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# Spain in figures 2021



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Since large-scale data production from both public and private sources is the new norm, official statistics are recognized to be a good at the service of the whole of society. To guarantee their public utility, they must be clearly communicated and accessible to all citizens and institutions.

As part of its commitment to the task of preparing and communicating statistics according to the quality standards set out in the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics, INE has produced a new edition of Spain in Figures, whose direct and simple style facilitates a quick understanding of information and contributes to a wide dissemination of data.

This publication exposes the social, economic and demographic phenomena taking place in our country and its surroundings. The data collected comes from both the INE and other official national and international sources.

As with the previous year, a special chapter is included with different types of indicators that allow us to obtain preliminary information on the impact caused by COVID-19.

We hope to continue awakening reader in understanding and expanding upon the information shown here. As such, we'd like to draw your attention to the detailed data continuously updated by INE online ([www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es)) where new content is published daily.

Once more, we'd like to thank all the informants for their effort and for the trust placed in the INE, especially in these times. Without their valuable contributions in the form of reliable and timely data, it would not be possible to carry out our task for the benefit of all.

Juan Manuel Rodríguez Póo  
INE President





## Spain and the EU of 27

	Area 2016 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population as of January 1, 2020 (Thousands)	Density 2019 (Inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> )
EU-27	4,225,127	447,706.2	109.0
Germany	357,569	83,166.7	235.2
Austria	83,878	8,901.1	107.6
Belgium	30,666	11,549.9	377.3
Bulgaria	110,996	6,951.5	63.4
Czechia	78,871	10,693.9	138.2
Cyprus	9,253	888.0	95.7
Croatia	56,594	4,058.2	72.8
Denmark	42,925	5,822.8	138.5
Slovakia	49,035	5,457.9	112.0
Slovenia	20,273	2,095.9	103.7
Spain	505,983	47,330.0	93.8
Estonia	45,336	1,329.0	30.5
Finland	338,411	5,525.3	18.2
France	638,475	67,098.8	106.1
Greece	131,694	10,709.7	82.4
Hungary	93,012	9,769.5	107.1
Ireland	69,947	4,963.8	71.9
Italy	302,073	60,244.6	201.5
Latvia	64,586	1,907.7	30.2
Lithuania	65,284	2,794.1	44.6
Luxembourg	2,595	626.1	239.8
Malta	316	514.6	1,595.1
Netherlands	37,378	17,407.6	507.3
Poland	311,928	37,958.1	123.6
Portugal	92,227	10,295.9	113.0
Romania	238,398	19,318.0	82.7
Sweden	447,424	10,327.69	25.2

Source: Eurostat



## The 27 Member States and their capitals



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

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

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





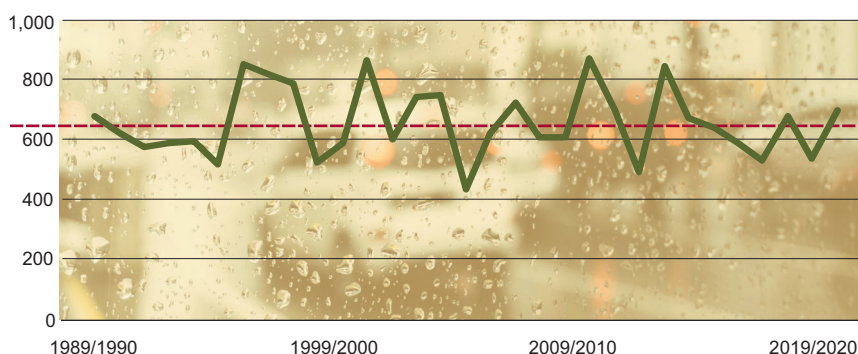
## 2017 and 2020 were the warmest years since 1961

The year 2020 was extremely warm, with an average temperature in mainland Spain of 14.7 °C. This was 1.0 °C higher than the annual mean value (reference period 1981-2010). Alongside 2017, it is the warmest year on record since the series began in 1961.

In terms of rainfall, 2020 has been normal, with an average accumulated rainfall of 606 mm in mainland Spain.

### Historic rainfall data

Litres per m<sup>2</sup>



From October to September each year

Historica average 1981-2010

Source: State Meteorological Agency

## Less emissions, except in transportation and storage

According to advance data from the Environmental Accounts, the Spanish economy emitted 323.2 million tons of greenhouse gases in 2019, 5.7% less than in 2018.

In 2019, 25.0% of total emissions were concentrated in the manufacturing industry.

Households, 21.2% and Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, 18.0%.

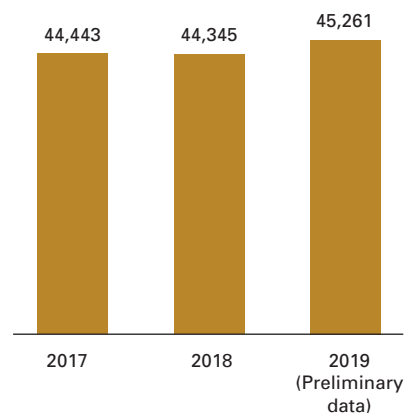
## Households contribute more than half of environmental taxes

Environmental taxes reached 22,050 million euros in 2019, 0.1% less than in the previous year. They represented 7.9% of taxes on the economy, two tenths less than in 2018. Households contributed 53.5% of the total, 1.9 points more than the previous year.



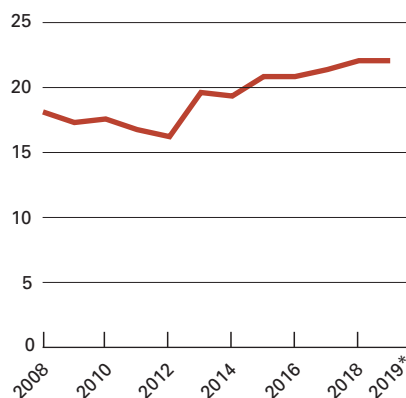
### Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions in Transportation and Storage

Thousands of tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, equivalent



### Environmental taxes

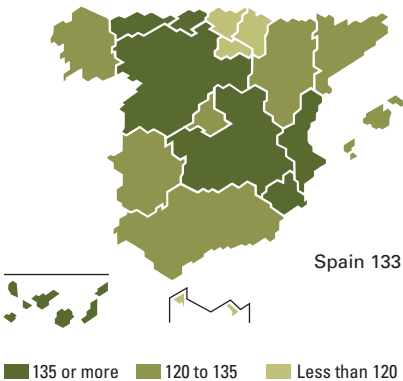
Billion euros



\*2019: Preliminary data

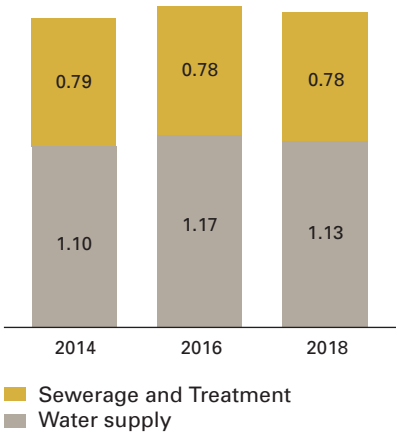
Average household water consumption. 2018

litres / inhabitant / day

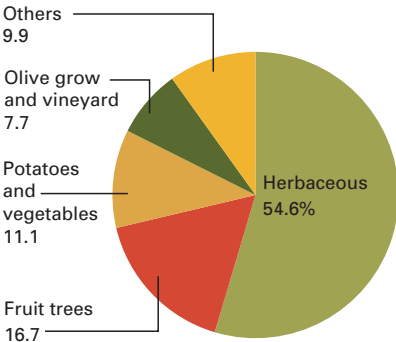


Unit cost of water

(euros/m<sup>3</sup>)



Irrigation water volume by type of crop. 2018 %



Main indicators on water. 2018

		Biennial variation %
Average household consumption (litres/inhab./day)	133	-2.2
Volume of real losses (hm <sup>3</sup> )	653	-6.9
Unit cost (euros/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.91	-2.0
Registered water volume for urban supply (hm <sup>3</sup> )	3,188	-0.4
Volume of water supplied to households (hm <sup>3</sup> )	2,271	-1.1
Irrigation water volume (hm <sup>3</sup> )	15,495	3.7

Lower household water consumption

During the year 2018, 4,236 hm<sup>3</sup> of water were supplied to public urban supply networks. Of these, 3,188 are volumes of registered water, measured through user meters.

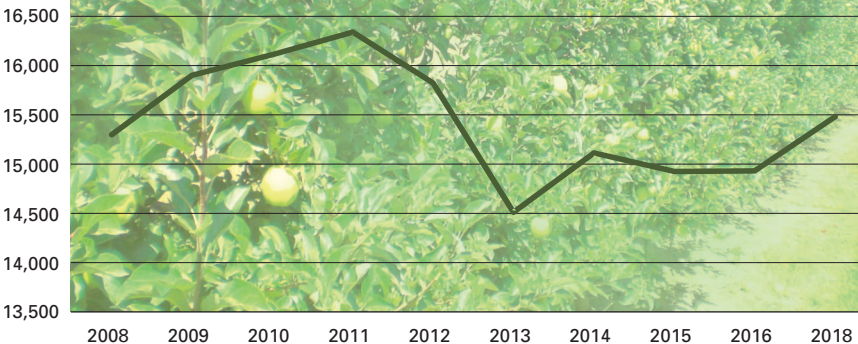
Average household consumption dropped 2.2% compared to 2016, to stand at 133 litres per inhabitant per day. The unit cost of water was reduced by 2% to 1.91 euros/m<sup>3</sup>.

Irrigation water increased by 3.7%

The volume of irrigation water used by agricultural holdings amounted to 15,495 hm<sup>3</sup> in 2018, an increase of 3.7% compared to the previous survey, with reference to 2016.

A total of 27.8% of irrigation water is used for growing fruits, potatoes and vegetables

Consumption of water for irrigation (hm<sup>3</sup>)

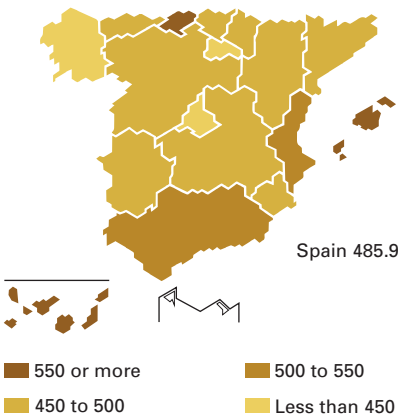




Main indicators on waste. 2018

	Thousand tonnes	Interannual variation %
Urban waste collection	22,703.8	0.8
Mixed waste	18,284.6	0.1
Separate collection	4,419.2	4.1
Waste created by economic activity:		
Industry	40,587.3	-1.3
Construction	38,076.0	7.7
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	24,333.4	13.6
Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry and fishing	6,258.3	3.4
Services	5,968.7	4.8

Urban waste collection. 2018  
(kg/inhabitant)



A total of 5.2% more waste goes to recycling

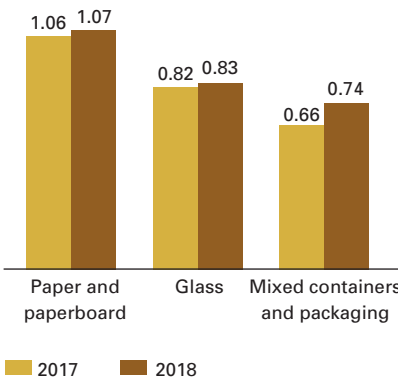
Urban waste treatment companies collected 22.7 million tonnes in 2018, 0.8% more than the previous year. In per capita terms, this indicated 485.9 kilogrammes of waste per person per year.

According to the Waste Account, in 2018 Industry and Construction accounted for 57.1% of all waste generated in the economy. 38.7% of treated waste went towards recycling, or 5.2% more in the annual rate

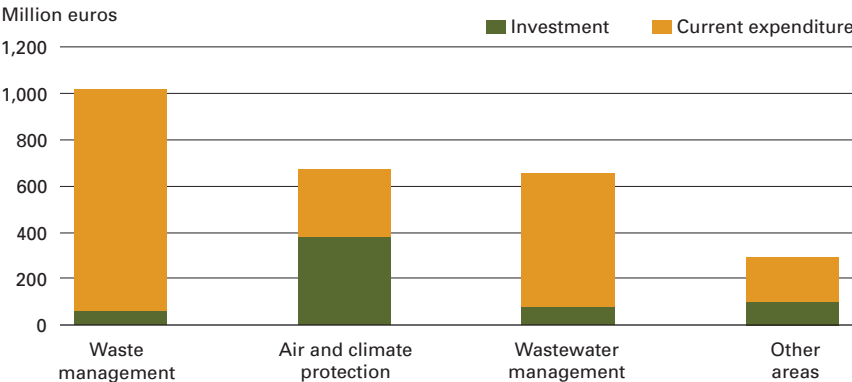
The industry increased expenditure on environmental protection

Expenditure on environmental protection reached 2,626 million euros in 2018, 4.2% more than the previous year. This figure represents 0.4% of turnover. Of the total, 38.6% goes toward waste management.

Urban waste collected by type  
Million tonnes



Expenditure on environmental protection by type and scope. 2018



# Population



## Population figures

01 January 2021

Spain	47,394,223
Andalucía	8,501,450
Almería	720,638
Cádiz	1,258,216
Córdoba	781,145
Granada	928,290
Huelva	530,386
Jaén	625,887
Málaga	1,696,252
Sevilla	1,960,635
Aragón	1,331,280
Huesca	221,479
Teruel	133,325
Zaragoza	976,476
Asturias, Principado de	1,013,018
Balears, Illes	1,219,423
Canarias	2,244,423
Palmas, Las	1,151,969
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,092,454
Cantabria	583,904
Castilla y León	2,387,370
Ávila	159,155
Burgos	354,478
León	455,066
Palencia	158,594
Salamanca	327,958
Segovia	154,172
Soria	89,457
Valladolid	518,983
Zamora	169,505
Castilla-La Mancha	2,049,455
Albacete	388,920
Ciudad Real	492,065
Cuenca	199,021
Guadalajara	265,319
Toledo	704,130
Cataluña	7,669,999
Barcelona	5,638,094
Girona	773,821
Lleida	436,911
Tarragona	821,172
Comunitat Valenciana	5,045,885
Alicante/Alacant	1,894,752
Castellón/Castelló	576,941
Valencia/València	2,574,192
Extremadura	1,057,999
Badajoz	669,575
Cáceres	388,424
Galicia	2,696,995
Coruña, A	1,121,802
Lugo	326,636
Ourense	305,169
Pontevedra	943,388
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,752,763
Murcia, Región de	1,513,161
Navarra, Com. Foral de	657,776
País Vasco	2,185,605
Araba/Álava	329,700
Bizkaia	1,139,621
Gipuzkoa	716,284
Rioja, La	316,197
Ceuta	83,502
Melilla	84,019

## 47.4 million inhabitants

According to the Population Figures, the resident population in Spain increased by 61,609 people during 2020, to stand at 47,394,223 inhabitants as of January 1, 2021. This growth was due to an increase in the foreign nationality population, as the population of those of Spanish nationality decreased.

**Population Pyramid of Spain. As of January 1, 2021**

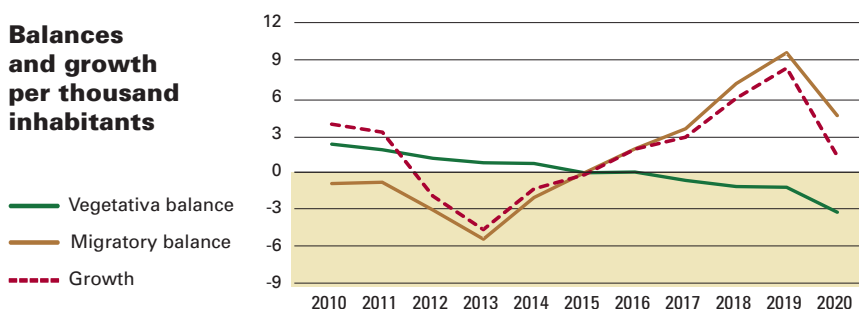


## More than seven million were born abroad

51% of the population are women. There are almost a million more women than men. About 5.4 million are foreigners residing in Spain, who collectively represent 11.3% of the population. Those born abroad amount to just over seven million (7.2).

The Demographic Indicators showed a positive migratory balance in 2020 (difference between immigrants and emigrants). The difference between birth rate and mortality (natural balance) accentuates the decline that began in 2017.

## Balances and growth per thousand inhabitants





## Five communities lost population in 2020

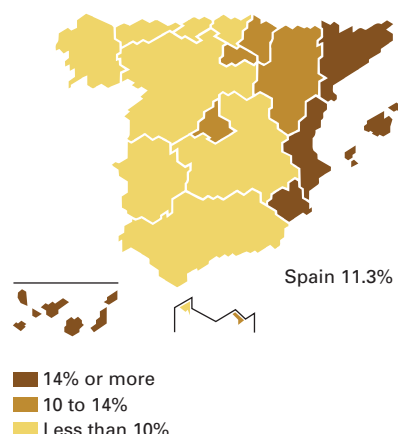
Population growth is highly variable according to autonomous community. Five were negative in 2020 (Castilla y León, Principado de Asturias, Extremadura, Galicia and País Vasco), in addition to the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

The highest proportion of foreign population is registered in the islands (22.4% in Illes Balears and 16.3% in Canarias) and the lowest in Extremadura (3.5%) and Galicia (4.5%).

Among non Spanish nationals, Moroccan and Romanian nationals predominated for another year, accounting for 14.4% and 12.3% of the total, respectively.

The United Kingdom is the third most frequent country of origin among those who entered in 2020 and the second most frequent country of destination among those who left

## Foreign population as of January 1, 2021

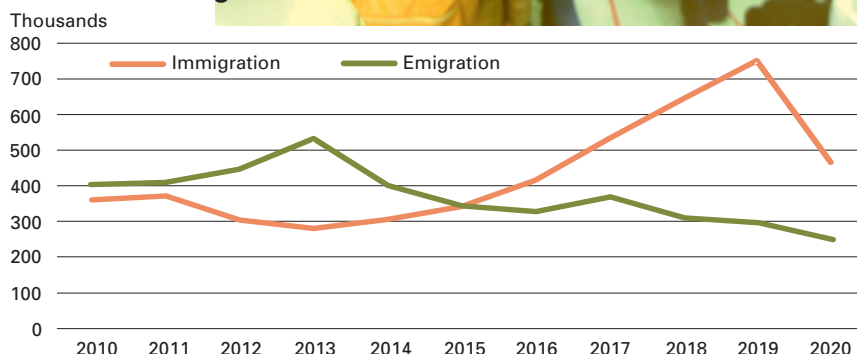


## Colombia and Romania, the most frequent origin and destination

The migratory balance abroad was positive, with 216,244 people during the year 2020. This reversed the growth trend that began in 2013. The main countries of origin for immigration were Colombia, Morocco and the United Kingdom; and the most frequent destinations among emigrants were Romania, the United Kingdom and France.



## International migrations



## Net migratory balance\*. 2019

European Union	1,359,416 (ep)
<b>Spain</b>	<b>452,909</b>
Germany	308,928
Netherlands	107,627
Sweden	71,647
Belgium	59,576
Portugal	44,506
Czechia	44,270
Austria	40,723
Italy	39,148
Greece	35,168
Hungary	33,562
Ireland	31,870 (e)
Malta	20,343
Poland	20,081
Slovenia	16,213
Finland	15,709
Lithuania	10,794
Luxembourg	10,267
Denmark	9,473
Cyprus	8,797
Estonia	5,458
Slovakia	3,632
France	1,960 (p)
Bulgaria	-2,012
Croatia	-2,422
Latvia	-3,360
Romania	-25,451 (e)

\* Includes statistical adjustment

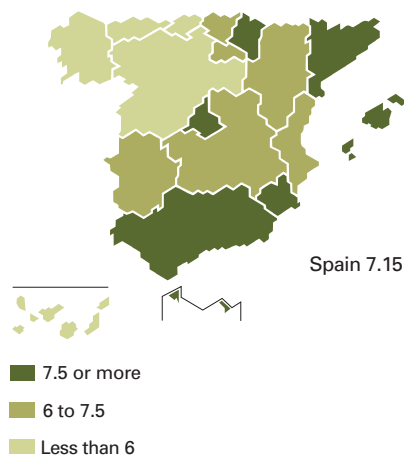
(p) Provisional data

(e) Estimation

Source: Eurostat

## Gross birth rate. 2020

Born per 1,000 inhabitants



## Main birth and fertility indicators. 2020

Provisional data

		Interannual variation %
Number of Births	339,206	-5.9
Gross birth rate <sup>1</sup>	7.15	-6.2
Percentage of births to foreign mothers	22.50	0.9
Average number of children per woman	1.18	-4.8
Average maternity age	32.30	0.3
Percentage of births to unmarried women <sup>2</sup>	48.41	2.4

1. Number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants

2. The data is from 2019 compared to 2018.

## Gross birth rate. 2019

Births per 1,000 inhabitants

European Union	9.3 (ep)
Ireland	12.0 (e)
France	11.2 (p)
Sweden	11.1
Cyprus	10.8
Estonia	10.6
Czechia	10.5
Denmark	10.5
Slovakia	10.5
Romania	10.3 (e)
Belgium	10.1
Luxembourg	10.0
Poland	9.9
Latvia	9.8
Lithuania	9.8
Netherlands	9.8
Austria	9.6
Hungary	9.5
Germany	9.4
Slovenia	9.3
Croatia	8.9
Bulgaria	8.8
Malta	8.6
Portugal	8.4
Finland	8.3
Greece	7.8
<b>Spain</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Italy	7.0

(p) Provisional data  
(e) Estimation

Source: Eurostat

## 1.18 children per woman, the lowest figure since 1999

During 2020, 339,206 births were registered, according to data from the Natural Population Movement; this was 5.9% less than the previous year. The birth rate stands at 7.15 births per 1,000 inhabitants, one of the lowest figures in the EU.

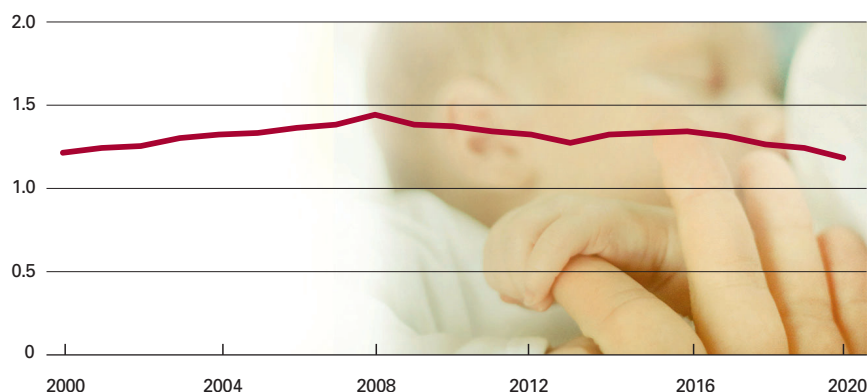
The average number of children per woman (cyclical fertility indicator) fell to 1.18, the lowest figure since 1999, and the average age at motherhood remained at 32.3, nearly the same as the previous year.

The percentage of children born to an unmarried mother rose to 48.4% and those to a foreign mother accounted for 22.5%.

The decrease in births was greatest in the last two months of 2020

## Short-term fertility indicator 2000-2020

Average number of children per woman





## Main mortality indicators. 2020

Provisional Data

Interannual variation %		
Number of deaths	492,930	17.7
Gross mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	10.38	17.5
Life expectancy at birth	82.34	-1.5
Life expectancy at 65 years of age	20.42	-5.3
Infant Mortality Rate <sup>2</sup>	2.66	0.4

1. For each 1,000 inhabitants

2. For every 1,000 live births

## Life expectancy 1.2 years lower

Data from the Natural Population Movement for 2020 showed the number of deaths at 492,930, 17.7% more than the previous year. The gross mortality rate rose to 10.38 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. By region, the highest rates were in Castilla y León (15.1), Principado de Asturias (14.3) and Castilla-La Mancha (12.6).

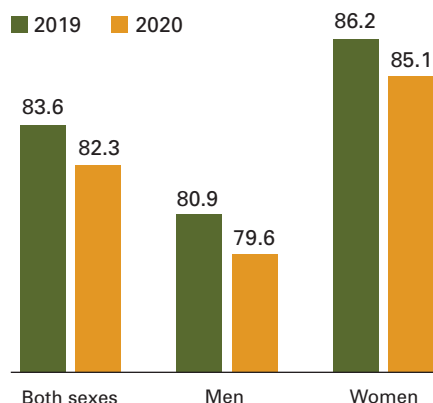
The infant mortality rate stood at 2.66 per 1,000 live births, while life expectancy at birth was over 82 years. With the first year of the pandemic, 1.2 years have been lost compared to 2019.

