

# Spain in figures 2022

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2022: INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF GLASS

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# Spain in figures 2022

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The National Institute of Statistics is pleased to present a new edition of *Spain in Figures*, fulfilling its commitment to communicate and prepare its statistics following the quality standards contained in the *European Statistics Code of Practice*, a code that adheres to and carries out the Fundamental Principles of the Official Statistics, which is now celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of its publication.

The purpose of this publication is to give citizens an overview of Spanish society, in a brief, visually-appealing way, using texts, tables, graphs and comparative charts with data from both the Institute and other official, national and international statistical sources.

Given the more attenuated presence of the effect caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in the previous year, a special chapter on this phenomenon is not included in this edition, although in a review of its impact on the topics discussed is referenced in various chapters.

We hope that the publication draws your attention and creates interest in learning more about the information shown. For that, we refer to the detailed data that INE continually updated on the Internet ([www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es)), where new content is added daily.

Finally, we would like to thank all the informants for the effort and trust placed in our institution. It is their collaboration makes it possible for us to carry out our work for the benefit of all.

Juan Manuel Rodríguez Póo  
INE President





## Spain and the EU of 27

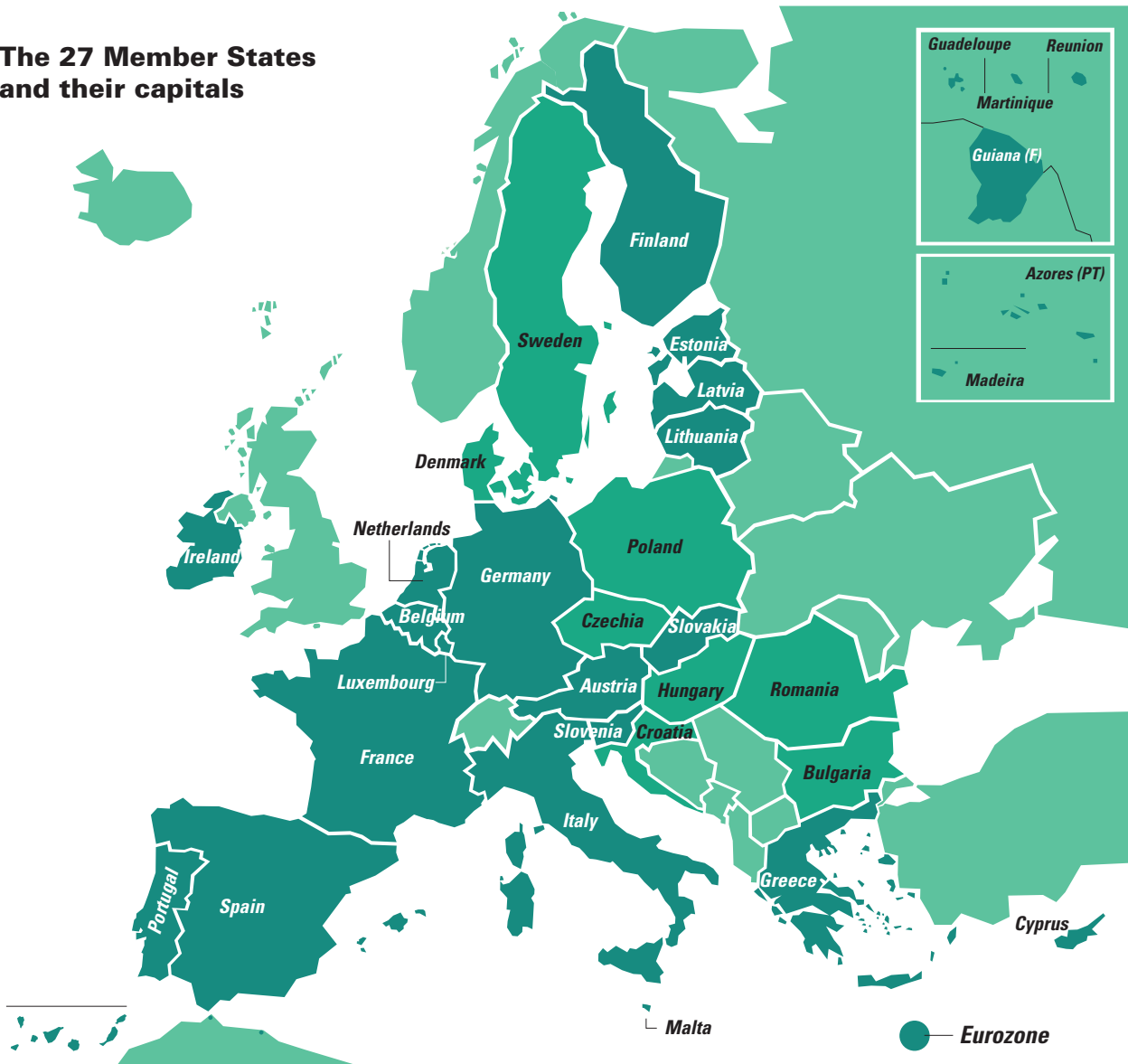
|                       | Area<br>2021<br>(km <sup>2</sup> ) | Population<br>January 1, 2021*<br>(thousands) | Density<br>2019<br>(inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>European Union</b> | <b>4,225,134</b>                   | <b>447,007.6</b>                              | <b>109.0</b>  |
| Germany               | 357,569                            | 83,155.0                                      | 235.2   |
| Austria               | 83,878                             | 8,932.7                                       | 107.6   |
| Belgium               | 30,667                             | 11,566.0                                      | 377.3   |
| Bulgaria              | 110,996                            | 6,916.5                                       | 63.4  |
| Czechia               | 78,871                             | 10,701.8                                      | 138.2   |
| Cyprus                | 9,253                              | 896.0   | 95.7  |
| Croatia               | 56,594                             | 4,036.4                                       | 72.8  |
| Denmark               | 42,925                             | 5,840.0                                       | 138.5   |
| Slovakia              | 49,035                             | 5,459.8                                       | 112.0   |
| Slovenia              | 20,273                             | 2,109.0                                       | 103.7   |
| <b>Spain</b>          | <b>505,983</b>                     | <b>47,394.2</b>                               | <b>93.8</b>   |
| Estonia               | 45,336                             | 1,330.1                                       | 30.5  |
| Finland               | 338,411                            | 5,533.8                                       | 18.2  |
| France                | 638,475                            | 67,439.6                                      | 106.1   |
| Greece                | 131,694                            | 10,682.5                                      | 82.4  |
| Hungary               | 93,012                             | 9,730.8                                       | 107.1   |
| Ireland               | 69,947                             | 5,006.9                                       | 71.9  |
| Italy                 | 302,079                            | 59,257.6                                      | 201.5   |
| Latvia                | 64,586                             | 1,893.2                                       | 30.2  |
| Lithuania             | 65,284                             | 2,795.7                                       | 44.6  |
| Luxembourg            | 2,595                              | 634.7   | 239.8   |
| Malta                 | 316                                | 516.1   | 1,595.1   |
| Netherlands           | 37,378                             | 17,475.4                                      | 507.3   |
| Poland                | 311,928                            | 37,840.0                                      | 123.6   |
| Portugal              | 92,227                             | 10,298.3                                      | 113.0   |
| Romania               | 238,398                            | 19,186.2                                      | 82.7  |
| Sweden                | 447,424                            | 10,379.3                                      | 25.2  |

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

Source: Eurostat



## The 27 Member States and their capitals

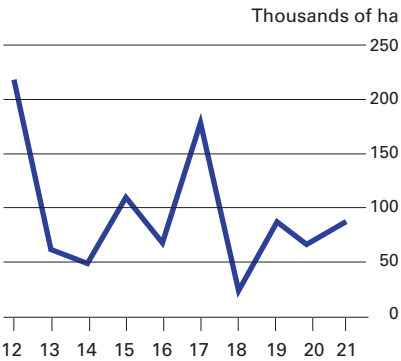


Austria - Vienna  
 Belgium - Brussels  
 Bulgaria - Sofia  
 Croatia - Zagreb  
 Cyprus - Nicosia  
 Czechia - Prague  
 Denmark - Copenhagen  
 Estonia - Tallinn  
 Finland - Helsinki  
 France - Paris

Germany - Berlin  
 Greece - Athens  
 Hungary - Budapest  
 Ireland - Dublin  
 Italy - Rome  
 Latvia - Riga  
 Lithuania - Vilnius  
 Luxembourg - Luxembourg  
 Malta - Valletta  
 Netherlands - Amsterdam

Poland - Warsaw  
 Portugal - Lisbon  
 Romania - Bucharest  
 Slovakia - Bratislava  
 Slovenia - Ljubljana  
 Spain - Madrid  
 Sweden - Stockholm

Burnt Forest Area



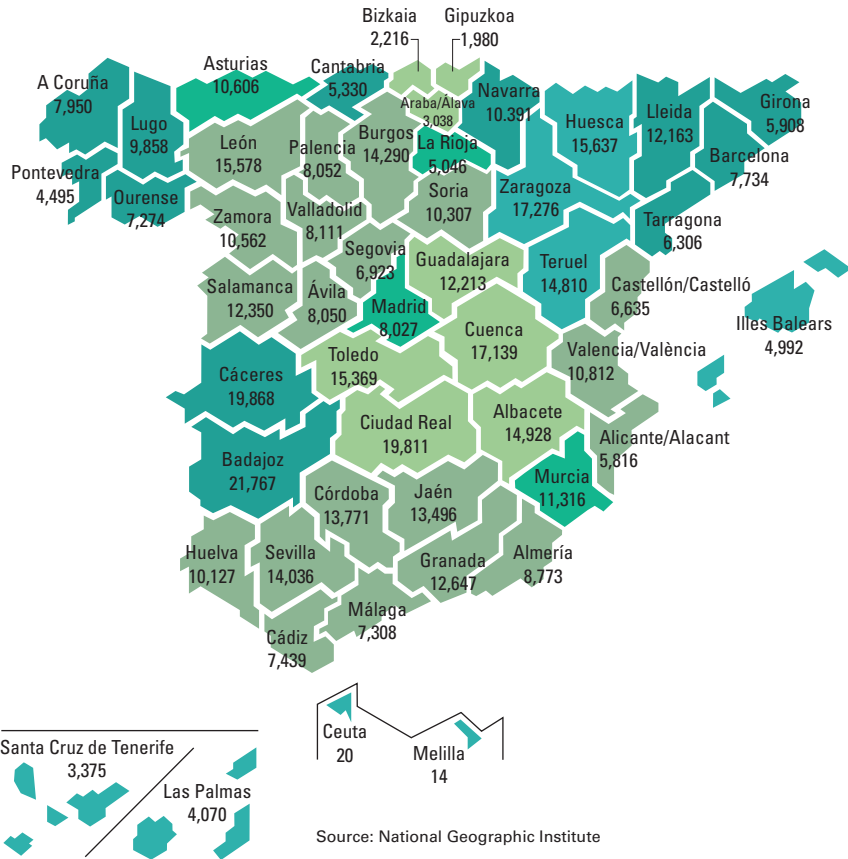
Source: Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge

Forested area. 2020

|                | Thousands of ha |
|----------------|-----------------|
| European Union | 159,058.9       |
| Sweden         | 27,980.0        |
| Finland        | 22,409.0        |
| Spain          | 18,572.2        |
| France         | 17,253.0        |
| Germany        | 11,419.0        |
| Italy          | 9,566.1         |
| Poland         | 9,483.0         |
| Romania        | 6,929.1         |
| Greece         | 3,901.8         |
| Austria        | 3,899.2         |
| Bulgaria       | 3,893.0         |
| Latvia         | 3,410.8         |
| Portugal       | 3,312.0         |
| Czechia        | 2,677.1         |
| Estonia        | 2,438.4         |
| Lithuania      | 2,201.0         |
| Hungary        | 2,053.0         |
| Croatia        | 1,939.1         |
| Slovakia       | 1,925.9         |
| Slovenia       | 1,237.8         |
| Ireland        | 782.0           |
| Belgium        | 689.3           |
| Denmark        | 628.4           |
| Netherlands    | 369.5           |
| Luxembourg     | 88.7            |
| Malta          | 0.5             |

Source: Eurostat

Area of the Spanish provinces (km²)



Source: National Geographic Institute



18 large fires

In 2021, fires have affected 87,880 hectares, 0.32% of the total forest area, according to provisional data from the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.

