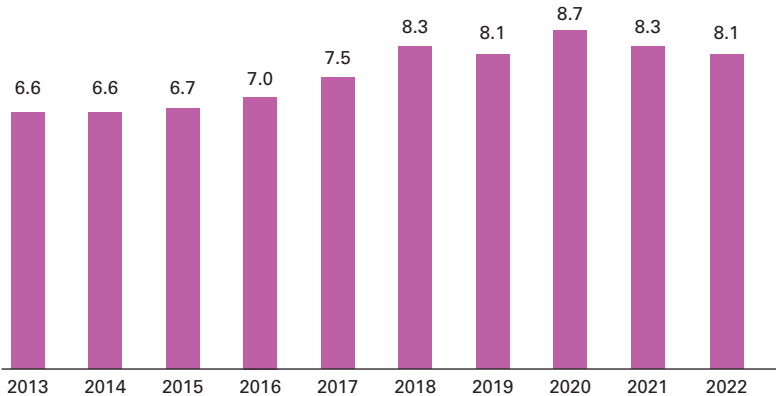
Hospital discharges for infectious diseases fall, while hospital discharges for respiratory disease rise 35.9%

According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, there were 4,751,829 hospital discharges in 2022, 5.3% more than in 2021. That is 9,944 for every 100,000 inhabitants. Cataluña (11,511), Principado de Asturias (11,472) and País Vasco (11,009) recorded the highest figures.

The average length of stay per hospital discharge was 8.1 days, two tenths less than the previous year.

The pandemic led to a change in the reasons for hospitalisation when compared to previous years, affecting the number of respiratory diseases to a greater extent, which fell significantly. This changed in 2022. Therefore, *respiratory system diseases* increased 35.9%, while *infectious and parasitic diseases* (COVID-19 infection included) decreased 13.6%.

Average patient stay by discharge year (days)



Deaths according to cause of death. 2022

		% Women	Inter-annual variation %
All causes	464,417	49.5	3.0
Circulatory system diseases	121,341	52.9	1.8
Tumours	114,828	40.9	1.0
Respiratory system diseases	43,024	44.3	21.0
Infectious diseases and diseases caused by parasites ¹	38,589	47.9	-16.1
Nervous system diseases and disease of the senses	26,765	60.1	7.0
Digestive system diseases	23,266	47.9	3.1
Mental and behavioural disorders	22,744	66.9	10.9
External causes of death	18,574	37.0	10.4

1. Includes the identified and unidentified (suspected) COVID-19 virus.

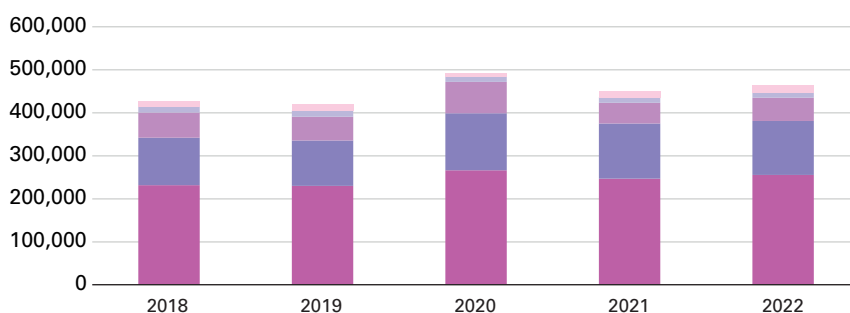
16.1% less deaths due to infectious diseases

In 2022, the Death Statistics according to cause of death recorded a total of 464,417 deaths, 3.0% less than in the previous year. Women represented 49.5% of the total. For another year, diseases of the circulatory system were the leading cause of death while tumours were second. Tumour mortality increased slightly (1.0%) and remained the leading cause of death in men and the second in women.

Infectious and parasitic diseases (including COVID-19 since 2020) drop one place from the previous two years and rank as the fourth cause.

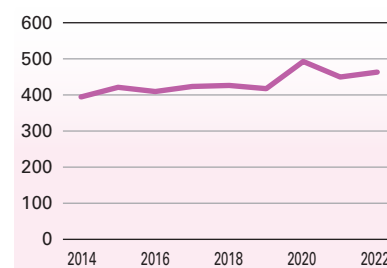
External causes account for 4.0% of the total. Suicide remained the leading external cause of death, with 4,227 deaths, 5.6% more than in 2021.

Death by place of occurrence



Deaths from all causes

Thousands



Main causes of death according to sex. 2022

% over each group's total

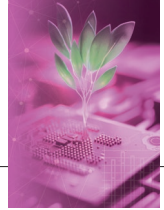
Men		Women	
Tumours	29.0	Circulatory system diseases	27.9
Circulatory system diseases	24.4	Tumours	20.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	10.2	Diseases of the respiratory system	8.3

In 2022, 31,606 persons died due to COVID-19, 19.9% less than the previous year.



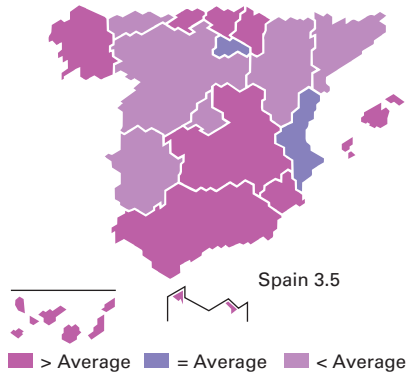
- Hospital centre
- Home
- Health care home
- Somewhere else
- Not specified

Living conditions



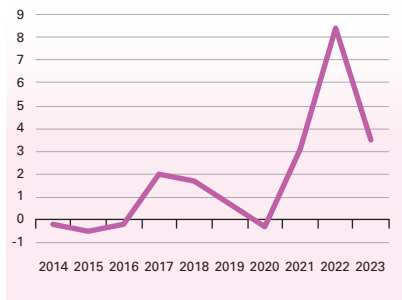
Consumer Price Index (CPI). 2023

Annual average variation (%)



Variation of the annual CPI averages. Base year 2021

(%)



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Base year 2021

	Average index 2023	Average annual variation (%)
General index	112.2	3.5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	124.7	11.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	111.8	7.6
Clothes and footwear	105.0	2.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	102.8	-11.0
Furniture, household equipment and items for the common household maintenance	111.7	5.0
Health care	103.0	1.9
Transportation	111.7	-0.4
Communications	101.8	3.1
Leisure and culture	107.3	4.4
Education	103.2	2.0
Restaurants and hotels	113.7	6.8
Other goods and services	108.4	4.7

Prices rise an average of 3.5%

The average rate of the general Consumer Price Index (CPI) in 2023 is 3.5%. There are 11 autonomous cities or communities with values above that rate. This is the second highest figure since 2009, behind 2022.

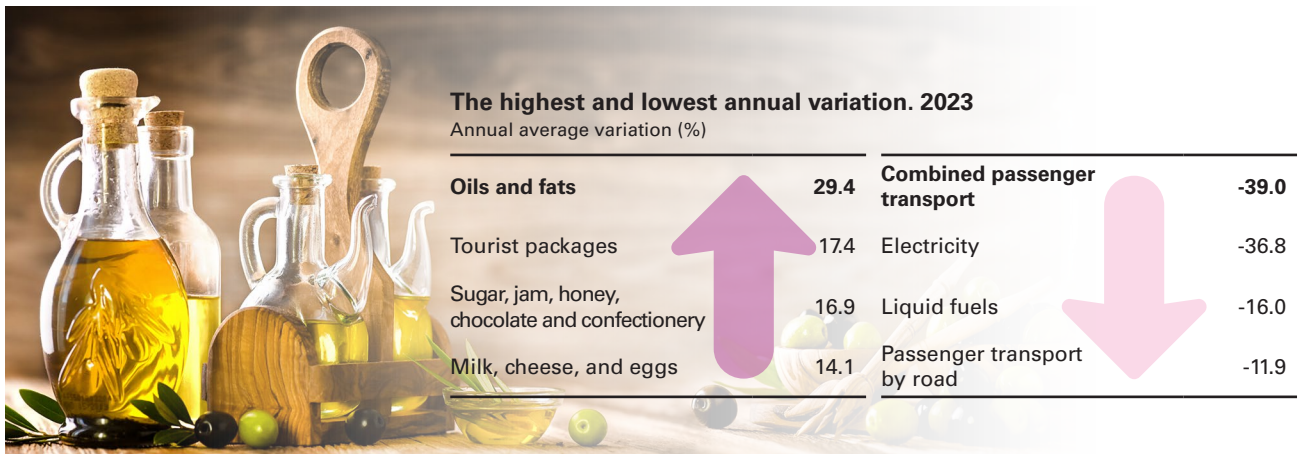
Of the twelve large goods and services groups, the highest increase was recorded in *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* (11.7%), while *Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels* had a 11.0% decrease in comparison to the previous year.

At a more detailed level, *Oils and fats* had the highest average annual variation (29.4%) and *the Combined transportation of passengers* had the lowest (-39.0%).

The highest and lowest annual variation. 2023

Annual average variation (%)

Oils and fats	29.4	Combined passenger transport	-39.0
Tourist packages	17.4	Electricity	-36.8
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	16.9	Liquid fuels	-16.0
Milk, cheese, and eggs	14.1	Passenger transport by road	-11.9



Average household expenditure. 2022

	Euros/ year	Inter-annual variation (%)
General index	31,568	7.9
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5,050	5.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	481	-3.0
Clothes and footwear	1,232	6.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	10,243	3.5
Furniture, household equipment and items for the common household maintenance	1,296	0.8
Health care	1,228	2.0
Transportation	3,794	17.5
Communications	925	-1.3
Leisure and culture	1,534	18.6
Education	468	6.6
Restaurants and hotels	2,953	29.1
Other goods and services	2,364	6.7

Household expenditure increased 7.9%

According to the Household Budget Survey, the average expenditure per household in 2022 was 31,568 euros, 7.9% more than the previous year in current terms. The average expenditure per person also fell to stand at 12,780 euros, which represents an annual increase of 8.5%.

Inflation effects

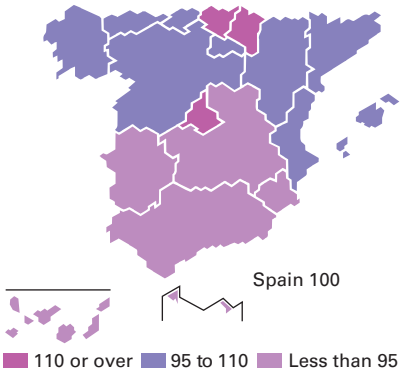
Disregarding the price effect, average household expenditure grew by 2.0% in comparison with 2021. However, this expenditure is still 3.2% below the pre-pandemic levels.

The only groups whose spending rose in 2022 versus 2019 (disregarding the price effect) are Healthcare (14.8%), Communications (13.4%) and Food and non-alcoholic beverages (1.4%).



Average expenditure per person. 2022

Average index

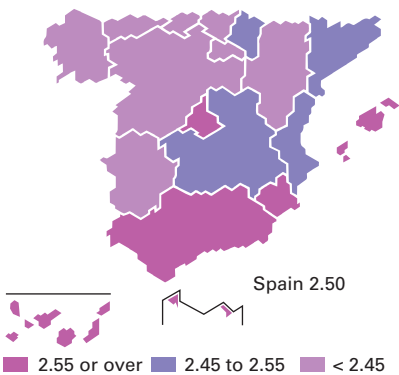


Spending on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels accounts for 32.5% of the entire expenditure in households.

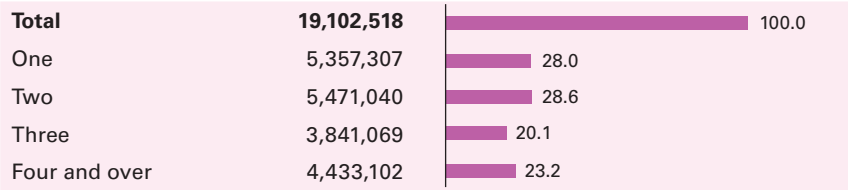
Household consumption expenditure distribution. 2022 (%)



Average size of a household.
2023



Households per number of members
1 January 2023



Over 5.3 million homes are single-person households

According to the Continuous Population Statistics, as of 1 January 2023, there were 19.1 homes in Spain, with an average size of 2.5 people per home. Over 5.3 million homes are single-person households.

The largest average household sizes were recorded in Melilla (3.21), Ceuta (3.16) and at Región de Murcia (2.75) and the smallest in Principado de Asturias (2.22), Castilla y León (2.26) and País Vasco (2.35).

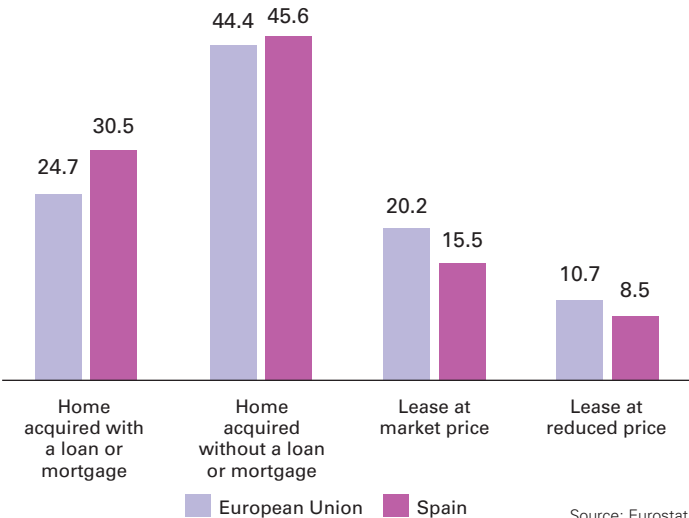
Individuals aged 18 to 34
living with their parents. 2022

	%
European Union	49.4
Croatia	78.2
Greece	71.9
Slovakia	71.2
Portugal	70.7
Italy	69.4
Spain	65.9
Poland	65.7
Ireland	64.1
Bulgaria	59.6
Malta	59.3
Slovenia	59.1
Romania	53.9
Cyprus	53.5
Hungary	51.9
Latvia	49.6
Luxembourg	49.3
Czechia	44.9
Lithuania	43.8
Belgium	43.5
France	43.4
Austria	38.6
Netherlands	35.5
Estonia	33.4
Germany	31.3
Finland	16.7
Denmark	15.5
Sweden	12.5

In 2022, 65.9% of people aged 18-34 live with their parents, compared to an EU average of 49.4%.

In Spain, home ownership (with or without a mortgage) is more common than renting. This figure is seven points higher than the EU average, according to Eurostat data.

Households according to ownership status. 2022 (%)



Source: Eurostat

Source: Eurostat

Population at risk of poverty falls to 20.2%

In 2022, Spanish households had an average annual income of 34,821 euros, 8.1% more than the previous year, according to data from the Living Conditions Survey 2023, whose income reference is the previous year.

The average income per person was 14,082 euros, a figure 8.3% higher than the one registered in 2021.

The percentage of the population under 60% of the median income (the at-risk-of-poverty rate) is 20.2% compared with 20.4% from the previous year. This is the lowest figure in the last decade.