In 15 of the 27 EU Member States, natural population growth in 2019 was negative

## Life expectancy at birth

Years

■ 2019 ■ 2020



## Gross mortality rate. 2020

For each 1,000 inhabitants



## Vegetative balance. 2019

	Per 1,000 inhabitants
European Union	-1.1 (ep)
Ireland	5.7 (e)
Cyprus	3.8
Luxembourg	3.1
Sweden	2.5
France	2.1 (p)
Malta	1.3
Denmark	1.2
Netherlands	1.0
Slovakia	0.7
Belgium	0.6
Austria	0.2
Czechia	0.0
Slovenia	-0.6
Poland	-0.9
Estonia	-1.0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Finland	-1.5
Germany	-1.9
Portugal	-2.5
Romania	-3.1 (e)
Italy	-3.6
Greece	-3.8
Hungary	-3.8
Croatia	-3.9
Lithuania	-3.9
Latvia	-4.7
Bulgaria	-6.7

(p) Provisional data

(e) Estimation

Source: Eurostat

### Gross marriage rate. 2020

For each 1,000 inhabitants



### Main marriage indicators. 2020

Provisional Data

		Interannual variation %
Number of Marriages	90,416	-45.7
Gross marriage rate <sup>1</sup>	1.91	-45.6
% of marriages with at least one foreign spouse <sup>2</sup>	21.4	20.9
% same-sex marriages	3.4	9.7
Average age of women at first marriage <sup>3</sup>	33.9	1.3
Average age of men at first marriage <sup>3</sup>	36.0	1.2

1. Number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants.

2. Different-sex marriages.

3. 2019 data

### Marriage minimums

A total of 90,416 marriages were registered in 2020. According to the Marriage Statistics, this was 45.7% less than in 2019. The gross marriage rate stands at 1.9 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants, the lowest value since 1976.

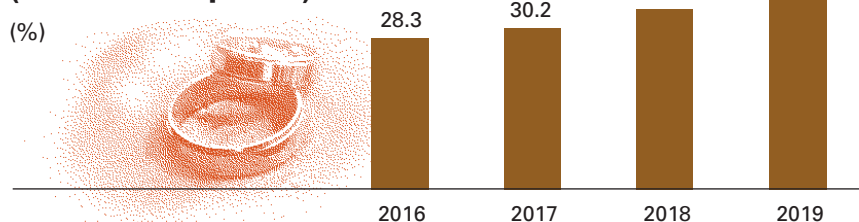
Due to the covid-19 pandemic, the number of marriages was greatly affected as of March, with decreases of more than 90% in April and May.

Different-sex marriages with at least one foreign spouse accounted for 21.4% of the total

### Joint custody continues to gain ground

There were 91,645 divorces in 2019, 3.8% less than in the previous year. Divorces represent 96.1% of marital dissolutions. The rest are separations (3.8%) and annulments (0.1%). Joint custody was granted in 37.5% of divorce and separation cases between different sex spouses with children. In 58.1% of cases, custody was granted to the mother.

### Child custody in separations and divorces with children (different sex spouses)



### Gross marriage rate 2019

Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants

Cyprus	8.9
Lithuania	7.0
Latvia	6.7
Hungary	6.7
Romania	6.6
Slovakia	5.4
Denmark	5.3
Malta	5.3
Austria	5.2
Czechia	5.1
Germany	5.0
Estonia	5.0
Croatia	4.9
Poland	4.8
Sweden	4.7
Greece	4.4
Bulgaria	4.2
Ireland	4.1
Finland	4.0
Belgium	3.9
Netherlands	3.7
Spain	3.5
Luxembourg	3.5
Portugal	3.2
Slovenia	3.2
Italy	3.1
France	:

: Not available

Source: Eurostat



### Students enrolled in non-university General Education System Academic Year 2019-20. Preliminary data

	Number of students	Interannual variation %
Total <sup>1</sup>	8,276,528	0.7
Early Childhood Education <sup>2</sup>	1,747,087	-0.2
Primary Education	2,905,640	-1.1
General Certificate of Secondary Education	2,011,489	1.8
General Certificate of Education	673,171	0.9
Vocational Training	887,710	6.0

1. Includes Special Education and Other Training Programs.

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

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

### Number of foreign students at a maximum, dropouts at a minimum

In the 2019-20 academic year, the number of non-university General Education students was 8,276,528, 0.7% more than the previous academic year.

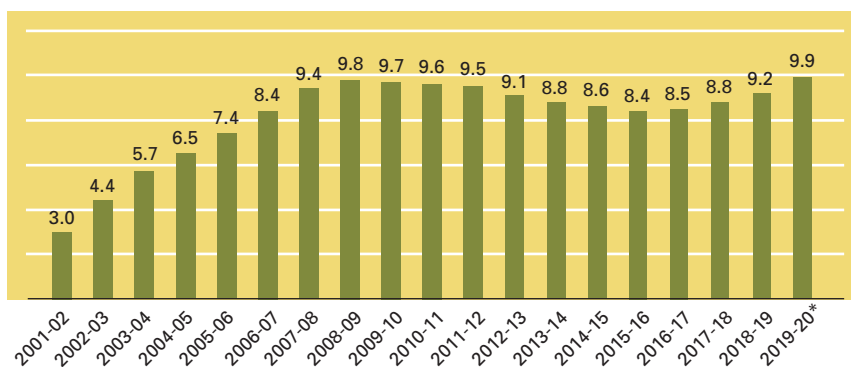
Of the total, 48.4% were women. They account for the majority in the General Certificate of Education (53.7%), but their weight decreases in Vocational Training (44.5%).

The number of foreign students in these courses amounts to 863,952. This represents 9.9% of the total, the highest historical figure in the series.

In 2020, early dropouts stood at 16.0% for the population aged 18 to 24, 20.2% among men and 11.6% among women.

Early educational dropouts in education and training fell by 12.1 points in the last decade, standing at 16.0%

### Foreign students enrolled in the General Education System. %



Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

\*Preliminary data

### Educational-Training Transition and Labour Insertion (ETTLIS) Year 2019

In 2019, the employment rate for graduates in Certificates in Higher Education in the 2013-14 academic year was 79.5% (82.0% in men and 77.1% in women). That of graduates in Vocational Education and Training was 74.6%.

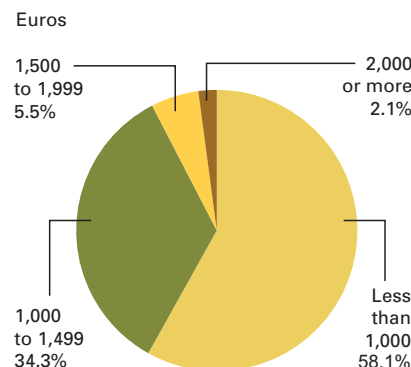
The employment rate among General Certificate of Education graduates in the 2013-14 academic year was 53.8% in 2019.

Most remained in the educational system over the following years. A total of 71.9% completed university studies in 2014-15 and 19.5% pursued Certificates in Higher Education or Higher Artistic Education.

Of the students with a General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) in the 2013-14 academic year enrolled in a General Certificate of Education the following year, while a total of 13.0% opted for Vocational Education and Training or Professional Music and Dance Studies.

In 2019, the employment rate of students who dropped out of the GCSE in the 2013-14 academic year was 51.1%. Among these, the majority (58.1%) claimed to have a net monthly salary of less than 1,000 euros.

### Net monthly salary of students who left the GCSE in the 2013-2014 academic year and were employed in 2019. %





Survey on the Labour Insertion of University Graduates Year 2019

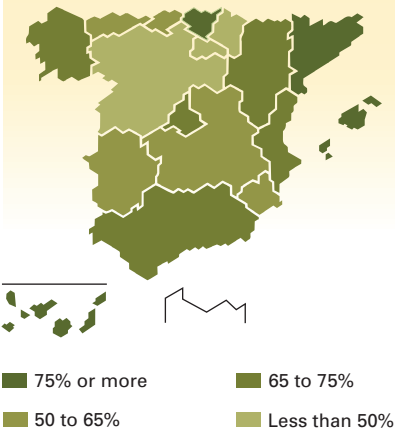
In the 2013-2014 academic year, the employment rate in 2019 for university graduates 2013-2014 was 86.1% (87.8% among men and 84.9% among women). Graduates with a university Master's degree show an employment rate of 87.3%.

The highest employment rates were among those who studied Electronics Engineering, Software and Applications Development and Multimedia Engineering, and Telecommunications Engineering

Of the total number of graduates employed in 2019, 7.4% worked abroad (8.4% men and 6.6% women). Of these, most work in the United Kingdom (26.5%), 13.8% in Germany and 8.2% in France.

In 2019, the highest number of graduates working in the same autonomous community where they studied was in Illes Balears (91.1%) and Canarias (83.7%).

Graduates who work in the same autonomous community in which they studied. 2019. %



Students enrolled in bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees. 2019-20 academic year. Provisional Data

	No. of students	% Women	Interannual variation % Number of students
Total	1,633,358	55.3	2.1
Total bachelor's	1,309,791	55.6	1.5
Social Sciences and Law	608,243	60.1	1.3
Engineering and Architecture	230,471	25.1	0.6
Arts and Humanities	136,731	61.9	3.2
Health sciences	250,338	70.8	1.8
Sciences	84,008	50.7	2.0
Master's degree	234,214	55.6	7.5
Doctorate	89,353	50.1	-1.5

Source: Ministry of Universities

More than 1.6 million university students

According to the preliminary data of the Student Statistics, the number of students enrolled in the university in the 2019-20 academic year rose 2.1%, compared to the previous year.

Women are concentrated in the field of Education, with 77.9% of total enrolment, and men in Engineering and construction and in Computer Science, with percentages of 71% and 86.6% respectively.

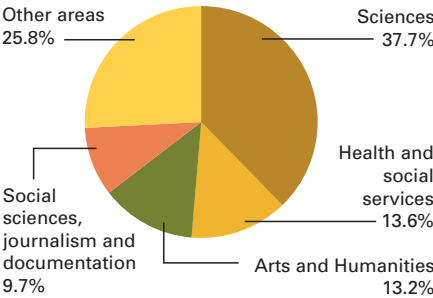
A total of 61.8% of graduates employed in 2019 stated that their employment was as scientific and intellectual technicians and professionals

Equality between doctorates

In 2019, 10,165 doctoral theses were approved. Theses in the scientific field predominate (37.7%) followed by Health and social services (13.6%). Half of the doctorates go to women (50.2%).



Doctoral theses approved according to field of study. 2019



Source: Ministry of Universities

## A total of 10.1% of Public Expenditure is allocated to Education

Public spending on Education in 2019 came to 53,052.7 million euros for all Public Administrations and Universities, according to provisional data from the Statistics on Public Expenditure on Education. This figure represents an increase of 4.7% relative to 2018. Represents 10.1% of total public spending and almost 4.3% of GDP. According to the Statistics on Scholarships and Study Aids, during the 2018-19 academic year the total amount of scholarships and aid granted by educational administrations was 2,239 million euros, 3.1% more than the previous year.

### Scholarships and grants awarded by Educational Administrations 2018-19 academic year

	Millions of euros	Change previous year %
Total	2,239.0	3.1
Compulsory education, Early and Special Education	595.3	2.7
Post-compulsory non-university education	622.7	6.9
University education	1,021.0	1.1

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

There were also 2.3 million beneficiaries of financing systems for books and school supplies (distinct from scholarships), with a total associated amount of 135.9 million euros.

## Almost five million students attend informal studies

More than 12 million people pursued some type of study (regulated or not) in the 2019-20 academic year, according to the Survey of Household Expenditure on Education. A total of 48.3% were men and 51.7% women.

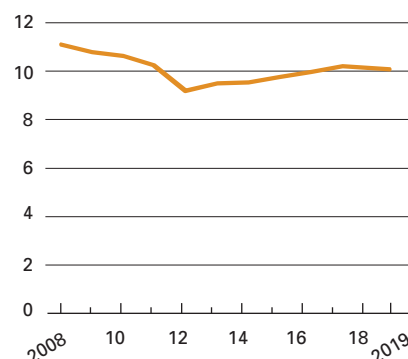
There are almost five million students in non-regulated education (degrees without official validity), of which 37.6% are 25 years of age or older. Unofficial language studies predominate.

In total, household spending on education during the 2019-20 academic year was 19,811 million euros in 2018. Of this, 79.7% was payments for educational services and 20.3% corresponded to goods for educational purposes (textbooks, computer products, etc.). According to the Survey, 29.7% of the students in Regulated Education received some type of scholarship or study aid.

## 1.3 books published per thousand inhabitants

During 2018, a total of 62,180 titles published in Spain were deposited in the National Library of Spain, according to the Statistics on Book Publishing. This represents 1.3 per 1,000 inhabitants.

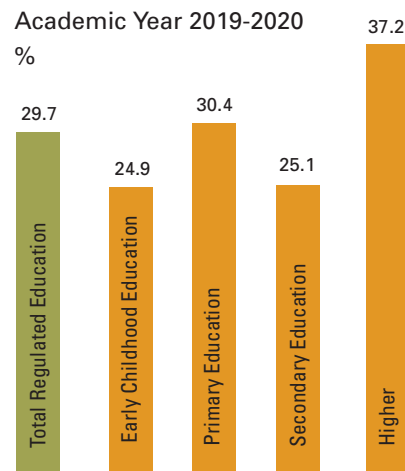
### Public spending on Education % of total public spending



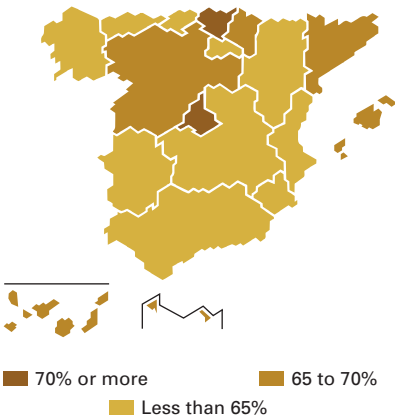
Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training



### Students receiving a scholarship or study aid.



Persons who read books in the last year, 2018-2019. %



Persons who work as creative and performing artists, authors, journalists and linguists. 2019

	Thousands
European Union	1,699.6
Germany	399.0
France	260.3
Italy	141.2
Spain	140.8
Netherlands	138.7
Poland	95.8
Sweden	69.6
Belgium	50.0
Czechia	47.1
Austria	40.8
Hungary	38.9
Finland	36.1
Greece	33.2
Denmark	31.2
Romania	28.0
Portugal	25.3
Bulgaria	25.0
Ireland	20.4
Croatia	14.7
Slovakia	14.1
Lithuania	12.3
Slovenia	12.0
Latvia	6.7
Luxembourg	6.7
Estonia	6.6
Cyprus	3.4
Malta	1.7

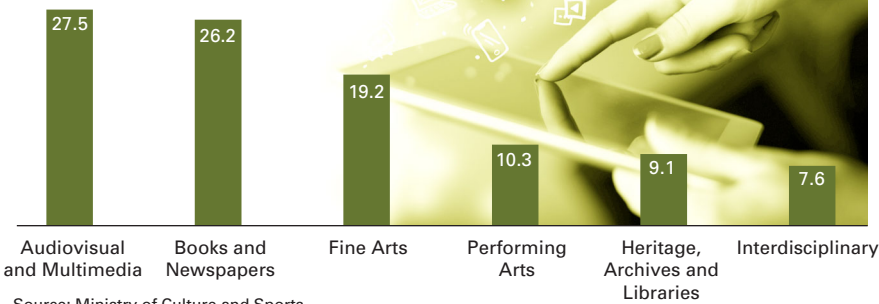
Source: Eurostat

A total of 65.8% read books in the last year

According to the Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices 2018-19, the most frequent cultural activities, in annual terms, are listening to music, reading and going to the movies, with rates of 87.2%, 65.8% and 57.8%, respectively. According to the Libraries Statistics, 6,458 libraries and 21.8 million users were registered in 2018, and 4.4 million of those users were children. Compared to 2010, this figure represented an increase of 20.8% in the number of users.

A total 46.7% of the population visited a museum, exhibition or art gallery in the past year

Contribution of the different sectors to the cultural GDP Average for the 2015-2018 period. %



Audiovisual and multimedia is the sector that contributes the most

According to the Satellite Account of Culture in Spain, the average economic contribution of all cultural activities for the 2015-2018 period stood at 2.4% of GDP. If the set of activities related to intellectual property is considered, this figure rises to 3.3%.

A total of 27.5% of the value contributed comes from the Audiovisual and Multimedia sector, and 26.2% from Books and Newspapers.







## Registered health care professionals. 2020

		% Women	Interannual Variation %
Total	903,946	68.5	3.0
Nurses	325,018	84.1	2.8
Doctors	276,191	52.2	3.1
Pharmacists	76,821	71.7	2.1
Physiotherapists	59,791	63.0	4.6
Dentists	39,764	57.3	2.5
Veterinarians	34,443	51.0	2.0
Psychologists	34,827	82.0	4.9
Optician-optometrists	18,271	67.6	1.3
Speech therapists	10,483	93.6	3.2
Podiatrists	8,234	61.3	2.8
Dental technicians	7,395	29.1	-1.8
Dietitian nutritionists	5,698	85.3	7.6
Occupational therapists	5,870	90.7	18.3
Biologists	536	62.3	6.6
Chemists	302	57.3	-0.3
Physicists	302	34.4	11.9

## Average of 4.9 non-retired doctors per thousand inhabitants

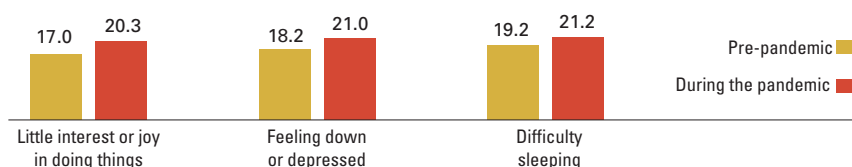
The number of registered doctors increased by 3.1% in 2020 and the number of nurses by 2.8%. Registration of almost all health professionals increased, with the exception of dental technicians (-1.8%) and chemists with a health specialty (-0.3). Women are in the majority, except among dental technicians and physicists with a health specialty.

## Mental health suffers with the pandemic

According to the European Health Survey, a total of 75.5% of the population aged 15 and older rated their health status as good or very good, almost five points more than in 2014. According to the Survey, during the first months of the pandemic there was an increase in some mental health indicators, such as feelings of being down or depressed and problems sleeping.

## Mental health indicators that increased during the pandemic

% population aged 15 and older



## Non-retired doctors. 2020

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants



## Self-perceived health good or very good. 2019

% population aged 16 and over

European Union	68.5
Ireland	83.9
Greece	79.1
Cyprus	77.7
Sweden	76.0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>75.2</b>
Netherlands	74.8
Belgium	74.0
Malta	74.0
Italy	72.8
Luxembourg	71.7
Austria	71.2
Romania	71.2
Denmark	69.6
Finland	68.3
Bulgaria	67.1
France	66.6
Slovenia	66.6
Germany	65.5
Slovakia	65.1
Czechia	61.9
Croatia	60.3
Poland	59.8
Hungary	58.2
Estonia	56.5
Portugal	50.0
Latvia	47.1
Lithuania	46.1

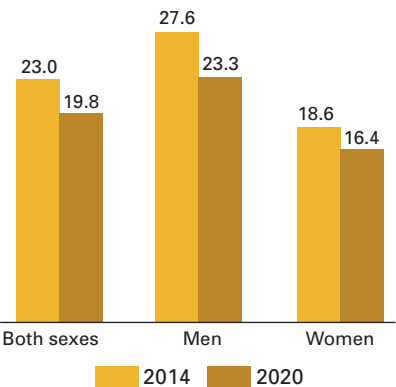
Source: Eurostat

Hospital morbidity rate per 100,000 inhabitants. 2019



Daily smokers

% population aged 15 and older



Fully 66.7% of the population consumes fruits daily and the frequency of consumption increases with age



Discharges by disease groups, according to the ICD-10 CM classification. 2019

	Number of discharges	Interannual Variation %
Total	4.873.767	-0,5
Circulatory system	614.302	0,4
Digestive system	606.019	-0,7
Respiratory system	600.086	-5,5
Tumours	466.543	0,8
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	454.661	2,8
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	413.837	-2,8
Rest	1.718.319	0,4

Average hospital stay is 8.12 days

According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, there were 4,873,767 hospital discharges in 2019, 0.5% less than in 2018. This represents 10,347 discharges for every 100,000 inhabitants. Catalonia (11,853), Principado de Asturias (11,413) and País Vasco (11,343) contributed the highest figures. The average stay per discharge is 8.12 days.

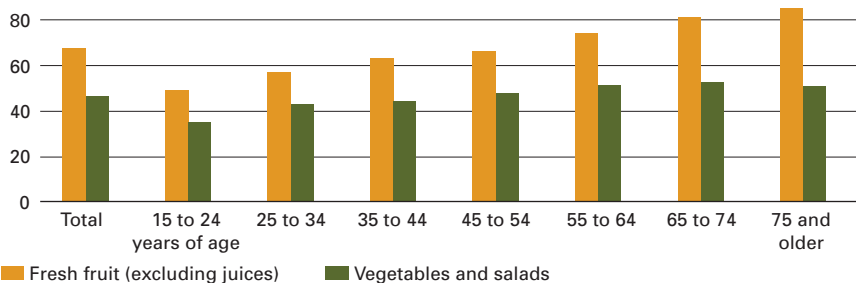
A total of 54.3% have a chronic health problem

Data from the 2020 European Health Survey estimates that 54.3% of the population aged 15 and over has some type of disease or chronic health problem. The most frequent is arterial hypertension (19.0%), followed by high cholesterol (15.3%).

According to the same survey, obesity affects 16.0% of the population aged 18 and over (16.5% of men and 15.5% of women) and the percentage of daily smokers is at the lowest in recent years (19.8%).

Consume fruits and vegetables daily. 2020

% population aged 15 and older



## Deaths according to cause of death. 2019

	Total	Women %	Interannual Variation % Causes
All Causes	418,703	49.2	-2.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	116,615	53.3	-3.5
Tumours	113,059	39.9	0.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	47,681	44.8	-11.2
Diseases of the nervous system and of the sense organs	26,120	60.6	-0.6
Mental and behavioural disorders	22,896	65.6	2.3
Diseases of the digestive system	22,038	48.1	1.6
External causes of mortality	16,141	36.6	2.4

## There were 11.2% fewer deaths from respiratory diseases in 2019

In 2019, the Death Statistics according to cause of death recorded a total of 418,703 deaths, 2.1% less than in the previous year. Women represented 49.2% of the total. For yet another year, diseases of the circulatory system figured as the leading cause of death. By disease groups, respiratory system diseases decreased the most in 2019 (-11.2%).

Mortality from tumours increased slightly (0.3%) and remained the leading cause of death in men, and the second leading cause in women.

External causes account for 3.9% of the total. Of these, suicide accounts for the most deaths, with a higher rate among men than women (12.0 compared to 3.7 per 100,000 inhabitants).

## Most frequent causes of death by sex. 2019

### Men

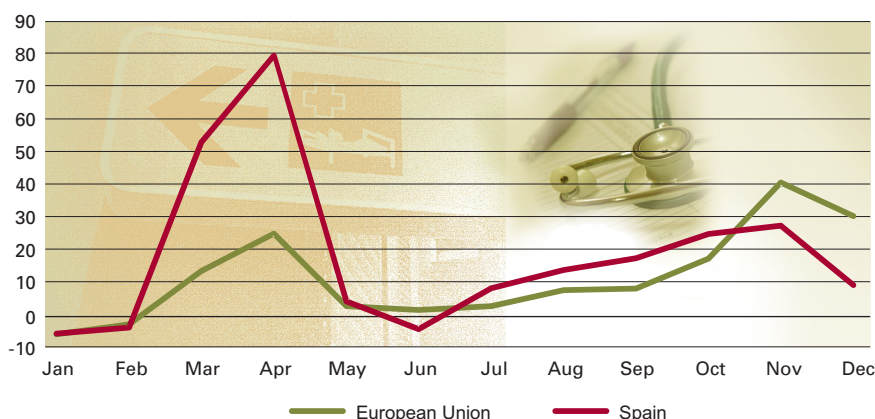
	%
1. Tumours	31.9
2. Diseases of the circulatory system	25.6
3. Diseases of the respiratory system	12.4

### Women

	%
1. Diseases of the circulatory system	30.1
2. Tumours	21.9
3. Diseases of the respiratory system	10.4

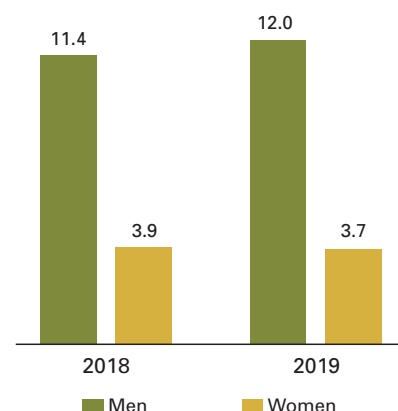
## Excess mortality during 2020

% above baseline (monthly average 2016-2019)



## Mortality rate from suicide

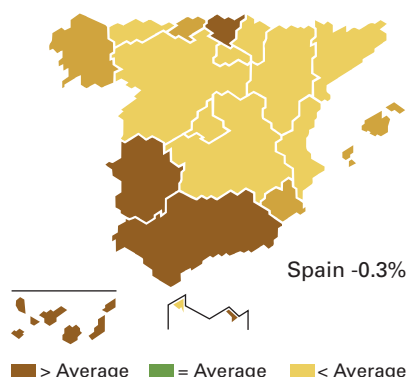
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants



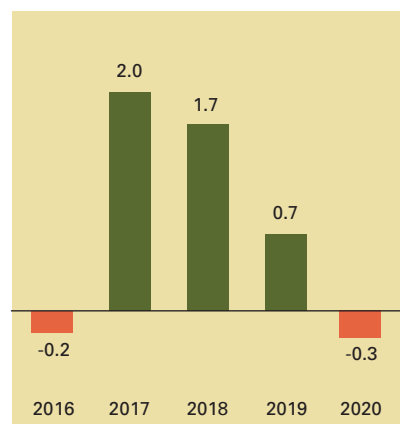




## CPI. 2020 Average annual change %



## Variation of the annual CPI averages



## Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2016

	Average index 2020	Average annual variation %
General Index	104.1	-0.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	106.4	2.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	104.8	0.5
Clothing and footwear	103.3	1.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	101.1	-3.5
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	100.7	0.4
Health	102.2	0.4
Transport	105.0	-3.8
Communications	103.1	-1.2
Leisure and Culture	99.8	-0.6
Teaching	103.3	0.6
Restaurants and hotels	107.0	1.1
Other goods and services	104.7	1.4

## First price drop since 2016

The average rate of the general Consumer Price Index (CPI) was -0.3% in 2020. Five autonomous communities or cities were above that value. This was the first price drop in the past four years.