There have been 8,780 events, of which 5,866 were contained (less than 1 ha), and 18 large fires (more than 500 ha), compared to the annual average of 22 in the last ten years, with inland communities being the most affected, both in number of events (35.5%) and in wooded area (37.7%) and total forest area (46.8%).

## 2021, hot and dry

The year 2021 has been very warm, with an average temperature in mainland Spain of 14.2 °C, a value that is 0.5 °C above the average annual value (reference period 1981-2010). It was the 10th warmest year since the start of the series in 1961.

In terms of rainfall, 2021 has been dry, with an average rainfall value over mainland Spain of 569 mm.

## Volcanic activity in the Canary Islands

Between September 19 and December 13, 2021, the Cumbre Vieja-Tajogaite volcano on the island of La Palma was in active eruption. It was the second of the 21<sup>st</sup> century to occur in the Canary Islands, after the Tagoro volcano on the island of El Hierro, between October 2011 and March 2012.



## Fewer emissions in the first year of the pandemic

According to advance data from the Environmental Accounts, the Spanish economy emitted 274.6 million tons of greenhouse gases in 2020, 15.6% less than in 2019.

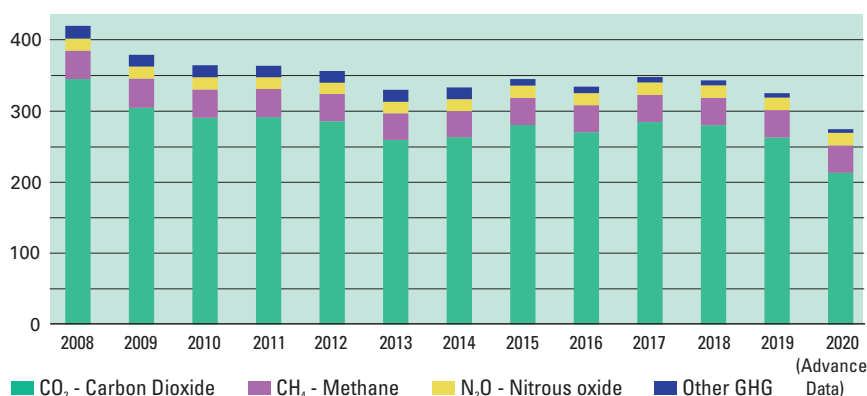
Manufacturing industry concentrated 25.8% of the total, Households, 20.9% and Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing, 18.2%.

**Between 2008 and 2020, Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions have fallen by 34.6%**



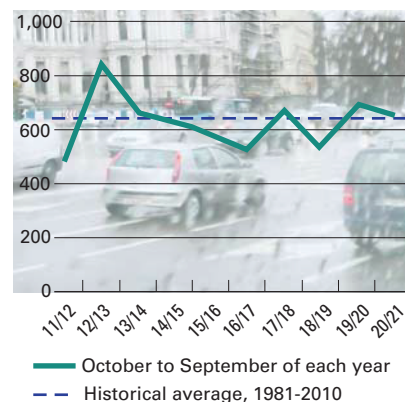
## Greenhouse gas emissions by type

Million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent



## Pluviometry

Litres per m<sup>2</sup>



Source: State Meteorological Agency

## GHG emissions\* per capita

2019 t CO<sub>2</sub> e\*\*

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| <b>European Union</b> | <b>8.6</b> |
| Luxembourg            | 17.3       |
| Ireland               | 15.5       |
| Denmark               | 14.3       |
| Netherlands           | 11.5       |
| Estonia               | 11.5       |
| Poland                | 10.8       |
| Germany               | 10.5       |
| Czechia               | 10.5       |
| Finland               | 10.4       |
| Belgium               | 10.3       |
| Cyprus                | 10.1       |
| Greece                | 9.4        |
| Lithuania             | 9.2        |
| Slovenia              | 9.0        |
| Austria               | 8.5        |
| Bulgaria              | 8.3        |
| Slovakia              | 7.3        |
| Italy                 | 7.3        |
| Hungary               | 7.1        |
| <b>Spain</b>          | <b>6.9</b> |
| Latvia                | 6.9        |
| France                | 6.7        |
| Portugal              | 6.4        |
| Romania               | 6.0        |
| Croatia               | 5.9        |
| Malta                 | 5.4        |
| Sweden                | 5.4        |

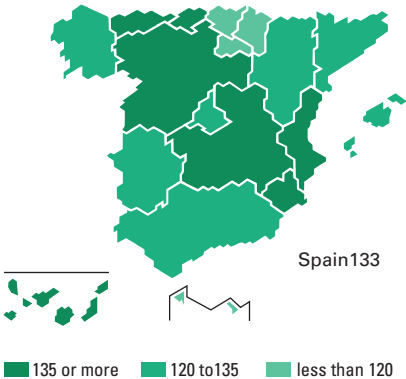
\* Greenhouses gases.

\*\* Tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.

Source: Eurostat

Average household water consumption. 2018

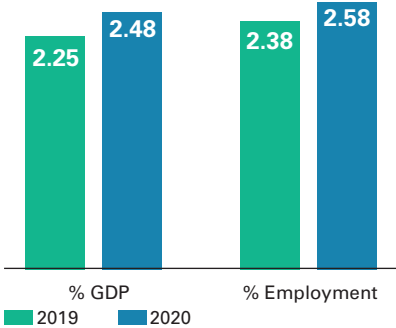
Litres/inhabitant/day



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                 |
| Water volume registered 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                 |
| Volume of irrigation water used (hm <sup>3</sup> )          | 15,495 | 3.7                  |

Gross value added (GVA) and environmental employment



Environmental activities account for 2.48% of GDP

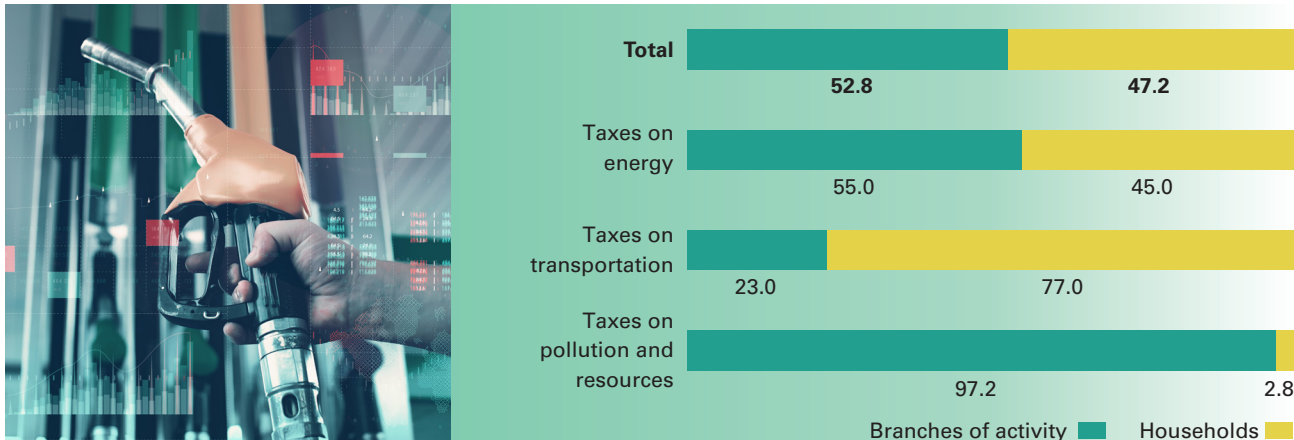
According to the Environmental Goods and Services Account, the gross value added (GVA) of the environmental economy decreased by 0.6% in 2020 and represents 2.48% of GDP, generating 438.3 thousand jobs, which represents the 2.58% of the total economy.

7.7% of taxes are environmental

On the other hand, according to the Environmental Tax Account, these amounted to 19,750 million euros in 2020, 10.3% less than the previous year. Taxes on energy represented 82% of the total.

By large sectors, households contributed 47.2% and branches of activity 52.8%.

Distribution of environmental taxes. 2020 %

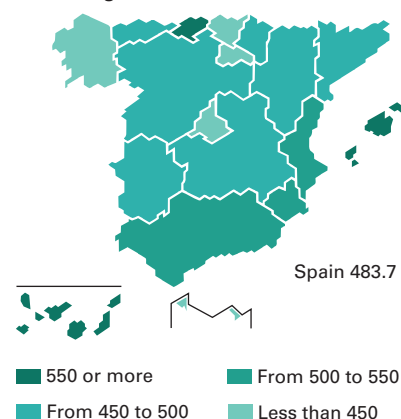




## Main indicators on waste. 2019

|  | Thousands of tons | Interannual variation % |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Urban waste collection</b>  | <b>22,785</b>     | <b>0.3</b>              |
| Mixed waste  | 17,765            | -2.8                    |
| Separate collection  | 5,020             | 13.5                    |
| <b>Waste generated by economic activity</b>                              |                   |                         |
| Industry   | 38,811            | -4.4                    |
| Construction   | 35,044            | -8.0                    |
| Water supply, sanitation, management of waste and remediation activities | 29,931            | -1.2                    |
| Agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry and fishing                    | 6,184             | -1.2                    |
| Services   | 6,497             | 8.8                     |

## Urban waste collection 2019 (kg/inhabitant)



## 19% more recycling than in 2015

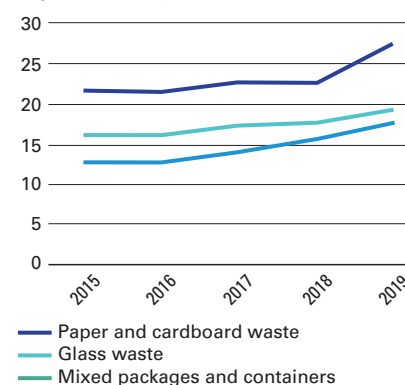
Urban waste treatment companies, collected 22.8 million tonnes of waste in 2019, 0.3% more than the previous year. In per capita terms, this amounts to 483.7 kilograms of waste per person per year.

According to the Waste Account, in 2019 Industry and Construction generated 55.4% of all waste from economic activity. A total of 42.4% of treated waste was destined for recycling, 3.9% more than in 2018 and 19% more than in 2015.

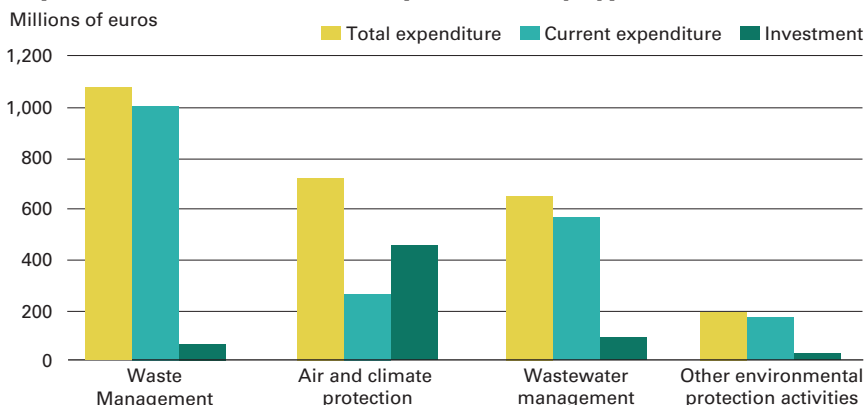
## Industry increased spending on environmental protection

Industry expenditure on environmental protection reached 2,792 million euros in 2019, 6.3% more than the previous year. This amount represented 0.4% of turnover. Of the total, 38.8% was dedicated to waste management.