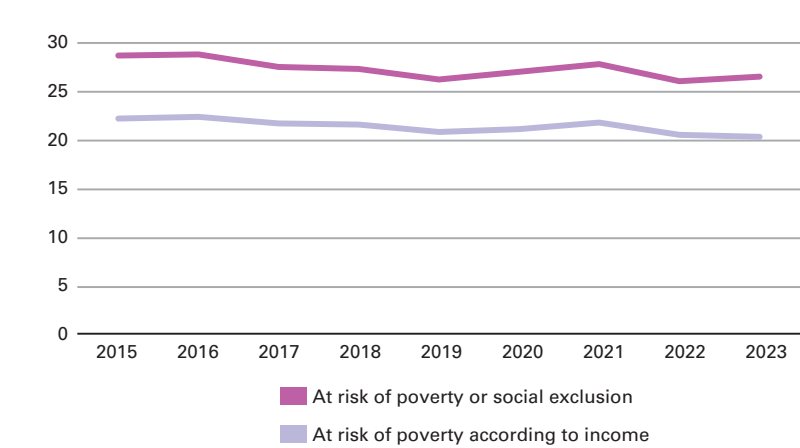
The at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion rate rises

In 2023, the percentage of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE rate) increases to 26.5% from 26.0% in 2022, due to the serious material and social deprivation components, which increased to 9.0% versus 7.7% in the previous year.



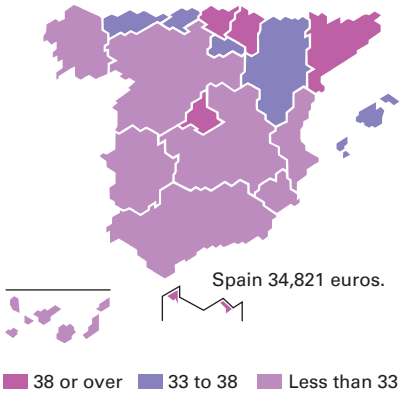
A total of 8.4% of the population lives in households with low work intensity, the lowest figure since 2014.

Population at risk of poverty (%)



Average net income per household. 2022

Thousands of euros



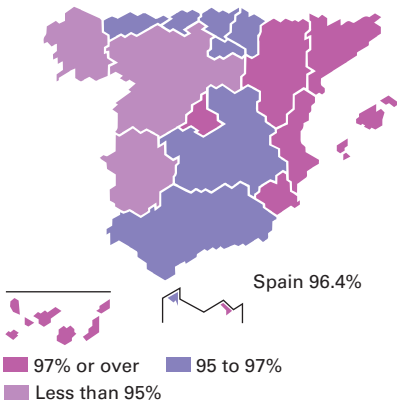
People under risk of poverty or social exclusion. 2022

	%
European Union	21.6
Romania	34.4
Bulgaria	32.2
Greece	26.3
Spain	26.0
Latvia	26.0
Estonia	25.2
Lithuania	24.6
Italy	24.4
France	21.0
Germany	20.9
Ireland	20.7
Malta	20.1
Portugal	20.1
Croatia	19.9
Luxembourg	19.4
Belgium	18.7
Sweden	18.6
Hungary	18.4
Austria	17.5
Denmark	17.1
Cyprus	16.7
Netherlands	16.5
Slovakia	16.5
Finland	16.3
Poland	15.9
Slovenia	13.3
Czechia	11.8

Source: Eurostat

Households with Internet access. 2023

(%)



People with basic or more than basic digital skills. 2023

% of population aged between 16 and 74

European Union	55.5
Netherlands	82.7
Finland	82.0
Denmark	69.6
Czechia	69.1
Ireland	68.7
Sweden	66.4
Spain	66.2
Austria	64.7
Malta	63.0
Estonia	62.6
Luxembourg	60.1
France	59.7
Belgium	59.4
Croatia	59.0
Hungary	58.9
Portugal	56.0
Lithuania	52.9
Greece	52.4
Germany	52.2
Slovakia	51.3
Cyprus	49.5
Slovenia	46.7
Italy	45.8
Latvia	45.3
Poland	44.3
Bulgaria	35.5
Romania	27.7



Information and communication technology (ICT) equipment and use in households. 2023

	% Households	Difference when compared with 2022 in percentage points
Any type of computer	82.6	-0.3
Internet access	96.4	0.3
Broadband connection	96.4	0.3
Landline	57.5	-5.0
Mobile phone	99.5	0.0
Tablet-like computers	54.6	-0.8

More connected but less computers

According to the Survey on equipment and use of information and communication technologies in households, 82.6% of households with at least one member aged 16 to 74 had some type of computer in 2023. This is a decrease of 0.3 points compared to the previous year. Tablet-like computers continue to decline (down 0.8 points).

96.4% of households have Internet access and 13.8% of employed people aged 16 to 74 declared that they worked remotely during the week before the survey. This percentage is 0.2 points lower than in 2022.

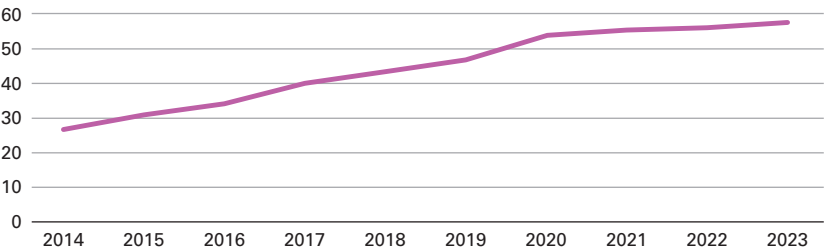
Regarding minors (10 to 15 years old), 93.1% uses a computer, 94.7% browses the Internet and 70.6% uses a mobile phone.

66.2% of people aged 16 to 74 have basic or advanced digital skills (two points more than in 2021).

92.5% uses instant messaging

The activities carried out most often in the last three months are related to communication (94.8% of the population aged 16 to 74). A total 55.9% makes purchases via Internet, this figure has not changed much since 2021.

People that have make purchases via Internet in the last three months (Percentage of people aged 16 to 74)

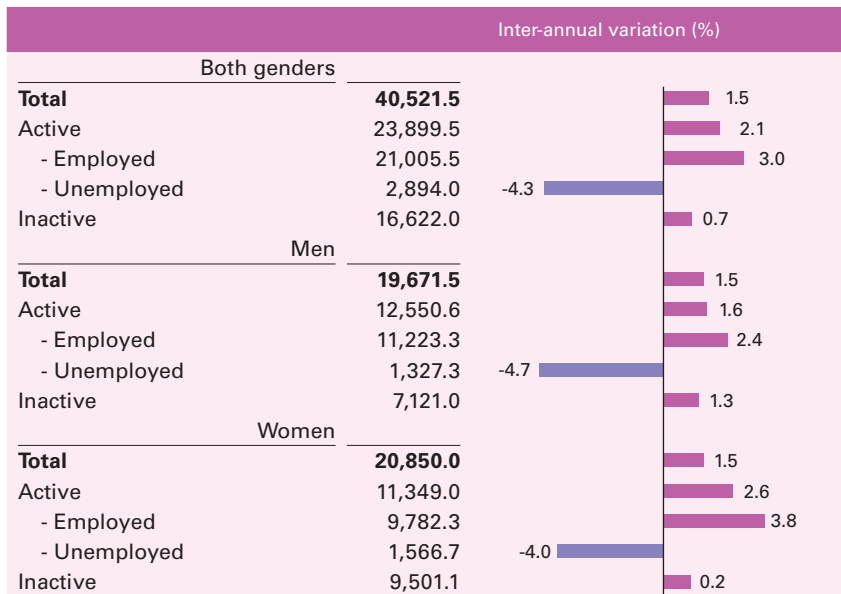


Source: Eurostat



Population aged 16 and over according to their work activity and sex. 2023

(Thousands of people)



Active population reaches 24 million

According to the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), the economically active population increased 2.1% in 2023, and stood at 23.9 million people.

The unemployment rate is 12.1% (13.8% are women and 10.6% are men). In ten autonomous communities, these values are lower.

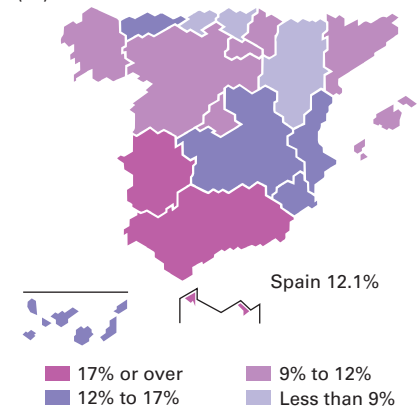
6.6% of households have all their active members unemployed in the last quarter of 2023, one point less than the previous year.

Households with at least one active member where all active members are unemployed (%)



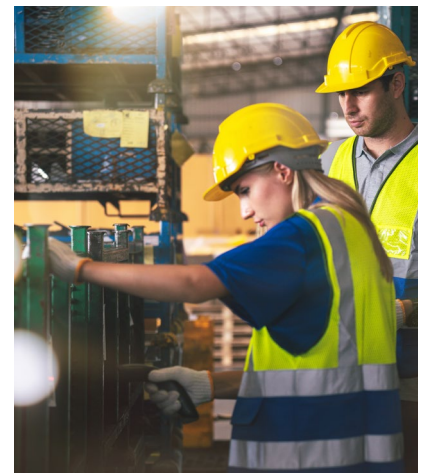
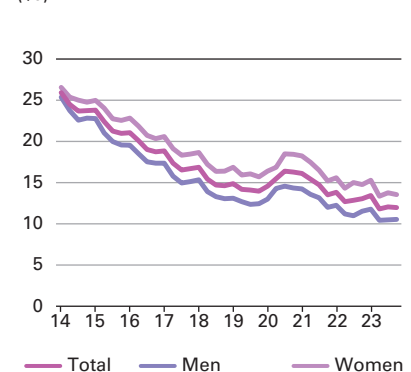
Unemployment rate. 2023

(%)

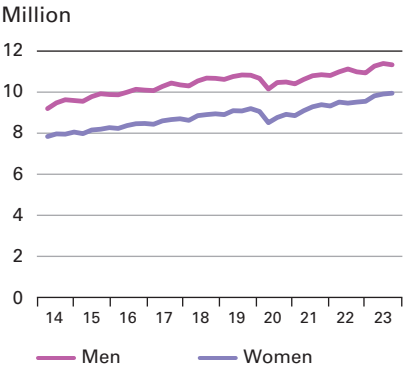


Unemployment rate

(%)



Employed population



Involvement rate of employees in education and training. 2022

People aged 18 to 64 years (%)

European Union	15.7
Sweden	37.8
Netherlands	36.0
Denmark	32.7
Finland	29.3
Slovenia	27.5
Estonia	25.7
Luxembourg	19.6
Austria	19.6
Spain	18.5
France	17.8
Ireland	17.4
Malta	16.7
Slovakia	16.6
Portugal	15.5
Cyprus	13.3
Germany	12.8
Latvia	12.7
Belgium	12.0
Lithuania	11.6
Czechia	11.4
Italy	10.9
Poland	10.8
Hungary	9.8
Romania	8.1
Croatia	5.6
Greece	4.0
Bulgaria	2.1



Employed according to their professional status. 2023

Thousands of people

		Inter-annual variation (%)
Total	21,005.5	3.0
Self-employed	3,159.1	1.1
Employer	1,007.0	2.1
Business person without employees or independent worker	2,067.7	1.5
Member of a cooperative	24.7	-8.9
Family Assistance*	59.7	-21.7
Employee	17,839.3	3.4
Public sector employees	3,542.4	1.5
Private sector employees	14,296.9	3.9
Other professional situation	7.2	-45.0

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

Almost 85% of employed persons are employees

In 2023, there was an annual average of 21.0 million employed people, 3.0% more than in 2022. Of these, 84.9% are salaried employees, a professional situation that increased 3.4% compared to the previous year.

There are a little over 3 million self-employed people. Just over two million of them do not have employees, 1.5% more than in 2022.

According to Eurostat data, in 2022 the number of employees in education and training is 18.5%, almost three points more than the EU average.

Percentage distribution of employed persons of each sex according to economic sector. 2023 (%)



Source: Eurostat

Net labour cost and wages by sector. 2022

	Net cost*		Wages and salaries	
	Euros	Inter-annual variation %	Euros	Inter-annual variation %
Total	34,058.8	4.1	25,353.2	4.6
Industry	39,557.4	3.1	29,075.9	4.0
Construction	33,958.3	4.1	24,415.6	5.2
Services	33,119.8	4.4	24,782.0	4.7

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

23.5% of labour costs are social security contributions

According to the Annual Labour Cost Survey, the net cost in 2022 was 34,058.8 euros per worker, after deducting 227.2 euros in subsidies and deductions received from the Public Administrations to promote employment and vocational training. This is a 4.1% increase vs. the previous year. Salaries and wages increased by 4.6%.

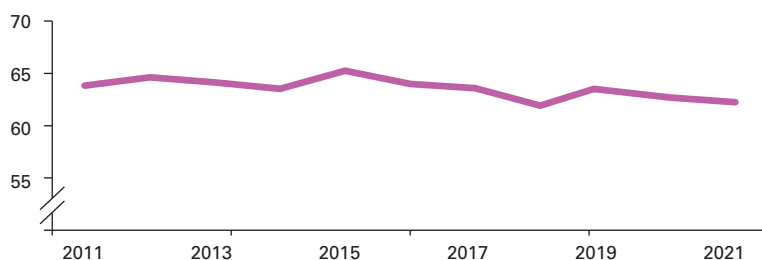
The most significant non-salary cost item was mandatory Social Security contributions (8,055.6 euros per worker), which represented 23.5% of the total cost.

Power supply reduces average annual gain

The Salary Structure Survey shows that in Spain, during 2021, the most frequent annual wage was around 18,502.5 euros, while the median wage was 21,638.7 euros and the mean was 25,896.8 euros. Hospitality was the economic activity with the lowest mean salary income per worker (14,633 euros), while the Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning had the highest one (52,986 euros), although this number lower than in the previous year.

Women in the total number of employees with a low income*

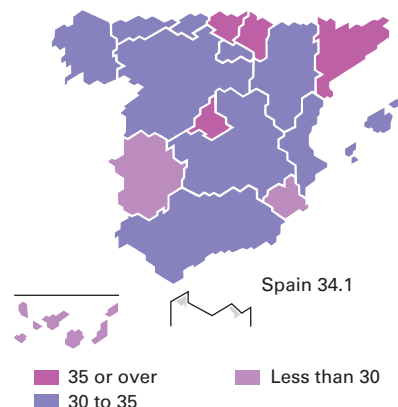
Percentage



* Employees whose earnings per hour is below 2/3 of the median value.

Net cost per worker. 2022

Thousands of euros



Activities with the highest average annual profit. 2021

	Euros
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	52,986
Financial and insurance activities	46,122
Information and communications	36,630

Activities with the lowest average annual profit. 2021

	Euros
Hospitality	14,633
Administrative and support services activities	18,119
Other services	18,221

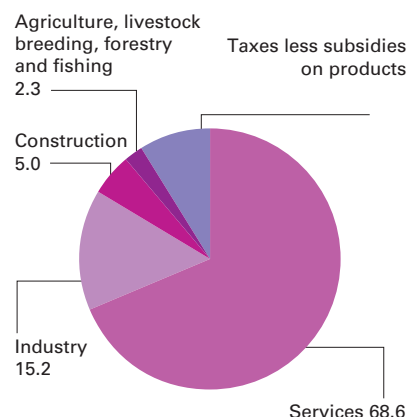
The mean annual salary for women represents 81.6% of that of men, a difference that is reduced when considering similar jobs.