Of the twelve large groups of goods and services, the largest increase was registered in Food and non-alcoholic beverages (2.4%), while the largest decline was in Transportation (-3.8%).

At a more detailed level, Jewellery, clocks and watches had the highest average annual variation (9.6%), while Liquid Fuels had the lowest, (-24.4%).



## What increases the most on average. 2020

Jewellery, clocks and watches	9.6
Fruits	7.6
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterways	5.4
Insurance connected with health	4.9

## What decreases the most on average. 2020

Liquid fuels	-24.4
Telephone and telefax equipment	-10.1
Fuels and lubricants for personal vehicles	-10.0
Electricity	-9.0

## Average household expenditure. 2019

	Euros / year	Interannual variation %
Total	30,243	1.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	9,441	2.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,286	1.5
Transport	3,888	2.6
Restaurants and hotels	2,944	-0.1
Other goods and services	2,291	-0.3
Leisure and Culture	1,654	0.6
Clothing and footwear	1,417	-3.1
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1,330	-3.0
Health	1,048	3.8
Communications	946	-1.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	516	-0.5
Teaching	481	4.3

## Index on the average expenditure per person. 2019



## In 2019, households recovered to 2009 spending levels

According to the Household Budget Survey, the average expenditure per household in 2019 was 30,243 euros, 1.2% more than the previous year in current terms.

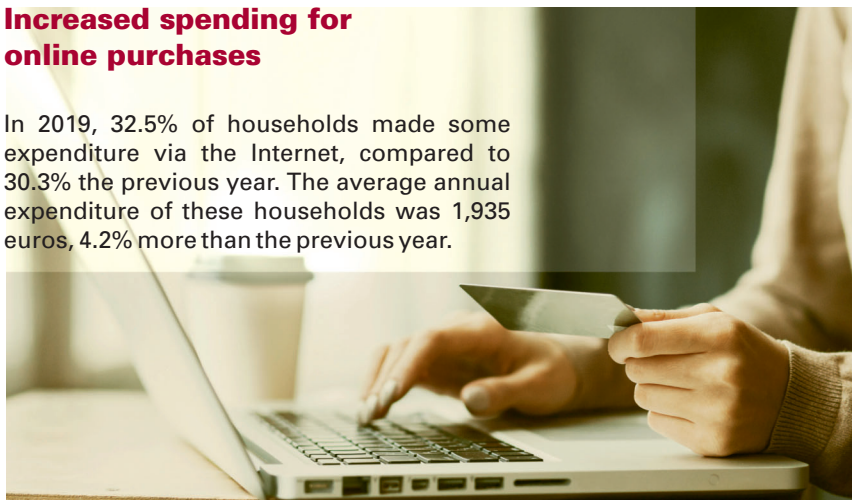
The average expenditure per person also increased standing at 12,151 euros, 1.1% more than in 2018.

In 2019, households recovered to the spending levels of 10 years ago in current terms. However, after adjusting for price effects, spending remained lower.

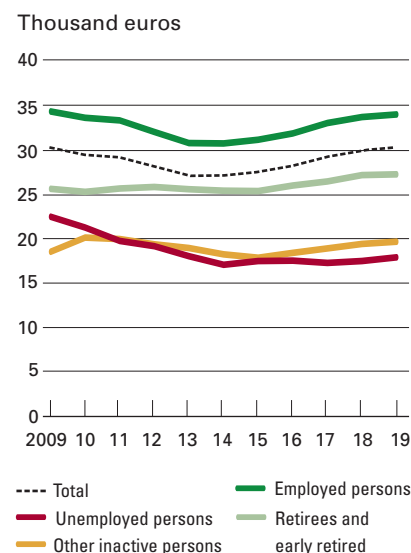
Household expenses, water, electricity, gas... account for 31.2% of the household budget

## Increased spending for online purchases

In 2019, 32.5% of households made some expenditure via the Internet, compared to 30.3% the previous year. The average annual expenditure of these households was 1,935 euros, 4.2% more than the previous year.

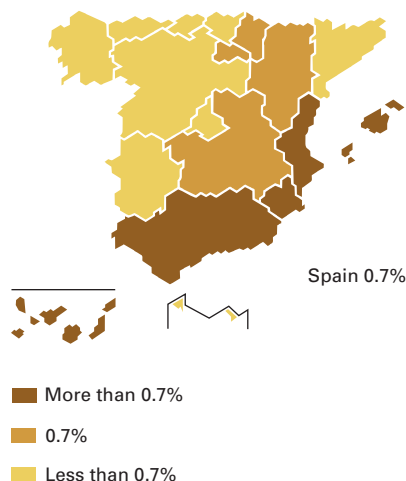


## Average annual expenditure per household according to activity of the main breadwinner



## Number of households

Relative variation 2020-2019



## Single-person households 2019

	%
European Union	34.1
Sweden	46.6
Finland	44.7
Denmark	43.9
Germany	42.0
Estonia	41.8
France	38.6
Netherlands	38.5
Lithuania	38.3
Austria	37.4
Latvia	35.4
Belgium	34.7
Bulgaria	34.3
Luxembourg	33.1
Italy	33.0
Hungary	33.0
Czechia	29.8
Romania	29.8
Slovenia	29.6
Malta	27.3
Ireland	25.8
Greece	25.7
<b>Spain</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Poland	25.2
Croatia	24.4
Portugal	22.8
Cyprus	20.8
Slovakia	18.3

Source: Eurostat

## Main household indicators. 2020

Interannual variation %		
Households	18,754,800	0.7
Average household size*	2.50	0.0
Most frequent types of households:		
Single person under 65 years old	2,758,500	-0.9
Single person aged 65 years and over	2,131,400	6.1
Couple without children	3,913,800	-0.6
Couple with children	6,208,100	-0.2
Single mother or father	1,944,800	3.0

\*Number of persons

## The number of households increases by 0.7%

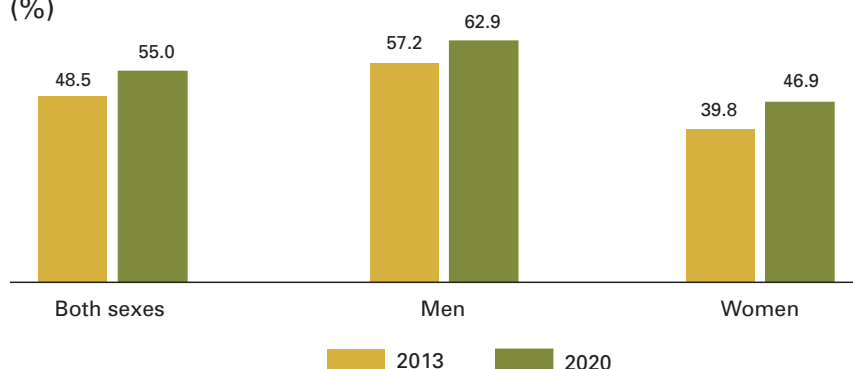
According to the Continuous Household Survey, there were almost 18.8 million households in 2020, 0.7% more than the previous year, and the average size remains at 2.5 people per household.

The most frequent households are those made up of two people (30.4% of the total), followed by one-person households (26.1%), although the population included in these accounts for only 10.4% of the total.

Households made up of single people aged 65 and over grew by 6.1%, and households of single parents by 3% on whole: in the case of a mother with children, 3.4%, and that of a father with children, 1.6%.

Households made up of single persons aged 65 and over grow 6.1% compared to 2019

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





## Median earnings rose in 2018

In 2018, Spanish households had an average annual income of 29,132 euros, with an increase of 2.5% over the previous year, according to data from the Living Conditions Survey 2019, whose income reference and intensity in employment was the previous year.

The average per person income came to 11,680 euros, a figure 2.3% higher than that registered in 2017.

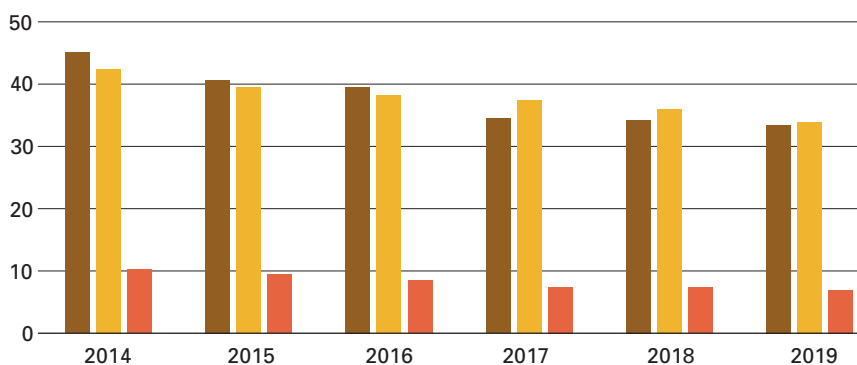
For its part, the percentage of the population under 60% of the median income (the at-risk-of-poverty rate) stands at 20.7% compared to 21.5% the previous year.

## Higher risk of poverty or exclusion among the unemployed and non-residents

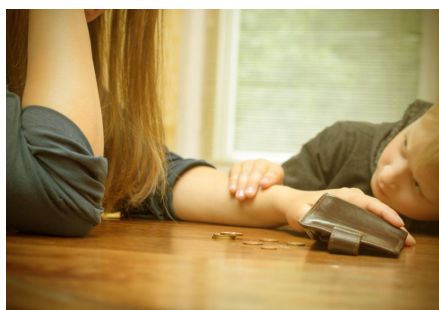
In terms of economic activity, 56.9% of the unemployed were at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE rate), as compared with 15.3% of employed persons and 14.0% of retired persons. This figure is 25.3% for the population as a whole.

By nationality, this breaks down to 21.7% for Spaniards, 46.2% for foreigners from the EU and 54.2% for persons of another nationality.

## Population with material deficiencies (%)

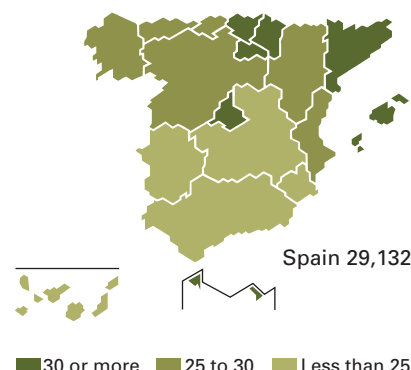


- They cannot afford to go on holiday at least one week a year
- Do not have the ability to cope with unforeseen expenses
- There have been delays in paying expenses related to the main residence in the last twelve months



## Average household income 2018

Thousand euros

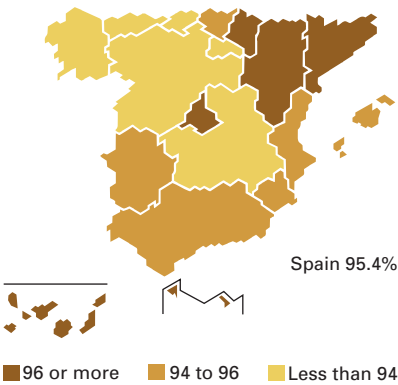


## Live in homes with very low employment intensity. 2019

% Population under 60 years of age	
European Union	8.3
Greece	13.8
Ireland	13.6
Belgium	12.4
<b>Spain</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Italy	10.0
Finland	9.7
Bulgaria	9.3
Denmark	9.3
Croatia	9.2
Netherlands	9.2
Sweden	8.6
France	7.9
Austria	7.8
Germany	7.6
Latvia	7.6
Lithuania	7.5
Luxembourg	7.5
Cyprus	6.8
Portugal	6.2
Slovakia	6.2
Romania	6.0
Estonia	5.4
Slovenia	5.2
Hungary	5.0
Malta	4.9
Poland	4.7
Czechia	4.2

Source: Eurostat

Homes that have Internet access. 2020. %



Internet users in the last three months. 2019

	%
European Union	86
Sweden	98
Denmark	97
Luxembourg	96
Netherlands	96
Finland	95
Germany	93
Spain	91
Belgium	90
Estonia	90
Ireland	90
France	89
Austria	88
Czechia	87
Cyprus	86
Latvia	86
Malta	86
Slovenia	83
Slovakia	83
Lithuania	82
Hungary	80
Poland	80
Croatia	79
Greece	76
Italy	76
Portugal	75
Romania	74
Bulgaria	68

Source: Eurostat

Main indicators for ICT equipment and use in households. 2020

	% Dwellings	Variation in percentage points
Some type of computer	81.4	0.5
Internet Access	95.4	4.0
Broadband connection	95.3	4.1
Landline phone	71.1	-3.8
Mobile phone	99.5	1.0
Tablet computer	58.4	1.6
Virtual assistant smart speaker	16.9	

The Internet of Things makes its way into the home

More than 15.5 million households with at least one member between the ages of 16 and 74 (or 95.3% of the total, compared to 91.2% in 2019) have fixed and/or mobile broadband Internet access. Landline telephones continues to lose importance (3.8% fewer households in 2020).

Almost three out of every 10 people aged 16 to 74 (29.0%) use home automation devices or services at home. The most widespread (16.9%) are virtual assistants in the form of a smart speaker or App.

Internet users go up

A total of 93.2% of people aged 16 to 74 have used the Internet in the last three months (2.5 points more than in 2019). This represents a total of 32.8 million, with an increase of more than one million users.

More than half already buy online

Almost 19 million people, or 53.8% of the population aged 16 to 74, have made online purchases in the last three months for private reasons, compared to 46.9% in 2019.

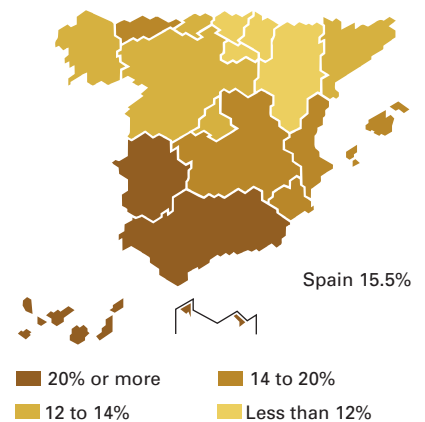




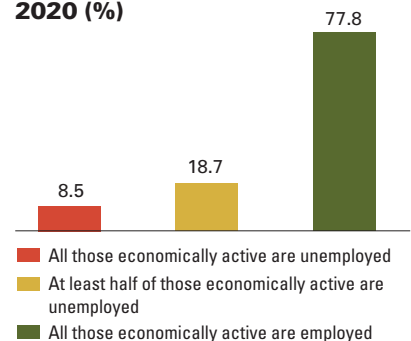
## Population aged 16 years old and over, by relationship with labour activity and sex. 2020

	Thousands of persons	Interannual variation %
<b>Both sexes</b>		
Total	39,578.8	0.8
Active persons	22,733.3	-1.3
- Employed persons	19,202.4	-2.9
- Unemployed persons	3,530.9	8.7
Inactive persons	16,845.5	3.7
<b>Men</b>		
Total-	19,241.9	0.8
Active persons	12,108.9	-1.3
- Employed persons	10,429.7	-2.9
- Unemployed persons	1,679.3	9.9
Inactive persons	7,133.0	4.6
<b>Women</b>		
Total	20,336.9	0.8
Active persons	10,624.4	-1.2
- Employed persons	8,772.8	-2.9
- Unemployed persons	1,851.6	7.7
Inactive persons	9,712.5	3.1

## Unemployment rate. 2020 (%)



## Incidence of unemployment among households with at least one active person 2020 (%)



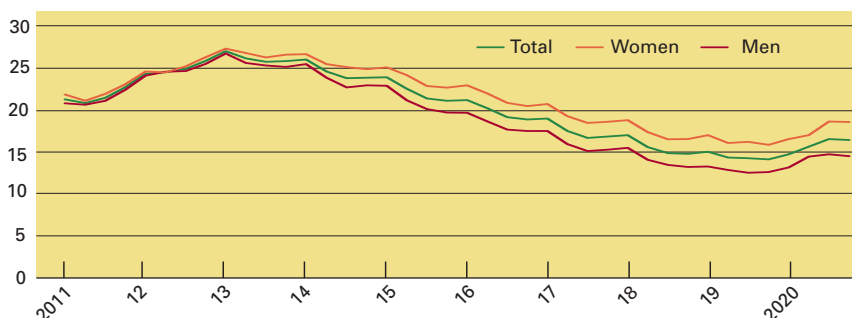
## Change of trend in the labour market

According to the Economically Active Population Survey, the number of economically active persons decreased 1.3% during 2020. This gives a total of 22.7 million persons.

The unemployment rate stood at 15.5% (17.4% among women and 13.9% among men). The data is lower than that value in ten autonomous communities.

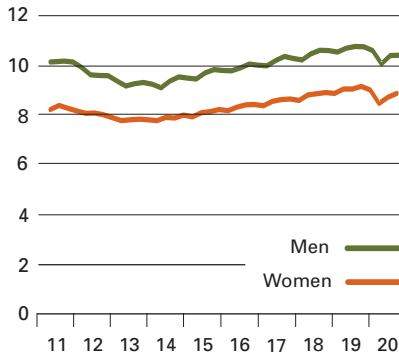
Among households with at least one economically active person, in 77.8%, all economically active persons are employed.

## Unemployment rate (%)



## Working population

Million



## Self-employed persons without employees. 2019

	%
European Union	9.3
Greece	20.7
Italy	14.8
Romania	14.1
Poland	13.6
Czechia	12.9
Slovakia	11.9
Netherlands	11.6
Malta	10.3
<b>Spain</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Cyprus	10.1
Belgium	9.4
Portugal	9.1
Ireland	8.5
Lithuania	8.4
Slovenia	8.2
Finland	8.2
France	7.2
Latvia	6.8
Bulgaria	6.4
Estonia	6.2
Austria	6.0
Hungary	5.8
Croatia	5.7
Sweden	5.2
Germany	4.6
Luxembourg	4.3
Denmark	4.1

Source: Eurostat

## Employed persons by professional status. 2020

Thousands of persons

		Annual variation %
Total	19,202.4	-2.9
Self-employed workers	3,084.8	-0.5
Employer	887.7	-7.0
Business person without employees or independent worker	2,104.5	2.9
Member of a cooperative	22.3	-12.5
Family assistance*	70.2	-6.8
Employees	16,109.1	-3.4
Public sector wage-earning employees	3,297.5	2.3
Private sector wage-earning employees	12,811.6	-4.7
Other professional situation	8.5	10.0

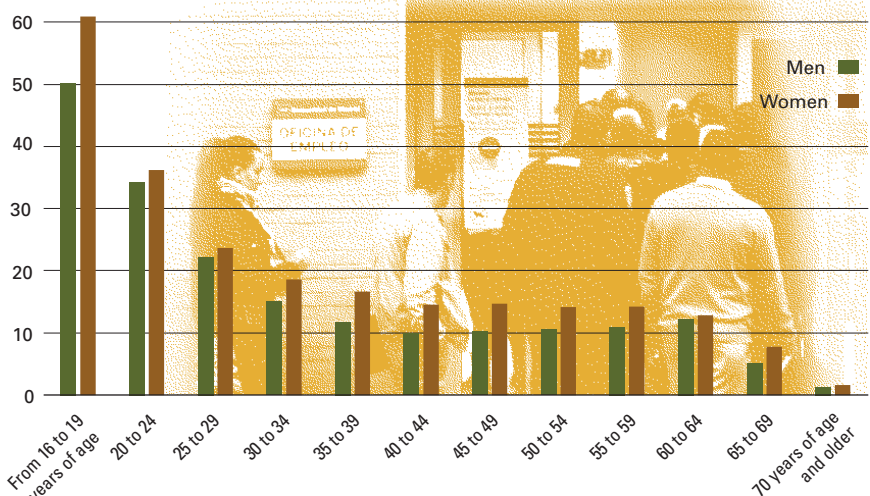
\* Persons who work, without pay, for the business of a relative with whom they live

## 19.2 million employed

In 2020, the number of employed persons amounted to 19.2 million on an annual average, 2.9% less than in 2019. Of these, 83.9% were salaried, a professional status that decreased by 3.4% compared to the previous year.

The self-employed number just over three million. Of these, 2.1 did not have employees; an increase of 2.9%. According to Eurostat, in 2019 this group represented 10.3% of those employed, one point more than the EU average.

## Unemployment rates by sex and age group. 2020





## Net labour cost and wages by sector. 2019

	Net cost*		Wages and salaries	
	Euros	Interannual variation %	Euros	Interannual variation %
Total	31,631.8	2.4	23,450.3	1.9
Industry	37,822.9	1.6	27,782.8	1.1
Construction	31,940.1	1.9	22,811.7	1.7
Services	30,505.2	2.7	22,723.4	2.2

\* Gross cost with subsidies and deductions subtracted. Excludes subsistence and travel expenses

## Labour costs continue to rise in 2019

According to the Annual Labour Cost Survey, the net cost in 2019 was 31,631.8 euros per worker, after deducting 202.8 euros in subsidies and deductions received from the Public Administrations to promote employment and vocational training. Salaries and wages rose 1.9% compared to the previous year.

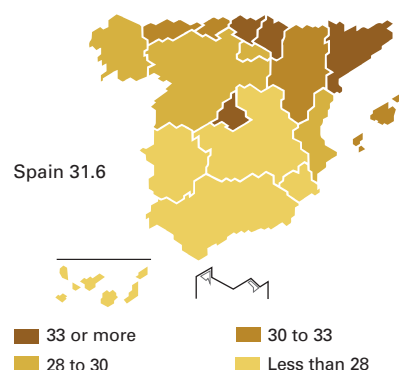
The most significant item in non-wage costs were compulsory contributions to Social Security (7,462.1 euros per worker), which represented 23.4% of the total cost.

## The median salary is just over 20,000 euros

The Wage Structure Survey shows that in Spain the most frequent average salary during 2018 was 18,468.9 euros/year, the median wage was 20,078.4 euros, and the average wage, 24,009.1 euros.

For yet another year, Hotel, restaurants and catering had the lowest average salary gain per worker, while Energy Supply had the highest.

## Net cost per worker 2019 (Thousands of euros)



## Low-wage employees\* 2018

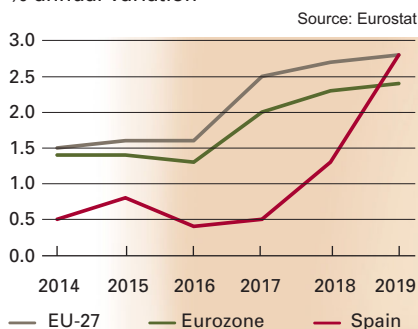
	% employees (excluding apprentices)
European Union	15,22
Latvia	23,49
Lithuania	22,33
Estonia	21,95
Poland	21,87
Bulgaria	21,41
Germany	20,68
Romania	20,01
Ireland	19,78
Greece	19,65
Cyprus	18,73
Croatia	18,42
Netherlands	18,24
Slovenia	16,52
Slovakia	16,01
Malta	15,51
Czechia	15,09
Austria	14,75
<b>Spain</b>	<b>14,33</b>
Belgium	13,68
Hungary	11,61
Luxembourg	11,38
Denmark	8,69
France	8,61
Italy	8,46
Finland	5,03
Portugal	3,95
Sweden	3,61

\* Earn two-thirds or less of the national average gross hourly wage. Companies with 10 or more employees

Source: Eurostat

## Labour Expenses

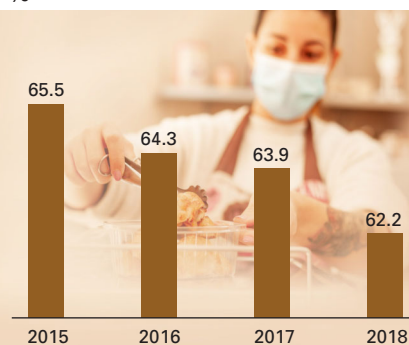
% annual variation



\*Labour Cost Index: compensation of employees plus taxes less subsidies.