## Per capita amount of waste by type of waste (Kg/inhabitant/year)



## Expenditure on environmental protection by type and area. 2019





# Population

## Population figures

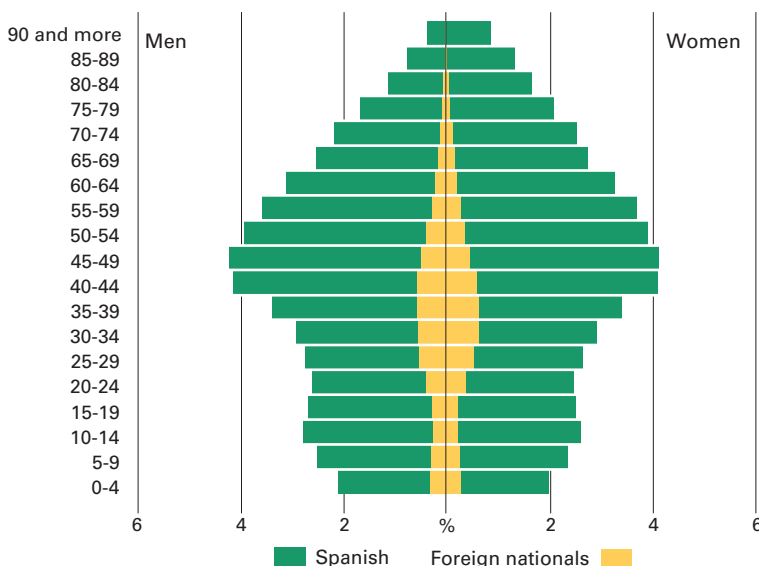
January 1, 2021

|                                |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Spain</b>                   | <b>47,398,695</b> |
| <b>Andalucía</b>               | <b>8,502,217</b>  |
| Almería                        | 720,861           |
| Cádiz                          | 1,258,153         |
| Córdoba                        | 781,186           |
| Granada                        | 928,381           |
| Huelva                         | 530,422           |
| Jaén                           | 625,831           |
| Málaga                         | 1,696,463         |
| Sevilla                        | 1,960,920         |
| <b>Aragón</b>                  | <b>1,331,133</b>  |
| Huesca                         | 221,407           |
| Teruel                         | 133,253           |
| Zaragoza                       | 976,472           |
| <b>Asturias, Principado de</b> | <b>1,012,889</b>  |
| <b>Balears, Illes</b>          | <b>1,219,775</b>  |
| <b>Canarias</b>                | <b>2,244,369</b>  |
| Palmas, Las                    | 1,152,023         |
| Santa Cruz de Tenerife         | 1,092,346         |
| <b>Cantabria</b>               | <b>583,655</b>    |
| <b>Castilla y León</b>         | <b>2,386,649</b>  |
| Ávila                          | 158,854           |
| Burgos                         | 354,297           |
| León                           | 455,098           |
| Palencia                       | 158,549           |
| Salamanca                      | 327,827           |
| Segovia                        | 154,056           |
| Soria                          | 89,420            |
| Valladolid                     | 519,091           |
| Zamora                         | 169,457           |
| <b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>      | <b>2,048,656</b>  |
| Albacete                       | 388,880           |
| Ciudad Real                    | 491,991           |
| Cuenca                         | 199,004           |
| Guadalajara                    | 265,042           |
| Toledo                         | 703,739           |
| <b>Cataluña</b>                | <b>7,671,253</b>  |
| Barcelona                      | 5,639,524         |
| Girona                         | 773,766           |
| Lleida                         | 436,730           |
| Tarragona                      | 821,234           |
| <b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>    | <b>5,047,045</b>  |
| Alicante/Alacant               | 1,895,192         |
| Castellón/Castelló             | 576,965           |
| Valencia/València              | 2,574,888         |
| <b>Extremadura</b>             | <b>1,057,999</b>  |
| Badajoz                        | 669,594           |
| Cáceres                        | 388,405           |
| <b>Galicia</b>                 | <b>2,696,876</b>  |
| Coruña, A                      | 1,121,757         |
| Lugo                           | 326,537           |
| Ourense                        | 305,151           |
| Pontevedra                     | 943,430           |
| <b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>    | <b>6,755,828</b>  |
| <b>Murcia, Región de</b>       | <b>1,513,076</b>  |
| <b>Navarra, Com, Foral de</b>  | <b>657,654</b>    |
| <b>País Vasco</b>              | <b>2,185,908</b>  |
| Araba/Álava                    | 329,758           |
| Bizkaia                        | 1,139,871         |
| Gipuzkoa                       | 716,279           |
| Rioja, La                      | 316,176           |
| Ceuta                          | 83,517            |
| Melilla                        | 84,022            |

## 47.4 million inhabitants, 51% women and average age of 43.8 years

The resident population in Spain increased by 66,081 people during 2020, according to the definitive Population Figures, to stand at 47,398,695 inhabitants as of January 1, 2021. A total of 51% of the population are women, outnumbering men both among nationals and foreigners. The average age is 43.8 years (45.1 for women and 42.5 for men).

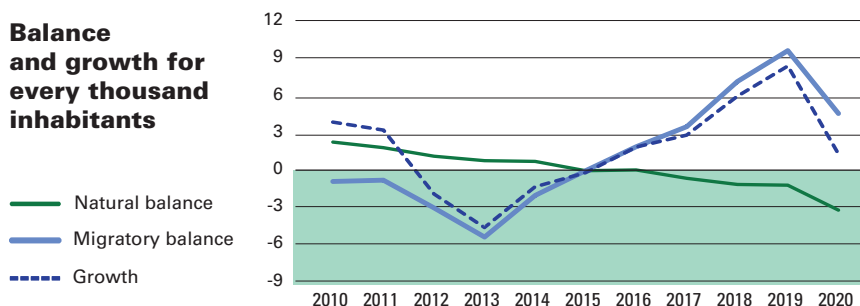
### Population pyramid of Spain. January 1, 2021



## The migratory balance stops growing but remains positive

The migratory balance (immigrants minus emigrants) dropped to 4.63 for each 1,000 inhabitants during 2020, but the positive trend that began in 2016 continued, while the natural balance (births minus deaths) fell more sharply.

### Balance and growth for every thousand inhabitants



## A total of 11.3% of the population is foreign

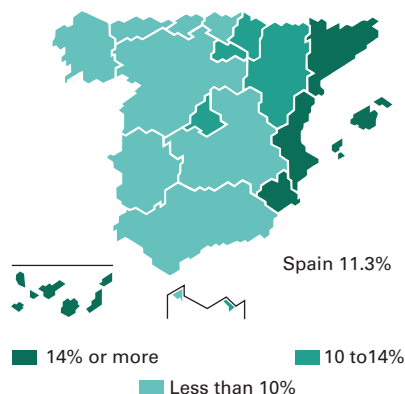
Almost 5.4 million foreigners reside in Spain, or 11.3% of the population. Those born abroad represent just over 7.2 million.

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

Among the foreigners, the nationals of Morocco (14.4%), Romania (12.3%) and the United Kingdom (5.8%) predominate.

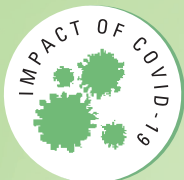
The main countries of origin of foreign immigration are Colombia, Morocco and the United Kingdom; and the most frequent destinations among emigrants They are Romania, UK and France.

### Foreign population January 1, 2021

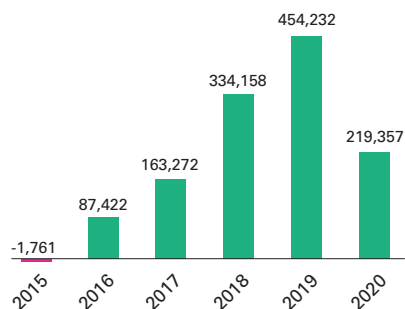


## Inter-autonomous movements in the first year of the pandemic

During the first year of the covid-19 pandemic, the Inter-autonomous migratory balances registered the greatest decreases in Madrid and Cataluña and the largest increases in Castilla-La Mancha and Comunitat Valenciana.

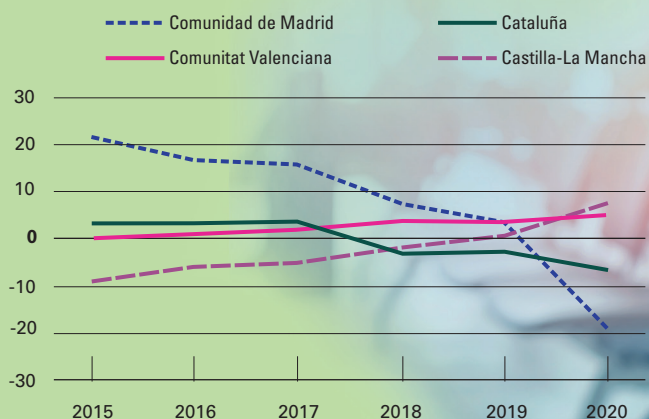


### Immigration balance abroad



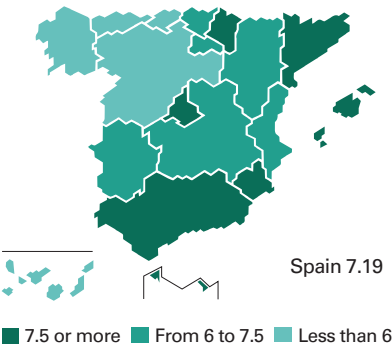
### Inter-autonomous migratory balance 2015-2020

Thousands



Gross birth rate. 2020

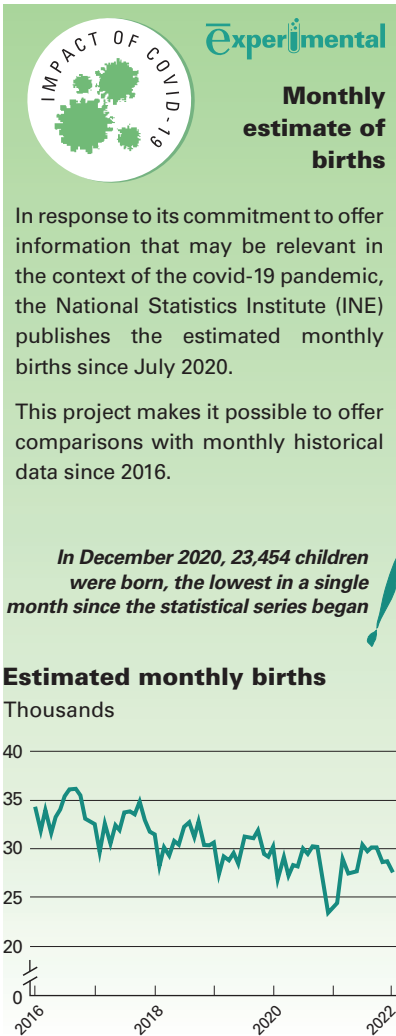
Born per 1,000 inhabitants



Main birth and fertility indicators. 2020

|  |         | Inter-annual variation % |     |
|--|---------|--------------------------|-----|
| Number of births                         | 341,315 | -5.4                     |     |
| Gross birth rate <sup>1</sup>            | 7.19    | -5.6                     |     |
| Percentage of births to foreign women    | 22.50   |                          | 2.3 |
| Average number of children per woman     | 1.19    | -4.0                     |     |
| Average maternity age                    | 32.32   |                          | 0.2 |
| Percentage of children born to unmarried | 47.59   | -1.7                     |     |

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



Minimum number of births at the end of 2020

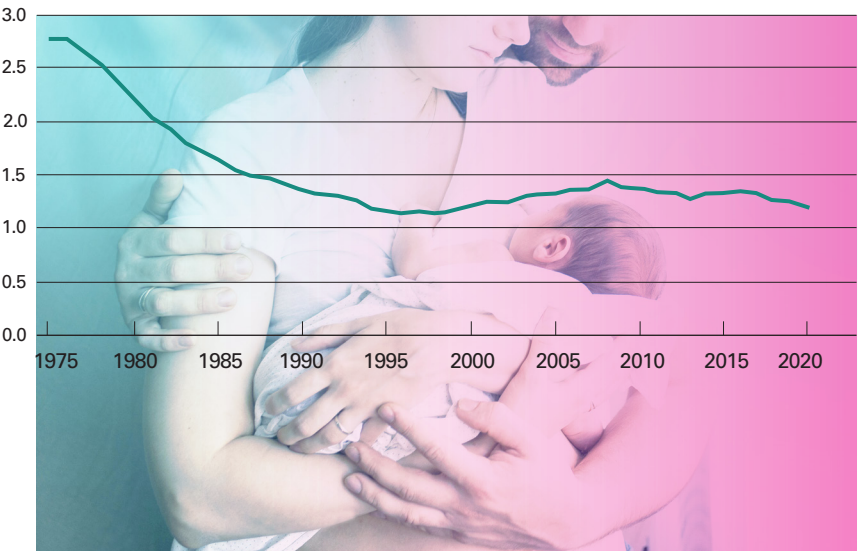
During 2020, 341,315 births were registered, according to data from the Natural Population Movement, 5.4% less than the previous year. The gross birth rate stood at 7.19 births per 1,000 inhabitants.