National accounts



GDP at market price components (supply approach). 2023

(%)



GDP per capita at purchasing power parity. 2023*

EU-27 = 100

Luxembourg	240
Ireland	212
Netherlands	130
Denmark	128
Austria	123
Belgium	117
Sweden	117
Germany	115
Finland	108
Malta	105
France	101
Italy	97
Cyprus	95
Czechia	91
Slovenia	91
Spain	89
Lithuania	87
Portugal	83
Estonia	81
Poland	80
Romania	78
Croatia	76
Hungary	76
Slovakia	73
Latvia	71
Greece	67
Bulgaria	64

* Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat

National accounts. 2023

Provisional data

		Change in volume %
GDP at market price volume index (2015 = 100)	113.4	2.5
		Inter-annual variation %
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)*	30,320	7.7
GDP at market price at current prices (million euros)	1,461,889	8.6

Source: * Eurostat and Quarterly National Accounting of Spain

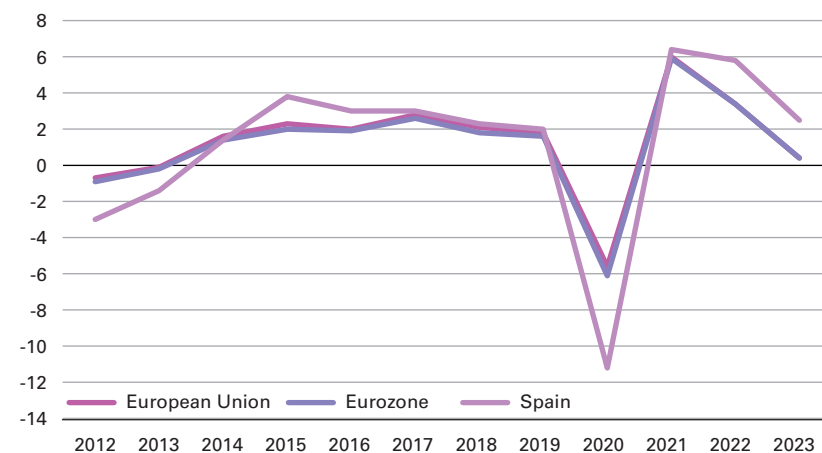
In 2023, the GDP grew 2.5%

In 2023, the variation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated at 2.5% compared to 2022 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 1,461,889 million euros, which represents a nominal variation rate of 8.6%.

Therefore, the GDP per capita at current prices would be 30,320 euros, 7.7% more than in 2022, according to Eurostat data.

In 2023, Spain's per capita GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP) was at 89% of the EU average, compared to 86% in the previous year.

GDP volume variation rate* (%)



* The 2021, 2022 and 2023 data are provisional.

Source: Eurostat

GDP at market price considering current prices. 2022

Advance estimate



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

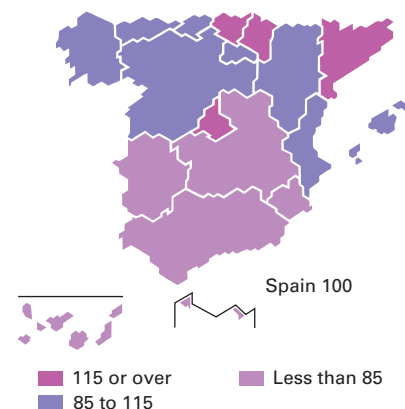
Illes Balears grows 12.5% in 2022

The Illes Balears is the autonomous community with the highest recorded GDP growth in terms of volume in 2022 (12.5%). It was followed by Canarias (9.7%) and Comunidad de Madrid (7.2%). The regions with the lowest GDP growth rates were Extremadura (2.1%), Castilla-La Mancha (2.2%) and Castilla y León (3.1%).

On the other hand, 16 territories have shown GDP growths that are higher than that of the European Union (EU-27), which was 3.4% in 2022.

**GDP per capita. 2022**

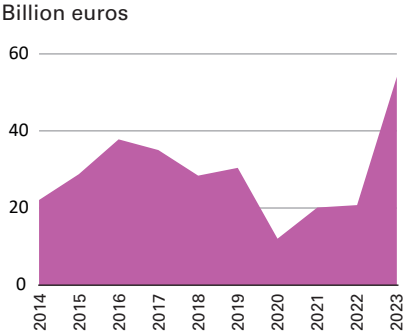
Indexes

**GDP per capita. 2022**

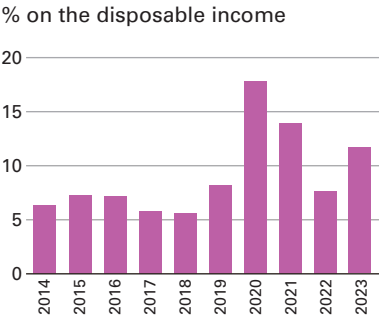
Advance estimate

	Euros/ inhabitant
Madrid, Comunidad de	38,435
País Vasco	35,832
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	33,798
Cataluña	32,550
Aragón	31,051
Balears, Illes	29,603
Rioja, La	29,579
Spain	28,162
Castilla y León	26,992
Cantabria	26,167
Galicia	25,906
Asturias, Principado de	25,675
Comunitat Valenciana	24,473
Murcia, Región de	23,197
Ceuta	23,073
Castilla-La Mancha	22,574
Canarias	22,303
Extremadura	21,343
Andalucía	21,091
Melilla	20,698

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



Annual household savings rate*



* Including non-profit institutions serving households.



The National Economy increased its lending capacity

In 2023, the Spanish economy had a net lending capacity of 54,013 million euros, 3.7% of the year's GDP. This figure was 33,267 million higher than in 2022 (which was 20,746 million, 1.5% of the GDP).

Financial and non-financial institutions decreased their lending capacity

This year, financial institutions have a lending capacity of 32,783 million euros, and the non-financial companies have a lending capacity of 32,028 million euros. In both cases, this was lower than last year.

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

Millions of euros

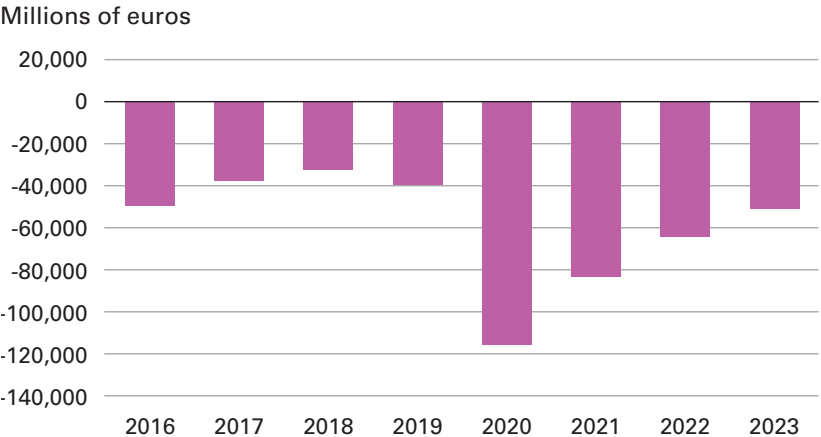
Institutional sector	2023	2022	Difference
Households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)	42,361	2,500	39,861
Public Administrations	-53,159	-63,736	10,577
Financial institutions	32,783	40,356	-7,573
Non-financial companies	32,028	41,626	-9,598
Total	54,013	20,746	33,267

Households increased their saving rate

Regarding households, their borrowing capacity is 42,361 million euros with a recorded savings rate of 11.7% of their disposable income, 4.1 points lower than in the previous year.

The Public Administrations continue to need borrowing, and the borrowing value is 53,159 million euros versus 63,736 in 2022.

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





Balance of payments: current and capital accounts. 2023

Provisional data. Billion euros

	Income	Payments	Balance
Current account	688.8	652.3	36.6
Goods and services	569.0	508.9	60.1
Tourism and travel	84.9	25.3	59.7
Primary and secondary income	119.9	143.4	-23.5
Capital account	17.8	2.9	14.9
Current account + Capital account	706.6	655.2	51.4

Source: Bank of Spain

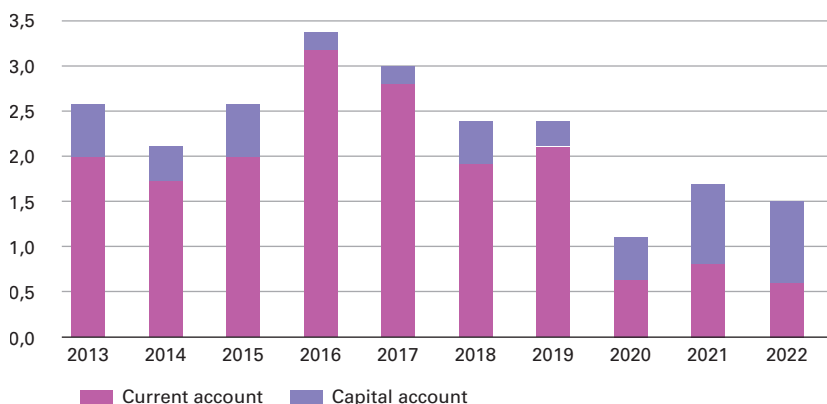
Higher surplus vs. the previous year

According to provisional data from the Bank of Spain, in 2023, the balance of the current and capital accounts, which determines the nation's lending or borrowing capacity, had a surplus of 51.4 billion euros, a figure higher than the one accrued in the previous year (20.7 billion euros).

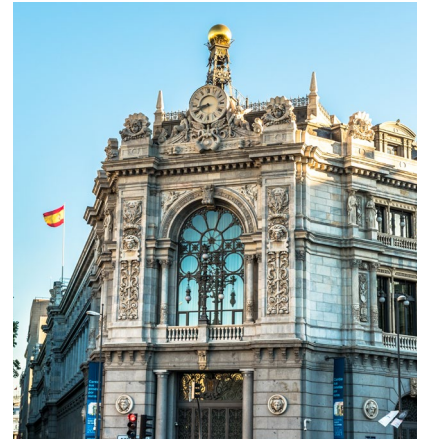
A decade of positive foreign balances

The current and capital accounts balance, which includes income and payments for exports and imports of goods and services and for primary and secondary income, amounts to 1.5% of GDP in 2022.

Balance of current and capital accounts (% GDP)



Source: Eurostat



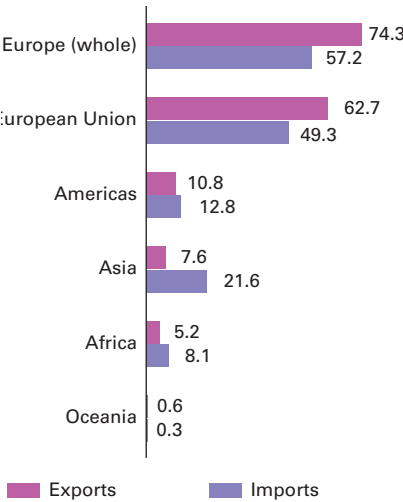
Balance of the current account. 2022

	Millions of euros
Germany	170,935
Netherlands	88,867
Ireland	54,589
Denmark	50,879
Sweden	32,782
Spain	8,239
Luxembourg	5,933
Malta	-519
Slovenia	-578
Estonia	-1,163
Bulgaria	-1,200
Austria	-1,302
Latvia	-1,833
Croatia	-1,894
Cyprus	-2,203
Portugal	-2,781
Lithuania	-3,687
Belgium	-5,607
Finland	-6,852
Slovakia	-8,046
Hungary	-13,734
Poland	-15,722
Czechia	-16,911
Greece	-21,226
Romania	-26,052
Italy	-28,531
France	-53,868

Source: Eurostat



Exports and imports by major regions. 2023 (%)



Source: Ministry of Economy, Commerce and Business

Subsectors with the most weight in exports. 2023

	Million €	%
Automobiles and motorcycles	39,522	10.3
Other equipment	33,129	8.6
Petroleum and derivatives	24,897	6.5
Fruits, vegetables and legumes	22,918	6.0
Medicines	21,127	5.5
Industry machinery	19,053	5.0

Source: Ministry of Economy, Commerce and Business

Foreign trade balance by economic sector

Exports and Imports (millions of euros)

	Accrued in 2023	Accrued in 2022
Total	-40,560.1	-68,112.2
Food, beverages and tobacco	14,123.4	12,331.3
Energy-related products	-33,080.4	-52,616.8
Raw materials	-3,556.5	-4,189.2
Non-chemical semi-manufacturing	8,148.4	8,182.7
Chemical products	-2,919.8	-3,012.1
Equipment	-20,388.9	-21,912.2
Automotive sector	8,628.8	5,977.6
Long-lasting consumer goods	-4,225.7	-4,679.4
Consumer goods	-12,223.0	-14,277.3
Other goods	4,933.7	6,083.1

Source: Ministry of Economy, Commerce and Business

Trade deficit reduced by more than 40%

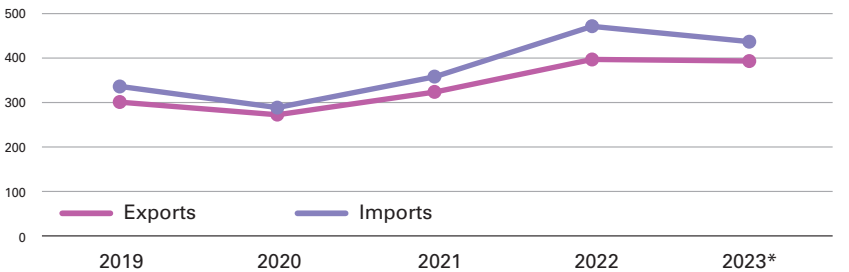
Spanish exports of goods decreased 1.4% during 2023 and reached a total of 383,688.6 million euros. Imports are -7.2%, standing at 424,248.7 million euros. As a result, the trade balance recorded a deficit of 40,560.1 million euros versus 68,112.2 million euros in the same period of 2022.

A total of 62.7% of exports of goods have the EU as destination and 49.3% of imports come from EU member states.

The goods trade balance with the European Union remains positive. It represents 62.7% of all exports and 49.3% of imports, with France and Germany being the main trading partners within the EU by volume of exports and imports, respectively.

Foreign trade in goods 2019-2023

Billion euros



* Provisional data.

Source: State Tax Administration Agency

Mercantile companies. 2023

Provisional data

	Number	Subscribed capital (millions of euros)	Inter-annual variation of the number of companies (%)
Incorporated*	108,091	6,290	9.1
Joint stock company	423	312	-2.3
Limited company	107,649	5,978	9.1
That increased their capital	29,424	21,469	1.3
Joint stock company	1,464	5,381	2.7
Limited company	27,948	16,087	1.3
Dissolved	24,764		-5.6

*The general total includes general and limited partnerships.