## Women among total wage earners with low earnings

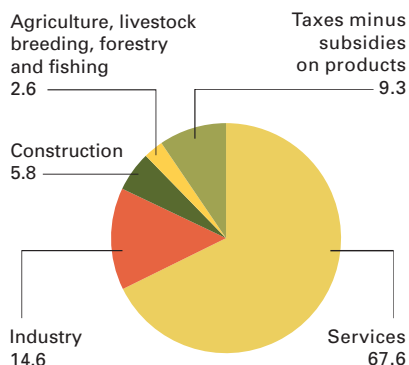
%



# National Accounts



## GDPmp according to components (supply approach). 2019 (%)



## GDP per capita in purchasing power parity. 2020

EU27=100

Luxembourg	266
Ireland	211
Denmark	136
Netherlands	133
Austria	124
Sweden	123
Germany	121
Belgium	117
Finland	115
France	103
Malta	97
Czechia	94
Italy	94
Slovenia	89
Cyprus	87
Lithuania	87
Estonia	86
<b>Spain</b>	<b>86</b>
Portugal	77
Poland	76
Hungary	74
Latvia	72
Romania	72
Slovakia	71
Greece	64
Croatia	64
Bulgaria	55

Source: Eurostat

## National Accounts. 2020

Provisional data

		Variation in volume %
GDPmp volume index (2015=100)	98.8	-10.8
		Interannual variation%
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)*	23,640	-10.6
GDPm at current prices (millions of euros)	1,121,698	-9.9

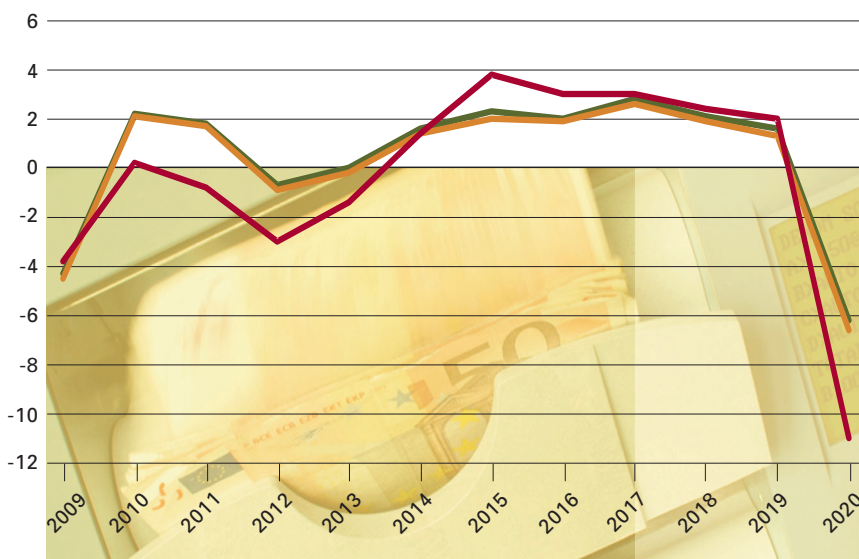
\*Source: Eurostat

## Six years of GDP growth come to an end

For 2020, variation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated at -10.8% compared to 2019 in terms of volume (real, or eliminating the price effects). According to Quarterly National Accounts, the value at current prices for the year as a whole stands at 1,121,698 million euros. This represents a nominal variation rate of -9.9%. Thus ends the trend in GDP growth during the previous six years.

For its part, GDP per capita at current prices in 2020 would stand at 23,640 euros, 10.6% less than in 2019.

## Variation rate in GDP volume (%)



— European Union

— Eurozone

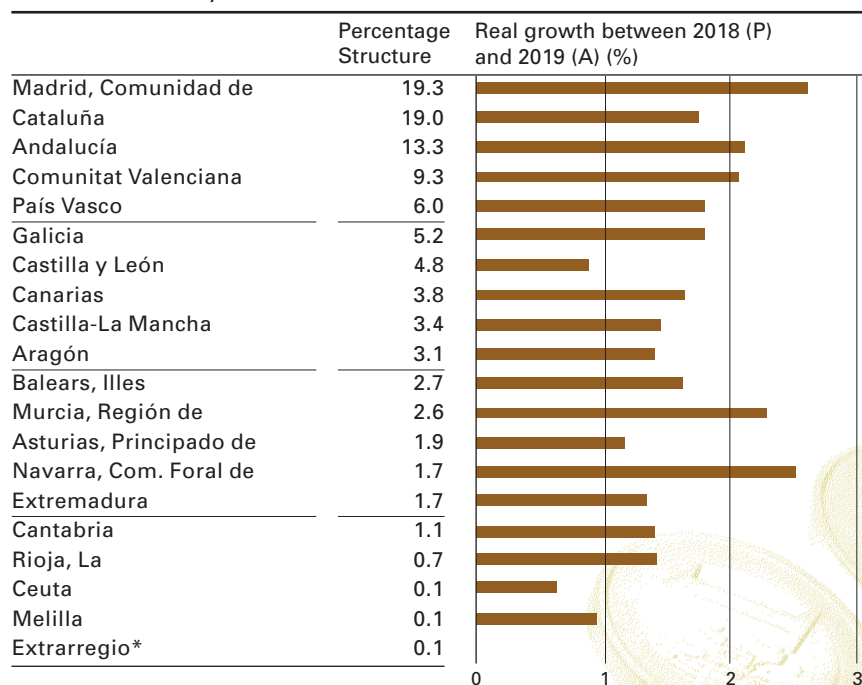
— Spain\*

\* 2019 and 2020 provisional

Source: Eurostat

**GDP at current prices. 2019**

RE-2019. Preliminary Estimate



\* Gross Added Value for the Extrarregio was generated exclusively in the Public Administration, Defence and Mandatory Social Security branch.



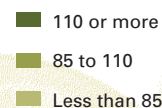
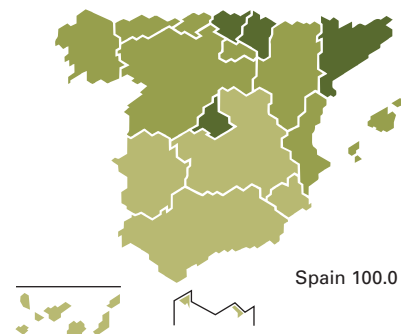
## Per capita GDP was higher than the EU-27 average in three regions

Per capita GDP was higher than the EU-27 average in three regions. Comunidad de Madrid registered the highest GDP growth in terms of volume in 2019 (2.6%). It was followed by Comunidad Foral de Navarra (2.5%) and Región de Murcia (2.3%).

Per capita GDP in 2019 was 26,426 euros. Seven regions surpassed this figure and three surpassed the average European record, which was 31,160 euros per inhabitant.

**Per capita GDP. 2019**

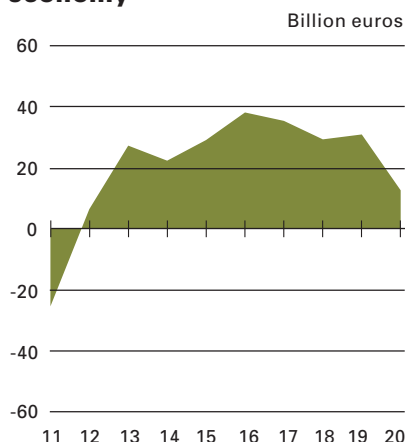
Indices

**Per capita GDP. 2019**

Preliminary Estimate

	Euros/ inhabitant
Madrid, Comunidad de	35,913
País Vasco	34,142
Navarra, Com. Foral de	32,141
Cataluña	31,119
Aragón	28,727
Balears, Illes	28,213
Rioja, La	28,200
<b>Spain</b>	<b>26,426</b>
Castilla y León	24,886
Cantabria	24,383
Galicia	23,873
Asturias, Principado de	23,299
Comunitat Valenciana	23,206
Murcia, Región de	21,642
Canarias	21,244
Castilla - La Mancha	21,004
Ceuta	20,903
Andalucía	19,633
Extremadura	19,454
Melilla	19,211

## National Accounts Annual. Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) of the national economy



## The National Economy continues to have net lending capacity

In 2020 the Spanish economy generated a financing capacity of 12,421 million euros, 1.1% of GDP for the year. This figure was 18,204 million lower than that of 2019 (which was 30.625 million, 2.5% of the GDP).

The lower net lending of the economy this year was due to a lower balance of foreign trade in goods and services and of income and current transfers.

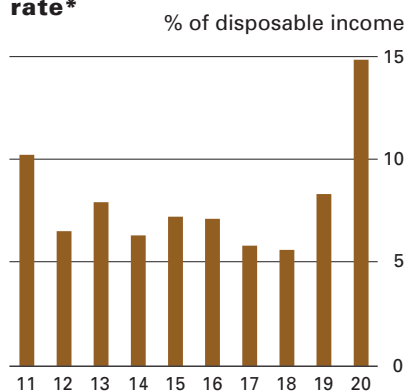
## The General Government's need for financing increases

Compared to 2019, the net lending capacity of financial institutions increased by 6,222 million euros, while for non-financial companies it fell by 6,850 million euros.

### Net borrowing (+) or Net lending (-) (Millions of euros)

Institutional sector	2020	2019	Difference
Households and ISFLSH	72,989	3,130	69,859
General Government	-123,072	-35,637	-87,435
Financial Institutions	35,546	29,324	6,222
Non-financial corporations	26,958	33,808	-6,850
Total	12,421	30,625	-18,204

## Annual household savings rate\*



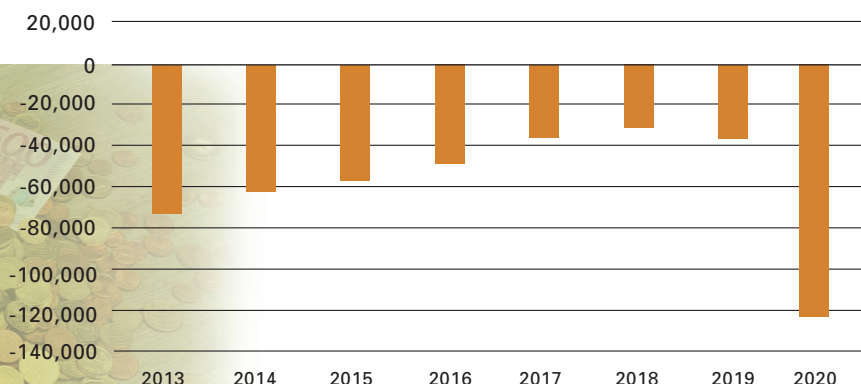
\*Including non-profit institutions serving households.

Households recorded a savings rate of 14.8% of their disposable income, eight points and five tenths higher than in 2019, while their net lending capacity increased by 69,859 million euros.

On the other hand, the General Government continued to require financing, with this figure increasing by 87,435 million euros.

## Net Lending (+) / Net Borrowing (-) of the General Government

Millions of euros







## Foreign sector

### Balance of payments: current and capital accounts. 2020

Provisional data. Billion euros

	Income	Payments	Balances
Current account	410.6	402.6	8.0
Goods and services	343.7	326.2	17.5
Of which Tourism and travel	16.1	7.1	9.1
Primary and secondary income	66.9	76.4	-9.5
Capital account	5.5	0.7	4.8
Current + capital account	416.1	403.3	12.8

Source: Bank of Spain



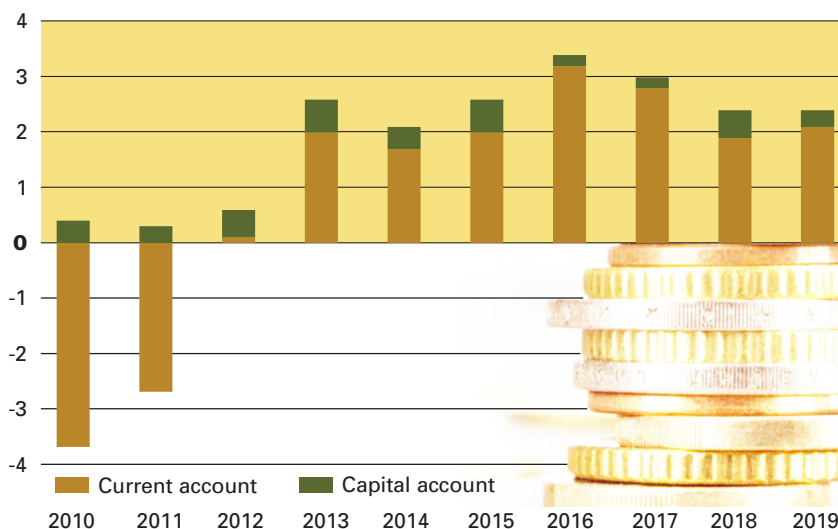
### External balance marked by the fall in tourism

According to provisional data from the Bank of Spain, in 2020, the balance of the current and capital accounts, which determines the nation's borrowing or lending capacity, registers a surplus of 12.8 billion euros compared to 30.8 in 2019.

### Another positive year

In the past decade, the balance of the current account, which collects foreign income and payments for exports and imports of goods and services and for primary and secondary income, has reversed after having reached its maximum deficit in 2007.

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



Source: Eurostat

### Current account balance

2019

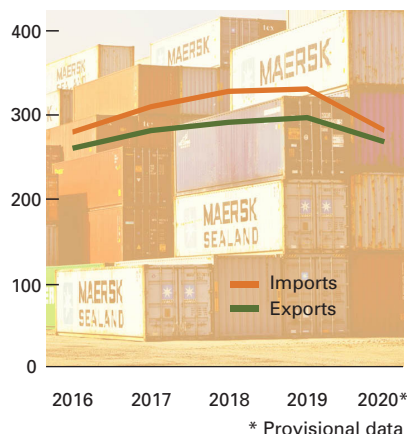
Millions of euros

Germany	244,797.0
Netherlands	80,599.0
Italy	53,406.0
Denmark	27,697.7
<b>Spain</b>	<b>26,575.0</b>
Sweden	21,652.2
Austria	11,301.0
Luxembourg	2,903.0
Slovenia	2,722.7
Poland	2,604.4
Bulgaria	1,847.5
Belgium	1,663.0
Lithuania	1,632.2
Croatia	1,477.5
Malta	618.7
Estonia	553.0
Portugal	-181.0
Latvia	-197.0
Hungary	-301.0
Finland	-370.0
Czechia	-659.7
Cyprus	-1,406.0
Slovakia	-2,547.2
Greece	-2,725.0
Romania	-10,480.4
France	-16,179.0
Ireland	-40,404.0

Fuente: Eurostat

## Foreign trade 2016-2020

Billion euros



Fuente: State Tax Administration Agency

## Foreign trade balance by economic sectors. 2020

Balance (Exports - Imports). Provisional Data

	Millions of euros	Interannual variation %
Total	-13,422.1	58.0
Food, beverages and tobacco	17,336.8	33.9
Energy products	-14,528.2	37.5
Raw materials	-2,433.1	21.6
Non-chemical semi-manufactures	7,318.9	11.7
Chemical products	-8,834.1	1.2
Capital goods	-10,443.5	-8.6
Automotive sector	8,119.0	112.8
Durable consumer goods	-3,610.5	7.8
Consumer manufactures	-9,674.3	-3.9
Other merchandise	3,326.8	17.3

Source: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism

# 2021

## International Year of Fruits and Vegetables



**Exports of fruit, vegetables and legumes accounted for 7.5% of the total**

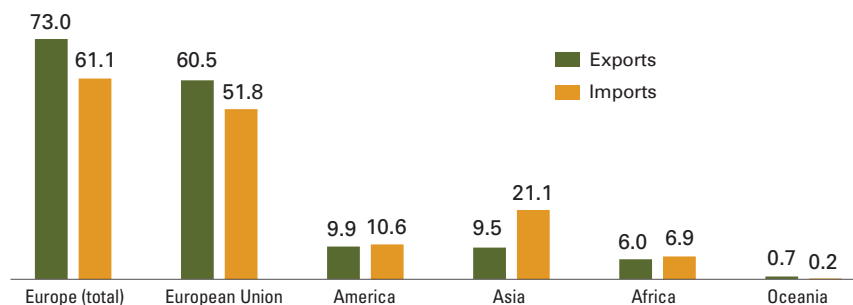
**A total of 60.5% of exports were destined for the EU and 51.8% of imports came from Member States**

## Foreign trade down but with lower trade deficit than in 2019

Spanish exports of goods decreased 10.0% during 2020, reaching 261,175.5 million euros. In turn, imports decreased by 14.7%, standing at 274,597.5 million euros. As a result the trade balance registered a deficit of 13,422.1 million euros, or 58.0% lower than that recorded in 2019.

The merchandise trade balance with the European Union remains positive, a trend that has held steady since 2011. Trade with the EU represents 60.5% of all exports and 51.8% of imports, with France and Germany being the main trading partners.

## Exports / Imports by major regions. 2020 (%)



Source: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism

## Subsectors with greater weight in exports. 2020 (%)

Automobiles and motorcycles	10.8
Other capital goods	8.5
Fruits, vegetables and legumes	7.5
Textiles	5.5
Industry machinery	5.2
Medication	4.8



## Mercantile companies. 2020. Provisional data

	Number	Capital subscribed (million euros)	Interannual variation % No. of companies
Incorporated*	79,151	4,911	-15.8
Joint Stock company	317	238	-26.5
Limited company	78,818	4,671	-15.7
Increasing capital	25,195	19,365	-17.3
Joint Stock company	1,285	5,321	-18.8
Limited company	23,907	14,044	-17.2
Dissolved	20,259		-13.1

\* The general total includes general and limited partnerships

## Companies that increased their capital fell to the minimum

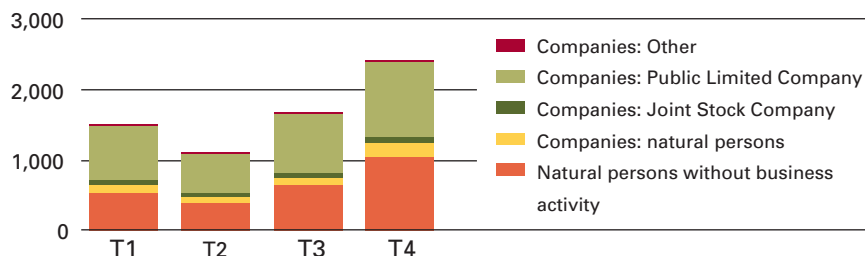
In 2020, according to provisional data from the Mercantile Companies Statistics, 79,151 new mercantile companies were constituted. This was 15.8% less than the previous year and the lowest figure since 2009. The two main types (Joint Stock Companies and Public Limited Companies) decreased, as did the capital subscribed by both.

In turn, the number of companies dissolved also decreased by -13.1%. Most of these dissolutions were voluntary (75.7%), while 14.3% were through mergers.

## The highest rise in bankrupt debtors was recorded in Hotel, restaurants and catering

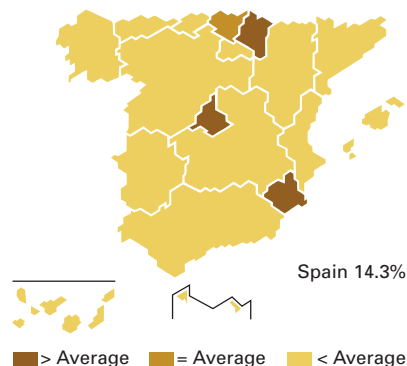
In 2020, the number of bankrupt debtors was 6,718, 13.6% lower than that registered in 2019, according to data from the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics. Compared with other years there was greater concentration in the final quarter, and 61.0% were companies. Hotels, restaurants and catering registered the highest increase compared to 2019 (35.6%).

## Bankrupt debtors according to legal nature. 2020

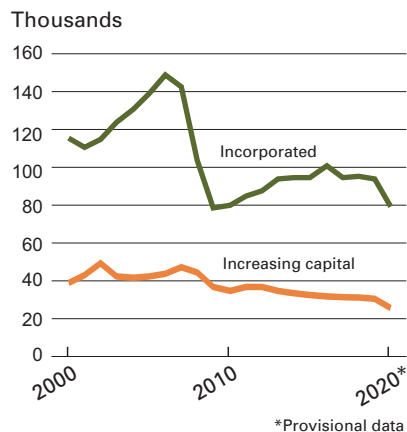


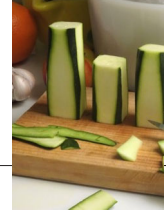
## Mercantile companies dissolved by merger. 2020

% on dissolved companies



## Mercantile companies

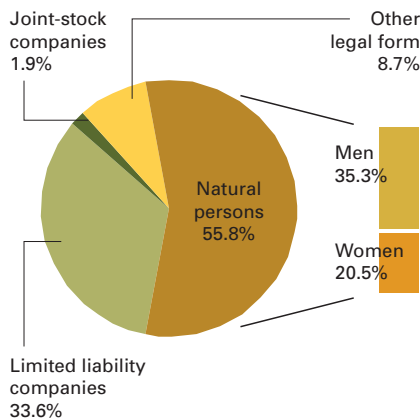




# Enterprises

## Enterprises according to legal status. %

To 01 January 2020



## Turnover per person employed in affiliates of foreign enterprises in the country 2018

Thousand euros

Ireland	1,191.5
Luxembourg	930.2
Netherlands	603.2
Germany	438.0
Austria	429.1
Italy	418.6
Sweden	381.3
Denmark	379.1
Finland	366.8
France	351.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>332.7</b>
Cyprus	309.9
Malta	291.4
Greece	245.5
Czechia	233.6
Slovakia	232.6
Slovenia	223.3
Hungary	214.1
Portugal	203.5
Latvia	192.6
Lithuania	185.2
Poland	180.3
Croatia	162.0
Estonia	161.0
Bulgaria	140.2
Romania	139.8
Belgium	:

: Not available

Source: Eurostat

## Number of active companies

To 01 January 2020

Total	3,404,428		1.2
Industry	195,615	-1.7	
Construction	420,118	-0.5	
Trade	726,573	-2.0	
Other services	2,062,122		3.1

## The number of enterprises increased during 2019

According to the Central Business Directory (DIRCE), as of January 1, 2020, there were 3,404,428 registered enterprises, with an increase of 1.2% during 2019. More than 1.91 million do not have employees. This figure represents 56.2% of the total. In addition, another 907,192 (26.6% of the total) have one or two employees.

A total of 1.9 million enterprises have a natural person as legal support. In 36.7% of the cases they are women.

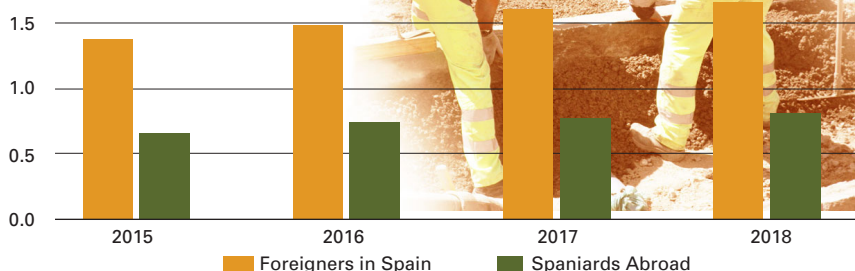
## Almost 1.7 million work in Spanish affiliates of foreign enterprises

In 2018, 6,819 foreign subsidiaries of Spanish enterprises were recorded. These enterprises invoiced 210,539 million euros and employed 809,547 persons. By business volume, the primary enterprises are located in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Brazil.

In turn, there were 9,741 affiliates of foreign enterprises in Spain, which invoiced 553,850 million euros and employed 1,660,033 persons. The countries whose affiliates generated the highest turnover are France, Germany and the United States.

## Enterprise Affiliates. Number of persons employed

Millions







## Internal R&D Activities Expenses. 2019

Implementing Sector	Millions of euros	%	Expense on internal R&D (% GDP)	Interannual Variation %
Total	15,572.1	100.0	1.25	4.2
Companies and NPPI*	8,782.6	56.4	0.71	3.5
Higher education	4,141.1	26.6	0.33	4.9
General Government	2,648.3	17.0	0.21	5.3

\* Non-profit private institutions.

## 1.25% of GDP in R&D

According to the Statistic on scientific research and technological development (R&D) activities, the internal expenditure in research and development was estimated in 15,572.1 million euros in 2019. Of this, 56.4% was implemented within the business sector and non-profit institutions, four tenths less than the previous year. In relative terms, this expenditure represented 1.25% of the Gross Domestic Product.

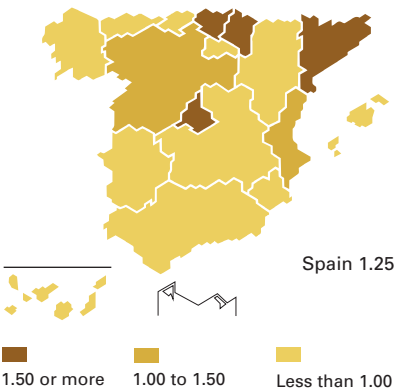
## Innovation in companies

For its part, the Business Innovation Survey estimates total expenditure on innovative activities in 2019 at 19,390 million euros, 3.8% more than the previous year. Slightly more than half took place in Service companies (50.8%). Construction represents 1.5% of the total, but its expenses in this area have increased the most compared to 2018 (55%).

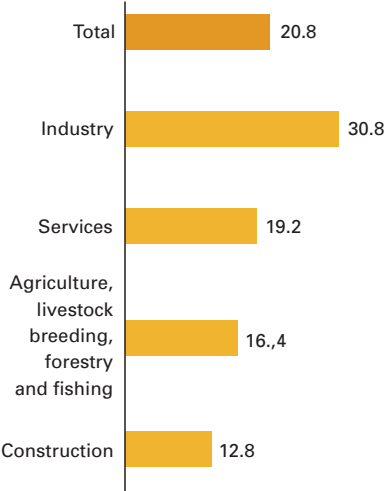
The communities with the highest weight were Comunidad de Madrid (28.8% of the national total), Cataluña (27.1%) and País Vasco (8.8%).