The average age at motherhood remains at 32.3 years, almost the same as the previous year. The percentage of births to unmarried mothers rose to 47.6% and that of foreign mothers accounted for 22.5% of the total.

The average number of children per woman (short-term fertility indicator) fell to 1.19, the lowest figure since 1999.

Short-Term Fertility Indicator 1975-2020

Average number of children per woman





## Main mortality indicators. 2020

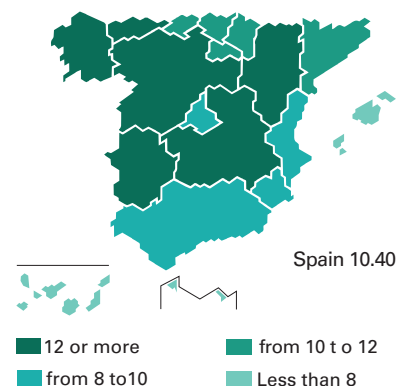
| Inter-annual variation %           |         |      |
|------------------------------------|---------|------|
| Number of deaths                   | 493.776 | 17.9 |
| Gross mortality rate <sup>1</sup>  | 10.40   | 17.7 |
| Life expectancy at birth           | 82.33   | -1.5 |
| Life expectancy at 65 years        | 20.41   | -5.4 |
| Infant mortality rate <sup>2</sup> | 2.59    | -2.0 |

1. Per 1,000 inhabitants.

2. Per 1,000 births.

## Gross mortality rate. 2020

Per 1,000 inhabitants



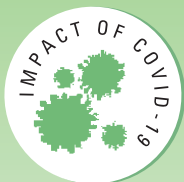
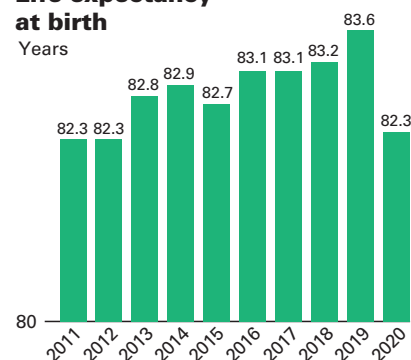
## Life expectancy at birth returns to pre-2013 levels

Data from the Natural Population Movement placed the number of deaths in 2020 at 493,776, 17.9% more than the previous year. Gross death rate increased to 10.4 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. By region, the highest rates are registered in Castilla y León (15.1), Principado de Asturias (14.3) and Castilla-La Mancha (12.6).

The infant mortality rate stood at 2.59 per 1,000 live births, and life expectancy at birth is above 82 years. With the first year of the pandemic, it reduced by 1.25 years compared to 2019.

## Life expectancy at birth

Years



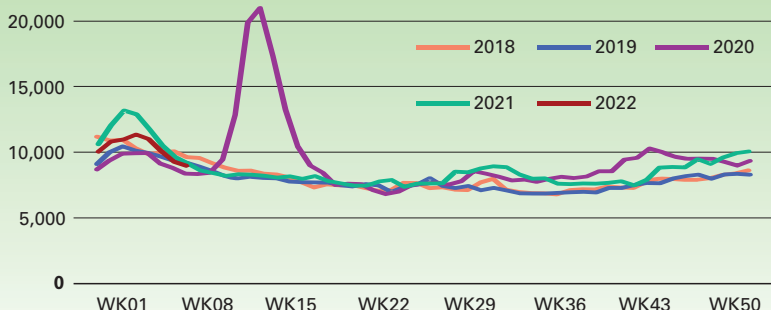
Experimental

## Estimate of weekly deaths

The INE project known as EoWD (Estimated weekly deaths) studies weekly deaths occurring during the covid 19 pandemic and its comparison with the historical data of deaths from the year 2000, which allows for data to be analyzed with a necessary historical perspective, given the variability of deaths over time.

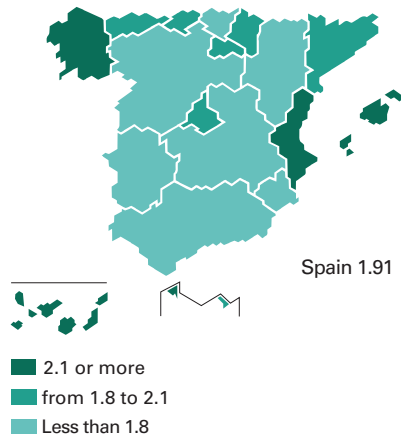
*The week of the year 2020 with the highest number of deaths was the 14<sup>th</sup> (March 30 to April 5) with 20,967 people deceased, 159.3% more than in the same week of 2019*

## Weekly deaths



### Gross marriage rate. 2020

Per 1,000 inhabitants



### Gross mortality rate 2019

Per 1,000 inhabitants

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| <b>European Union</b> | <b>1.8</b> |
| Latvia                | 3.1        |
| Lithuania             | 3.1        |
| Luxembourg            | 3.1        |
| Cyprus                | 2.6        |
| Sweden                | 2.5        |
| Finland               | 2.4        |
| Czechia               | 2.3        |
| Estonia               | 2.1        |
| Belgium               | 2.0        |
| Portugal              | 2.0        |
| <b>Spain</b>          | <b>1.9</b> |
| Denmark               | 1.8        |
| Germany               | 1.8        |
| Hungary               | 1.8        |
| Austria               | 1.8        |
| Netherlands           | 1.7        |
| Poland                | 1.7        |
| Slovakia              | 1.7        |
| Bulgaria              | 1.6        |
| Romania               | 1.6        |
| Croatia               | 1.5        |
| Italy                 | 1.4        |
| Slovenia              | 1.2        |
| Malta                 | 0.7        |
| Ireland               | :          |
| Greece                | :          |

: Not available.

Source: Eurostat

### Main marriage indicators. 2020

|  |        | Inter-annual variation % |
|--|--------|--------------------------|
| Number of marriages  | 90,670 | -45.6                    |
| Gross marriage rate <sup>1</sup>                                     | 1.91   | -45.6                    |
| % of marriages with at least one foreign spouse foreign <sup>2</sup> | 20.5   | 15.8                     |
| % same-sex marriages   | 3.5    | 13.5                     |
| Average age of women at first marriage                               | 34.9   | 3.0                      |
| Average age of men at first marriage                                 | 37.1   | 3.2                      |

1. Number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants.

2. Different-sex marriages.

### Marriage is at historic lows

A total of 90,670 marriages were registered in 2020, 45.6% less than in 2019, according to the Marriage Statistics. The gross marriage rate stands at 1.91 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants, the lowest value since 1976.



*As a consequence of the covid-19 pandemic, the number of marriages was greatly affected starting March 2020, with decreases of more than 90% in April and May.*

### A total of 15.8% fewer divorces than in 2019

In 2020 there were 80,015 dissolution processes, 16.1% less than the previous year. Divorces represented 96.5% of the total and 15.8% less than in 2019.

The average duration of marriages is 16.6 years. In 41.4% of the cases of divorce and separation between spouses of different sex, joint custody were granted.

### Joint custody in separations and divorces with children (spouses of different sexes) %





## Education and Culture

### Students enrolled in non-university General Education System. Academic Year 2020-21. Preliminary data

|  | Number of students | Inter-annual variation % |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>               | <b>8,215,340</b>   | <b>-0.9</b>              |
| Early Childhood Education <sup>2</sup> | 1,622,353          | -7.3                     |
| Primary education                      | 2,841,781          | -2.3                     |
| GCSE                                   | 2,039,599          | 1.3                      |
| Upper Secondary                        | 684,804            | 1.6                      |
| Vocational Training                    | 974,445            | 9.3                      |

1. Includes Special Education and Other Training Programs.

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

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

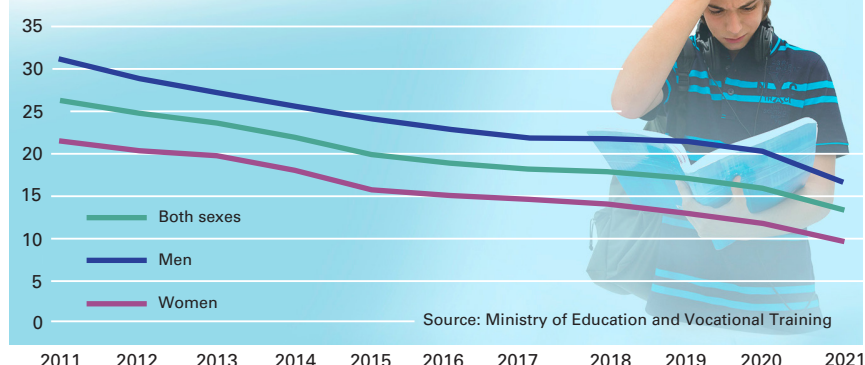
### Early dropouts have almost halved in the last decade

In the 2020-21 academic year, the number of non-university General Education students was 8,215,340, 0.9% less than the previous academic year. The number of foreign students amounts to 848,513, 9.9% of the total, similar to the previous year. In the first cycle of Early Childhood Education, a significant decrease was registered, higher than that produced in the population of the associated ages, which highlights the effect of the pandemic.

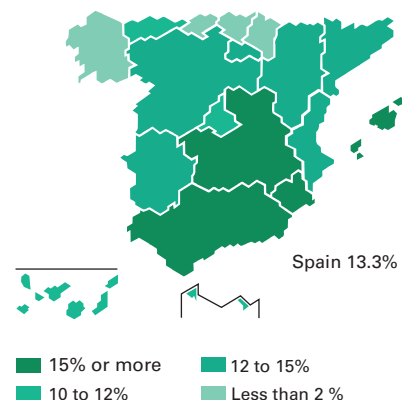
In 2021, early dropouts from education-training stood at 13.3% of the population aged 18 to 24 (16.7% men and 9.7% women). Compared to 2011, there has been a drop of 13.0 points, reducing the weight of the group of dropouts by practically half.

A total of 14.4% of the population between the ages of 25 and 64 pursued some type of training in 2021, 3.4 points more than in 2020. This widely exceeded the variations produced in previous years.