More than 80% of corporate dissolutions are voluntary

In 2023, 108,091 new companies were created, according to provisional data from the Mercantile Companies Statistics, 9.1% more than the previous year. Most of them are limited liability companies (99.6%). The number of corporations incorporated was 2.3% lower than in the previous year.

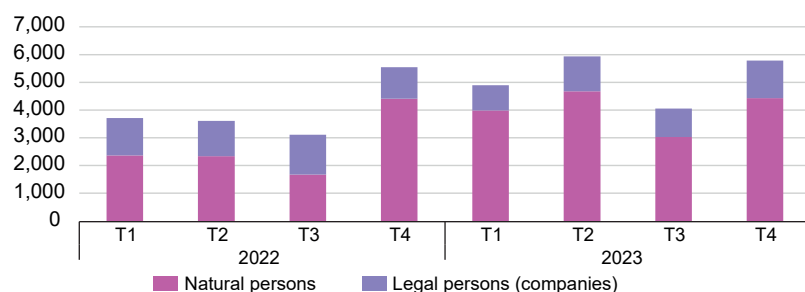
The number of company dissolutions decreased 5.6% in annual rate. Most of them were voluntary (82.8% of the total), while 9.9% were due to a merger.

Individuals account for 78.0% of insolvent debtors

The number of insolvent debtors in 2023 was 20,666, through accumulation of the year's four quarters, according to data from the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics of the Association of Registrars. This figure was 29.4% higher than in 2022.

Among insolvent debtors, 78.0% are natural persons with or without business activity, which represents an increase of 49.4% compared to the previous year.

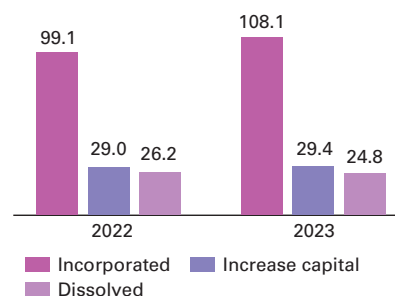
Bankrupt debtors according to legal nature.



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

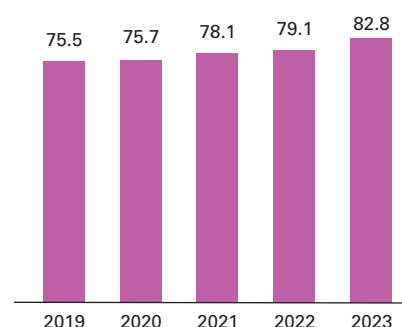
Mercantile companies

Thousands



Voluntary dissolution of companies

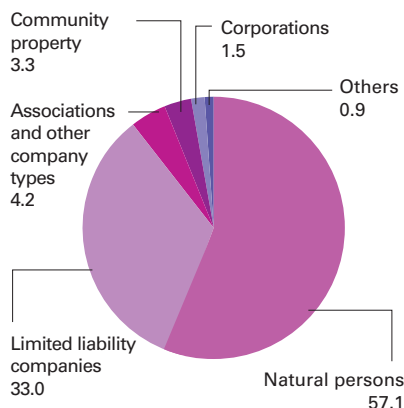
(% over the total number of dissolved companies)





Companies by legal nature. 1 January 2023

Percentage



Business Innovation Survey

23.9% of Spanish companies were innovative in the period 2020-2022, according to the recent Business Innovation Survey, which applies for the first time the new statistical concept of *Company*.

Spending on innovative activities reached 20,836 million euros in 2022. This figure represents 0.9% of sales.

Companies in the area of *Programming, consulting and other IT activities* account for the highest percentage of total spending on innovative activities, with 11.1% of the total. This was followed by *R&D Services* (10.1% of the total) and *Motor Vehicles* (9.3%).

The Community of Madrid accounts for the largest share of spending on innovative activities in 2022 (30.2% of the total), followed by Cataluña (26.2%) and the País Vasco (9.1%).

Number of companies¹

As of 1 January 2023		Percentage
Total	3,207,580	100.0
Industry	177,865	5.5
Construction	376,996	11.8
Trade	646,339	20.1
Other services	2,006,380	62.6

1. The new definition of economically active company, implemented in 2022, affects the count of the number of active companies, so the data are not comparable with those of previous years.

More than half of the companies have no employees

According to the Central Business Directory (DIRCE), as of 1 January 2023, there were 3,207,580 registered companies; 0.5% more than on the same date the previous year.

53.6% had no employees (1.71 million) and 28.0% had one or two employees (897,786). Among enterprises that are natural persons, 37.4% are women.

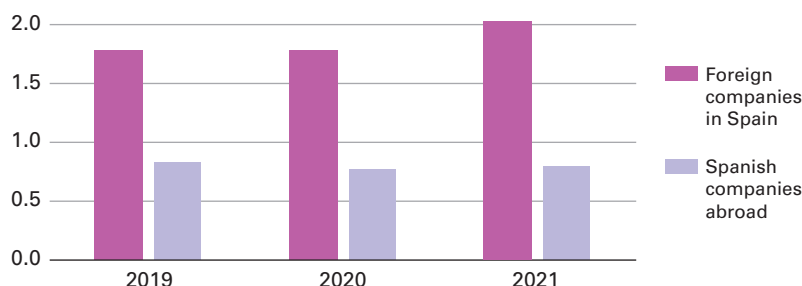
1.9% of the companies in Industry, Commerce and Non-Financial Services are part of business groups.

In 2021, 5,180 foreign subsidiaries of Spanish companies were recorded. These subsidiaries invoiced 212,111 million euros and employed 746,521 persons. United States, United Kingdom and Germany were the countries where these subsidiaries made the highest turnover.

On the other hand, there were 14,761 subsidiaries of foreign companies in Spain according to their group membership, according to the Statistics of Companies. These subsidiaries employ 2.0 million people and have a turnover of 591,963 million euros. The countries whose subsidiaries generate the highest turnover were France, Germany and the United States.

Enterprise subsidiaries. Number of persons employed

Million





Expenditure on internal R&D by execution sector. 2022

Execution sector	Millions of euros	%	Expenditure on internal R&D (% GDP)	Inter-annual variation ¹ %
Total	19,324.8	100.0	1.44	12.0
Companies and NPI*	10,969.0	56.8	0.81	12.5
Higher education	5,026.0	26.0	0.37	9.6
Public administration	3,329.7	17.2	0.25	14.4

* Private non-profit institutions.

R&D constitutes 1.44% of the GDP

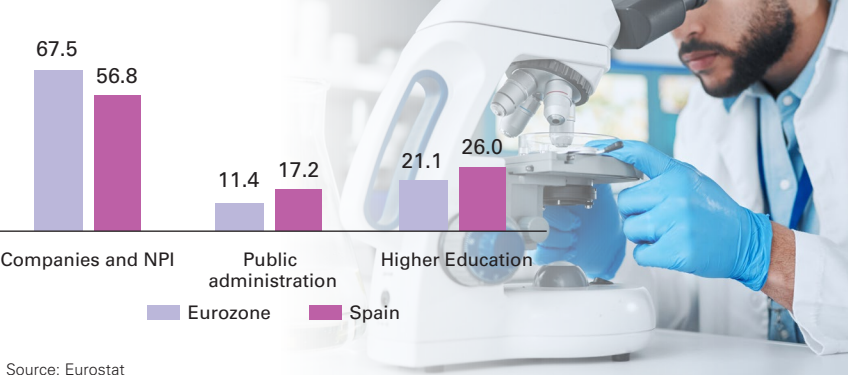
According to the Statistic on scientific research and technological development (R&D) activities, the internal expenditure in research and development was estimated at 19,324.8 million euros in 2022. In relative terms, this expenditure represented 1.44% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), or 402.2 euros per average inhabitant.

In a total of 56.8% of the research and development expenditure was done by the Companies and Private Non-profit Institutions (NPI) sector, while the Eurozone averaged at 67.5%.

The number of researchers increased 4.9%

A total of 263,407 full-time employees (FTE) are engaged in internal R&D activities in 2022. The number of FTE researchers amounts to 161,751, which represents 7.9 per thousand of the total number of employed and an increase of 4.9% compared to 2021.

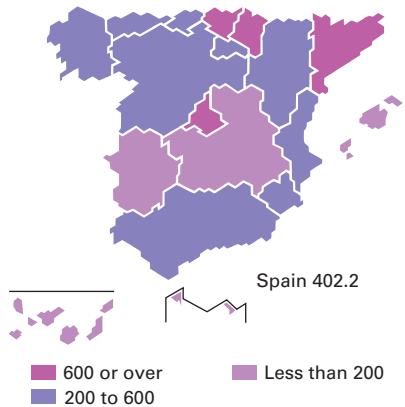
Distribution of internal R&D expenditure by execution sector. 2022



Source: Eurostat

R&D expenses per inhabitant. 2022

Euros



R&D spending. 2022

	% of GDP
European Union¹	2.2
Belgium	3.4
Sweden	3.4
Austria	3.2
Germany	3.1
Finland	3.0
Netherlands	2.3
France	2.2
Slovenia	2.1
Czechia	2.0
Estonia	1.8
Portugal	1.7
Greece	1.5
Poland	1.5
Spain	1.4
Croatia	1.4
Hungary	1.4
Italy	1.3
Lithuania	1.0
Luxembourg	1.0
Slovakia	1.0
Ireland	1.0
Bulgaria	0.8
Cyprus	0.8
Latvia	0.8
Malta	0.7
Romania	0.5
Denmark	:

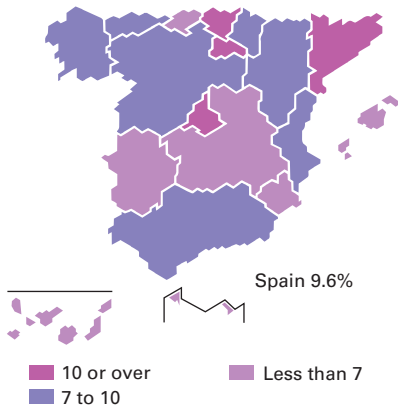
1. Estimate.

: Data not available.

Source: Eurostat

Use artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. 2023

Company %



Companies with a very low index of Digital Maturity*. 2022

	%
European Union	4.8
Denmark	16.2
Finland	14.7
Sweden	14.6
Ireland	13.4
Austria	8.4
Netherlands	7.7
Slovenia	7.6
Luxembourg	7.1
Germany	5.8
Czechia	5.4
Croatia	4.9
France	4.6
Slovakia	4.3
Estonia	4.2
Portugal	4.1
Hungary	4.0
Spain	3.5
Poland	3.5
Italy	3.1
Lithuania	2.6
Greece	2.1
Latvia	1.8
Cyprus	0.9
Bulgaria	0.8
Romania	0.8
Belgium	:
Malta	:

: Data not available.

* All companies, except the finance sector (10 or more payroll employees and self-employed workers). Version 4 of the Eurostat index.

Source: Eurostat

Use of ICT in companies with 10 or more employees

% companies. First quarter of 2023

	Total	Variation in percentage points
Personnel using computers for business purposes	66.2	0.1
Personnel using computers connected to the internet for business purposes	61.2	0.1
Companies employing ICT specialists	16.4	-0.8
Companies with internet connection of which:	99.0	0.7
Internet connection and website/page*	78.5	0.0
Use digital signature*	63.6	-3.2

* Percentage over total companies with an Internet connection.

9.6% of the companies use Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Two out of every three employees at companies with 10 or more workers use computers for business purposes, and 61.2% use computers that have an Internet connection.

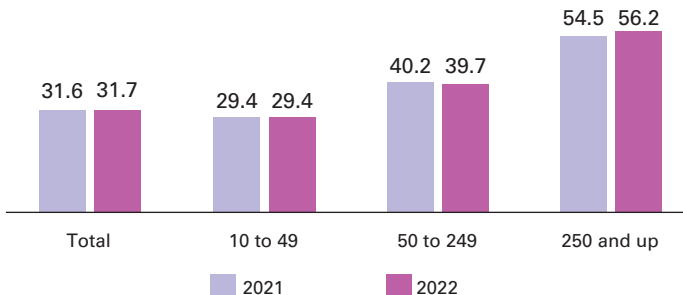
Of these companies, 16.4% employ ICT specialists, and 34.2% allow teleworking (6.6 points less than the previous year).

Of the new technologies used in companies, the most widespread is Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), which is used by 57.4% of companies. And the least used is Artificial Intelligence, used by 9.6% of companies.

E-commerce turnover grows by 20.3%

A total of 31.7% of companies with 10 or more employees made sales via e-commerce in 2022. Turnover generated by these sales reached 377,058 million euros, resulting in a 20.3% increase compared to 2021.

Companies that have made e-commerce sales by number of employees. 2021-2022 (%)

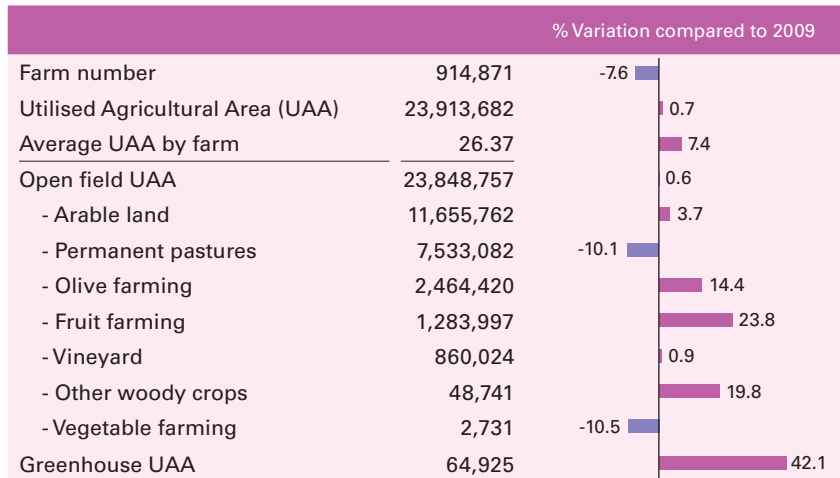




Agriculture, livestock and fishing

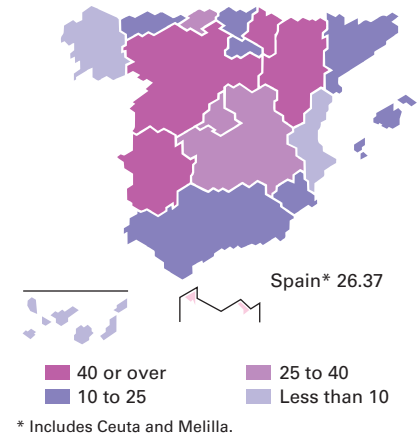
Farms and agricultural area. 2020

UAA in hectares



UAA per farm. 2020

Hectares



Pigs, cattle and poultry predominate

The latest census data set the number of farms at 914,871, 7.6% less than in the previous census (2009). The average UAA per farm increased to 26.37 ha, the highest value in the historical series. Castilla y León has the largest average area, with 63.02 ha.

The number of farms with cattle is 169,576, 30.1% less than in 2009. Regarding the number of livestock units, pigs, cattle and poultry predominate.