In the 2017-2019 period, 20.8% Spanish companies were innovative.

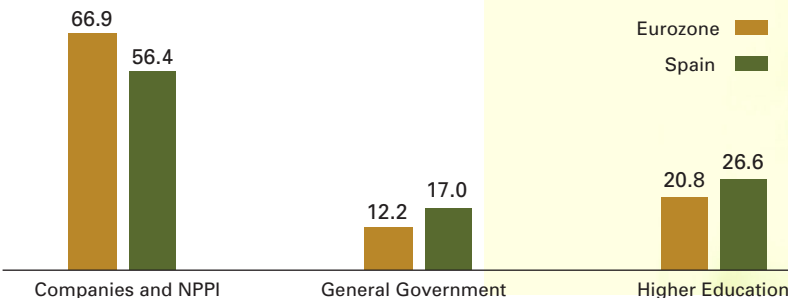
## Internal R&D expenses. 2019 % over the regional GDP



## Innovative companies by branches of activity 2017-2019. %



## Distribution of internal R&D expenditure by execution sector 2019 %



Source: Eurostat

Companies with 10 or more employees using big data

First quarter of 2020. %



Companies that make sales via E-commerce. 2019

	%
European Union	18
Denmark	38
Ireland	33
Croatia	31
Sweden	31
Czechia	30
Lithuania	28
Belgium	26
Spain	25
Malta	25
Austria	22
Portugal	20
Netherlands	19
Finland	19
Germany	18
Romania	18
Slovenia	18
Estonia	17
Slovakia	17
Cyprus	15
France	14
Hungary	14
Poland	14
Italy	12
Latvia	12
Luxembourg	10
Bulgaria	8
Greece	:

\* All companies with 10 or more employees, except the financial sector. Online sales that represented at least 1% of turnover in 2019.  
: Not available.

Source: Eurostat

Use of ICT in companies with 10 or more employees

First quarter of 2020

	%	Variación en puntos porcentuales
Personnel using computers for business purposes	64.7	4.3
Personnel using computers connected to the Internet for business purposes	57.1	3.6
Companies employing ICT specialists	18.4	1.0
Companies with an internet connection, of which:	98.2	-0.2
- Internet connection and webpage/site*	78.1	-0.1
- Use a digital signature*	84.3	3.7
- Use social media *	63.0	10.1
- Buy cloud services *	28.2	0.1

\* % of total enterprises with an Internet connection.

IoT, the new technology most-used by companies

A total of 64.7% of employees in companies with 10 or more workers used computers for business purposes in the first quarter of 2020, and more than half (57.1%) used computers with an Internet connection. Of the latter, 63.0% used social media (10.1% more than in 2019).

Of the new technologies studied, the most widely used by companies was the Internet of Things (IoT). It is an important tool for services and construction, while robots predominate in industry.

Use of ICT in companies. First quarter of 2020

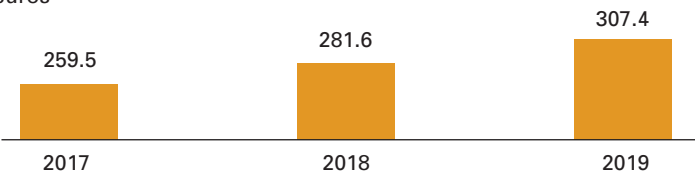
IoT	Robots	Big data	3D printing
16.8%	8.9%	8.5%	5.0%

A total of 5.1% more companies sell online

In 2019, 34.9% of companies with 10 or more employees made purchases via e-commerce during, and 25.5% of them carried out sales. The turnover generated by these sales reached 307,425 million euros, with an increase of 9.2% compared to 2018.

E-commerce sales volume

Billion euros





## Agriculture, livestock and fisheries

### Production of the main crops. 2019

	Thousand tonnes	Annual change (%)
Plants harvested green	24,121.8	-7.2
Cereals	19,942.1	-18.6
Fresh vegetables (incl. melons) and strawberries	15,790.9	6.1
Citrus fruit	6,010.1	-11.3
Olives	5,965.1	-39.3
Grapes	5,745.5	-17.7
Roots and tubers	5,166.9	2.5
Fruits, berries and nuts	4,922.3	4.9
Industrial crops	887.8	0.1
Dried legumes and protein crops	391.5	-41.6

Source: Eurostat

### A total of 9.7% of the UAA is organic farming

According to the most recent Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Holdings, Spain is ranked fourth in the EU by number of farms, and second by agricultural area used. The area converted or under conversion to organic farming represented 9.7% of the UAA in our country in 2019, according to Eurostat data.

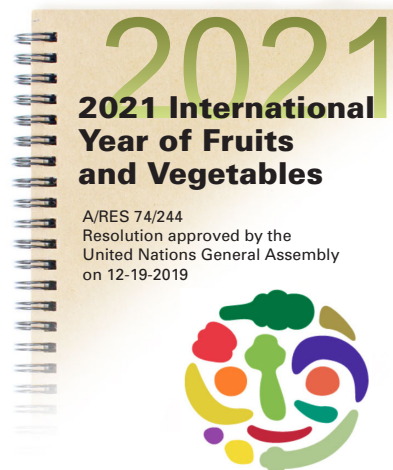
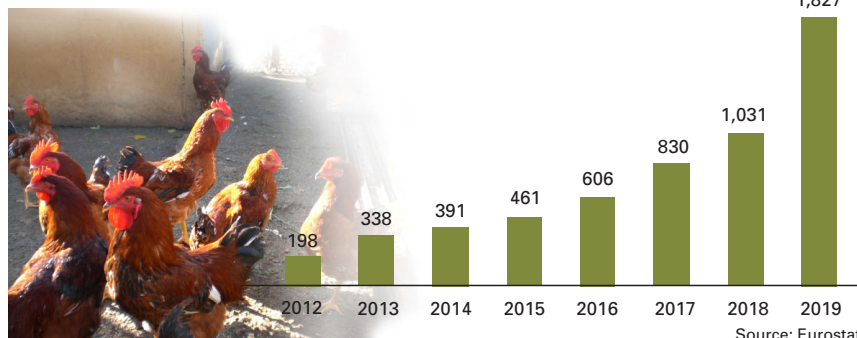
The production of citrus fruits represented 56.7% of the total in the EU in 2019, that of fruits, berries and dried fruits and nuts, 19.5% and that of fresh vegetables (including melons), 25.3%.

On the other hand, Spanish aquaculture production is the highest among the Member States by live weight, with just over 306,507 tonnes in 2019, according to Eurostat.

A total of 56.7% of citrus production in the EU comes from Spain

### Organic farming. Live poultry.

Thousands



### Production of fruits, berries and dried fruits and nuts\* 2019

Thousand tonnes

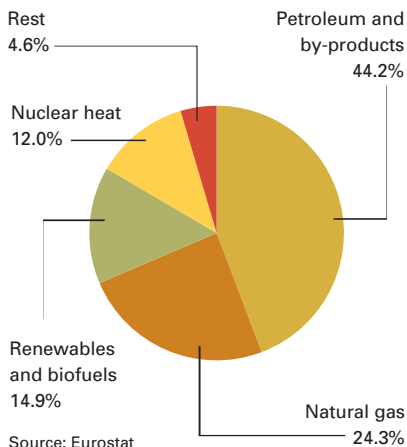
European Union	25,217.7
Italy	5,320.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>4,922.3</b>
Poland	3,752.5
France	2,841.4
Greece	1,923.5
Romania	1,432.3
Germany	1,185.7
Portugal	780.0
Hungary	727.6
Netherlands	688.1
Belgium	591.5
Austria	316.7
Bulgaria	234.5
Czechia	127.0
Croatia	96.4
Slovenia	67.0
Slovakia	40.8
Lithuania	39.9
Denmark	36.4
Sweden	25.1
Ireland	20.4
Cyprus	16.8
Latvia	13.6
Finland	11.9
Estonia	2.8
Luxembourg	2.4
Malta	0.5

\*Excluding citrus, grapes and strawberries.  
Crop production at EU standard humidity.

Source: Eurostat



## Internal energy consumption by type. 2019



## Total energy supply. 2019

	ktoe*	Interannual variation %
Total	122,079	-2.9
Petroleum and by-products	51,272	-2.8
Natural gas	30,897	14.1
Renewables and biofuels	18,888	1.1
Nuclear energy	15,218	5.1
Solid fossil fuels	4,902	-57.5
Non-renewable waste	313	-3.6
Balance imp-exp electricity	590	-38.2

\*Thousands of tons of petroleum equivalents

Source: Eurostat

## A total of 18.4% of energy comes from renewable sources

## Fossil fuels in gross available energy. 2019

	%
European Union	71.5
Malta	96.7
Netherlands	92.4
Cyprus	91.5
Poland	89.6
Ireland	88.9
Greece	85.7
Luxembourg	81.8
Germany	79.8
Italy	79.3
Belgium	75.6
Portugal	74.5
<b>Spain</b>	<b>74.1</b>
Czechia	73.6
Romania	72.9
Estonia	72.8
Hungary	70.0
Croatia	69.8
Austria	69.5
Bulgaria	66.5
Lithuania	66.3
Slovenia	64.0
Denmark	63.8
Slovakia	62.4
Latvia	61.2
France	49.6
Finland	42.8
Sweden	31.8

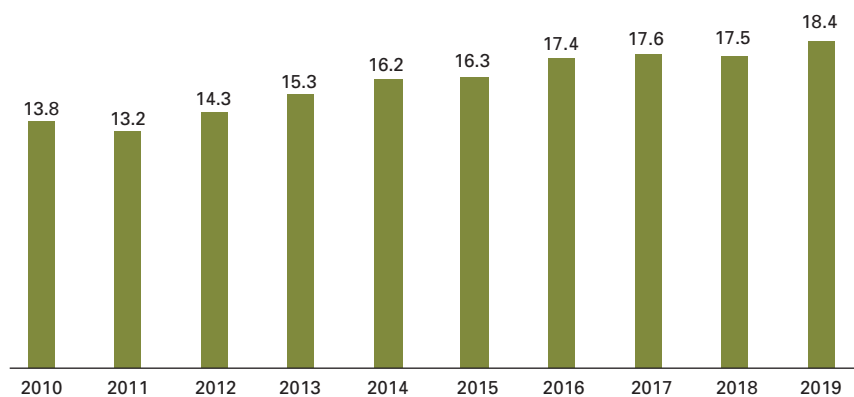
Source: Eurostat



The total energy supply in Spain in 2019 was 122,079 ktoe, 2.9% less than the previous year. This supply is somewhat less than domestic energy consumption, where oil and derivatives contributed 56,162 ktoe, 44.2% of the total.

18.4% of the energy came from renewable sources, 4.5 points more than ten years ago. On the other hand, dependence on energy imports rose 1.5 points in 2019, to stand at 75%.

## Share of energy from renewable sources (%)



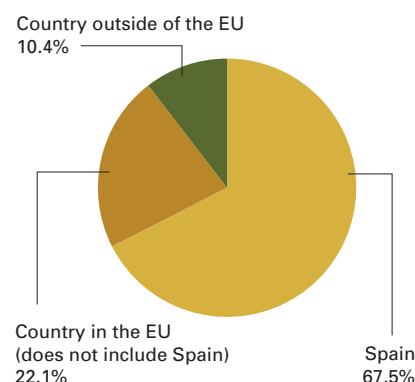
Source: Eurostat



## Main industry variables. 2018

Economic variables (millions of euros)		
Turnover	670,864	In accordance with the European Statistical System, for 2018 a new practical application of the statistical concept of 'Business' has been implemented for the Structural Business Statistics. The new approach only affects Legal Units (LU) that are part of Enterprise Groups (3.1% of the total). The 2018 data is thus not strictly comparable to that of other years.
Total Purchases of Goods and Services	533,795	
Personnel Expenses	83,222	
Gross added value at factor cost	153,206	
Investment in Tangible Assets	26,357	
Companies and personnel employed		
Number of Companies	195,340	
Personnel employed (thousands)	2,253	

## Industry turnover by geographical destination of sales. 2018



## 2.2 million employed Industry

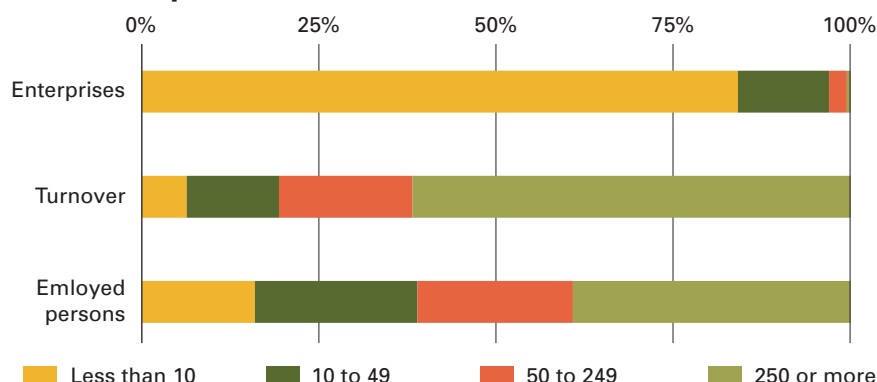
The turnover of enterprises in the industrial sector, according to the Structural Enterprise Statistics: Industrial Sector, stood at 670,864 million euros in 2018.

According to the statistical results based on Legal Units, in 2018 Industry Sector turnover registered an increase of 6.2% compared to the previous year.

The majority of enterprises (84.1%) had fewer than 10 employees, but large enterprises (250 or more) account for 39.2% of employment and the majority of turnover (61.8 %).

A total of 22% of the industry turnover is destined for different European Union countries

## Main figures according to size (employed personnel) of the enterprise. 2018



## Manufacturing industry. 2018

Turnover per employed person

	Thousand euros
Ireland	1,125.2
Belgium	528.9 (r)
Netherlands	528.5
Luxembourg	408.5
Finland	390.4
Denmark	369.4 (r)
Sweden	348.8 (r)
France	336.9
Austria	322.7 (r)
Germany	289.8 (r)
Spain	272.8 (r)
Italy	263.8
Greece	169.5 (r)
Slovakia	159.6
Slovenia	146.3
Hungary	145.0 (r)
Czechia	142.9
Portugal	129.5
Poland	123.7 (r)
Estonia	119.7 (r)
Malta	113.0
Cyprus	109.3
Lithuania	101.2 (r)
Croatia	84.1
Romania	79.9 (r)
Latvia	76.4
Bulgaria	63.1 (r)

(r) Series break

Fuente: Eurostat

## Branches of activity with the most weight in industry turnover. 2018

	Millions of euros	%
Total industry	670,864	100.0
Manufacture of food products	105,514	15.7
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	78,030	11.6
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	73,488	11.0
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	56,838	8.5
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	42,956	6.4
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	38,201	5.7
Metallurgy; manufacture of iron, steel and ferro-alloy products	33,297	5.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	21,647	3.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	21,719	3.2
Manufacture of beverages	20,327	3.0
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	20,220	3.0

## Manufacturing industry productivity according to number of persons employed 2018

Euros

Total  
59,842

0 to 9  
28,119

10 to 19  
38,282

20 to 49  
44,937

50 to 249  
59,129

250 or more  
86,134

## The food industry contributes one out of six employed persons

The branches of activity with the highest contribution to turnover in 2018 were the Manufacture of food products (with 15.7% of the total), Electric power generation, transmission and distribution (11.6%) and Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (11.0%).

The food industry also contributes the most to employment (16.8% of the total).

## Higher productivity in large enterprises

The average productivity for companies in the manufacturing industry with 250 or more employees was 86,134 euros in 2018. In turn, companies with less than 10 employees were the least productive, with 28,119 euros.

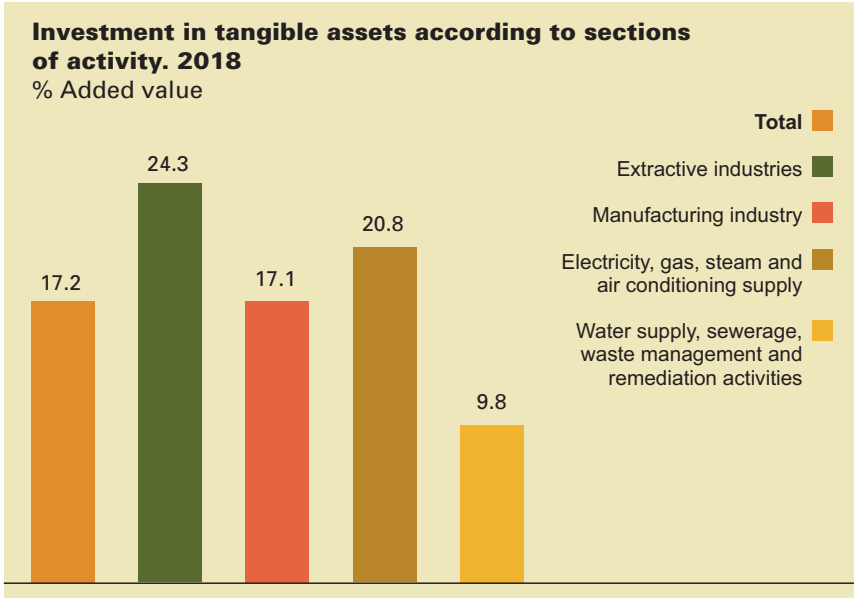


Regional concentration shows little change

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest contribution to industrial turnover in the year 2018 were Cataluña (22.4% of the total), Andalucía (12.0%) and Comunitat Valenciana (10.4%). Those with the least weight were Illes Balears (0.7%), La Rioja (0.9%) and Canarias (1.1%, figures similar to those registered the previous year.

32.5% of enterprise sales in the industrial sector in 2018 were outside of Spain. The branch of activity with the highest percentage of foreign sales was the Manufacture of other transport equipment, where foreign sales accounted for 72.2% of the total, 4.2 points more than in 2017.

Branches of activity with the highest percentage of sales outside Spain. 2018	
	%
Manufacture of other transport equipment	72.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	67.0
Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	52.9
Manufacture of electrical equipment	52.1
Metallurgy; manufacture of iron, steel and ferro-alloy products	49.5

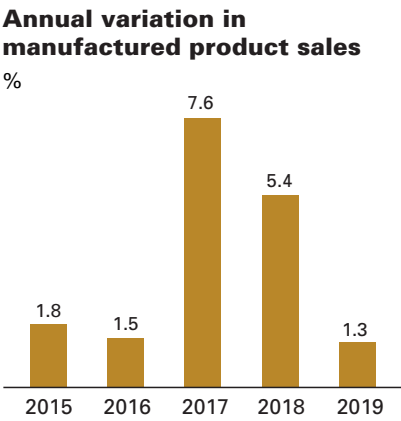


Product sales were up 1.3% in 2019

According to the Industrial Products Survey, the value of manufacturing industry product sales reached 421,122 million euros in 2019, which is 1.3% more than the previous year and the largest increase in the past five years.

Among the manufactured products with the highest sales figures in 2019, gasoline vehicles with a cylinder capacity less than or equal to 1,500 cm3 and diesel vehicles with a cylinder capacity between 1,500 and 2,500 cm3 (in both cases intended to transport less than 10 people) and malt beer with alcohol.

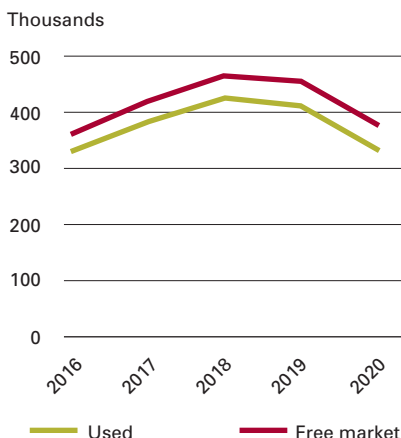
The greatest increase in industrial product sales compared to the previous year was recorded in Canarias (4.0%) and the most pronounced decrease in Principado de Asturias (−1.2%).



# Construction and housing



## Sales of used and free-market homes



## Population residing in homes with a loan or mortgage. 2019

	% Population
European Union	25.0
Netherlands	60.4
Sweden	51.4
Denmark	46.8
Belgium	42.6
Luxembourg	41.8
Finland	41.5
Portugal	36.2
France	31.8
Ireland	31.3
Spain	28.4
Germany	25.8
Austria	24.9
Estonia	22.8
Czechia	21.9
Malta	21.3
Slovakia	20.6
Cyprus	18.5
Hungary	15.3
Italy	13.7
Latvia	13.1
Greece	12.7
Slovenia	12.7
Lithuania	12.2
Poland	12.2
Croatia	7.4
Bulgaria	2.3
Romania	1.1

Source: Eurostat

## Housing sales. 2020

Provisional Data

		Interannual variation %
Total	415,748	-17.7
New	82,543	-11.2
Used	333,205	-19.2
Free-market	378,516	-17.3
Protected	37,232	-22.4

## Abrupt fall in housing sales

In 2020, almost 1.7 million properties recorded in the land registers were transferred, 17.9% less than the previous year, according to the Statistics on Transfer of property rights

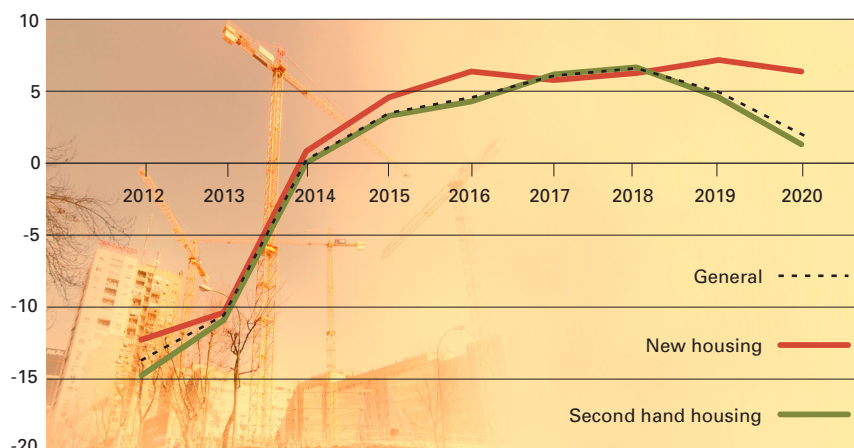
A total of 17.7% less homes were transferred through sale (415,748) than in 2019. This figure that represents a further strengthening in the downward trend that began the previous year. The lowest annual rate was recorded in the month of May 2020 (-53.7%), during the closure to the public of the Property Registries the comply with the state of alarm (put in place due to the covid-19 pandemic).

## The smallest rise in housing prices since 2014

Housing prices increased 2.1% on average during 2020. This is the lowest price increase since 2014, the year in which prices began to rise.

New homes increased by 6.5% on average, and second-hand homes by 1.4%

## Average annual price variation by type of home %





## Mortgages constituted. 2020

Provisional Data

		Interannual variation %
Total mortgaged properties	460,605	-7.5
Rustic properties	12,060	-19.5
Urban properties	448,545	-7.1
Housing	333,721	-7.6
Average amount (euros)	134,904	7.4

## Fewer mortgages, with Property Registries closed to the public for part of the year

In 2020, 460,605 new mortgages were registered, 7.5% less than the previous year. The greatest decrease in the annual rate was registered in May (-27.6%), due to the closure to the public of the Property Registries during the state of alarm.

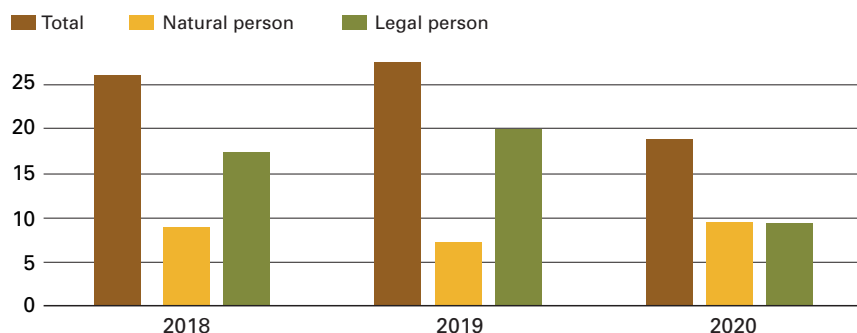
Housing decreased by -7.6%, with an average amount of 134,904 euros. The largest increases in the number of mortgages on homes compared to 2019 were recorded in Aragon (6.4%), Principado de Asturias (5.3%) and Extremadura (3.4%).

## Foreclosures fall but foreclosures on main residences rise

The number of registrations of certifications for foreclosures initiated in 2020 was 34,750, which means 38.8% less than in 2019. The greatest decrease corresponded to land parcels (-62.2%) and the greatest increase was registered for the primary residences of natural persons (37.4%).