### Early dropouts from education-training (%)



### Early dropouts\* from education-training. 2021



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

### Participation of adults in education and training. 2020\*

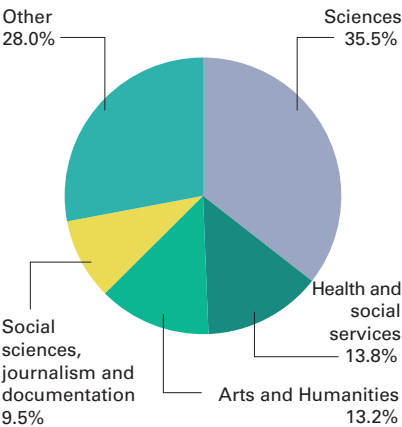
25 to 64 years %

| European Union | 9.2         |
|----------------|-------------|
| Sweden         | 28.6        |
| Finland        | 27.3        |
| Denmark        | 20.0        |
| Netherlands    | 18.8        |
| Estonia        | 17.1        |
| Luxembourg     | 16.3        |
| France         | 13.0        |
| Austria        | 11.7        |
| Ireland        | 11.0        |
| <b>Spain</b>   | <b>11.0</b> |
| Malta          | 11.0        |
| Portugal       | 10.0        |
| Slovenia       | 8.4         |
| Germany        | 7.7         |
| Belgium        | 7.4         |
| Italy          | 7.2         |
| Lithuania      | 7.2         |
| Latvia         | 6.6         |
| Czechia        | 5.5         |
| Hungary        | 5.1         |
| Cyprus         | 4.7         |
| Greece         | 4.1         |
| Poland         | 3.7         |
| Croatia        | 3.2         |
| Slovakia       | 2.8         |
| Bulgaria       | 1.6         |
| Romania        | 1.0         |

\* Four weeks prior to the interview.

Source: Eurostat

Doctoral theses approved according to field of study 2020



Source: Ministry of Universities

Population between 25 and 34 years old with higher education. 2020

|                | %    |
|----------------|------|
| European Union | 40.5 |
| Luxembourg     | 60.6 |
| Ireland        | 58.4 |
| Cyprus         | 57.8 |
| Lithuania      | 56.2 |
| Netherlands    | 52.3 |
| France         | 49.4 |
| Sweden         | 49.2 |
| Belgium        | 48.5 |
| Spain          | 47.4 |
| Denmark        | 47.1 |
| Slovenia       | 45.4 |
| Latvia         | 44.2 |
| Finland        | 43.8 |
| Greece         | 43.7 |
| Estonia        | 43.1 |
| Poland         | 42.4 |
| Portugal       | 41.9 |
| Austria        | 41.4 |
| Malta          | 40.1 |
| Slovakia       | 39.0 |
| Croatia        | 36.6 |
| Germany        | 35.1 |
| Bulgaria       | 33.0 |
| Czechia        | 33.0 |
| Hungary        | 30.7 |
| Italy          | 28.9 |
| Romania        | 24.9 |

Source: Eurostat

Students enrolled in bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees. Academic Year 2020-21. Provisional data

|                              | No. students | % Women | Inter-annual variation Number of students |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------|---|
| Total                        | 1,679,518    | 55.6    | 3.3                                       |
| Overall degrees              | 1,340,632    | 56.0    | 3.4                                       |
| Social and Legal Sciences    | 621,235      | 60.4    | 3.0                                       |
| Engineering and Architecture | 233,365      | 25.7    | 2.1                                       |
| Arts and Humanities          | 142,473      | 62.2    | 6.9                                       |
| Health Sciences              | 257,905      | 71.4    | 3.8                                       |
| Sciences                     | 85,654       | 50.7    | 3.1                                       |
| Master's                     | 248,460      | 55.4    | 4.8                                       |
| Doctoral                     | 90,426       | 50.1    | -2.4                                      |

Source: Ministry of Universities

Fewer Doctoral Students

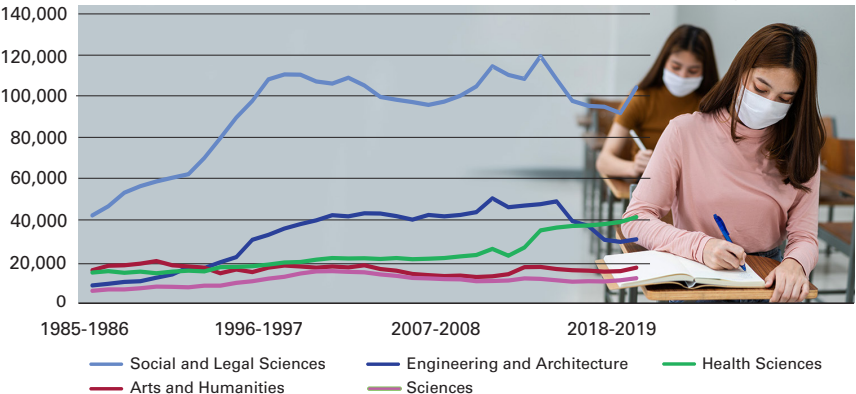
According to provisional data from the Student Statistics, the number of students enrolled in the university in the 2020-21 academic year rose by 3.3% as a whole compared to the previous year. Women are the majority in almost all branches, except in Engineering and Architecture, where they represent 25.7%. The number of students enrolled increased by 3.4% in Bachelor's degrees and 4.8% in Master's degrees, while it fell by 2.4% in Doctorates. It should be noted that 27.5% of Doctoral students are foreigners, most of them from Latin America and the Caribbean (54.1%).

55.6% of students enrolled in university studies are women

In 2020, 9,031 doctoral theses were approved. A total of 35.5% correspond to the field of Sciences and 13.8% to Health and Social Services.

Graduates of higher education in the 1st, 2nd cycle or degree, according to branch of education

Source: Ministry of Universities

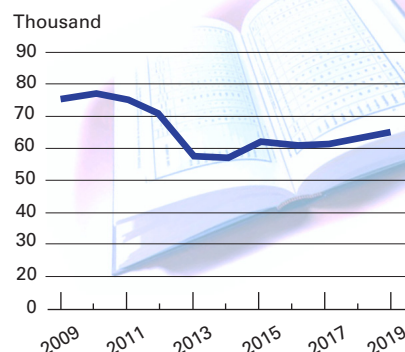




### Number of titles published. 2019

|   | Titles        | Annual variation % |
|---|---------------|--------------------|
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>64,154</b> | <b>3.2</b>         |
| Literature  | 26,679        | 5.1                |
| Social Sciences (education, economics, law...)          | 9,296         | 6.6                |
| Applied Sciences (medicine, engineering, technology...) | 6,476         | -14.3              |
| Arts (fine and graphic arts, music, sports...)          | 6,162         | 11.9               |
| Geography and History                                   | 5,198         | 6.9                |
| Pure Sciences (mathematics, natural sciences)           | 2,863         | -10.1              |
| Philosophy, Psychology                                  | 2,160         | 19.7               |
| Religion, Theology                                      | 2,149         | 18.1               |
| Philology   | 1,729         | 2.9                |
| Generalities  | 1,442         | -13.4              |

### Number of titles (Books and brochures)



### Almost 20% more titles in Philosophy and Psychology

During 2019, a total of 64,154 titles published in Spain were deposited at the National Library of Spain, representing 1.4 per 1,000 inhabitants. Among them, 82.5% were books and 17.5% of them were brochures. Most were first editions (96.2%).

The volume of published titles increased by 3.2% compared to 2018, with Philosophy and Psychology increasing the most (19.7%).

A total 6.1% of the titles were published in two or more languages (3,893 titles). The most frequent combination is Spanish/English, with 3.0% of the total titles published, half of which were bilingual.

### Culture generated 2.5% of the added value of the economy

According to the Satellite Account of Culture in Spain, in 2019 cultural activities contributed 2.5% of the Gross Added Value (GVA) to the economy. If all activities related to intellectual property are considered, this figure rises to 3.6%.

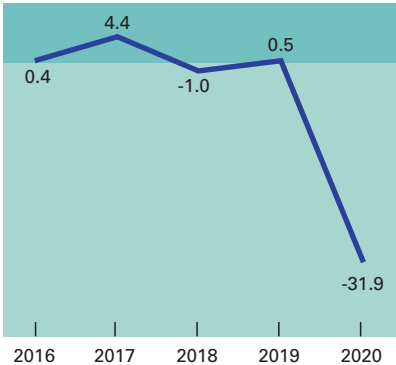
The activity with the most weight was Audiovisual and multimedia (0.71%), followed by Books and Media (0.63%).

### Contribution of cultural activities to the GVA of the economy. 2019 (%)



Per person expenditure on leisure and culture

Variation with respect to the previous year (%)



Internet use for online news reading. 2020

|                | Thousands |
|----------------|-----------|
| European Union | 66        |
| Finland        | 90        |
| Denmark        | 86        |
| Sweden         | 84        |
| Netherlands    | 82        |
| Estonia        | 80        |
| Czechia        | 79        |
| Germany        | 76        |
| Spain          | 76        |
| Lithuania      | 74        |
| Malta          | 74        |
| Latvia         | 73        |
| Luxembourg     | 73        |
| Croatia        | 72        |
| Cyprus         | 72        |
| Slovenia       | 71        |
| Hungary        | 70        |
| Greece         | 69        |
| Slovakia       | 69        |
| Ireland        | 67        |
| Portugal       | 67        |
| Belgium        | 65        |
| Poland         | 65        |
| Austria        | 64        |
| Italy          | 49        |
| Bulgaria       | 41        |
| Romania        | 37        |
| France         | :         |

: Not available.

Source: Eurostat


Spending per person in Leisure and culture fell by 31.9%

According to the Family Budget Survey, in 2020, per person spending on Leisure and Culture stood at 452 euros, 31.9% less than the previous year and the lowest figure since the series started in 2006.

During 2018-19, the most frequent cultural activities, in annual terms, were listening to music, reading and going to the movies, with rates of 87.2%, 65.8% and 57.8%, respectively, according to the Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices conducted by the Ministry of Culture and Sport.

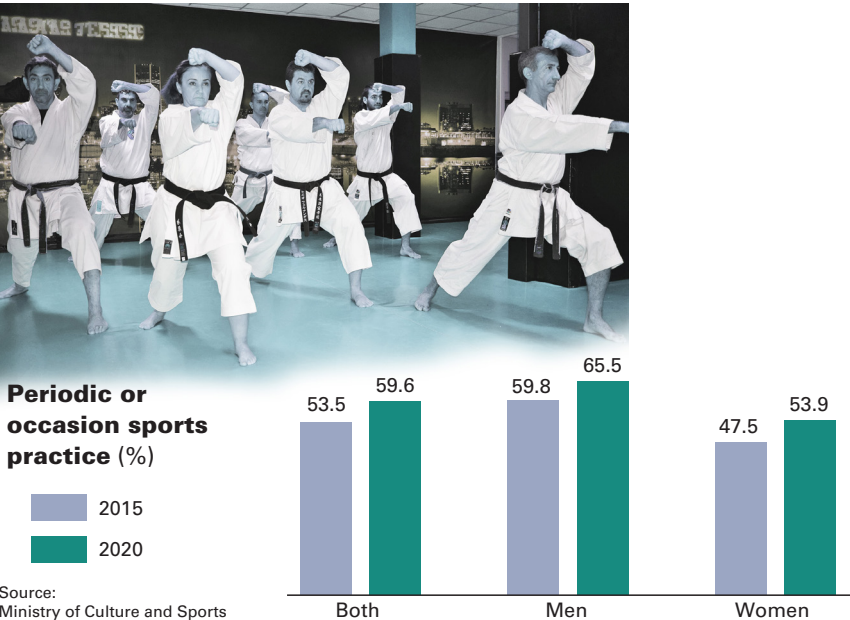
According to Eurostat data, in 2020, 76% of the population aged 16 to 74 used the Internet to read news sites, newspapers or online news magazines, ten points more than the European Union average.

Less sports practice during confinement



During the confinement period of April and May 2020, 41% of the population practiced sports at least once week, a figure 13.8 percentage points lower than that observed for the year as a whole.