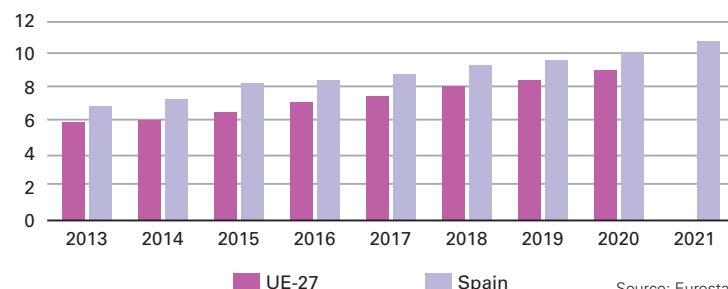
One quarter of the EU aquaculture production

A fourth of the 2021 aquaculture production in the EU came from Spain (24.6%), according to Eurostat data. In addition, Spain was the country with the most tons of live weight fish captures.

In 2021, 10.8% of Spain's UAA came from organic agriculture.

Eco-friendly agriculture

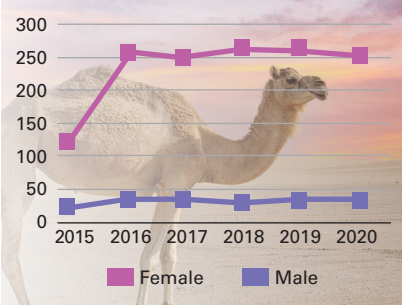
% UAA fully converted or under conversion



2024, International Year of Camelids

In Spain there is native breed of camelids known as the *Canary Islands camel*, which dates back to the European colonization of Islas Canarias and comes from Africa. This breed is found mainly in Lanzarote, south of Las Palmas and Fuerteventura. In all cases, this is related to the tourism sector.

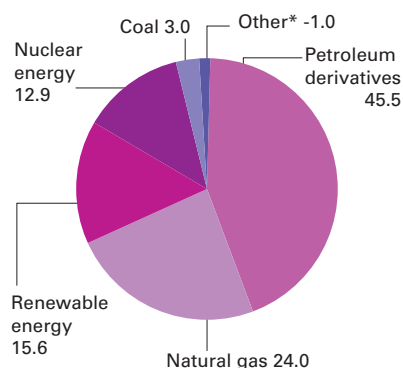
Canary Islands camel Units



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food



Primary energy consumption by contribution. 2022 (%)



* Including non-renewable waste and foreign electricity balance.

Source: Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge

Share of energy from renewable sources*. 2022

	%
European Union	23.0
Sweden	66.0
Finland	47.9
Latvia	43.3
Denmark	41.6
Estonia	38.5
Portugal	34.7
Austria	33.8
Lithuania	29.6
Croatia	29.4
Romania	24.1
Slovenia	22.9
Greece	22.7
Spain	22.1
Germany	20.8
France	20.3
Cyprus	19.4
Bulgaria	19.1
Italy	19.0
Czechia	18.2
Slovakia	17.5
Poland	16.9
Hungary	15.2
Netherlands	15.0
Luxembourg	14.4
Belgium	13.8
Malta	13.4
Ireland	13.1

Source: Eurostat

Primary energy consumption. 2022

	Ktoe	Inter-annual variation (%)
Total	118,232	1.2
Coal	3,593	16.0
Petroleum derivatives	53,836	7.1
Natural gas	28,337	-3.7
Renewable energy	18,401	-1.9
Non-renewable waste	515	-0.4
Nuclear energy	15,252	3.6
Energy balance*	-1,703	

* Electricity imports - exports.

Source: Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge

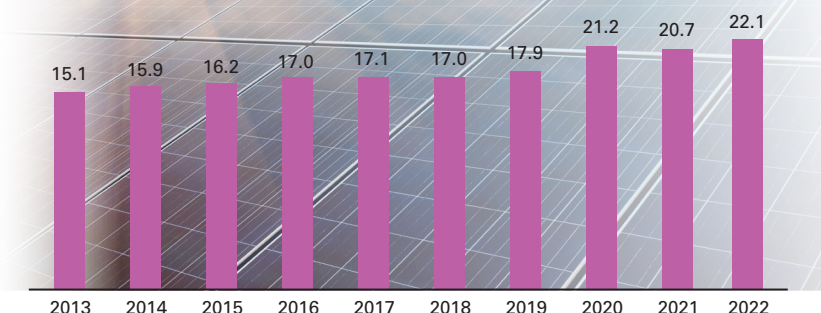
Hydroelectric generation decreases

According to the Spanish Energy Balance, the primary energy consumption during 2022 reached 118,232 ktoe, 1.2% more than in 2021, which was a year of strong growth (5.4%) following the halt in activity and consumption of primary energy in 2020 due to COVID-19. However, this number remains below pre-pandemic levels (125,981 ktoe in 2019).

Primary energy consumption from renewables decreased by 1.9% due to less rainfalls, which reduced the contribution of hydroelectric power plants by more than 40%. On the other hand, the electricity balance reflects a historical record in favour of exports.

Share of energy from renewable sources*

Percentage



* The indicator measures participation of renewable energy consumption over the gross final consumption of energy, according to the Renewable Energy Directive.

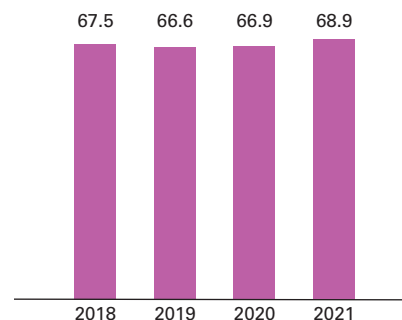
Source: Eurostat

Main industry variables. 2021

		Annual variation (%)	
Economic variables (millions of euros)			
Turnover	734,026	<div></div>	21.5
Total purchases of goods and services	589,653	<div></div>	27.2
Gross added value at factor cost	168,960	<div></div>	14.5
Personnel expenses	90,094	<div></div>	5.7
Investment in tangible assets	27,468	<div></div>	5.5
Companies and personnel employed			
Number of companies	194,308		
Personnel employed (annual average in thousands)	2,361	<div></div>	3.0

(*) Due to methodological changes, this year the number of companies is not strictly comparable to the previous year.

Industry sales in Spain (%)



Turnover rises 21.5% in Industry

The turnover of enterprises in the industrial sector, according to the Structural Enterprises Statistics: The industrial sector stands at 734,026 million euros in 2021, 21.5% more than in 2020.

Almost 2.4 million people are employed in this sector, up 3.0% over 2020.

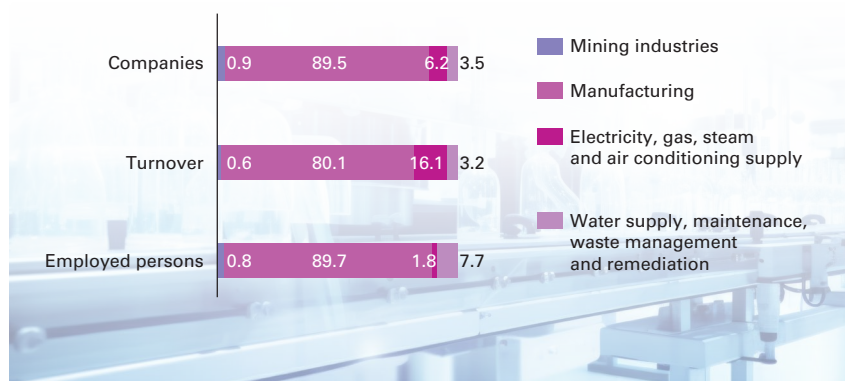
80.1% of the turnover corresponds to the manufacturing industry, which represents slightly more than 89% of employees and companies

A total of 31.1% of industry sales were destined abroad.

Manufacturing industry. 2021

Employed persons by company	
Luxembourg	44
Germany	39
Austria	23
Denmark	20
Bulgaria	17
Romania	15
Ireland	14
France	14
Sweden	14
Belgium	13
Hungary	13
Estonia	12
Spain	12
Croatia	12
Poland	12
Italy	11
Latvia	11
Portugal	11
Slovenia	11
Finland	11
Lithuania	10
Netherlands	9
Malta	8
Czechia	7
Cyprus	7
Greece	6
Slovakia	6

Main figures by activity sector. 2021 (%)



Branches of activity with the most weight in industry turnover. 2021

	%Turnover	Annual variation (%)
Industry total	100.0	21.5
Food industry	16.6	11.2
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	13.1	43.3
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	8.8	-0.3
Chemical industry	6.7	26.3
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	6.6	44.0
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	5.6	16.9
Metallurgy; manufacture of iron, steel and ferroalloy products	5.1	44.0
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3.6	31.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	3.5	30.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified (NEC)	3.2	13.3



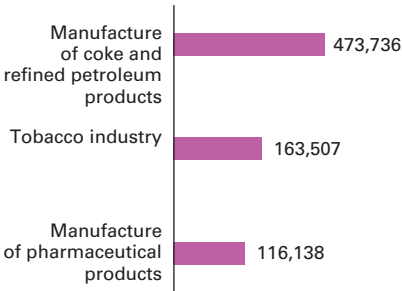
Three branches account for 38.5% of turnover

The activity branches with the highest contribution to industrial turnover are the *Food manufacturing industry* (with 16.6% of the total), *Production, transport and distribution of electric energy* (13.1%) and *Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers* (8.8%). These three branches account for 38.5% of the sector's turnover.

Large differences in productivity

Productivity (added value per employed person) of the *Manufacturing industry* was 63,054 euros on average. The highest figure was recorded in *Coke ovens and petroleum refining* (473,736 euros) and the lowest in *Clothing manufacturing* (24,500 euros).

Manufacturing industry activities with the highest productivity. 2021 (euros)

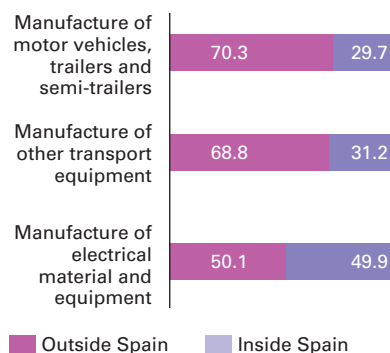


A total of 83.5% of industrial companies had less than 10 employees

Of the slightly more than 194,000 companies that make up the industrial sector, the majority (83.5%) had fewer than 10 employees in 2021 and another 13.4% had between 10 and 49 employees. Overall, these companies are an employment source for 39.2% of sector personnel and their turnover accounts for 21.4% of the total.

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest contribution to industrial turnover in the year 2021 were Cataluña (21.7% of the total), Comunidad de Madrid (12.1%) and Andalucía (11.9%).

Branches of activity with the highest percentage of sales outside Spain. 2021 (%)



Some indicators according to activity section. 2021

	Productivity (euros)	Value added rate	Personnel cost rate	Investment rate	Female participation rate among paid personnel
Industry total	71,561	26.0	53.3	18.2	26.9
Mining industries	88,414	39.4	45.4	22.9	12.2
Manufacturing	63,054	23.8	59.5	17.0	27.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	545,023	37.5	13.7	26.3	27.5
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	58,454	44.4	62.5	15.1	22.4



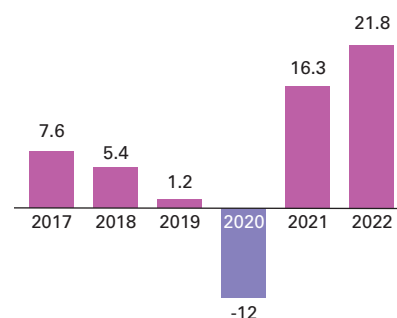
The manufacturing industry continues to grow strongly at current prices in 2022

According to the 2022 Industrial Products Survey, the value of sales of self-produced products of the manufacturing industry reached 556,282 million euros in 2022, 21.8% more than the previous year and the highest increase in recent years.

Among the self-produced manufactured products with the highest sales in 2022, diesel oil stands out, with a 99.0% increase in sales, together with gasoline vehicles with a cylinder capacity less than or equal to 1,500 cm³ and unleaded gasoline.

Sales of manufacturing industry products

Annual variation rate (%)

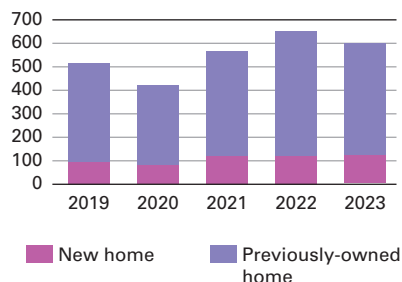




Construction and housing

Sale of new and used homes

Thousands



Housing sales. 2023

Provisional data

		Inter-annual variation (%)
Total	586,913	-9.7
New	110,894	-4.8
Used	476,019	-10.8
Free-market	542,324	-9.5
Protected	44,589	-12.1

Net turnover per employee in Construction. 2022

Thousands of euros

European Union	155.8
Ireland	268.4
Sweden	267.8
Belgium	267.7
Netherlands	266.7
Denmark	262.8
Finland	255.7
Luxembourg	199.2
Austria	192.7
France	184.1
Italy	177.7
Cyprus	151.1
Germany	147.4
Malta	138.4
Estonia	136.8
Spain	126.4
Czechia	117.9
Slovenia	110.4
Poland	100.4
Hungary	89.1
Latvia	86.1
Portugal	80.2
Slovakia	78.5
Bulgaria	78.2
Lithuania	76.8
Greece	74.8
Croatia	74.3
Romania	72.9

Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat

Change of trend in the sale and purchase of homes

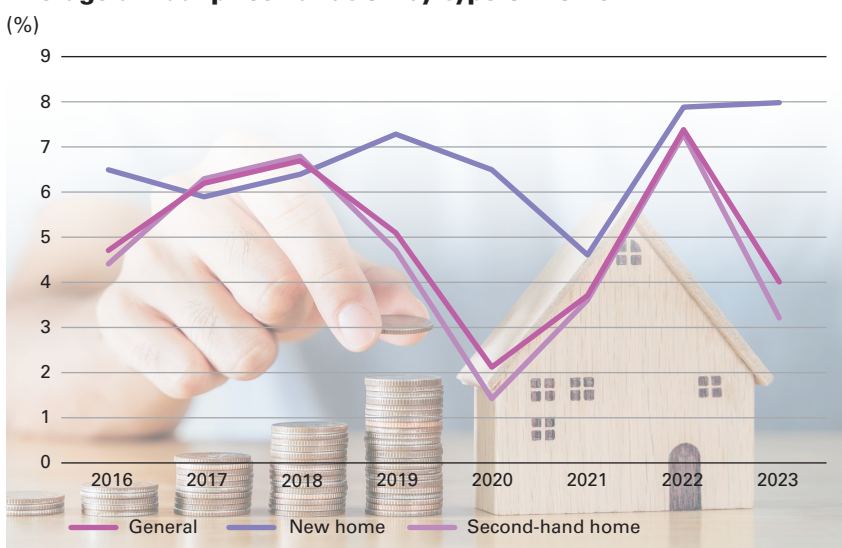
During 2023, 2.11 million properties were transferred and recorded in the land registers, 6.1% less than the previous year, according to the Statistics on Transfer of Property Rights.