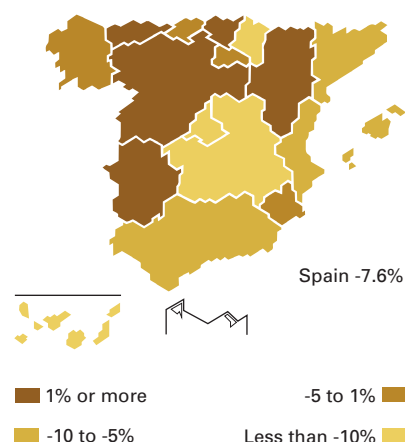
The lowest year-on-year rate occurred in the second quarter (-64.3%), but rates increased significantly in the year's third and fourth quarters.

## Homes with foreclosure initiated by owner (thousands)

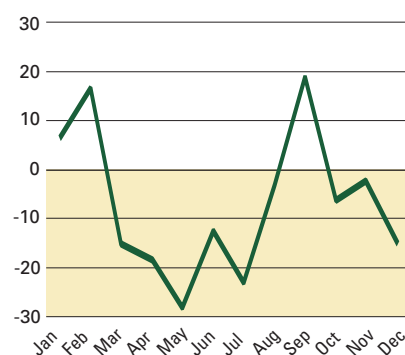


## Home mortgages. 2020

Annual variation

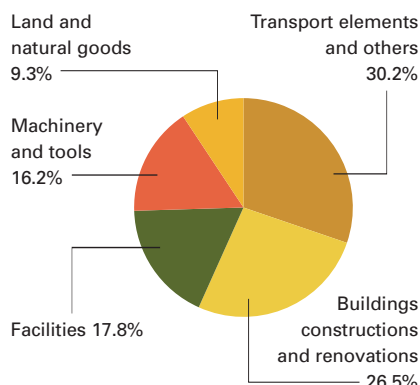


## Annual variation in the number of mortgages on dwellings 2020 (%)





## Commercial investment in tangible assets. 2018 (%)



## Main trade variables. 2018

### Economic variables (millions of euros)

Turnover	751,330
Total Purchases of Goods and Services	656,827
Wages and salaries	56,628
Personnel Expenses	71,931
Added Value at Factor Cost	111,409
Investment in Tangible Assets	11,561
Companies and personnel employed	
Number of Companies	744,063
Employed personnel (annual average, thousands)	3,153

In accordance with the European Statistical System, for 2018, a new practical application of the statistical concept of 'Business' has been implemented for the Structural Business Statistics. The new focus will only affect Legal Units (LU) that are part of Enterprise Groups (3.1% of the total). The 2018 data is thus not strictly comparable to that of other years.

## Retail sale of fruits and vegetables in specialized stores. 2018

Number of companies

European Union	65,517
Italy	17,787
<b>Spain</b>	<b>14,993</b>
Portugal	5,132
France	5,051
Germany	4,852
Poland	4,235
Greece	2,863
Bulgaria	2,670
Hungary	2,291
Romania	1,110
Netherlands	990
Belgium	885
Austria	344
Ireland	298
Slovakia	285
Sweden	229
Denmark	221
Cyprus	127
Croatia	124
Finland	111
Slovenia	100
Latvia	73
Lithuania	35
Luxembourg	7
Estonia	5
Czechia	:
Malta	:

: Not available

Source: Eurostat

## Six out of ten Commerce enterprises are retailers

Enterprise turnover in the Trade sector reached 751,330 million euros in 2018. According to statistical results based on Legal Units, in 2018 Commerce Sector turnover registered an increase of 5.4% compared to the previous year.

Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles accounted for 31.9% of the total turnover for the sector and for 55.1% of employed personnel. On the other hand, 56.0% of the turnover was due to Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles. This represents 35.1% of employment.



2021: International Year of fruits and vegetables

Nearly 15,000 companies have the retail sale of fruits and vegetables as their main activity

## Trade and retail in fruits and vegetables 2018

	Trade	Retail sale of fresh fruit and vegetables*
Productivity (euros)	35,329	15,549
Average personnel costs (euros)	28,282	16,665
Added Value Rate	55.9	72.1
Personnel costs rate	64.6	57.0
Gross Exploitation Rate	5.3	9.1
Paid Personnel Rate	80.7	53.2
Investment Rate	11.4	3.1
Female Participation Rate Among Paid Personnel	49.6	53.5



\*In specialized stores



## Main variables of market services. 2018

Economic variables (millions of euros)		
Turnover	530,655	In accordance with the European Statistical System, for 2018, a new practical application of the statistical concept of 'Business' has been implemented for the Structural Business Statistics. The new focus will only affect Legal Units (LU) that are part of Enterprise Groups (3.1% of the total). The 2018 data is thus not strictly comparable to that of other years.
Total Purchases of Goods and Services	313,811	
Personnel Expenses	147,774	
Added Value at Factor Cost	238,514	
Investment in Tangible Assets	33,966	
Companies and personnel employed		
Number of Companies	1,563,653	
Employed personnel (annual average, in thousands)	6,535	



## Wide variety of activities in market services

The business volume of enterprises in the Non-financial market services sector, except for trade, reached 530,655 million euros in 2018. Under the definition of the legal unit as an approximation to the statistical concept of 'enterprise', industry turnover would be 7.0% more than the previous year.

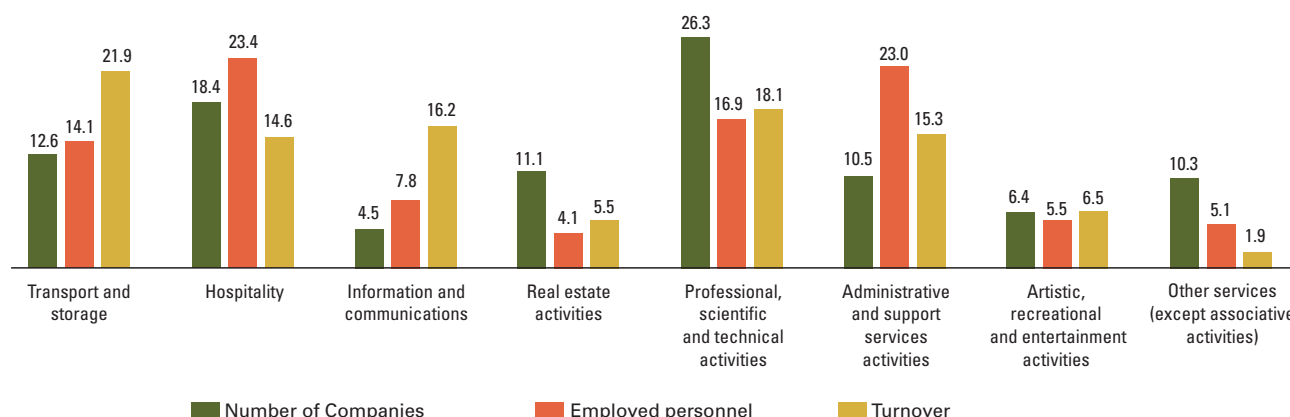
A significant part of the turnover is concentrated in Transport and storage (21.9%), although the largest number of companies is found in Professional, scientific and technical activities (26.3% of the total).

Accommodation and food service activities and Administrative and support service activities concentrate 46.4% of those employed in the Services sector.

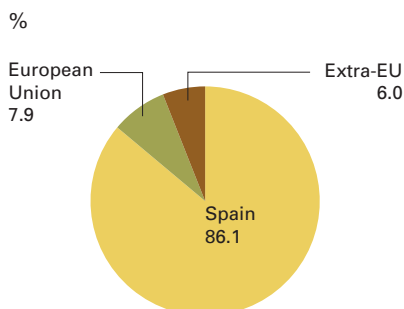
## Activity divisions with higher productivity. 2018.

Euros	
Telecommunications	190,339
Gambling and betting activities	100,233
Air transport	96,928
Rental activities	89,848
Storage and activities links to transport	89,565

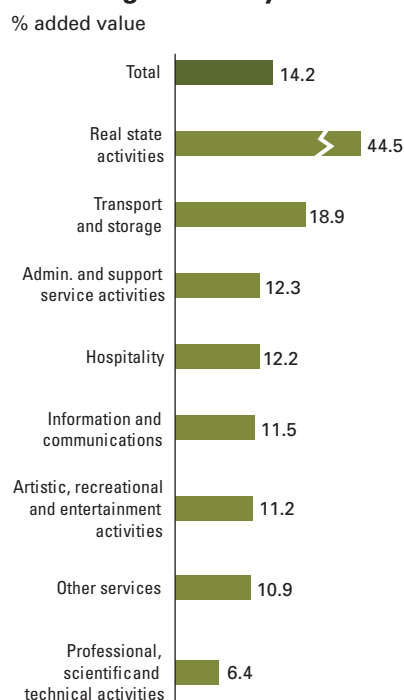
## Distribution of enterprises, employed persons and turnover according to activity section. 2018



## Geographical destination of service sector sales. 2018



## Investment in tangible assets according to activity. 2018



## Comunidad de Madrid concentrated 35% of turnover

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest participation in turnover for the Services sector in the market in 2018 were Comunidad de Madrid (with 35.0% of the total), Cataluña (19.6%) and Andalucía (9.1%).

## More than half of air transport sales were outside of Spain

In 2018, 86.1% of sales in the services sector were made within Spain, 7.9% were made to European Union countries and 6.0% to the rest of the world.

The activity divisions with the highest percentage of sales outside Spain were Air transport (54.0%), Travel agency, tour operators, reservation services and related activities (35.2%) and Programming, consulting and other activities related to computing (30.9%).

## Selected indicators according to main activity. 2018

	Productivity <sup>1</sup> (Euros)	Female participation rate among paid personnel <sup>2</sup>
Total activity groupings	36,500	48.1
Information and communications	73,006	35.4
Transport and storage	53,276	23.0
Real estate activities	53,131	57.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	40,488	53.4
Artistic, recreational and entertainment activities	39,988	44.3
Administrative and support service activities	26,084	54.0
Hospitality	22,603	54.4
Other services servicios auxiliares	15,070	68.9

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

2. Average female paid personnel / total average paid personnel.

Information and telecommunications had the highest productivity within services and 35.4% of those employed were women

## A total of 61% work in enterprises with 10 or more employees

Within the entire sector, 95% of enterprises have fewer than 10 employees. These enterprises - largely individuals - represent 25.3% of turnover and less than half of employment (39.1%).

A total 60.9% service employees worked in companies with 10 or more employed persons in 2018.





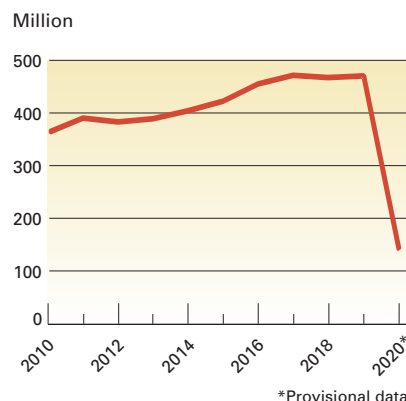
## Tourist accommodations. Main results of the demand. 2020

Provisional data

	Overnight stays	Average stay (days)	Interannual variation % Overnight stays
Hotel establishments	91,655,455	2.7	-81.7
Holiday Dwellings	23,459,959	5.6	-76.3
Tourist Campsites	21,701,122	4.8	-66.8
Rural tourism accommodation	6,282,936	3.0	-77.4
Hostels	750,021	3.2	-73.5

Residents ■ Non residents ■

## Overnight stays in tourist accommodations



## Almost 70% fewer overnight stays

Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodations exceeded 143.8 million in 2020, with a decrease of 69.4% compared to the previous year. Overnight stays by residents decreased by 51.3% while those by non-residents decreased by 79.7%. A total of 63.7% of the total nights spent by travellers in collective tourist establishments were in hotels. For the year in question, the majority of stays were by residents.

Among non-residents, the main countries of origin were:

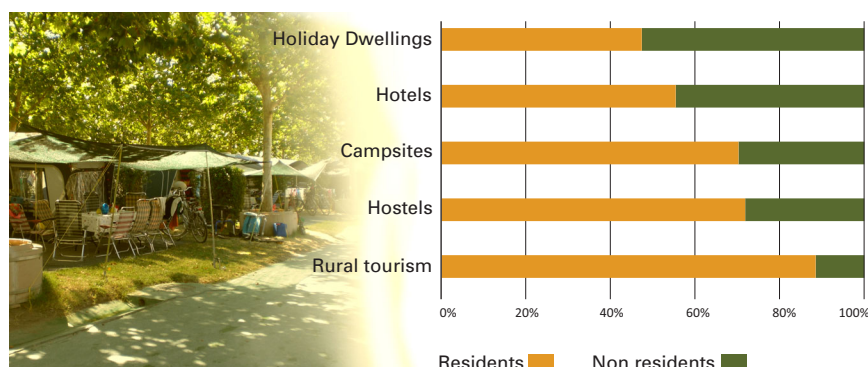
United Kingdom (22.0% of total overnight stays by non-residents), Germany (17.2%) and France (11.5%).

Canarias was the favourite destination, with more than 29 million overnight stays, while Cataluña (with more than 24 million) and Andalucía (with more than 23 million), were in second and third place.

## Overnight stays in tourist accommodations. 2019

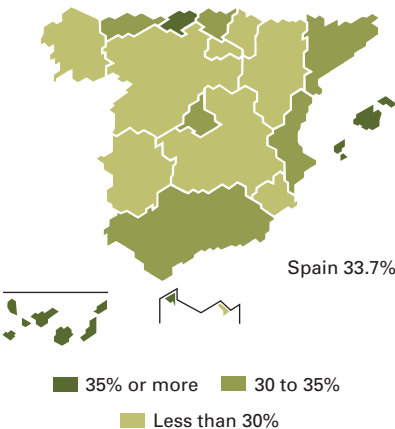
	Million
European Union	2,874.8
Spain	469.8
France	446.6
Germany	437.0
Italy	436.7
Greece	143.6
Austria	127.9
Netherlands	123.4
Poland	93.3
Croatia	91.2
Portugal	77.6
Sweden	63.2
Czechia	57.0
Belgium	42.5
Denmark	34.3
Hungary	33.2
Ireland	32.6
Romania	29.9
Bulgaria	27.2
Finland	23.1
Cyprus	17.6
Slovakia	17.2
Slovenia	15.8
Malta	9.9
Lithuania	8.9
Estonia	7.0
Latvia	5.5
Luxembourg	2.9

## Overnight stays according to traveller residence and type of accommodation 2020 (% of the total of each type)



Source: Eurostat

Hotel occupancy rate 2020 (%)



Main tourist sites\* in hotels 2020

	Overnight stays (thousands)
Madrid	5,615.3
Barcelona	4,414.8
San Bartolomé de Tirajana	3,849.8
Adeje	2,969.0
Benidorm	2,441.8

Main tourist sites\* in tourist apartments. 2020

	Overnight stays (thousands)
San Bartolomé de Tirajana	1,778.9
Tirajana	1,251.3
Arona	917.8
Tías	915.6
Adeje	900.1

\*Municipality with a significant tourist offering

Tourist accommodations. Main results of the supply. 2020

Provisional data. Annual averages

	Estimated open stores <sup>1</sup>	Estimated average bed-places	Occupancy rate by bed-places <sup>2</sup>	Interannual variation % bed-places offered
Hotel establishments	8,886	735,419	33.7	-51.5
Holiday Dwellings	83,038	328,211	21.2	-35.4
Tourist Campsites	523	337,925	36.3	-32.7
Rural tourism accommodation	11,668	110,107	15.5	-33.6
Hostels	116	12,621	16.3	-50.6

1. For holiday dwellings, this refers to estimated apartments.

2. For campsites, this refers to the occupancy rate by pitches.

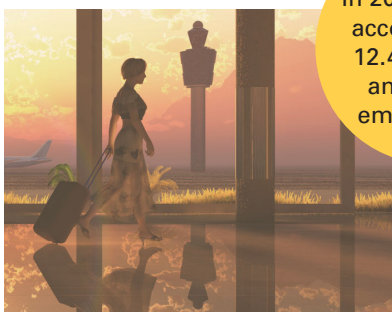
Hotel bed-places were reduced by half

During 2020, the number of bed-places offered in hotels fell by 51.5% compared to the previous year, with an average occupancy of 33.7%. Canarias and Cantabria registered the highest degrees of average occupancy, with 47.8% and 37.5%, respectively.

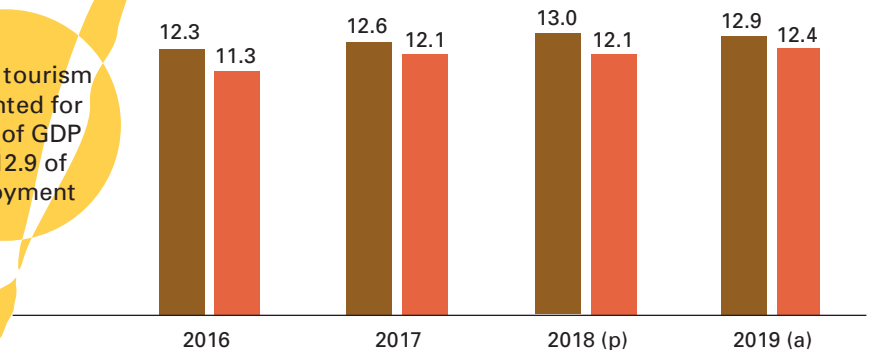
As with hotels, the supply of bed-places in other tourist accommodations also fell in 2020. The tourist spots with the most overnight hotel stays were Madrid and Barcelona, while San Bartolomé de Tirajana (Las Palmas) and Arona (Santa Cruz de Tenerife) were notable when it came to apartments.

In 2020, Canarias registered the highest average hotel occupancy (47.8%) and Cantabria the second highest (37.5%)

Contribution of tourism activity to GDP and employment (%)



In 2019 tourism accounted for 12.4% of GDP and 12.9% of employment



■ % of total employment

■ % of GDP

(p) Provisional

(a) Preview

## International tourism returned to 70's figures

During 2020, 19.0 million international tourists visited Spain, 77.3% less than the previous year, according to the Survey on Border Movement. Meanwhile, the number of same-day visitors (visitors without overnight stays) decreased 58.9%, reaching 17.5 million.

Total expenditure made by non-resident tourists visiting Spain in 2020 came to 19,740 million euros according to the Tourist Expenditure Survey, representing a decrease of 78.5% as compared to the of 2019.

In 2019, Spain was the second most popular tourist destination in the world, with 83.5 million tourists. This was four times more than in 2020.

## For work, nature or health, the types of trips that decreased the least among residents

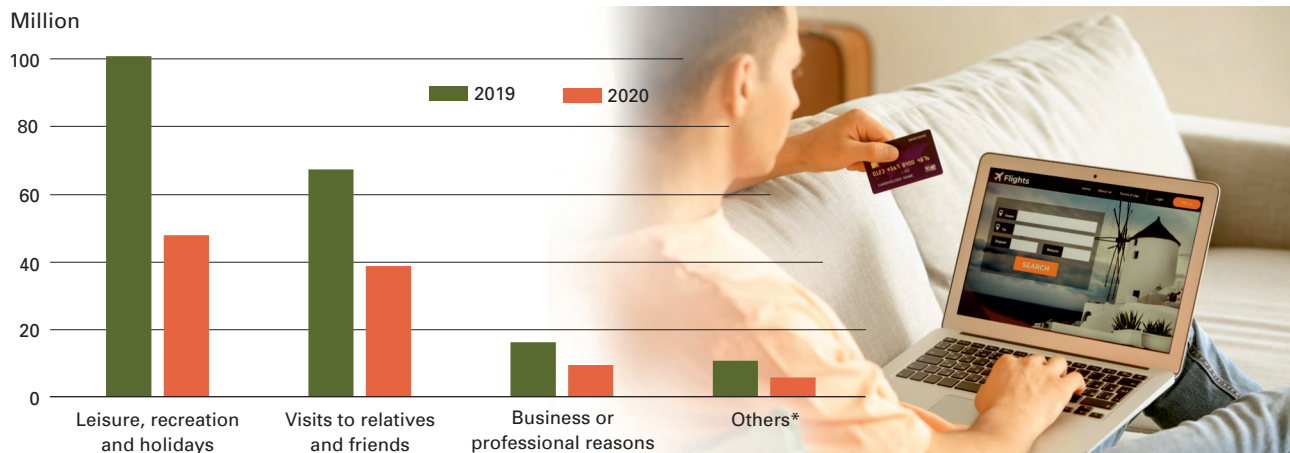
Residents in Spain made 101.5 million trips in 2020, 47.6% less than in 2019. Overnight stays associated with trips fell by 37.9%, and spending was reduced by 56.0%. Foreign-bound tourism was the most affected, with a 74.8% decrease in travel.

Andalucía was the main destination, with 18.6% of the total trips made by residents, followed by Cataluña (13.3%) and Comunitat Valenciana (11.4%).

Trips to the workplace, nature tourism, and health treatments decreased the least, with rates of -14.1%, -33.1% and -33.5%, respectively.

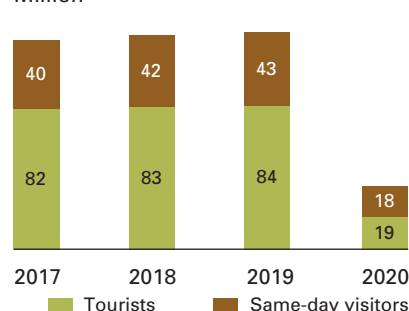
## Trips by primary purpose

Million



\*Shopping, studies, health, religious reasons, business incentives and others.

## Tourists and same-day visitors



## Arrival of international tourist. 2019

	Million
France*	89
<b>Spain</b>	<b>84</b>
United States of America	79
China	66
Italy	65

\*Data for France is from 2018

## Income from international tourism. 2019

	Billions of US dollars
United States of America	214
<b>Spain</b>	<b>80</b>
France	64
Thailand	61
United Kingdom	53

Source: World Tourism Organisation



## Merchandise transported by rail

Million tonnes



## Turnover in transportation and storage. 2018

Millions of euros

European Union	1,397,368
Germany	340,662
France	216,825
Italy	161,547
<b>Spain</b>	<b>116,285</b>
Netherlands	91,213
Poland	63,906
Denmark	57,962
Belgium	46,572
Sweden	45,446
Austria	44,312
Czechia	25,701
Ireland	24,477
Finland	23,118
Portugal	21,864
Romania	19,694
Hungary	18,877
Greece	14,041
Lithuania	11,123
Slovakia	10,297
Bulgaria	8,319
Luxembourg	6,589
Slovenia	6,367
Estonia	5,836
Latvia	5,782
Croatia	5,055
Cyprus	3,136
Malta	2,364

Source: Eurostat

## Passengers transported 2020. Provisional Data

Domestic transportation	Thousands	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,691,617</b>	<b>-46.7</b>
<b>City</b>	<b>1,680,181</b>	<b>-45.8</b>
Bus	1,007,440	-44.8
Metro	672,741	-47.3
<b>Intercity</b>	<b>754,786</b>	<b>-46.9</b>
Bus	397,327	-45.5
Railway	334,896	-47.4
Air domestic) <sup>2,5</sup>	16,910	-60.5
Maritime (coastal freight) <sup>3,4</sup>	5,611	-52.1
<b>Special and unsheduled by bus</b>	<b>256,649</b>	<b>-51.6</b>
<b>International transport</b>		
Air <sup>5</sup>	41,800	-77.9
Maritime <sup>4</sup>	1,374	-87.1

1. Urban trams and cablecars are included.

2. Internal traffic only includes entries.

3. Includes only disembarked passengers

4. Source: State Ports

5. Source: Civil Aviation

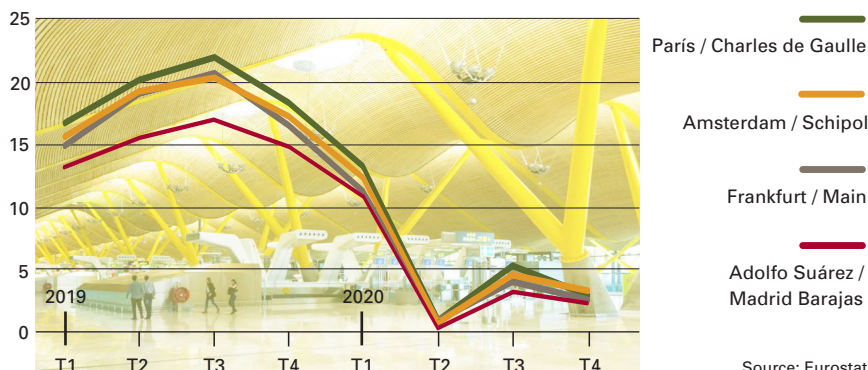
## Public transportation lost almost half of its passengers

The number of travellers that used public transport in 2020 exceeded 2,691.6 million, with a decrease of 46.7% compared to 2019. More than half (62.4%) were in urban areas, where buses (37.4%) are preferred to the metro (25%).

Likewise, in intercity transport (28% of the total), buses predominate compared to trains (14.8% compared to 12.4%), distantly followed by other types of transport.

A total of 59.8 million travellers passed through the Adolfo Suárez-Madrid Barajas airport in 2019, making it the fourth most heavily trafficked airport in the EU

## Passengers transported at the most popular EU airports 2019-2020 (Millions)



Source: Eurostat





### 7.4 persons convicted per thousand inhabitants

In 2019, there were 286,931 people convicted by final judgement and registered in the Central Register of Convicted Persons, 0.1% more than the previous year. A total of 79.4% of convicted persons were men and 20.6% were women.