Approximately six out of every ten people aged 15 and over practice sports (59.6%), either periodically or occasionally, according to the Sports Habits Survey of the Ministry of Culture and Sports. This figure represents an increase of 6.1 percentage points compared to 2015.





## Registered health care professionals. 2020

|                         |                | % Women     | Inter-annual variation % |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>903,946</b> | <b>68.5</b> | <b>3.0</b>               |
| 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                      |
| Opticians-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                     |
| Nutritionist Dietitians | 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                     |

## 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%. 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.

## Fewer doctor visits during the pandemic

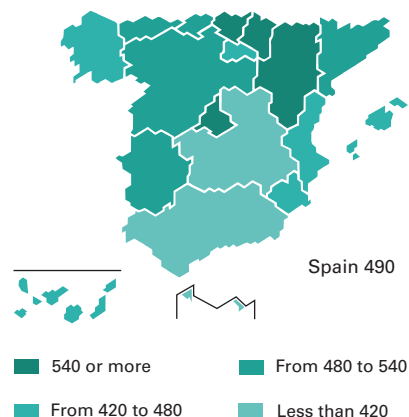
A total of 10.9% of the population aged 15 and older received care from a family doctor during the first five months of the pandemic compared to 25.3% prior to its start. The decline affected all age groups, with the largest gap found in people aged 65 and over.

In turn, 4.8% visited a specialist doctor during the first five months of the pandemic compared to 11.6% in the previous months.

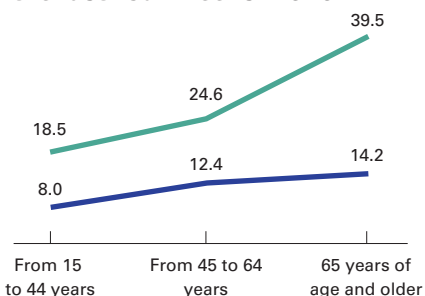


## Non-retired doctors. 2020

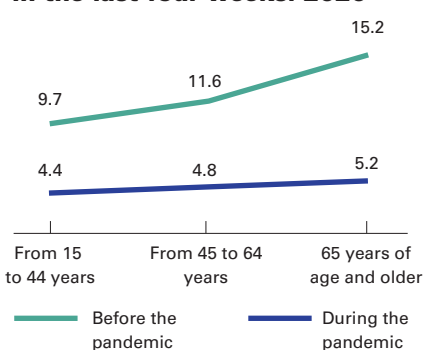
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants



## Consultation\* with the family doctor in the last four weeks. 2020

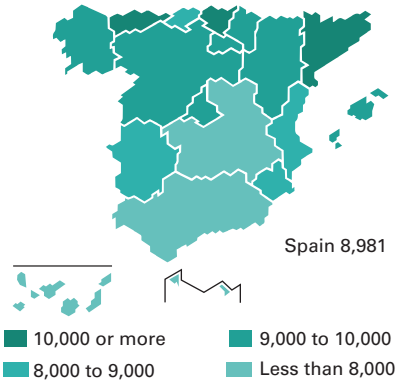


## Consultation\* with the specialist doctor in the last four weeks. 2020



\* Consultations in the four weeks prior to the interview during the first five months before or after the start of the covid-19 pandemic.

Hospital morbidity rate per 100,000 inhabitants. 2020



People with a long-term disease or health problem\*. 2020

| % Population aged 16 and over |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>European Union</b>         | <b>35.1</b> |
| Finland                       | 50.3        |
| Estonia                       | 43.4        |
| Portugal                      | 43.2        |
| Latvia                        | 41.1        |
| Cyprus                        | 40.0        |
| Hungary                       | 39.7        |
| Poland                        | 37.9        |
| Czechia                       | 37.5        |
| Lithuania                     | 37.5        |
| France                        | 37.4        |
| Sweden                        | 37.4        |
| <b>Spain</b>                  | <b>37.3</b> |
| Austria                       | 35.4        |
| Croatia                       | 35.2        |
| Denmark                       | 34.6        |
| Slovenia                      | 34.4        |
| Slovakia                      | 34.1        |
| Netherlands                   | 32.5        |
| Malta                         | 30.5        |
| Ireland                       | 27.2        |
| Belgium                       | 24.8        |
| Luxembourg                    | 24.6        |
| Greece                        | 23.9        |
| Bulgaria                      | 23.2        |
| Romania                       | 19.8        |
| Italy                         | 18.7        |
| Germany                       | :           |

: Data not available.  
\* Duration of at least 6 months.

Source: Eurostat

Discharges by disease groups, according to the ICD10-ES MC classification. 2020

|   | Number of discharges | Inter-annual variation |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>4,253,183</b>     | <b>-12.7</b>           |
| Respiratory system                                    | 528,554              | -11.9                  |
| Circulatory system                                    | 524,016              | -14.7                  |
| Digestive system                                      | 494,775              | -18.4                  |
| Tumours   | 409,422              | -12.2                  |
| Injuries, poisoning and other external causes         | 384,075              | -15.5                  |
| Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium | 380,619              | -8.0                   |
| Others  | 1,531,722            | -10.9                  |

A total of 5% of hospital discharges are due to death, compared to 3.8% in 2019

According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, there were 4,253,183 hospital discharges in 2020, 12.7% less than in 2019. There are 8,981 registrations for each 100,000 inhabitants. Cataluña (10,433), País Vasco (10,160) and the Principado de Asturias (10,006) recorded the highest figures. The most common reason for discharge is healing or improvement (88.1% of the total) and 5.0% are due to death, compared to 3.8% the previous year.

The average stay per discharge was 8.7 days.

Daily smokers at their lowest

Data from the 2020 European Health Survey puts 75.5% of the population aged 15 and over with self-perceived health as good or very good, which is 4.5 points more than in 2014.

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 figure in recent years (19.8%).

Main determinants of health. 2020

|   | Thousands of people | % over population | Variation 2020/2014 (p. p.) |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Population aged 15 and over with good or very good health | 30,183.8            | 75.5              | 4.5                         |
| Obesity   | 5,902.1             | 16.0              | -0.9                        |
| Daily tobacco users*                                      | 7,892.9             | 19.8              | -3.2                        |
| Daily alcohol users*                                      | 5,038.5             | 12.6              | -2.5                        |

\* Population aged 15 and over.



## Deaths according to cause of death. 2020

|   | Total          | Women %     | Inter-annual variation % Causes |
|---|----------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>All causes</b>                                 | <b>493,776</b> | <b>49.4</b> | <b>17.9</b>                     |
| Diseases of the circulatory system                | 119,853        | 53.3        | 2.8                             |
| Tumours   | 112,741        | 40.4        | -0.3                            |
| Certain infectious and parasitic diseases*        | 80,796         | 48.2        | 1,220.4                         |
| Diseases of the respiratory system                | 42,423         | 43.8        | -11.0                           |
| Diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs | 27,508         | 61.5        | 5.3                             |
| Mental and behavioural disorders                  | 21,697         | 67.0        | -5.2                            |
| Diseases of the digestive system                  | 21,565         | 48.4        | -2.1                            |
| External causes of mortality                      | 16,078         | 36.2        | -0.4                            |

\* Includes covid-19, identified and unidentified (suspected) virus.

## Infectious diseases, third leading cause of death in the first year of the pandemic

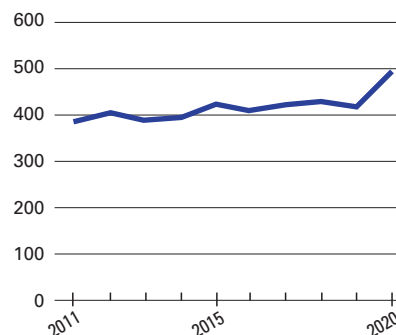
In 2020, the Death Statistics according to cause of death recorded a total of 493,776 deaths, 17.9% more than in the previous year. Women represented 49.4% of the total. For another consecutive year, diseases of the circulatory system were the leading cause of death and infectious and parasitic diseases (which have included covid since this year) increased the most compared to the previous year (1,220.4%).

Tumour mortality decreased slightly (-0.3%) and remained the leading cause of death in men and the second in women.

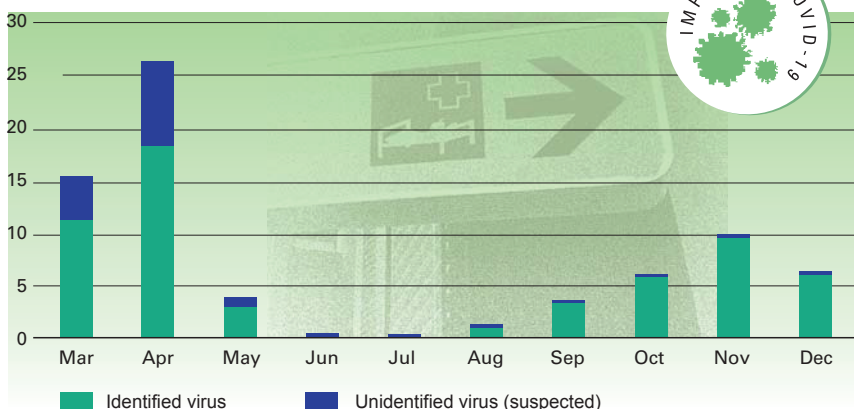
External causes account for 3.3% of the total. Suicide remained as the leading cause of external death, with 3,941 deaths, 7.4% more than in 2019.

## Deaths from all causes

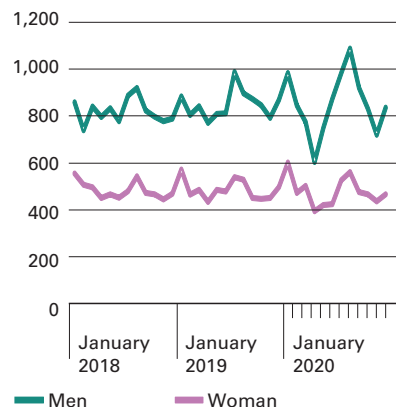
(Thousands)



## Deaths from covid-19, virus identified or suspected. March-December, 2020 (Thousands)



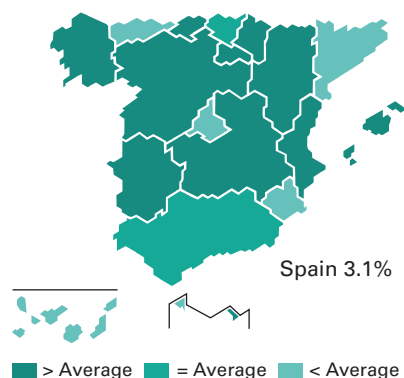
## Monthly deaths from external causes. 2018-2020



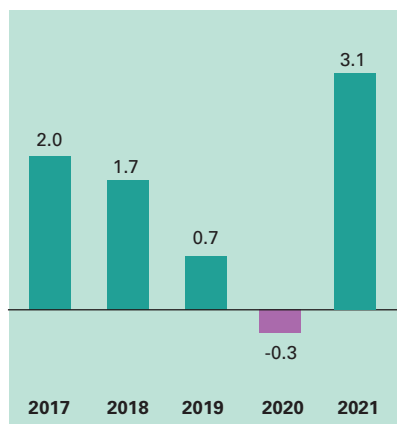


## Living Conditions

### CPI. 2021 Annual average variation (%)



### Variation of the annual CPI averages (%)



### Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2016

|  | Average Index 2021 | Average annual |
|--|--------------------|----------------|
| <b>General Index</b>   | <b>107.3</b>       | <b>3.1</b>     |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages   | 108.4              | 1.8            |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco  | 105.2              | 0.3            |
| Clothing and footwear  | 104.4              | 1.0            |
| Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels                             | 112.4              | 11.1           |
| Furniture, household equipment and routine for current household maintenance | 101.7              | 0.9            |
| Health   | 102.9              | 0.7            |
| Transport  | 112.6              | 7.3            |
| Communications   | 100.0              | -3.0           |
| Leisure and Culture  | 100.0              | 0.2            |
| Teaching   | 103.5              | 0.2            |
| Restaurants and hotels   | 108.0              | 0.9            |
| Other goods and services   | 105.7              | 1.0            |

### Largest increase in prices since 2011

The average rate of the general Consumer Price Index (CPI) in 2021 was 3.1%, with eleven autonomous communities or cities above that value. It was the biggest increase since 2011.