Home sales and purchases (586,913) decreased 9.7% compared with 2022. Previously-owned homes decreased by 10.8% and new ones by 4.8%. A total of 92.4% of housing transfers due to sales and purchases were free housing, and 7.6% were protected housing.

Housing prices continue to rise

Housing prices increased 4.0% on average during 2023. This increase is higher for new housing against second hand housing (8.0% and 3.2%, respectively), a situation that has been repeating since 2019.

Average annual price variation by type of home



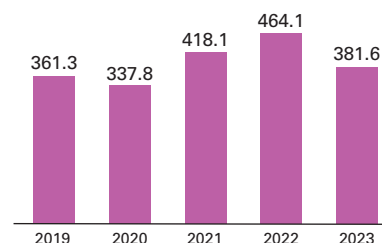
Mortgages constituted. 2023

Provisional data

		Inter-annual variation (%)
Total mortgages properties	497,224	-18.3
Rural properties	9,391	-19.5
Urban properties	487,833	-18.3
Housing	381,560	-17.8
Average amounts (euros)	142,074	-2.0

Number of mortgages on homes

Thousands



18.3% less mortgages

In 2023, 497,224 new mortgages were registered, 18.3% less than the previous year.

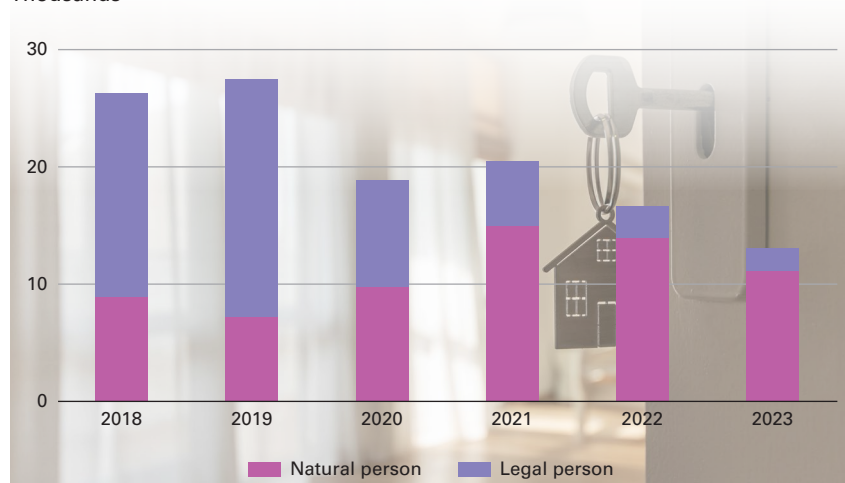
There is a 17.8% decrease in housing, and it represents a reversal of the upward trend of the previous two years. Their average price has decreased as well, standing at 142,074 euros, 2.0% less than in 2022.

Foreclosures are down on all types of houses

The number of foreclosures certifications initiated in 2023 was 19,270, which means 26.7% less than in 2022. The number is decreasing in all types of houses. The greatest decrease corresponded to homes owned by legal entities (-36.6%). Habitual residence of natural persons decreased by 21.0%.

Homes with foreclosure initiated according to owner of housing

Thousands



Owner with mortgage or loan. 2022

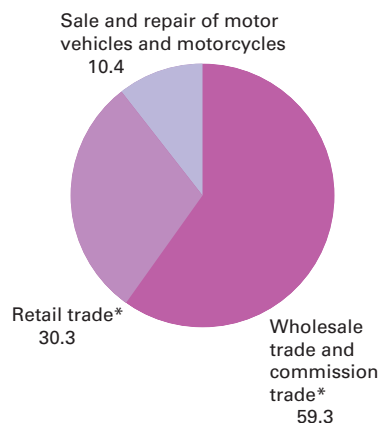
% population

European Union	24.7
Netherlands	60.3
Sweden	50.4
Denmark	47.4
Belgium	45.7
Luxembourg	43.2
Finland	39.2
Portugal	36.3
Ireland	34.8
Spain	30.5
France	30.4
Estonia	26.8
Slovakia	24.9
Malta	23.4
Austria	22.1
Germany	21.7
Czechia	20.6
Cyprus	19.5
Hungary	17.9
Slovenia	17.3
Lithuania	16.0
Italy	14.6
Poland	12.9
Latvia	12.6
Greece	11.0
Croatia	6.7
Bulgaria	2.4
Romania	1.2

Source: Eurostat

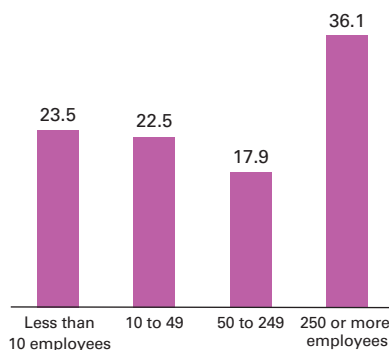


Turnover by business division. 2021 (%)



* Except for motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Trade turnover by company size. 2021 (%)



Main trade variables. 2021

		Annual variation (%)
Economic variables (millions of euros)		
Turnover	840,794	15.7
Total purchases of goods and services	735,261	17.0
Gross added value at factor cost	127,556	16.2
Personnel expenses	77,792	7.9
Investment in tangible assets	13,137	23.6
Companies and personnel employed		
Number of companies	729,343	(*)
Personnel employed (annual average in thousands)	3,081	-1.1

(*) Due to methodological changes, this year the number of companies is not strictly comparable to the previous year.

Three million employed people work in commerce

Turnover in the trade sector reached 840,794 million euros in 2021, 15.7% more than the previous year. Most of this figure is due to *Wholesale trade and trade intermediaries, except for motor vehicles and motorcycles*, which represents 59.3% of the total and employs 35.7% of the personnel.

A total of 95.1% of Trade companies had less than 10 employees. These companies are an employment source for 39.8% of personnel and their turnover accounts for 23.5% of the total.

Comunidad de Madrid accounts for 26.1% of the sector's turnover, followed by Cataluña (18.9%) and Andalucía (12.5%).

Selection of indicators by activity division. 2021

	Productivity ¹ (euros)	Value added rate ²	Personnel cost rate ³	Female participation rate in paid staff ⁴
Total Trade	41,406	57.9	61.0	49.7
Wholesale trade and commission trade*	59,087	56.5	58.2	37.5
Sale and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	38,906	42.5	70.0	17.1
Retail trade*	30,309	65.5	62.4	64.7

1. Added value at factor cost / average employed personnel * 100.

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

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

4. Women in paid personnel / Paid personnel * 100.

* Except for motor vehicles and motorcycles.



Main variables of non-financial services. 2021

		Annual variation* (%)
Economic variables (millions of euros)		
Turnover	581,374	14.5
Total purchases of goods and services	330,603	11.8
Gross added value at factor cost	277,573	13.6
Personnel expenses	183,002	6.3
Investment in tangible assets	39,402	13.7
Companies and personnel employed		
Number of companies	2,003,066	(**)
Personnel employed (annual average in thousands)	7,788	-0.7

(*) The rate of change shown is calculated excluding the Education and Health Sections, included for the first time in the 2021 Statistics.

(**) Due to methodological changes, this year the number of companies is not strictly comparable to the previous year.

Education and Health care are incorporated into the Services Statistics

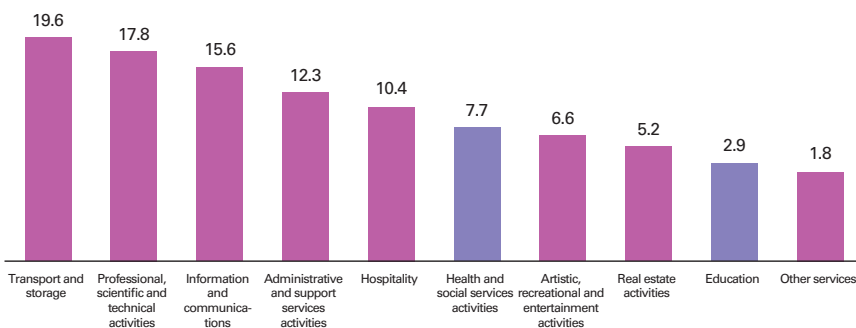
The turnover of companies in non-financial market services, excluding trade, reached 581,374 million euros in 2021, 14.5% more than the previous year.

Almost a fifth of the turnover is due to *Transport and storage* (19.6%), although the highest number of persons employed was found in *Administrative and support services activities* (19.7% of the total).

The services sector was characterised by a predominance of very small enterprises. 95.7% have less than 10 employees. These companies employ 36.7% of the personnel.

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest participation in turnover for the Services sector were the Comunidad de Madrid (with 34.0% of the total), Cataluña (19.7%).

Turnover distribution according to activity section. 2021 (%)

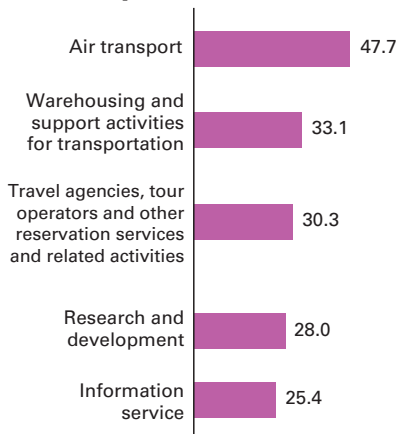


Transport and storage. 2021

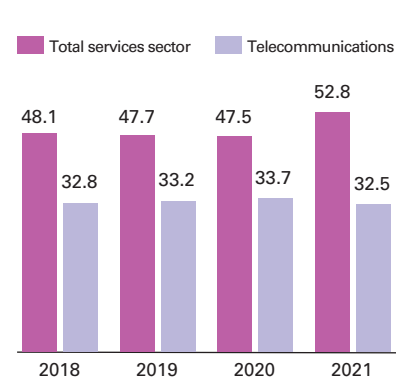
Employed persons by company	
Germany	23
Luxembourg	22
Austria	14
Denmark	12
Belgium	10
Italy	10
Sweden	9
France	8
Latvia	8
Bulgaria	7
Czechia	7
Netherlands	7
Estonia	6
Croatia	6
Cyprus	6
Lithuania	6
Slovenia	6
Malta	5
Poland	5
Portugal	5
Romania	5
Slovakia	5
Finland	5
Ireland	4
Spain	4
Hungary	4
Greece	3

Source: Eurostat

Divisions of activity with the highest percentage of sales outside Spain. 2021 (%)



Female participation rate among paid personnel (%)



A total of 47.7% of Air Transport sales are outside Spain

In 2021, 11.2% of sales in the Services sector were outside Spain, with Air Transport leading the way, accounting for 47.7% of the total.

More women than men, especially in the health care sector

The rate of paid personnel is 80.3% and the rate of female participation in paid personnel is 52.8%. In *Health care and social services activities* women represent 80.3% of the paid personnel.

Telecommunications leads productivity

Productivity (value added per employed person) for the Services sector was 35,641 euros in 2021. The highest by activity division is recorded in *Telecommunications* (161,922 euros) and the lowest in *Other personal services (laundries, hairdressers and other personal services)*, with 14,568 euros.

Selection of indicators according to main activity. 2021

	Productivity ¹ (euros)	Value added rate ²	Personnel cost rate ³	Female participation rate in paid staff ⁴
Total Services	35,641	56.4	65.9	52.8
Transport and storage	46,587	50.2	62.8	23.1
Hospitality	19,522	45.4	72.0	54.4
Information and communications	70,759	52.9	68.2	34.5
Real estate activities	59,760	56.2	29.8	58.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	46,552	56.2	65.6	53.7
Administrative and support services activities	27,633	68.6	75.9	54.1
Education	25,349	80.5	78.6	69.1
Health and social services activities	31,790	67.5	68.0	80.3
Artistic, recreational and entertainment activities	42,464	52.5	54.2	43.3
Other services	16,059	55.8	64.4	67.3

1. Added value at factor cost / average employed personnel * 100.

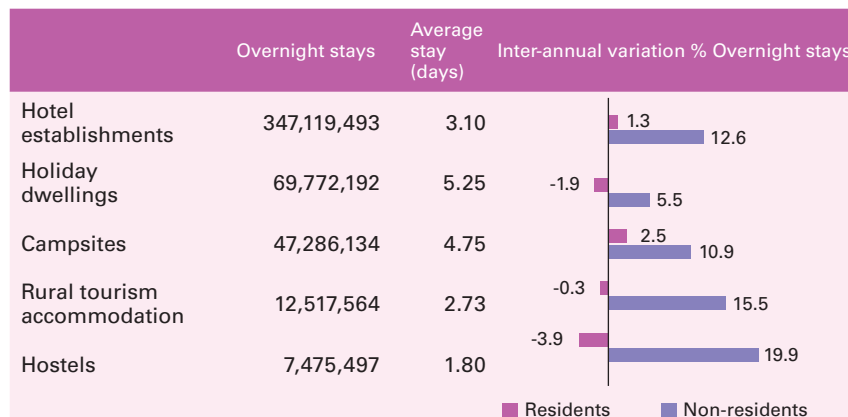
2. Value added at factor cost / Value of Production * 100.

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

4. Women in paid personnel / Paid personnel * 100.

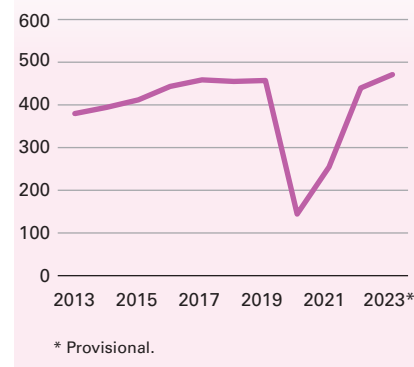
Tourist accommodations. Main results of the demand. 2023

Provisional data



Overnight stays at tourist accommodations

Million



Tourist occupancy in record numbers

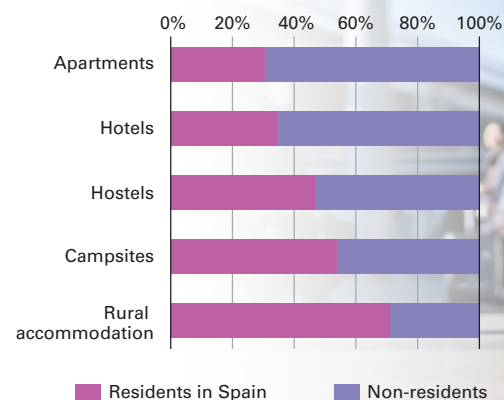
Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation reached 484.2 million in 2023, with an increase of 7.2% compared to the previous year. This is the highest figure in the series, surpassing the figure for 2017 and 2019.

Hotels accounted for 71.7% of the total number of nights spent by travellers in this type of establishment, and non-resident travellers accounting for the majority. Among these, 43.4% are travellers from the UK and Germany.

The main destination chosen by non-residents in hotel establishments was Canarias, with 26.9% of total overnight stays, followed by the Illes Balears (23.9%) and Cataluña (18.4%).