The most predominate were road safety infractions (22.2% of the total), theft (17.3%) and injuries (16.6%). The conviction rate per 1,000 inhabitants aged 18 and over dropped one tenth, to stands at 7.4 per 1,000 inhabitants.

### 3.3% more minors were convicted

There were 14,112 minors convicted by final judgment in 2019, 3.3% more than in 2018. A total of 79.1% were men and 20.9% were women. The majority were of Spanish nationality (79.7%) although the rate per 1,000 inhabitants between 14 and 17 years of age is higher for those of foreign nationality (17.0 vs. 6.4). One in three juvenile convicts committed more than one criminal offense.

### Fewer victims of gender violence

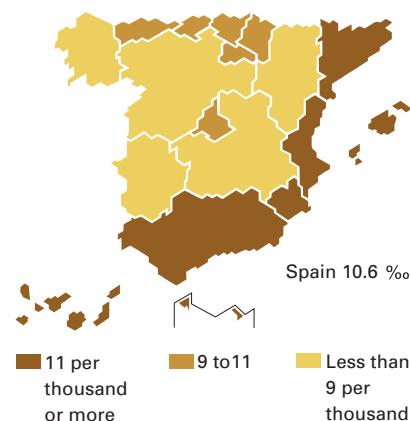
In 2020, the number of female victims of gender-based violence in cases in which precautionary measures or protection orders had been issued decreased by 8.4%, to stand at 29,215. In relative terms, this is 1.4 per 1,000 women aged 14 years old and over.

Rates fall across the board for female victims according to place of birth.

On the other hand, victims of domestic violence (which specifically excludes cases of gender violence) amounted to 8,279 people, 8.2% more than in 2019. Of these, 26.0% are minors.

### Crimes committed by place of conviction. 2019

Rates per 1,000 inhab. 18 years old and over



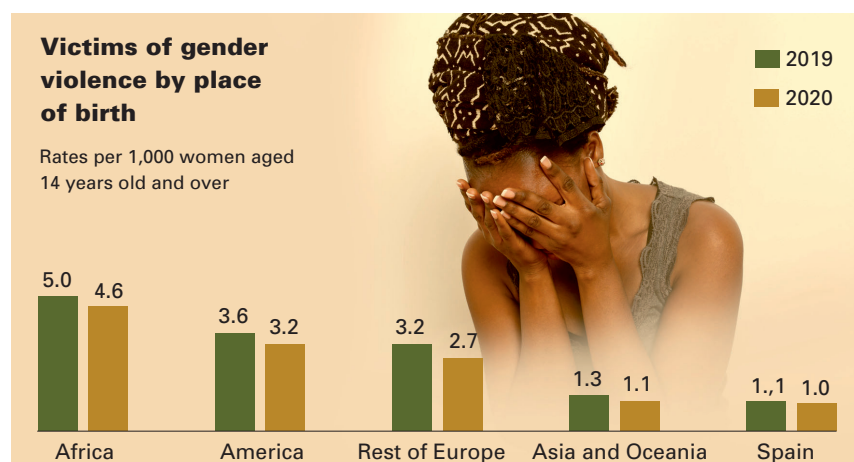
### Registered assaults. 2018

Per 100,000 inhabitants

Belgium	554.0
France*	363.9
Germany	165.1
Hungary*	126.6
Italy	109.7
Luxembourg	101.5
Ireland	93.3
Slovenia	74.7
Czechia	46.8
Sweden	46.5
Austria	42.1
<b>Spain</b>	<b>39.2</b>
Malta	38.5
Bulgaria	35.7
Latvia	33.4
Denmark	32.1
Slovakia	29.3
Finland	29.2
Netherlands	26.6
Croatia	17.9
Poland	17.4
Cyprus	15.3
Greece	14.8
Estonia	6.8
Lithuania	6.6
Portugal	5.6
Romania	1.3

\*Not available. Data for France is from 2016 and data for Hungary from 2015

Source: Eurostat





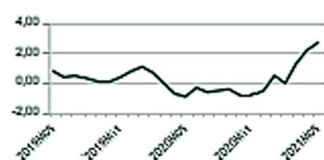
### Evolution of the economic situation

The monthly and quarterly indicators began to reflect the crisis' effects on economic sector activity, prices, the labour market, and business confidence.

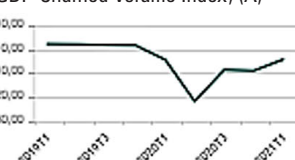
At present, these indicators allow us to follow overall evolution and recovery, after the financial effects of the crisis provoked by the pandemic.

18 indicators allow crisis impact and changes in economic activity to be visualized

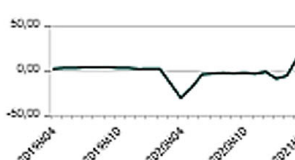
Consumer Price Index (A) (CPI)



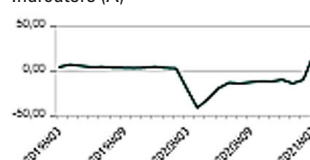
Gross Domestic Product (GDP-Chained Volume Index) (A)



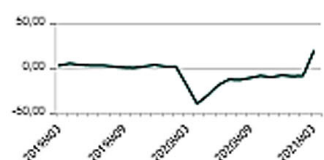
Retail Trade Index (A)



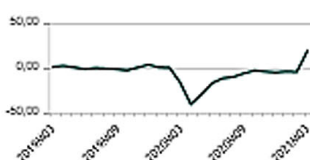
Services Sector Activity Indicators (A)



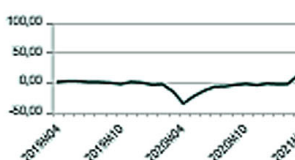
Business Turnover Index (A)



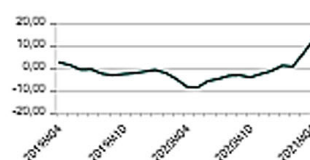
Industry Turnover Index (A)



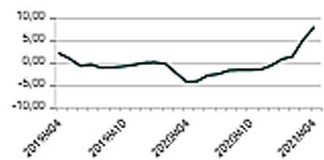
Industrial Production Index (A)



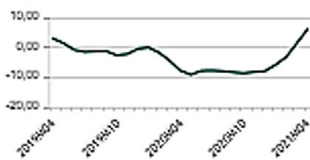
Industrial price Index



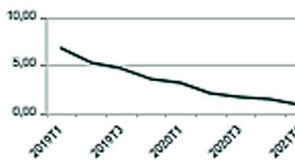
Export Price Index



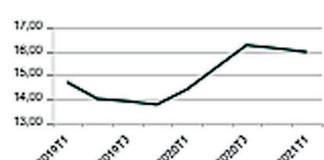
Import Price Index



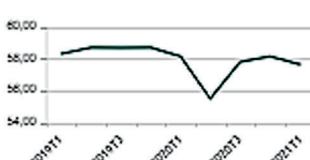
Housing Price Index



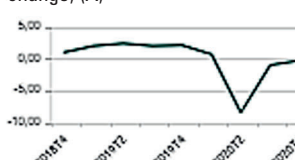
Unemployment rate



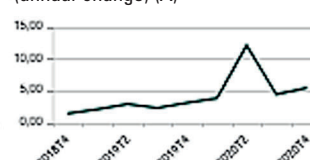
Activity rate



Total cost per worker (annual change) (A)



Total cost per effective hour worked (annual change) (A)



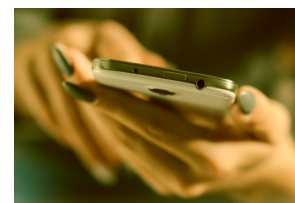
Harmonised Business Confidence index



Business confidence index (expectations previous quarter)



Business confidence index (expectations next quarter)



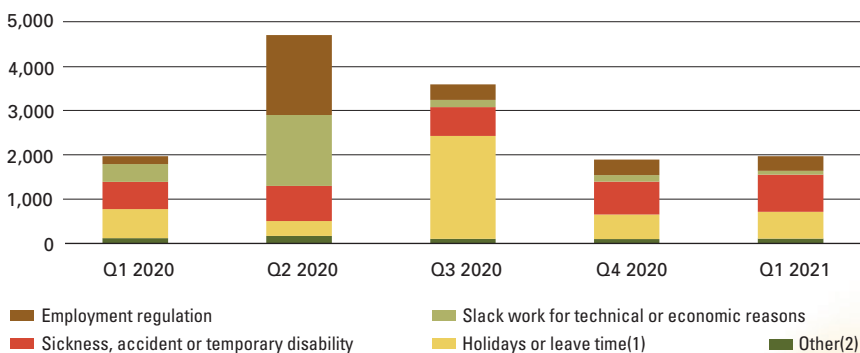
## Both work from home and economically inactive persons increased

The pandemic provoked by covid-19 and restrictions on mobility had significant effects on the EPAS, both in terms of conducting interviews and their impact on the variables measured.

Starting with the second quarter of 2020, questions were included regarding work at home, why the person left or lost their last job, and atypical hours (on weekends, nights, etc.), which are usually only published in annual results.

In addition, a special breakdown was made of the inactive category due to problems related to mobility.

### Employed persons who have not worked during the reference week, by reason. 1st. quarter 2020 - 1st. quarter 2021 (thousands)

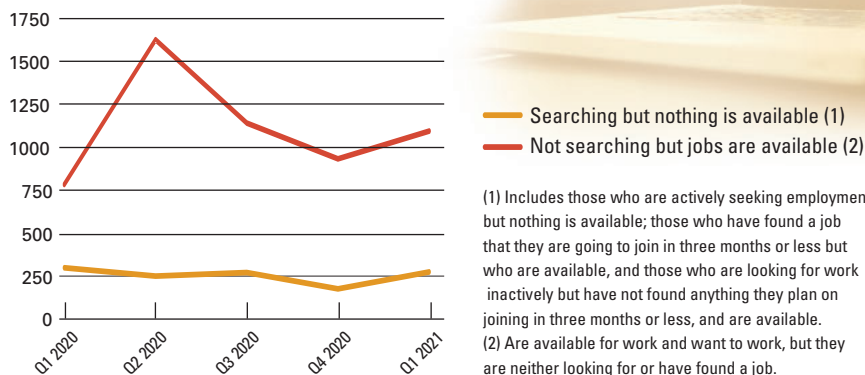


(1) Includes maternity/paternity leave.

(2) Includes strike or labour dispute, other reasons, unknown or unclassifiable.

### Inactive persons depending on whether or not they are searching for a job and availability

1st. quarter 2020 - 1st. quarter 2021 (thousands)

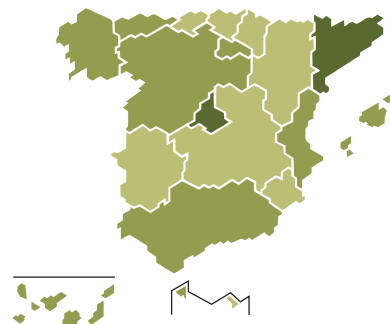


(1) Includes those who are actively seeking employment but nothing is available; those who have found a job that they are going to join in three months or less but who are available, and those who are looking for work inactively but have not found anything they plan on joining in three months or less, and are available.

(2) Are available for work and want to work, but they are neither looking for or have found a job.

### Worked from home (%)\*

First quarter of 2021



15% or more  
7 to 15%  
Less than 7%

\*More than half of the days spend at home

### A total 2.1 million worked from home more than half of the days

A total of 11.2% of employed persons (2,146,100) worked from their own home more than half of the days during the first quarter of 2021, compared to 9.9%, as observed in the fourth quarter of 2020 and the 2019 average, which was 4.8%.

### Increase in inactivity

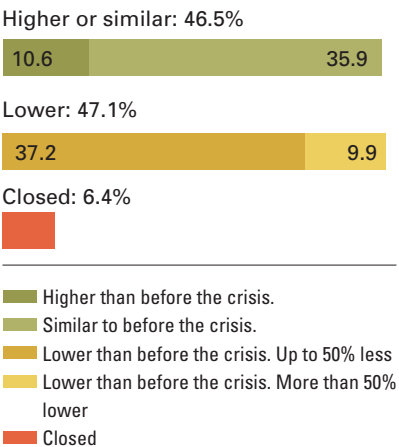
During the first quarter of 2021, the flows between the different states of employment, unemployment and inactivity show an increase in entries to inactivity, both from employment and from unemployment, with the number of inactive persons rising again significantly.



All sectors grow in March 2021

In March 2021, after adjusting for seasonal and calendar effects, the Index registered a variation of 18.1% in July, as compared with the same month of the previous year. This was a rate 27 points higher than that of February, with all sectors positive. Particularly notable was Commerce, with an annual rate of 25.6%, while Non-financial market services grew the least (8.3%) .

Activity levels of businesses during the second half of 2020 %



Uneven recovery by sectors

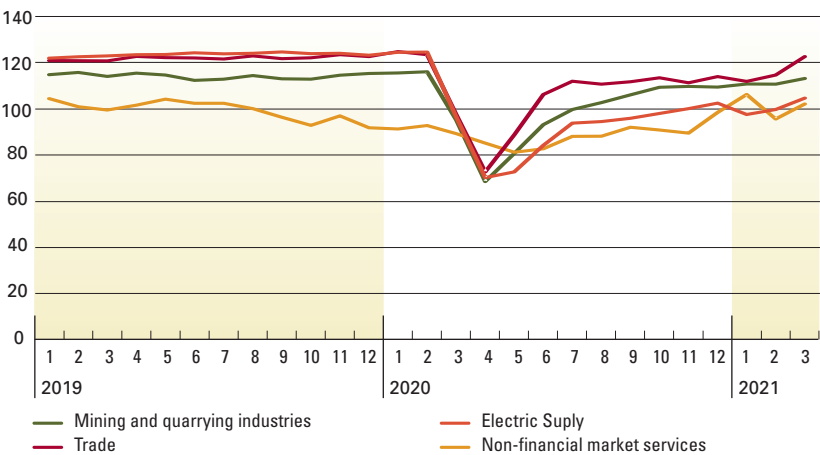
In 2020, according to the General Business Turnover Index (ICNE), all sectors had negative annual turnover rate, taking into account the index corrected for seasonal and calendar effects

Non-financial services registered the greatest decrease (-21.9%), while Electricity and water supply, sewerage and waste management registered the smallest decline compared to 2019 (-10.2%).

Business turnover index by activity sectors

January 2019 - March 2021. Base 2015=100

Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects



Boost to company digitalization

Among the main results of the special Opinion module regarding covid-19's impact on the Business Confidence Indicator during the second half of 2020, the following points should be highlighted:

- A total of 46.5% of stores had a higher or similar level of activity than prior to the health crisis
- Teleworking and increasing the level of digitization were the formulas most used by office managers to maintain an activity level similar to that of prior to the crisis.
- A total of 38.9% of the establishments requested an ERTE for all or part of their workers during the state of alarm and 59.5% of them rescued 100% of their workers.
- Teleworking has continued in 43.4% of the establishments (eight points less than during confinement). And it has been used by 37.6% of workers (nine points less than during the state of alarm).



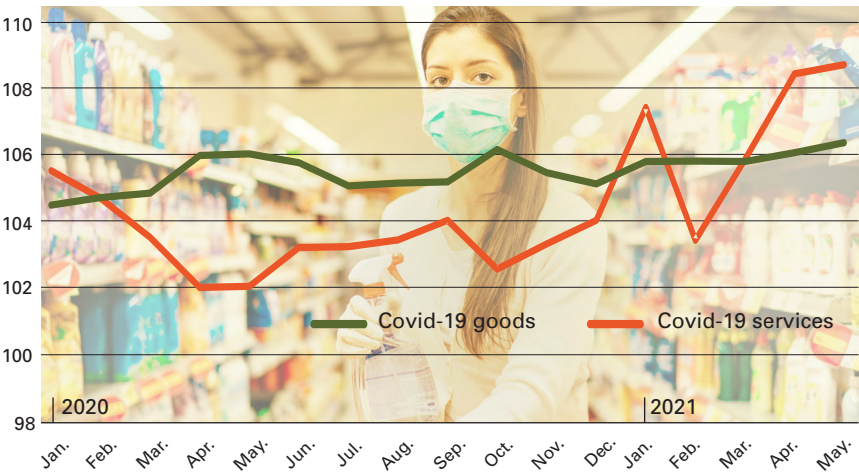
Covid-19 goods and services, new IPC groups

Since the Covid-19 crisis began, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was adapted to the activity restrictions affecting data collection. New indices were also added for goods and services whose consumption remained unchanged during the lockdown: Special Group Covid-19 goods and Special Group Covid-19 services.

The products included in the COVID-19 Goods are food, beverage, tobacco, cleaning and non-durable household items, pharmaceuticals, pet food, and personal care items.

On the other hand, the COVID-19 Services include housing and garage rental services, water distribution, sewerage, garbage collection, community expenses, electricity, gas, heating oil, telephone, music and streaming television services, insurance, banking commissions and funeral services.

Consumer Price Index of covid-19 goods and services.  
January 2020 - May 2021. Base 2016



What goes up and down the most in each group. May 2021

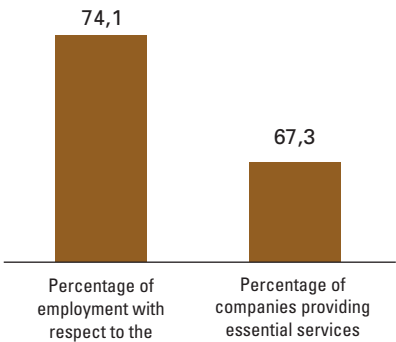
Annual variation	%
Covid-19 goods	0.3
Unprocessed food	1.4
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	-2.0
Covid-19 services	6.9
Electricity, gas and other fuels	25.5
Telephone and telefax services	-4.3

Electricity, gas and other fuels, what increased the most

In May 2021, Covid-19 Goods registered a price variation of 0.3% compared to the same month of the previous year, while Covid-19 Services increased by 6.9%.

The highest year-on-year rise in the prices of covid-19 goods and services in May 2021 was registered in Electricity, gas and other fuels (25.5%) followed by Insurance (1.9%) and Unprocessed foods ( 1.4%).

Weight of essential activities according to the exploitation of the DIRCE as of January 1, 2019



The weight of essential activities

The exploitation of the Central Business Directory (DIRCE) as of January 1, 2019 has made it possible to provide approximate information on the weight of essential activities in the economy, thusly named in RD 10/2020, of March 29, during the state of alarm.

In total, these activities accounted for 67.3% of companies and 74.1% of employment.

Quicker information on company population

The experimental statistics of Company Demographic Profile respond to the need for more frequent information, especially during the crisis provoked by the covid-19 pandemic, on the creation, survival, reactivation and dissolution of companies, as well as their characterization by classification variables, especially those related to the Temporary Workforce Reduction Schemes (ERTE), economic activity, size or sociodemographic characteristics for self-employed workers.

There were 17% fewer employing legal units at the end of the third quarter

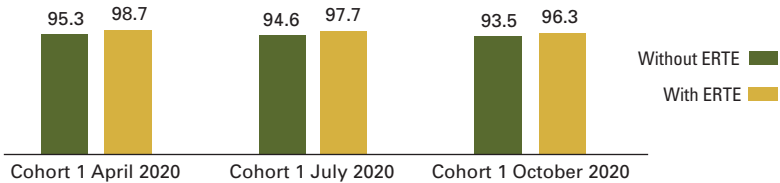
At the beginning of 2020, almost 1.2 million employer legal units and more than 2.9 million self-employed workers were found. Following the first three quarters of 2020, the cohort of employer legal units with reference to January 1 lost more than 17% of the workforce and that of self-employed workers almost 11% of the workforce.

Those who received ERTE fared better

A total of 16.3% of the employing legal units had at least one employee enrolled in ERTE\* in the third quarter, compared to 15.6% at the end of the second quarter and 22.7% at the end of the first. The contribution of this instrument to the survival of the units accounted for a receiving ERTE in the first quarter survived, compared to 95.3% of those who failed to take said measure.

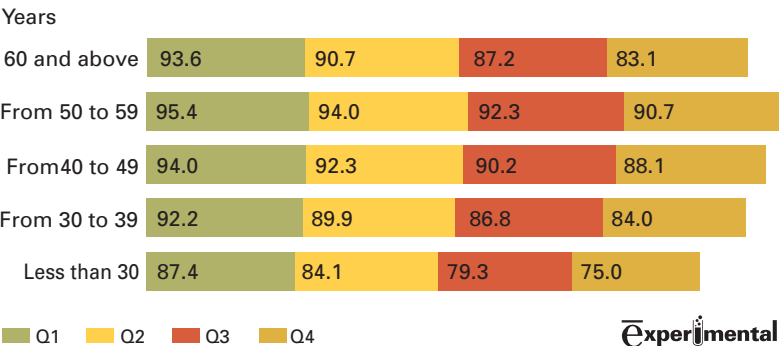


Survival of employing legal units at three months of each cohort, according to whether or not they have received ERTE\*



\*Temporary Workforce Reduction Scheme

Survival of the self-employed cohort as of January 1, 2020 in successive quarters according to age (%)



Self-employed young persons suffered higher relative losses

By age, the group of self-employed persons between 50 and 59 years had the most favourable evolution in these quarters. On the other hand, those under 30 years of age showed the highest relative losses.

Mortality record between March and April 2020

According to the Weekly Death Estimate, up to week 53 of 2020 there were around half a million deaths. Week 14 - which runs from March 30 to April 5 - had the most deaths, with 20,935 people dead, or 158.9% more than in the same week of 2019.

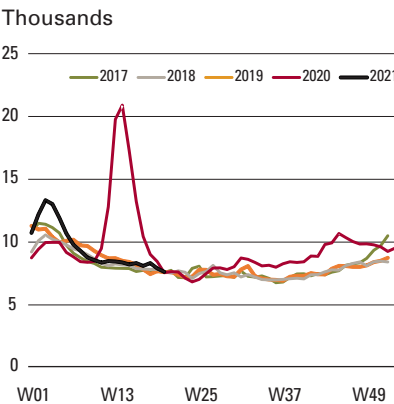
Infectious diseases were the second leading cause of death between January and May 2020

In the first five months of 2020, 23.0% of deaths were caused by circulatory system diseases. Infectious diseases, which include COVID-19, virus identified and COVID-19, virus suspected, were the second leading cause of death (20.9% of the total), surpassing tumours (20.4%)

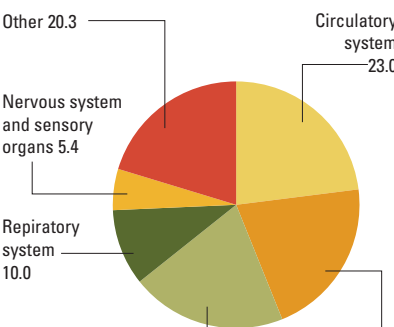
Deaths from COVID-19 were concentrated among the elderly. A total of 87.2% of those killed by COVID-19, virus identified were 70 or older, and 89.2% of those who died of COVID-19, virus suspected were 75 or older.

In the case of the identified covid-19 virus, more men died than women (54.2% compared to 45.8%), and the other way around in the case of suspected covid-19 (56.4% were women and 43.6%, men).

Estimated weekly deaths

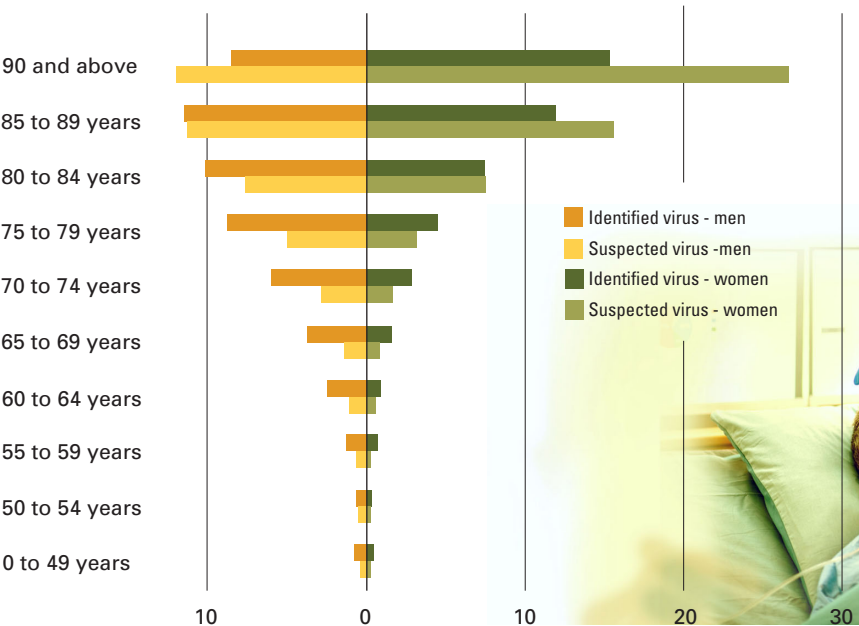


Main causes of death. January - May 2020 %



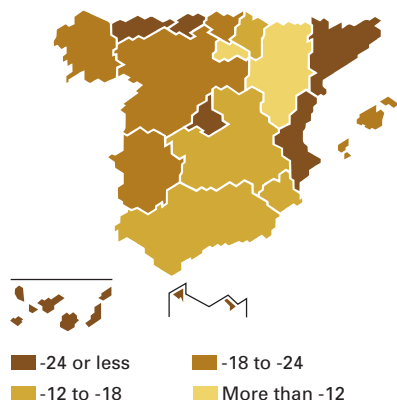
(1) Includes covid-19, identified and suspected virus cases

Deaths from identified and suspected virus between January and May 2020, by sex and age %



## Births in January 2021

Interannual variation %



## Average number of children per woman. 2019

	%
European Union	1.53 (e) (p)
France	1.86 (p)
Romania	1.77 (e)
Czechia	1.71
Ireland	1.71 (e)
Sweden	1.71
Denmark	1.70
Estonia	1.66
Latvia	1.61
Lithuania	1.61
Slovenia	1.61
Belgium	1.58
Bulgaria	1.58
Netherlands	1.57
Slovakia	1.57
Hungary	1.55
Germany	1.54
Croatia	1.47
Austria	1.46
Poland	1.44
Portugal	1.43
Finland	1.35
Greece	1.34
Luxembourg	1.34
Cyprus	1.33
Italy	1.27
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1.23</b>
Malta	1.14

(e) Estimation  
(p) Provisional

Source: Eurostat

## Historic drop in the number of births

While the number of births has shown a constant downward trend for several years now, this decline was further accentuated nine months after the confinement of the Spanish population during the first state of alarm due to COVID-19.