Of the twelve large groups of goods and services, the greatest increase was registered in Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (11.1%) and the greatest decline was in Communications (-3.0%).

At a more detailed level, Electricity presented the highest average annual variation (35.6%) and Telephone and fax equipment, the lowest (-8.0%).

#### What goes up the most. 2021 (%)

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Electricity                                | 35.6 |
| Liquid fuels                               | 26.5 |
| Fuels and lubricants for personal vehicles | 16.0 |
| Oils and Fats                              | 13.7 |

#### What goes down the most. 2021 (%)

|                                  |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Telephone and telefax            | -8.0 |
| Passenger air transport          | -6.7 |
| Information processing equipment | -4.5 |
| Package holidays                 | -2.6 |

## Average household expenditure. 2020

|  | Euros/year    | Inter-annual variation (%) |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>29,996</b> | <b>-10.7</b>               |
| Housing, water, electricity gas and other fuels                    | 9,621         | 1.9                        |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages                                   | 4,579         | 6.8                        |
| Transport  | 2,741         | -29.5                      |
| Other goods and services   | 2,108         | -8.0                       |
| Restaurants and hotels   | 1,752         | -40.5                      |
| Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance | 1,170         | -12.0                      |
| Recreation and culture   | 1,126         | -31.9                      |
| Clothing and footwear  | 1,009         | -28.8                      |
| Health   | 1,001         | -4.5                       |
| Communications   | 940           | -0.7                       |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco                                    | 510           | -1.2                       |
| Teaching   | 437           | -9.0                       |

## The average expenditure per household decreased by 10.7% in 2020

According to the Household Budget Survey, the average expenditure per household in 2020 was 26,996 euros, 10.7% less than the previous year in current terms. The average expenditure per person also fell to stand at 10,848 euros, which represents an annual decrease of 10.7%.

## Changing consumption throughout the year

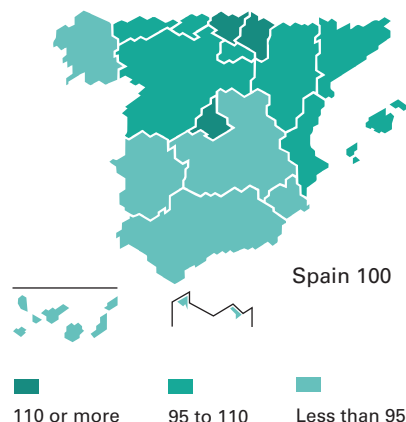


Due to the health crisis as a result of covid-19, households change their consumption habits during 2020.

The groups that most accuse confinement in a negative sense are Clothing and footwear and Restaurants and hotels, with spending decreases of 81.6% and 81.3%, respectively, compared to the period prior to it. Expenses in Transportation (-46.1%) and Leisure (-44.3%) also showed notable decreases.

Although spending in these groups recovered after confinement, it did not reach pre-pandemic levels.

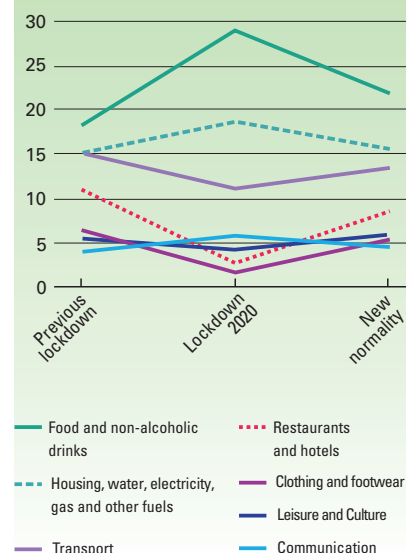
## Index on the average expenditure per person. 2020



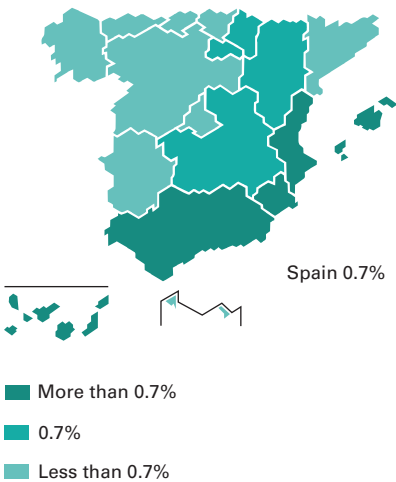
*Household spending on Clothing and footwear fell by 81.6% during confinement and expenditure in Restaurants and hotels, by 81.3%*



## Weight of the expenditure groups during 2020 (%)



Number of households  
Relative variation 2020-2019



People aged 65 and over  
who live alone

|                       | %           |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| <b>European Union</b> | <b>32.1</b> |
| Denmark               | 45.3        |
| Estonia               | 43.1        |
| Lithuania             | 42.2        |
| Sweden                | 41.3        |
| Bulgaria              | 41.2        |
| Finland               | 41.1        |
| Hungary               | 35.2        |
| Austria               | 34.7        |
| Germany               | 34.3        |
| Latvia                | 34.2        |
| Luxembourg            | 34.0        |
| Belgium               | 33.9        |
| Ireland               | 33.6        |
| Romania               | 33.6        |
| France                | 32.2        |
| Czechia               | 32.1        |
| Netherlands           | 32.1        |
| Malta                 | 30.6        |
| Slovenia              | 30.2        |
| Croatia               | 26.6        |
| Poland                | 26.4        |
| <b>Spain</b>          | <b>23.4</b> |
| Greece                | 23.0        |
| Portugal              | 22.9        |
| Slovakia              | 17.7        |
| Cyprus                | 16.1        |
| Italy                 | :           |

: Data not available. Source: Eurostat

Main household indicators. 2020

| Inter-annual variation (%)          |            |      |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------|
| Households                          | 18,754,800 | 0.7  |
| Average household size*             | 2.50       | 0.0  |
| <b>Most common household types:</b> |            |      |
| Single person under 65 years        | 2,758,500  | -0.9 |
| Single person 65 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 people.

2.5 people per household

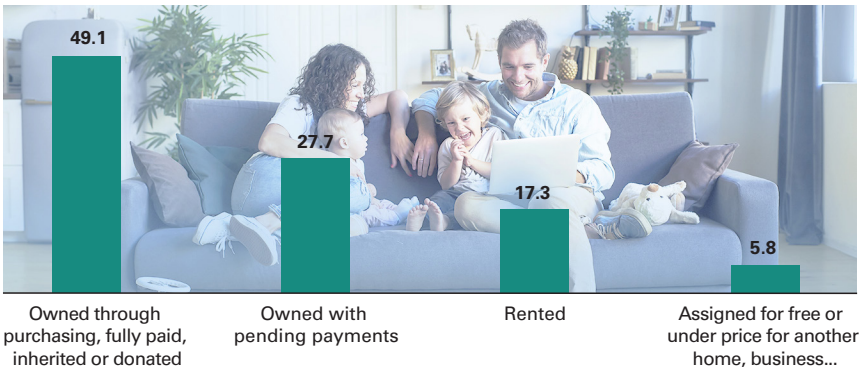
According to the Continuous Household Survey, there were nearly 18.8 million households in 2020, 0.7% more than the previous year. The average size remains at 2.5 people per household.

The most frequent households are those formed by two people (30.4% of the total) and are followed by sole proprietorships (26.1%), although the population included in these accounts for 10.4% of the total.

The number of households made up of single people aged 65 and over grew by 6.1% and single-parent households by 3% (3.4% of mothers with children and 1.6% of fathers with children).

**55.0% of young people between 25 and 29 years old live with their parents or with one of them. This figure has grown 6.5 points in the last seven years**

Main dwellings according to tenure regime. 2020 (%)



## Median household income grew in 2019

In 2019, Spanish households had an average annual income of 30,690 euros, 5.3% more than previous year, according to data from the Living Conditions Survey 2020, whose income reference is the previous year.

The average per person income came to 12,292 euros, a figure 5.2% higher than that registered in 2018.

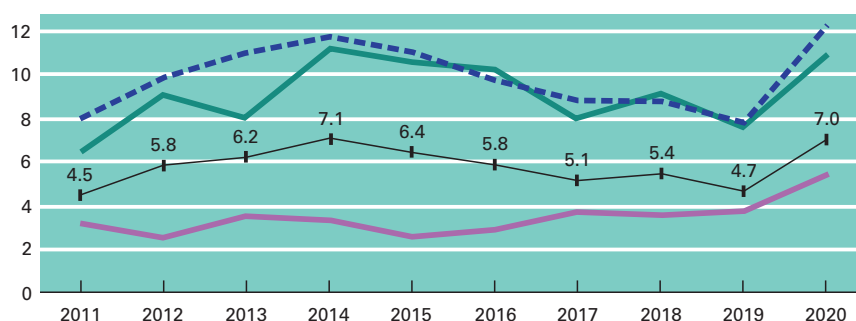
For its part, the percentage of the population under 60% of the median income (the at-risk-of-poverty rate) compared to 20.7% from the previous year.

## In 2020 the percentage of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion rose

In 2020, the percentage of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE rate) stood at 26.4%, compared to 25.3% in 2019. A total of 7.0% of the population was in a situation of severe material shortage, compared to 4.7% the previous year.

*In 2020, 10% of the population made ends meet with great difficulty, a percentage 2.2 points higher than that registered the previous year*

## Population with severe material deprivation and in some of its components (%)

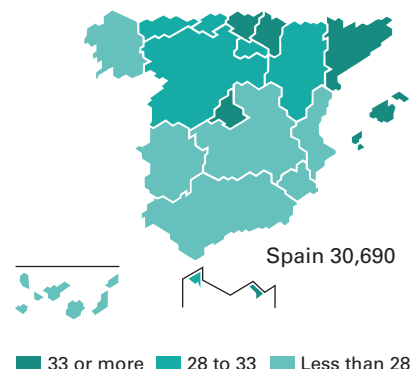


- Severe material deficiency
- Cannot afford a meal of meat, chicken, or fish, at least every other day.
- Cannot afford to keep the house at a suitable temperature.
- They have had delays in the payment of expenses related to the main dwelling (mortgage or rent, gas bills, community fees...) in the last twelve.



## Average household income. 2020

Thousands of euros



## Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion. 2020

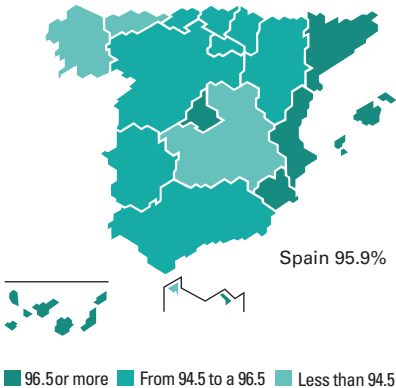
|                       | %           |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| <b>European Union</b> | <b>22.0</b> |
| Bulgaria              | 32.1        |
| Romania               | 30.4        |
| Greece                | 28.9        |
| <b>Spain</b>          | <b>26.4</b> |
| Latvia                | 26.0        |
| Lithuania             | 24.8        |
| Germany               | 24.0        |
| Estonia               | 23.3        |
| Croatia               | 23.2        |
| Cyprus                | 21.3        |
| Ireland               | 20.9        |
| Luxembourg            | 20.9        |
| Portugal              | 19.8        |
| Malta                 | 19.0        |
| Belgium               | 18.9        |
| France                | 18.2        |
| Sweden                | 17.9        |
| Hungary               | 17.8        |
| Austria               | 17.5        |
| Poland                | 17.3        |
| Netherlands           | 16.1        |
| Finland               | 16.0        |
| Denmark               | 15.9        |
| Slovenia              | 15.0        |
| Slovakia              | 14.8        |
| Czechia               | 11.9        |
| Italy                 | :           |

: Data not available.