Overnight stays according to traveller residence and type of accommodation. 2023

(% of the total of each type)



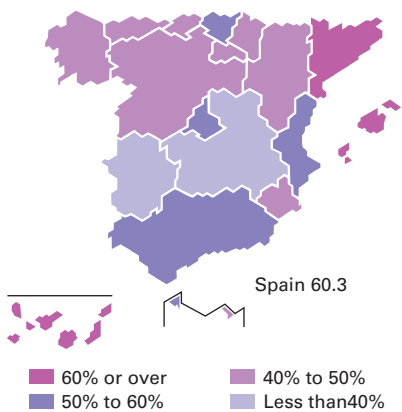
Overnight stays at tourist accommodations. 2022

Million

European Union	2,754.4
Spain	451.6
France	449.8
Italy	412.0
Germany	400.4
Greece	132.7
Netherlands	132.6
Austria	115.1
Croatia	90.0
Poland	90.0
Portugal	76.9
Sweden	62.9
Czechia	50.6
Belgium	43.0
Denmark	38.4
Ireland	34.9
Hungary	29.4
Romania	26.6
Bulgaria	24.2
Finland	22.0
Slovenia	15.6
Cyprus	14.3
Slovakia	12.3
Malta	8.2
Lithuania	8.1
Estonia	6.0
Latvia	3.9
Luxembourg	2.8

Source: Eurostat

Hotel occupancy rate (by bed-places). 2023 (%)



Main tourist sites* in hotels. 2023

	Overnight stays (thousands)
Mallorca Island	45,928.8
Tenerife Island	25,697.0
Barcelona	23,040.4
Costa del Sol	20,274.4
Grand Canary Island	18,558.2

Main tourist sites* in apartments. 2023

	Overnight stays (thousands)
Tenerife Island	8,562.4
Grand Canary Island	8,523.3
Costa Blanca	7,427.5
Lanzarote Island	6,736.8
Costa del Sol	5,554.2

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



Tourist accommodations. Main results of the supply. 2023
Provisional data. Annual averages

	Estimated open establishments ¹	Estimated average bed-places	Occupancy rate by bed-places ²	Inter-annual variation % Bed-places offered
Hotel establishments	14,427	1,533,016	60.33	3.0
Holiday dwellings	131,217	504,844	37.59	3.6
Campsites	826	502,007	44.61	0.3
Rural tourism accommodation	16,803	164,167	20.69	2.7
Hostels	1,203	69,325	29.45	8.0

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

Highest hotel occupancy in the islands

During 2023, the number of bed-places offered in hotels increases by 3.0% compared to the previous year, with an average occupancy of 60.3%. Illes Balears and the Canarias registered the highest average occupancy rates in these establishments, with 76.0% and 72.5%, respectively.

As with hotels, other tourist accommodations also increased the number of vacancies, especially hostels, with an 8.0% increase.

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

“According to advanced data from the Account of Culture in Spain, tourism contributed 155,946 million euros in 2022, a 11.6% of the GDP and 3.9 points more than in 2021.”



More than 85 million tourists visited us in 2023

During 2023, 85.1 million international tourists visited Spain, a number that is 18.7% higher than in 2022, and 1.9% higher than in 2019, according to the Tourist Movement on Borders Survey. Meanwhile, the number of same-day visitors (visitors without overnight stays) increased 21.0%, reaching 40.3 million.

Total expenditure made by non-resident tourists visiting Spain in 2023 came to 108,789 million euros according to the Tourist Expenditure Survey, representing an increase of 25.0% when compared with 2022.

In 2022, Spain is positioned as the second favourite destination for international tourism, both by number of arrivals and revenue.

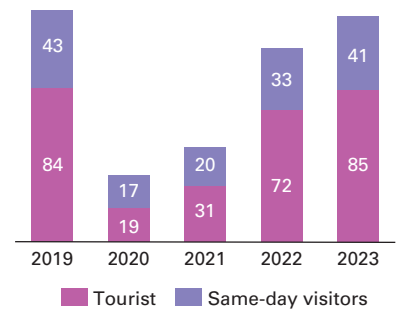
One out of every 10 trips by residents is a trip abroad

Foreigners residing in Spain made 185.9 million trips in 2023, 8.5% more than in 2022. Overnight stays associated with these trips rose by 7.5%, exceeding the 2019 value, and spending increased by 16.8%.

89.6% of trips had Spain as main destination and 10.4% were abroad.

Andalucía is once again the main destination, with 17.1% of total trips made by residents, followed by Cataluña (12.8%), and the Comunitat Valenciana (9.9%).

Tourists and same-day visitors
Million



Arrival of international tourists.
2022

	Million
France	79.4
Spain	71.7
United States	50.9
Turkey	50.5
Italy	49.9

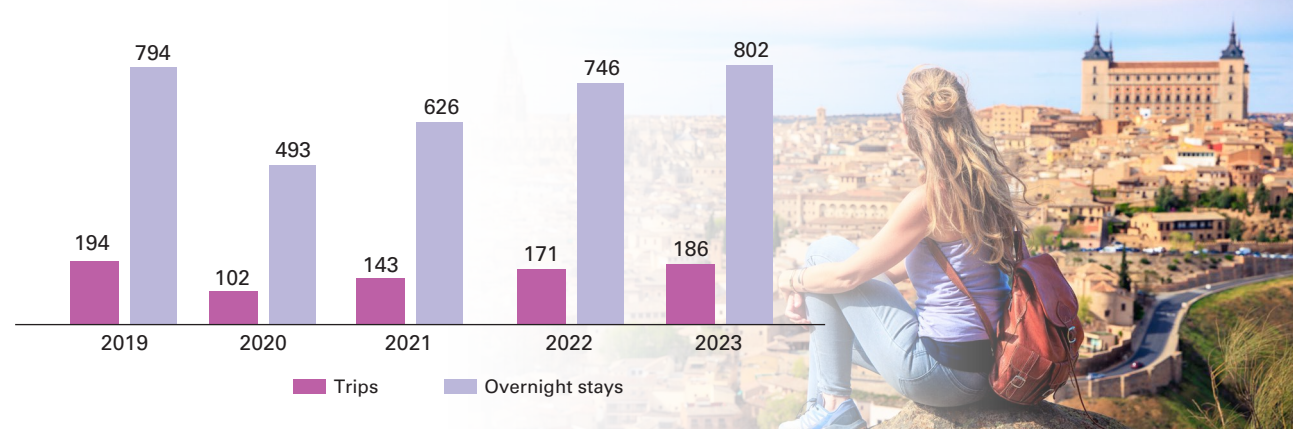
Income from international tourism.
2022

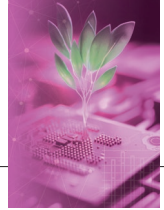
	Billions of US dollars.
United States of America	136.9
Spain	72.9
United Kingdom	67.6
France	59.7
United Arab Emirates	49.3

Source: UN Tourism

Resident travel and overnight stays

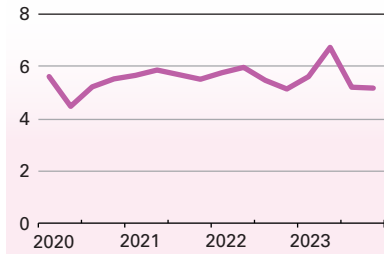
Million





Goods transported by rail

Million tons



Deaths in traffic accidents. 2021

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants

European Union	4.5
Romania	9.3
Bulgaria	8.2
Latvia	7.8
Croatia	7.4
Greece	5.9
Poland	5.9
Hungary	5.6
Portugal	5.4
Slovenia	5.4
Lithuania	5.3
Czechia	5.1
Cyprus	5.0
Italy	4.9
Belgium	4.5
Slovakia	4.5
France	4.3
Finland	4.1
Estonia	4.1
Austria	4.0
Luxembourg	3.7
Spain	3.2
Germany	3.1
Netherlands	2.9
Ireland	2.7
Denmark	2.2
Sweden	2.0
Malta	1.7

Source: Eurostat

Passengers transported. 2023

Provisional data	Thousands	Inter-annual variation %
Domestic		
Total	5,188,615	18.2
City	3,189,520	20.9
Bus ¹	1,868,371	22.3
Metro	1,321,149	18.9
Inter-city	1,511,844	18.9
Bus	789,230	18.7
Railway	664,339	19.9
Air (domestic) ^{2,4}	46,428	12.6
Maritime (coastal freight) ^{2,3}	11,847	6.9
Special and unscheduled by bus	487,251	1.9

1. Urban trams and cablecars are included.

2. Includes only disembarked passengers.

3. Source: State Ports.

4. Source: Civil Aviation.

Public transport gained 18.2% more passengers

The number of passengers using public transport in 2023 reached 5,188.6 million, increasing by 18.2% compared to 2022, according to the Passenger Transport Statistic. More than half (61.5%) occurred within cities (urban transport system).

The number of inter-city transport passengers rose by 18.9%. Most of the passengers used the bus (52.2%) and a total of 43.9% used the railway, a ratio that is similar to last year's.

Two of the five airports in the EU with the most passengers transported in 2022 are in Spain.

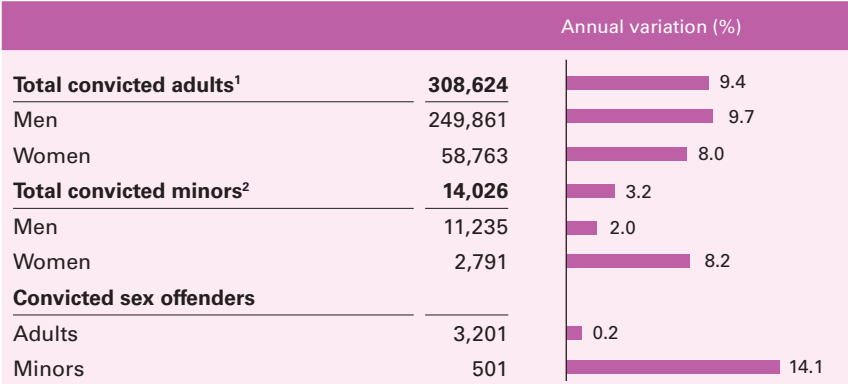
EU airports with the highest number of passengers transported by air. 2022

		Travellers
Paris-Charles de Gaulle Airport	France	57,461,426
Amsterdam-Schiphol Airport	Netherlands	52,470,880
Adolfo Suárez Madrid-Barajas Airport	Spain	49,825,458
Frankfurt Airport	Germany	48,792,319
Barcelona/El Prat Airport	Spain	41,241,017

Source: Eurostat



Sentenced with final judgement. 2022



1. 18 or more years.
2. 14 to 17 years old.

Number of minors convicted of sexual offences is on the rise

According to the Central Registry of Convicted Persons, 308,624 adults were sentenced with a final judgement in 2022, 9.4% more than the previous year. The most predominant were road safety infractions (25.2% of the total), injuries (17.1%) and theft (13.6%). Convicted sex offenders are up 0.2%.

On the other hand, the total number of minors (aged 14 to 17) sentenced with final judgement increased by 3.2% and those convicted of sexual offenses by 14.1%.

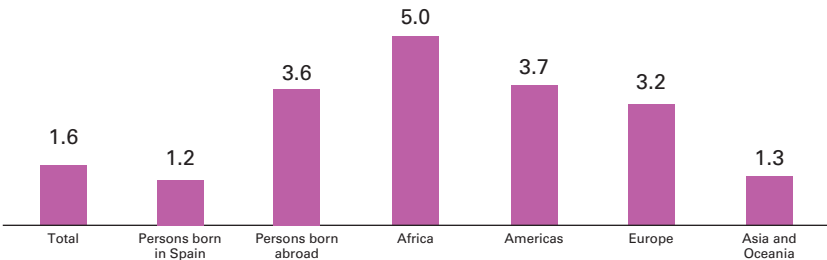
Gender-based violence on the rise

The number of women victims of gender-based violence in issues where precautionary measures or orders for protection had been issued rose by 8.3% in 2022 and is currently at 32,644. In relative terms, this is 1.5 per 1,000 women aged 14 years old and over.

For their part, victims of domestic violence (which specifically excludes cases of gender-based violence) amounted to 8,151 people, 1.1% more than in 2021.

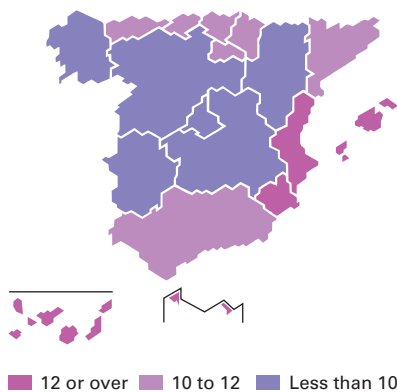
Men reported for gender-based violence by place of birth. 2022

Rates per 1,000 men aged 14 and over



Offences committed by adults according to their place of conviction. 2022

Per 1,000 inhabitants aged 18 and over



Victims of intentional homicide. 2021

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants

European Union	0.83
Latvia	3.01
Lithuania	2.58
Estonia	1.95
Cyprus	1.79
Bulgaria	1.27
Romania	1.27
Sweden	1.09
France	1.08
Slovakia	1.01
Germany	0.84
Greece	0.83
Croatia	0.82
Denmark	0.80
Hungary	0.77
Austria	0.73
Poland	0.72
Netherlands	0.65
Luxembourg	0.63
Spain	0.61
Italy	0.51
Czechia	0.44
Ireland	0.44
Slovenia	0.43
Malta	0.39
Belgium	:
Portugal	:
Finland	:

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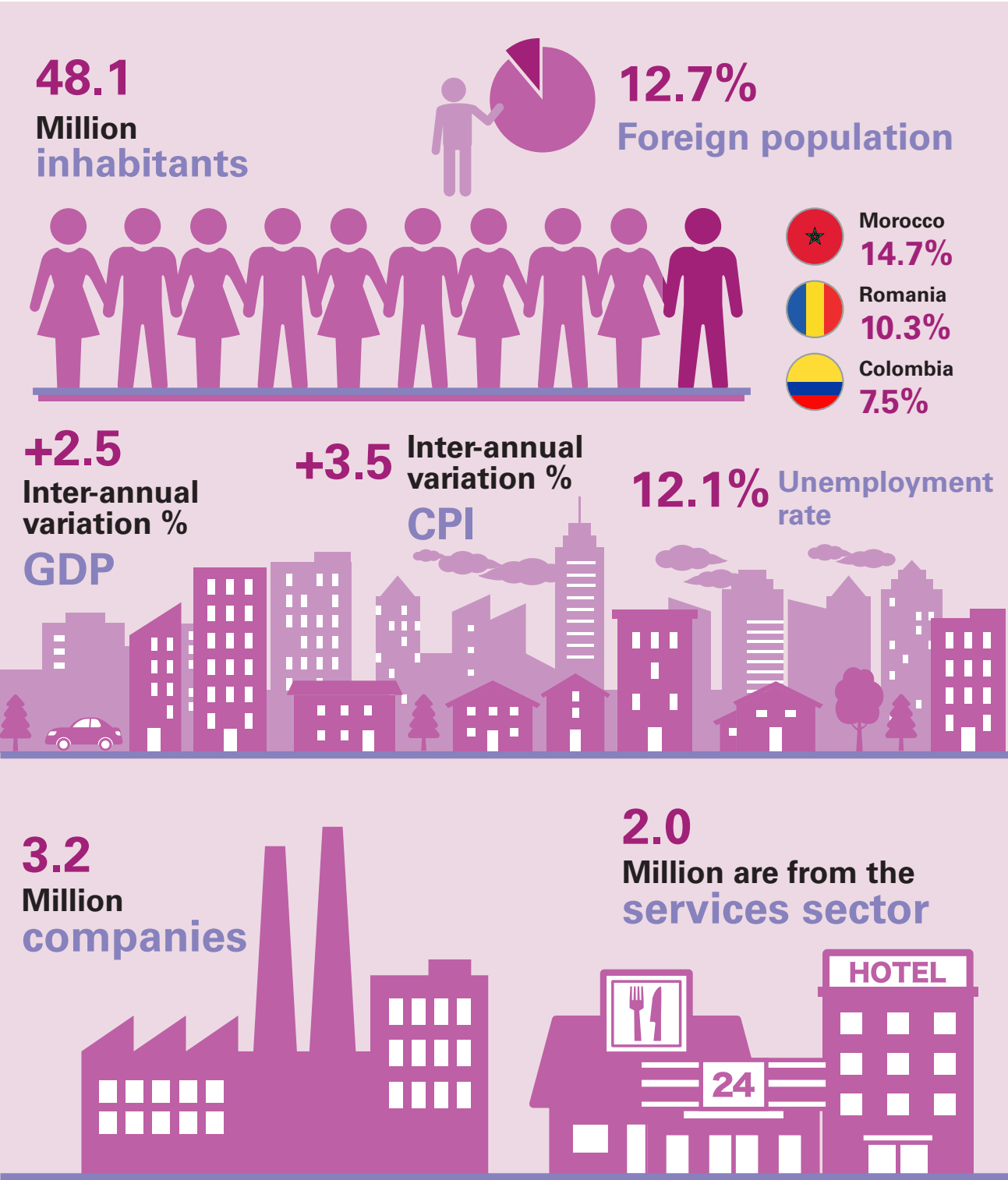
Source: Eurostat

	Population as of 1 January 2023					Demographic indicators 2022	
	Total	Women (%)	Foreigners (%)	Area ¹ (km ²)	Population density (inhab./km ²)	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
Spain	48,085,361	51.0	12.7	506,015	95.0	6.88	9.67
Andalucía	8,584,147	50.7	9.5	87,594	98.0	7.37	9.24
Almería	753,364	48.8	22.5	8,773	85.9	9.13	8.14
Cádiz	1,254,866	50.7	4.8	7,440	168.7	6.88	9.03
Córdoba	775,002	51.1	3.4	13,772	56.3	7.20	11.12
Granada	934,072	50.7	8.3	12,645	73.9	7.59	9.16
Huelva	534,084	50.4	10.6	10,127	52.7	7.32	9.14
Jaén	620,637	50.5	3.2	13,493	46.0	6.83	11.75
Málaga	1,752,728	51.1	17.9	7,308	239.8	7.01	8.50
Sevilla	1,959,394	51.2	4.6	14,036	139.6	7.47	8.96
Aragón	1,341,289	50.6	13.5	47,722	28.1	6.73	11.52
Huesca	226,878	49.3	14.1	15,637	14.5	6.68	12.10
Teruel	135,046	49.3	12.4	14,809	9.1	7.10	13.95
Zaragoza	979,365	51.1	13.5	17,275	56.7	6.69	11.05
Asturias, Principado de	1,006,060	52.3	5.3	10,606	94.9	4.72	13.86
Balears, Illes	1,209,906	50.2	20.5	4,992	242.4	7.58	7.78
Canarias	2,213,016	50.6	14.2	7,446	297.2	5.56	8.51
Palmas, Las	1,145,843	50.3	13.5	4,070	281.6	5.84	8.17
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,067,173	51.0	15.0	3,376	316.1	5.25	8.87
Cantabria	588,387	51.5	7.1	5,330	110.4	5.49	11.53
Castilla y León	2,383,703	50.8	7.0	94,219	25.3	5.52	13.03
Ávila	159,764	49.7	8.1	8,049	19.8	5.68	13.87
Burgos	357,370	50.0	9.3	14,289	25.0	5.99	11.96
León	448,573	51.4	5.2	15,578	28.8	4.81	14.82
Palencia	157,787	50.5	5.4	8,052	19.6	5.43	14.24
Salamanca	327,089	51.5	5.7	12,348	26.5	5.34	13.47
Segovia	155,332	49.9	12.9	6,923	22.4	6.02	11.27
Soria	89,528	49.3	11.6	10,307	8.7	6.07	13.89
Valladolid	521,333	51.3	6.4	8,111	64.3	6.06	10.49
Zamora	166,927	50.4	4.6	10,561	15.8	4.25	16.84
Castilla-La Mancha	2,084,086	49.9	10.6	79,464	26.2	7.01	9.92
Albacete	387,529	49.9	7.9	14,931	26.0	6.98	10.28
Ciudad Real	491,927	50.4	7.1	19,813	24.8	6.79	11.02
Cuenca	198,436	49.6	13.2	17,139	11.6	6.60	13.04
Guadalajara	275,082	49.3	15.1	12,213	22.5	7.07	8.59
Toledo	731,112	49.7	11.9	15,369	47.6	7.25	8.62
Cataluña	7,901,963	50.8	17.2	32,112	246.1	7.19	9.03
Barcelona	5,797,356	51.2	16.4	7,734	749.6	7.16	8.91
Girona	808,672	50.0	21.2	5,908	136.9	7.41	8.75
Lleida	447,343	48.9	19.8	12,163	36.8	7.27	10.24
Tarragona	848,592	50.1	17.8	6,306	134.6	7.17	9.43
Comunitat Valenciana	5,216,195	50.8	17.0	23,265	224.2	6.90	9.65
Alicante/Alacant	1,955,268	50.6	22.3	5,818	336.1	6.87	9.33
Castellón/Castelló	604,086	50.4	16.7	6,634	91.1	6.99	9.79
Valencia/València	2,656,841	51.1	13.2	10,813	245.7	6.90	9.86
Extremadura	1,054,306	50.5	3.7	41,634	25.3	6.46	11.74
Badajoz	666,049	50.6	3.6	21,769	30.6	6.83	11.02
Cáceres	388,257	50.4	4.0	19,865	19.5	5.81	12.97
Galicia	2,699,424	51.9	5.2	29,584	91.2	5.38	12.98
Coruña, A	1,123,884	52.1	4.9	7,954	141.3	5.49	12.47
Lugo	324,267	51.5	6.1	9,858	32.9	5.35	16.67
Ourense	304,563	52.0	6.4	7,275	41.9	4.41	16.44
Pontevedra	946,710	51.7	4.7	4,497	210.5	5.56	11.21
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,871,903	52.2	15.2	8,027	856.1	7.49	7.51
Murcia, Región de	1,551,692	49.9	15.3	11,316	137.1	8.69	8.54
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	672,155	50.5	12.0	10,392	64.7	7.12	9.45
País Vasco	2,216,302	51.4	9.0	7,234	306.4	6.18	10.95
Araba/Álava	336,308	50.8	10.4	3,038	110.7	6.78	9.47
Bizkaia	1,153,282	51.7	8.6	2,216	520.5	5.98	11.43
Gipuzkoa	726,712	51.2	9.1	1,981	366.9	6.22	10.86
Rioja, La	322,282	50.6	13.8	5,045	63.9	6.83	10.79
Ceuta	83,052	49.6	5.9	20	4,179.8	8.77	7.40
Melilla	85,493	49.5	13.2	14	6,002.5	10.49	5.68

¹The 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 2023/ 2022	GDP per capita 2021 (euros)	Number of enterprises 2023	Employment and unemployment. 2023			
				Employed (thousands)	Activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
1.16	3.5	25,801	3,207,580	21,005.6	59.0	12.1	Spain
1.22	3.9	19,318	520,870	3,369.0	57.3	18.2	Andalucía
1.50	3.7	21,464	42,724	309.9	61.2	15.9	Almería
1.16	4.3	18,114	62,867	453.5	55.1	22.3	Cádiz
1.24	3.6	18,838	46,390	297.9	55.7	18.2	Córdoba
1.26	3.8	18,537	59,279	366.7	58.4	20.3	Granada
1.20	4.0	20,317	25,345	207.7	56.6	18.4	Huelva
1.18	3.5	18,791	33,777	223.0	52.1	18.3	Jaén
1.13	4.2	18,044	132,168	712.5	58.2	16.7	Málaga
1.24	3.8	20,859	118,320	797.7	58.3	16.6	Sevilla
1.21	3.0	28,664	83,953	597.8	58.7	8.3	Aragón
1.25	3.0	30,295	15,646	98.4	57.2	8.3	Huesca
1.33	3.3	25,827	8,612	58.8	57.2	9.4	Teruel
1.19	2.9	28,679	59,695	440.7	59.2	8.1	Zaragoza
0.97	3.4	23,369	64,611	394.6	50.7	12.1	Asturias, Principado de
1.11	3.9	25,420	97,784	607.3	63.8	10.6	Balears, Illes
0.86	4.6	19,663	139,245	997.7	59.7	16.0	Canarias
0.90	4.3	19,506	70,871	527.4	61.2	15.0	Palmas, Las
0.81	5.0	19,833	68,374	470.3	58.2	17.1	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
1.03	3.8	23,988	37,801	254.6	55.0	8.1	Cantabria
1.10	3.4	24,924	148,223	1,008.2	54.7	9.6	Castilla y León
1.15	3.6	20,750	9,670	64.8	53.8	11.7	Ávila
1.18	3.2	28,942	23,673	158.5	57.6	7.8	Burgos
0.99	3.5	22,698	27,952	177.3	50.6	10.3	León
1.10	3.5	27,177	8,956	67.6	55.3	8.1	Palencia
1.05	3.9	22,337	20,635	136.1	54.2	10.6	Salamanca
1.15	3.5	22,519	10,416	72.3	59.9	8.1	Segovia
1.18	3.2	28,621	5,473	40.1	57.4	8.1	Soria
1.19	3.0	27,595	31,035	226.2	55.8	9.0	Valladolid
0.94	4.2	21,277	10,413	65.3	51.5	13.4	Zamora
1.22	3.6	20,879	122,860	887.4	59.1	13.1	Castilla-La Mancha
1.22	3.8	22,438	24,852	170.9	59.0	11.9	Albacete
1.19	3.3	22,039	28,597	191.8	55.5	16.3	Ciudad Real
1.19	3.3	23,383	12,837	85.1	56.3	11.4	Cuenca
1.19	3.9	20,608	13,284	130.6	64.5	9.9	Guadalajara
1.25	3.6	18,641	43,290	309.0	60.4	13.4	Toledo
1.17	3.4	29,942	591,734	3,652.1	61.6	9.1	Cataluña
1.14	3.4	30,481	445,119	2,718.4	62.2	8.9	Barcelona
1.26	3.3	27,127	62,848	364.1	61.1	9.6	Girona
1.32	3.7	28,598	31,595	201.1	59.2	7.4	Lleida
1.26	3.0	29,617	52,172	368.4	58.9	11.0	Tarragona
1.19	3.5	22,619	352,990	2,267.2	59.2	12.6	Comunitat Valenciana
1.20	3.7	19,705	136,754	839.9	58.4	13.2	Alicante/Alacant
1.24	3.8	27,452	38,897	241.4	56.3	14.1	Castellón/Castelló
1.17	3.3	23,647	177,339	1,186.0	60.3	11.9	Valencia/València
1.14	3.2	19,506	63,094	414.1	56.2	17.4	Extremadura
1.16	3.5	19,012	39,274	265.0	58.0	18.5	Badajoz
1.10	2.7	20,354	23,820	149.1	53.3	15.1	Cáceres
1.01	3.6	23,717	185,179	1,129.3	53.2	9.7	Galicia
1.02	3.6	24,457	76,652	477.3	53.6	9.1	Coruña, A
1.06	3.6	22,781	22,600	137.2	52.5	8.4	Lugo
0.91	3.7	23,357	20,839	118.0	48.8	9.7	Ourense
1.00	3.6	23,279	65,088	396.9	54.4	10.9	Pontevedra
1.14	3.0	35,380	503,018	3,291.3	63.4	10.2	Madrid, Comunidad de
1.42	3.7	21,482	91,290	665.1	59.7	12.6	Murcia, Región de
1.27	3.6	31,042	41,152	294.4	59.1	9.9	Navarra, Comunidad Foral de
1.16	3.6	32,750	134,859	973.5	56.8	7.6	País Vasco
1.25	3.0	38,829	17,629	150.3	58.3	6.8	Araba/Álava
1.12	3.6	30,848	70,780	514.6	57.4	7.9	Bizkaia
1.18	3.9	32,971	46,450	308.7	55.1	7.4	Gipuzkoa
1.24	3.5	26,977	21,178	144.7	59.3	9.2	Rioja, La
1.33	4.4	21,228	3,369	29.3	61.3	26.9	Ceuta
1.56	4.9	18,817	4,370	28.0	57.3	23.4	Melilla

Some data of interest



32.6

years **Average age**
of **first childbirth**



Life expectancy
at **birth**

85.7
years

80.4
years



Lucía

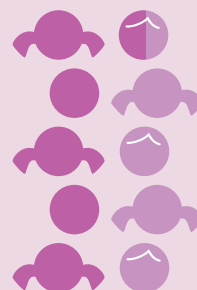


Martín

Most common
newborn names

50.14%

Born from
a **single mother**



34,821€

Average income
per household

31,568€

Average
expenditure
per household



55.9%
Make purchases
via **Internet**
(in the last 3 months)



People aged
16 to 74

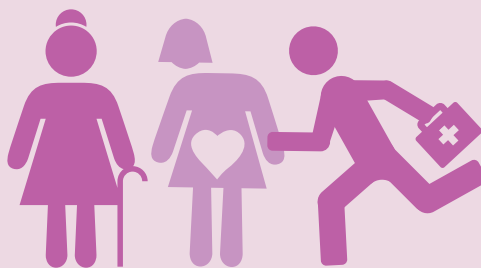
Water
consumption

133

Litres/
inhabitant/day



3 out of every **4**
Think their **health**
Is good or very good



Main death
causes



Circulatory
system
26.1%

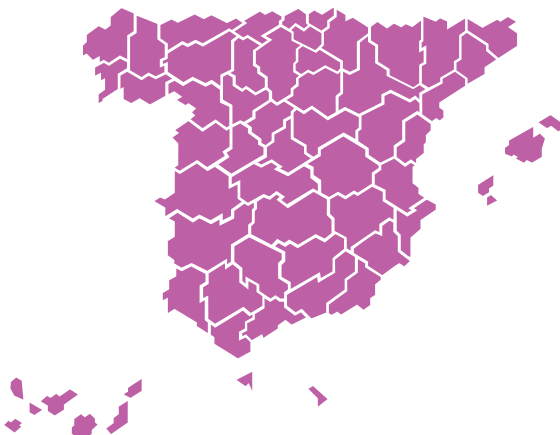


Tumours
24.7%



Respiratory
system
9.3%

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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.



Driving forward the EU skills strategy, which will support people's upskilling by focusing on digital and green technology skills.