Thus, in November 2020 the interannual birth rate fell by close to 10%, reaching decreases of 20% in December 2020 and in January 2021, according to INE estimates.

## Start of 2021 with fewer births in all regions

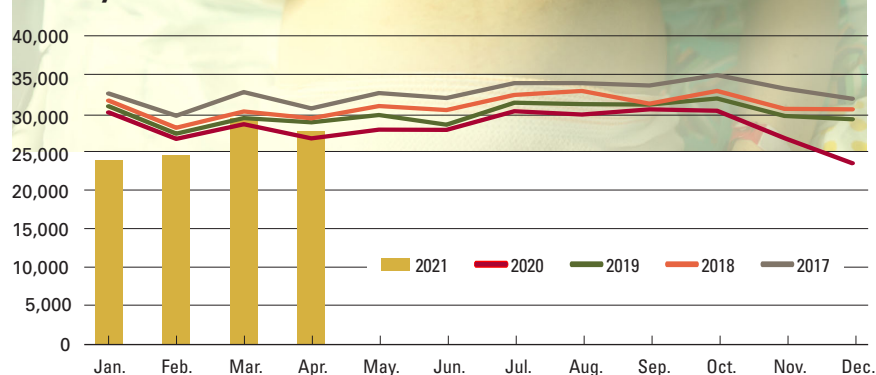
In January 2021, there were 20.8% less births than the previous year.

The greatest decreases with respect to the same month of the previous year occurred in Cantabria (-28.2%) and Comunitat Valenciana (-25.3%), in addition to the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta (-31.8%) and Melilla (-43.0%).

In contrast, the smallest decreases took place in La Rioja (-5.1%) and Aragón (-11.3%).



## Monthly Estimates of Births





Less mobility on holidays, as well

The percentage of the population that moved out of their area of residence on weekdays during the central hours of the day as of March 2020 was much lower than that registered in 2019, reaching minimums in April (between 5 and 6%). Mobility began to increase as of May, although it remained at around 20% for practically the entire second half of 2020, compared to levels close to 30% in a “normal” week for the previous year.

On July 15, 2020, the maximum daily mobility was reached since the start of the pandemic, with 22% of people leaving their area of residence.

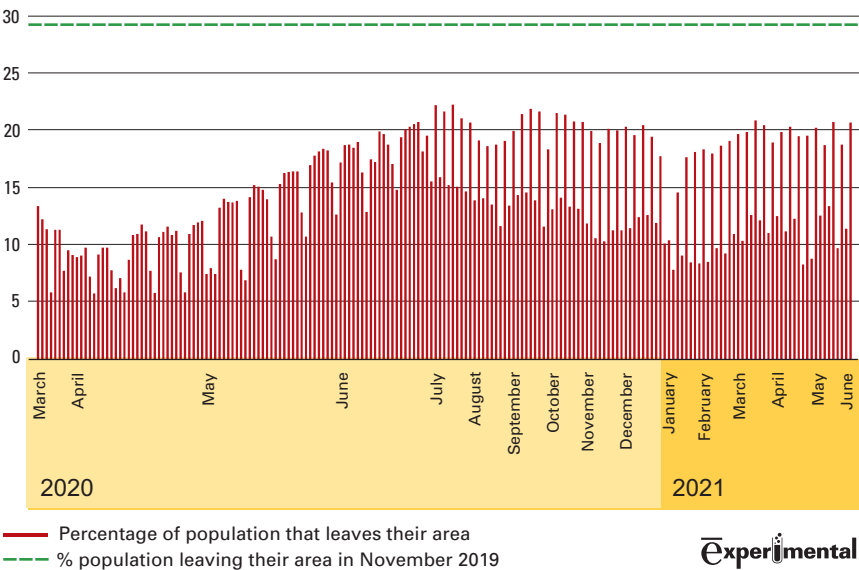
In the summer of 2020, seasonal mobility was generally 20% lower than in 2019, and 67.9% of the population stayed in their area of residence on Christmas Eve 2020, compared to 51.1% in 2019

At the beginning of January 2021, only 10% of the population left their area of residence on business days, coinciding with the third wave of the pandemic and the Filomena storm. This percentage began to grow from the middle of that month onwards, reaching levels of 20% as of April.

On July 15, 2020, the maximum daily mobility was reached since the start of the pandemic, with 22% of people leaving their area of residence

Population leaving their area of residence

March 2020 to June 2021. %



Mobility, June 2, 2021

% of population leaving the area



Mobility studies

In 2019, as part of the preparatory work for the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the INE carried out a first mobility study based on mobile phone data.

Due to the covid-19 outbreak in March 2020, the study has been renewed during different stages.

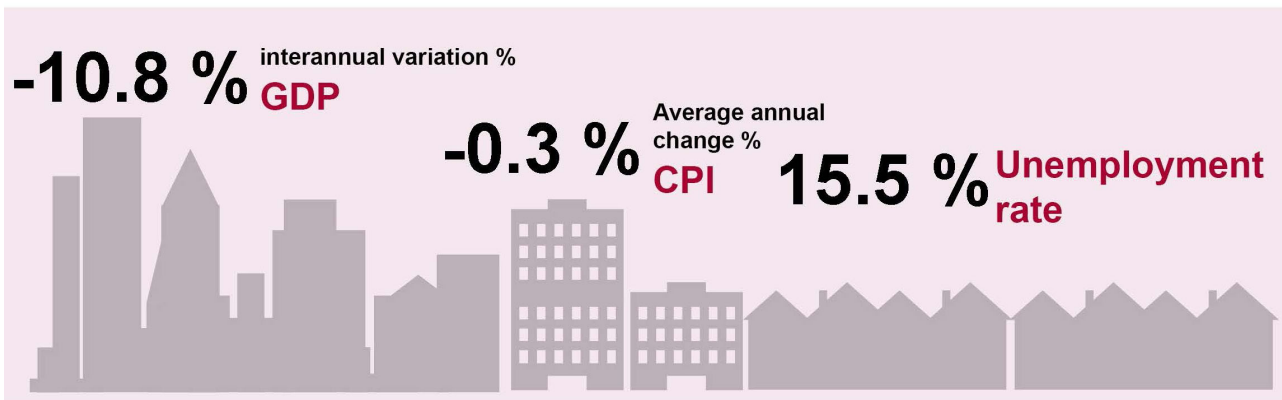
At present, INE publishes mobility data for two specific days of the previous week (Wednesday and Sunday) on a weekly basis. The 2020-2021 Mobility Study will foreseeably continue throughout the year 2021.

	Population at 1 January 2021					Demographic indicators 2020	
	Total	Females (%)	Foreign nationals (%)	Area <sup>1</sup> (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density (hab./km <sup>2</sup> )	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
Spain	47,394,223	51.0	11.3	506,008	93.7	7.15	10.38
Andalucía	8,501,450	50.7	8.6	87,596	97.1	7.65	9.21
Almería	720,638	49.4	20.3	8,773	82.1	9.45	7.89
Cádiz	1,258,216	50.4	4.8	7,438	169.2	7.21	8.90
Córdoba	781,145	51.0	3.4	13,771	56.7	7.19	10.60
Granada	928,290	50.5	7.8	12,647	73.4	7.60	10.37
Huelva	530,386	50.7	9.9	10,128	52.4	7.79	8.74
Jaén	625,887	50.4	2.6	13,497	46.4	7.20	11.73
Málaga	1,696,252	50.9	16.4	7,308	232.1	7.36	8.33
Sevilla	1,960,635	51.1	4.2	14,036	139.7	7.84	8.88
Aragón	1,331,280	50.6	12.7	47,720	27.9	6.79	12.53
Huesca	221,479	49.4	12.7	15,637	14.2	6.67	13.09
Teruel	133,325	49.3	11.2	14,810	9.0	6.88	15.11
Zaragoza	976,476	51.1	12.9	17,276	56.5	6.81	12.05
Asturias, Principado de	1,013,018	52.2	4.8	10,604	95.5	4.70	14.33
Balears, Illes	1,219,423	50.0	22.4	4,992	244.3	7.72	7.05
Canarias	2,244,423	50.5	16.3	7,445	301.5	5.86	7.31
Palmas, Las	1,151,969	50.3	14.8	4,070	283.1	6.10	7.14
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,092,454	50.7	17.9	3,375	323.7	5.60	7.49
Cantabria	583,904	51.3	6.3	5,330	109.5	5.81	11.09
Castilla y León	2,387,370	50.7	6.5	94,229	25.3	5.70	15.13
Ávila	159,155	49.6	8.4	8,050	19.8	5.53	16.05
Burgos	354,478	49.8	8.2	14,290	24.8	6.10	13.44
León	455,066	51.3	5.4	15,578	29.2	4.99	16.71
Palencia	158,594	50.5	4.9	8,052	19.7	5.89	16.22
Salamanca	327,958	51.3	4.7	12,350	26.6	5.46	15.89
Segovia	154,172	49.7	12.7	6,923	22.3	6.22	15.84
Soria	89,457	49.2	11.2	10,307	8.7	6.59	17.11
Valladolid	518,983	51.2	5.5	8,111	64.0	6.23	11.98
Zamora	169,505	50.3	4.4	10,562	16.0	4.68	18.94
Castilla-La Mancha	2,049,455	49.8	9.7	79,460	25.8	7.13	12.61
Albacete	388,920	50.0	7.3	14,927	26.1	7.10	12.52
Ciudad Real	492,065	50.4	6.3	19,812	24.8	6.89	14.03
Cuenca	199,021	49.5	13.6	17,139	11.6	5.92	15.93
Guadalajara	265,319	49.2	14.8	12,214	21.7	7.39	10.58
Toledo	704,130	49.5	10.5	15,369	45.8	7.56	11.48
Cataluña	7,669,999	51.1	14.7	32,109	238.9	7.58	10.41
Barcelona	5,638,094	51.5	13.4	7,734	729.0	7.52	10.59
Girona	773,821	50.2	19.5	5,908	131.0	8.20	9.37
Lleida	436,911	49.2	18.5	12,163	35.9	7.71	11.11
Tarragona	821,172	50.1	16.8	6,306	130.2	7.31	9.75
Comunitat Valenciana	5,045,885	50.8	14.7	23,262	216.9	7.07	9.65
Alicante/Alacant	1,894,752	50.4	20.7	5,816	325.8	7.04	9.31
Castellón/Castelló	576,941	50.4	14.0	6,635	87.0	7.20	9.88
Valencia/València	2,574,192	51.1	10.5	10,812	238.1	7.05	9.85
Extremadura	1,057,999	50.4	3.5	41,635	25.4	6.94	12.33
Badajoz	669,575	50.6	3.2	21,767	30.8	7.37	11.14
Cáceres	388,424	50.1	3.9	19,868	19.6	6.21	14.38
Galicia	2,696,995	51.7	4.5	29,576	91.2	5.64	12.16
Coruña, A	1,121,802	52.0	4.2	7,950	141.1	5.74	11.45
Lugo	326,636	51.4	5.6	9,858	33.1	5.13	15.56
Ourense	305,169	51.8	5.6	7,274	42.0	4.75	16.70
Pontevedra	943,388	51.5	4.3	4,495	209.9	5.98	10.36
Madrid, Comunidad de	6,752,763	52.1	13.0	8,027	841.2	7.68	9.85
Murcia, Región de	1,513,161	50.0	14.4	11,316	133.7	9.06	8.11
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	657,776	50.6	10.3	10,391	63.3	7.67	10.14
País Vasco	2,185,605	51.6	6.6	7,233	302.2	6.74	11.07
Araba/Álava	329,700	51.1	8.1	3,037	108.5	7.26	9.89
Bizkaia	1,139,621	51.9	6.0	2,216	514.4	6.41	11.59
Gipuzkoa	716,284	51.4	7.0	1,980	361.7	7.01	10.79
Rioja, La	316,197	50.7	12.4	5,046	62.7	7.33	11.70
Ceuta	83,502	49.4	5.0	20	4.202.4	9.97	7.73
Melilla	84,019	49.9	10.2	14	5.899.1	11.14	7.13

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

Average number of children per woman	CPI 2020/ 2019	GDP per capita 2018 (euros)	Number of Enterprises 2020	Employment and unemployment. 2020			
				Employed persons (Thousands)	Economic Activity rate (%)	Unem- ployment rate (%)	
1.18	-0.3	25,771	3,404,428	19,202.4	57.4	15.5	Spain
1.24	-0.2	19,118	531,045	3,021.1	55.4	22.3	Andalucía
1.51	0.0	19,919	44,092	267.4	58.8	21.9	Almería
1.19	-0.2	18,050	63,374	426.5	53.4	22.9	Cádiz
1.21	-0.3	18,525	48,326	277.6	56.1	24.3	Córdoba
1.24	-0.3	18,181	61,384	316.6	53.9	23.8	Granada
1.24	-0.2	20,273	25,755	187.4	53.9	20.6	Huelva
1.22	-0.1	18,628	34,791	207.0	51.3	24.0	Jaén
1.17	-0.2	18,801	131,395	628.5	56.3	20.3	Málaga
1.26	-0.3	20,314	121,928	710.2	56.7	22.1	Sevilla
1.19	-0.5	28,007	90,682	569.9	58.1	11.7	Aragón
1.24	-1.0	28,015	16,541	95.0	57.7	10.8	Huesca
1.30	-0.4	25,262	9,281	56.3	56.0	10.6	Teruel
1.17	-0.4	28,386	64,860	418.7	58.5	12.1	Zaragoza
0.92	-0.5	22,709	68,433	381.1	50.0	14.1	Asturias. Principado de
1.11	-0.3	27,870	100,022	528.2	61.6	16.2	Balears. Illes
0.88	0.5	20,940	152,756	849.8	57.1	22.6	Canarias
0.91	0.7	20,813	78,786	440.3	57.2	22.0	Palmas. Las
0.85	0.3	21,076	73,970	409.6	57.0	23.3	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
1.07	-0.3	23,646	38,880	234.4	53.8	12.2	Cantabria
1.10	-0.6	24,261	160,199	964.7	53.8	12.1	Castilla y León
1.09	-0.4	20,423	10,198	62.5	54.4	14.4	Ávila
1.17	-0.5	29,571	25,593	150.6	56.7	11.1	Burgos
0.97	-0.9	21,579	30,838	167.5	49.4	14.5	León
1.14	-0.5	27,346	9,813	63.5	53.5	11.4	Palencia
1.05	-0.4	21,187	22,380	126.1	51.8	13.5	Salamanca
1.17	-0.3	22,212	10,825	69.0	58.5	9.1	Segovia
1.27	-0.6	26,626	5,688	40.0	57.8	8.8	Soria
1.17	-0.5	26,901	33,456	221.3	56.3	10.6	Valladolid
0.99	-0.3	19,813	11,408	64.2	49.5	13.2	Zamora
1.21	-0.6	20,451	128,713	798.4	57.3	17.7	Castilla-La Mancha
1.20	-0.4	21,153	26,350	150.3	56.4	18.3	Albacete
1.18	-0.6	21,563	30,419	183.1	54.1	17.9	Ciudad Real
1.06	-0.5	22,691	13,604	77.4	54.4	15.7	Cuenca
1.23	-0.7	20,415	13,602	114.0	62.4	14.9	Guadalajara
1.27	-0.6	18,617	44,738	273.6	59.0	18.8	Toledo
1.22	-0.4	30,514	629,876	3,335.8	60.3	12.6	Cataluña
1.19	-0.3	30,947	477,734	2,464.8	60.4	12.5	Barcelona
1.37	-0.8	28,184	64,413	338.5	61.2	12.6	Girona
1.36	-0.4	28,456	33,512	198.4	61.0	9.4	Lleida
1.26	-0.8	30,810	54,217	334.2	58.5	15.3	Tarragona
1.20	-0.4	22,592	370,645	2,020.3	57.2	16.2	Comunitat Valenciana
1.21	-0.4	19,757	145,431	731.7	56.3	18.0	Alicante/Alacant
1.26	-0.2	28,367	40,796	238.4	58.0	14.3	Castellón/Castelló
1.19	-0.4	23,363	184,418	1,050.3	57.7	15.3	Valencia/València
1.19	-0.2	18,827	67,336	380.3	54.4	21.8	Extremadura
1.22	-0.3	18,453	41,661	237.5	54.6	22.6	Badajoz
1.14	0.0	19,464	25,675	142.8	54.1	20.4	Cáceres
1.02	-0.3	23,133	197,813	1,074.2	52.2	12.0	Galicia
1.03	-0.3	23,816	81,599	456.6	53.0	11.2	Coruña. A
0.99	-0.4	23,320	24,432	134.5	51.2	8.8	Lugo
0.95	-0.4	22,120	22,682	112.8	47.4	11.7	Ourense
1.04	-0.4	22,586	69,100	370.4	53.2	14.1	Pontevedra
1.15	-0.4	35,091	552,027	3,045.6	62.1	12.5	Madrid. Comunidad de
1.45	-0.3	21,094	96,764	606.9	58.8	16.2	Murcia. Región de
1.33	-0.6	31,026	44,430	278.4	57.1	10.1	Navarra. Comunidad Foral de
1.25	-0.1	33,159	143,028	917.6	55.1	9.5	País Vasco
1.29	-0.3	36,404	18,851	138.4	54.8	7.9	Araba/Álava
1.19	0.0	31,792	75,370	468.9	54.5	11.3	Bizkaia
1.32	-0.2	33,851	48,807	310.3	56.0	7.6	Gipuzkoa
1.29	-0.6	27,482	22,700	137.9	58.4	10.8	Rioja. La
1.51	-0.4	20,251	3,845	28.0	56.4	24.5	Ceuta
1.67	0.1	18,700	5,234	29.9	62.2	23.6	Melilla

Some data of interest



**32.3**  
years

**Average age  
at maternity**



**Life expectancy  
at birth**

**85.1**  
years

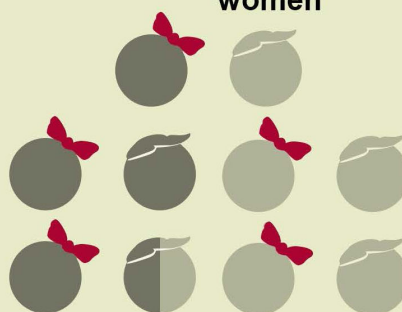
**79.6**  
years

**Lucía Hugo**  
Most frequent baby names



**48.4%**

**Births to  
unmarried  
women**



**29,132€**  
per household

**Average  
income**



**30,243€**  
per household

**Average  
expenditure**

**53.8%** **Buy  
online**  
(in the last three months)



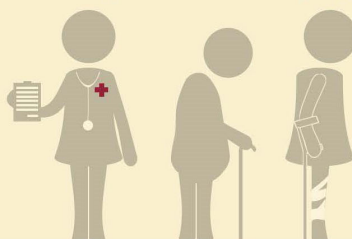
Persons aged 16 to 74

**Water consumption**

**133** Litres/inhabitant/day



**3** out of **4** people  
**perceive** their **health**  
as good or very good



**Main causes of death**



Diseases of the  
circulatory system  
27.9%  
Tumours  
27.0%  
Diseases of the  
respiratory system  
11.4%



## INE Provincial Delegations

<b>ALBACETE</b> Padre Romano, 61 - 02005 967 19 19 30 - Fax: 967 21 66 49	<b>CÓRDOBA</b> Antonio Gaudi, 4 - 14005 957 49 85 02 - Fax: 957 48 56 13	<b>LEÓN</b> Avda. Reyes Leoneses, 14 - 24008 987 87 63 12 - Fax: 987 27 94 25	<b>PONTEVEDRA</b> Iglesias Vilarelle, 2 - 36001 986 86 85 00 - Fax: 986 84 44 53
<b>ALICANTE/ALACANT</b> México, 20 - 03008 965 13 59 00 - Fax: 96 592 03 15	<b>CORUÑA, A</b> Adelaida Muro, 12 - 15002 981 21 74 26 - Fax: 981 20 61 50	<b>LLEIDA</b> Bonaire, 47- 49 - 25004 973 23 82 24 - Fax: 973 23 64 89	<b>LA RIOJA</b> Parque San Miguel, 11-12 - Bajo - 26007 Logroño, 941 20 74 20 - Fax: 941 20 74 86
<b>ALMERÍA</b> Fresador, 12 - 04009 950 28 17 39 - Fax: 950 27 68 20	<b>CUENCA</b> Ramón y Cajal, 37 - 16004 969 24 09 97 - Fax: 969 23 05 22	<b>LUGO</b> Rúa Doutor García Portela, 19, 27002 982 28 46 00 - Fax: 982 24 68 72	<b>SALAMANCA</b> Paseo Doctor Torres Villarroel, 72-37005 -923 12 52 80 - Fax: 923 26 13 82
<b>ARABA/ÁLAVA</b> Portal de Castilla, 9 y 11- 01007 Vitoria 945 15 47 30 - Fax: 945 14 31 64	<b>GIPUZKOA</b> José María Soroa, 23 - 20013 San Sebastián 943 29 36 66 - Fax: 943 29 26 30	<b>MADRID</b> Trafalgar, 29 - 28010 91 583 90 15 - Fax: 91 583 90 43	<b>SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE</b> Prolongación Ramón y Cajal, 3 - 38003 922 53 17 50 - Fax: 922 29 25 51
<b>ASTURIAS</b> General Elorza, 17-Bajo - 33001 Oviedo 985 20 78 56 - Fax: 985 21 48 15			<b>SEGOVIA</b> Plaza de los Regidores, 3 - 40005 921 41 24 34 - Fax: 921 44 26 37
<b>ÁVILA</b> Intendente Aizpuru, 4 - 05001 920 35 26 70 - Fax: 920 22 39 26			<b>SEVILLA</b> Graham Bell, 5 - Planta 3ª - 41010 954 46 72 10 - Fax: 954 46 78 58
<b>BADAJOS</b> Avda. de Europa, 1-3º - 06004 924 22 96 96 - Fax: 924 24 84 45			<b>SORIA</b> Mosquera de Barnuevo, 10 - 42004 975 23 37 73 - Fax: 975 22 97 39
<b>BALEARS, ILLES</b> Miguel Capllonch, 12 - 07010 Palma M. 971 77 49 94 Fax 971 46 77 48			<b>TARRAGONA</b> Pare Agustí Altisent, 1 (esq. C/ Jaume I, 22) - 43005 - 977 24 80 85 - Fax: 977 22 76 09
<b>BARCELONA</b> Vía Laietana, 8 - 08003 932 95 97 95 - Fax 933 10 19 23			<b>TERUEL</b> Agustina de Aragón, 14 - 44002 978 61 94 00 - Fax: 978 60 58 41
<b>BIZKAIA</b> Plaza del Ensanche, 3 - 48009 Bilbao 944 10 61 00 - Fax: 944 21 97 04			<b>TOLEDO</b> San Lucas, 2 - 45001 925 25 00 70 - Fax: 925 22 31 88
<b>BURGOS</b> Avda. del Arlanzón, 27 - 09004 947 25 68 90 - Fax: 947 27 65 07	<b>GIRONA</b> Cap de Creus, 6 - 17005 972 20 00 99 - Fax: 972 21 90 00	<b>MÁLAGA</b> Puerta del Mar, 18 - 29005 952 22 24 00 - Fax: 952 60 02 16	<b>VALENCIA / VALÈNCIA</b> Camino Nuevo de Picanya, 27 - 46014 963 16 62 00 - Fax: 963 91 95 92
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<b>CÁDIZ</b> Edificio Glorieta; Glorieta Zona Franca s/n - 11011-956 29 34 37 - Fax: 956 27 96 08	<b>GUADALAJARA</b> Avda. Castilla, 12-1º - 19002 949 24 74 11 - Fax: 949 21 56 06	<b>NAVARRA</b> Yanguas y Miranda, 31 - 6ª Planta - 31003 Pamplona - 948 36 67 24 - Fax: 948 17 40 76	<b>ZAMORA</b> Plaza del Mercado, 24 - 49003 980 50 82 90 - Fax: 980 53 23 37
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### Addresses and contact numbers

INE. Avda. de Manoteras, 50-52 - 28050 Madrid

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