Source: Eurostat



Dwellings that have Internet access. 2021 (%)



Internet users in the last 12 months. 2021

|                       | %         |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| <b>European Union</b> | <b>89</b> |
| Denmark               | 99        |
| Ireland               | 99        |
| Luxembourg            | 99        |
| Finland               | 97        |
| Sweden                | 97        |
| Netherlands           | 95        |
| <b>Spain</b>          | <b>94</b> |
| Belgium               | 93        |
| Austria               | 93        |
| France                | 92        |
| Germany               | 91        |
| Estonia               | 91        |
| Cyprus                | 91        |
| Latvia                | 91        |
| Czechia               | 89        |
| Hungary               | 89        |
| Slovenia              | 89        |
| Slovakia              | 89        |
| Lithuania             | 87        |
| Malta                 | 87        |
| Poland                | 85        |
| Romania               | 84        |
| Portugal              | 82        |
| Croatia               | 81        |
| Italy*                | 78        |
| Greece                | 78        |
| Bulgaria              | 75        |

\* Data from 2020.

Source: Eurostat

Main indicators for ICT equipment and use in households. 2021

|                                     | % Housing | Variation in percentage points |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Some type of computer (inc. tablet) | 83.7      | 2.3                            |
| Internet access                     | 95.9      | 0.5                            |
| Broadband connection                | 95.9      | 0.6                            |
| Landline                            | 67.2      | -3.9                           |
| Mobile phone                        | 99.5      | 0.0                            |
| Tablet computer                     | 57.5      | -0.9                           |

Landline use continues to decline

According to the Survey on equipment and use of information and communication technologies in households, 83.7% of households with at least one member between the ages of 16 and 74 had some type of computer (desktop, laptop, tablet... ) in 2021. This represents an increase of 2.3 points compared to the previous year. Landlines are present in 67.2% of households (3.9 points less than in 2020).

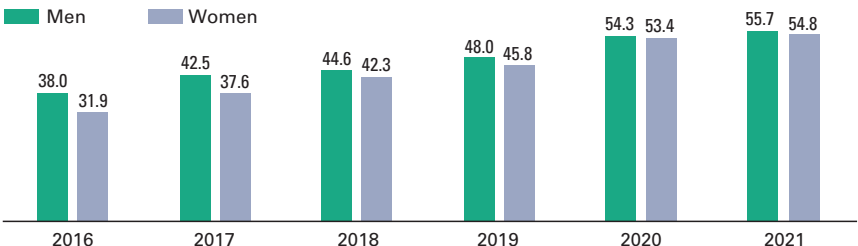
A total of 95.2% of children between the ages of six and 15 live in homes that have sufficient means or resources (Internet, computer equipment...) to attend classes or Tele School activities.

*A total 52.7% of children between the ages of six and 15 have taken or attended online classes or activities completely or partially in the last three months*

The gap between online shoppers is narrowing

Almost 19.5 million people, 55.2% of the population aged 16 to 74, have made online purchases in the last three months for personal reasons, with just one point of difference between men and women.

People aged 16 to 74 who have made purchases online in the last three months, by sex (%)

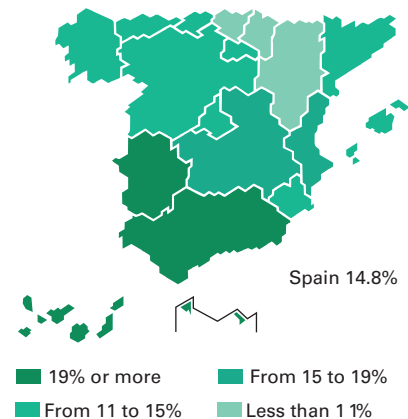




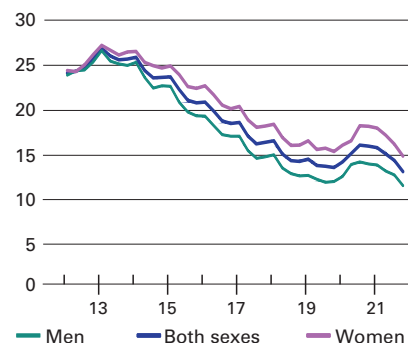
## Population aged 16 years old and over, by relationship with labour activity and sex. 2021

|                      | Thousands of persons | Inter-annual variation % |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Both Sexes</b>    |                      |                          |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>39,654.2</b>      | <b>0.2</b>               |
| Active persons       | 23,203.2             | 2.1                      |
| - Employed persons   | 19,773.6             | 3.0                      |
| - Unemployed persons | 3,429.6              | -2.9                     |
| Inactive persons     | 16,451.0             | -2.3                     |
| <b>Men</b>           |                      |                          |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>19,270.8</b>      | <b>0.1</b>               |
| Active persons       | 12,250.6             | 1.2                      |
| - Employed persons   | 10,651.7             | 2.1                      |
| - Unemployed persons | 1,598.9              | -4.8                     |
| Inactive persons     | 7,020.2              | -1.6                     |
| <b>Women</b>         |                      |                          |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>20,383.5</b>      | <b>0.2</b>               |
| Active persons       | 10,952.6             | 3.1                      |
| - Employed persons   | 9,121.9              | 4.0                      |
| - Unemployed persons | 1,830.7              | -1.1                     |
| Inactive persons     | 9,430.9              | -2.9                     |

## Unemployment rate. 2021 (%)



## Unemployment rate (%)



## 23.2 million people are active

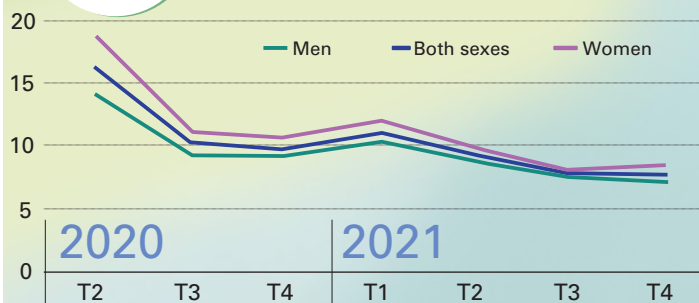
According to the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), the economically active population increased 2.1% in 2021, and stood at 23.2 million persons.

The unemployment rate is 14.8% (16.7% among women and 13.1% among men). In eleven autonomous communities the data is lower than that value.

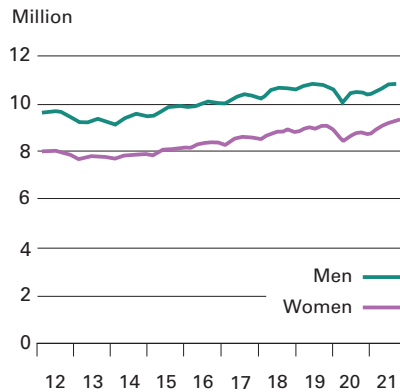
In the last quarter of 2020, 7.9% of employed persons worked at home more than half of the days compared to 16.2% in the second quarter.



## Employed persons who worked at their home address more than half of the days of the period worked (%)



## Working population



## Duration of working life. 2020

|                       | Years       |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| <b>European Union</b> | <b>35.7</b> |
| Sweden                | 42.0        |
| Netherlands           | 41.0        |
| Denmark               | 40.0        |
| Estonia               | 39.2        |
| Germany               | 39.1        |
| Finland               | 38.8        |
| Portugal              | 37.6        |
| Austria               | 37.5        |
| Lithuania             | 37.4        |
| Latvia                | 37.3        |
| Cyprus                | 37.1        |
| Ireland               | 36.9        |
| Malta                 | 36.9        |
| Czechia               | 36.0        |
| Slovenia              | 35.7        |
| France                | 35.2        |
| <b>Spain</b>          | <b>34.8</b> |
| Hungary               | 34.4        |
| Luxembourg            | 34.1        |
| Romania               | 34.0        |
| Slovakia              | 34.0        |
| Poland                | 33.6        |
| Bulgaria              | 33.5        |
| Belgium               | 33.4        |
| Greece                | 32.8        |
| Croatia               | 32.8        |
| Italy                 | 31.2        |

Source: Eurostat

## Employed persons, by professional status. 2021

Thousands of persons

|   |                 | Annual variation % |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| <b>Total</b>                                    | <b>19,773.6</b> | <b>3.0</b>         |
| <b>Self-employed workers</b>                    | <b>3,132.9</b>  | <b>1.6</b>         |
| Employer  | 944.2           | 6.4                |
| Entrepreneur without employees or Self Employed | 2,082.0         | -1.1               |
| Cooperative Member                              | 26.4            | 18.6               |
| Family Help*                                    | 80.2            | 14.2               |
| <b>Employees</b>                                | <b>16,625.6</b> | <b>3.2</b>         |
| Public sector wage-earning                      | 3,449.1         | 4.6                |
| Private sector wage-earning                     | 13,176.5        | 2.8                |
| <b>Other professional situation</b>             | <b>15.1</b>     | <b>76.8</b>        |

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

## A total of 3% more employed persons

In 2021, the number of employed persons amounted to 19.8 million on an annual average, 3% more than in 2020. Of these, 84.1% are salaried employees, a professional situation that increased 3.2% compared to the previous year.

Self-employed workers number just over three million. Of these, just over two million do not have employees, 1.1% less than in 2020.

According to Eurostat data, in 2020 the duration of working life in Spain stands at 34.8 years, almost one year less than the EU average.

## Percentage distribution of employed persons of each sex according to economic sector. 2021



### Net labour cost and wages by sector. 2020

|              | Net cost*       |                          | Wages and salaries |                          |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
|              | Euros           | Inter-annual Variation % | Euros              | Inter-annual Variation % |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>30,965.8</b> | <b>-2.1</b>              | <b>22,837.6</b>    | <b>-2.6</b>              |
| Industry     | 36,771.5        | -2.8                     | 26,753.2           | -3.7                     |
| Construction | 31,646.4        | -0.9                     | 22,624.0           | -0.8                     |
| Services     | 29,886.5        | -2.0                     | 22,159.2           | -2.5                     |

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

### Social contributions account for 23.6% of the labor cost

According to the Annual Labour Cost Survey, the net cost in 2020 was 30,965.8 euros per worker, after deducting 184.4 euros in subsidies and deductions received from the Public Administrations to promote employment and vocational training. Salaries and wages fell 2.6% compared to the previous year.

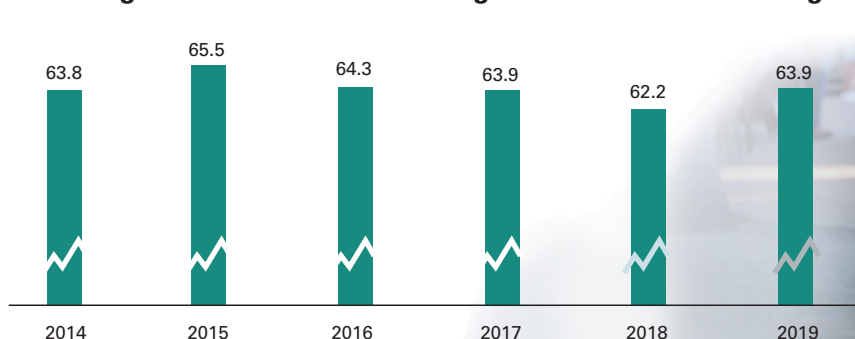
The most important non-salary cost item was mandatory Social Security contributions (7,335.9 euros per worker), which represent 23.6% of the total cost.

### The lowest average wage gain was in hospitality

The Salary Structure Survey reflects that in Spain, during 2019, the most frequent annual salary was around 18,489.7 euros; the median had a value of 20,351.0 euros and the average was 24,396.0 euros.

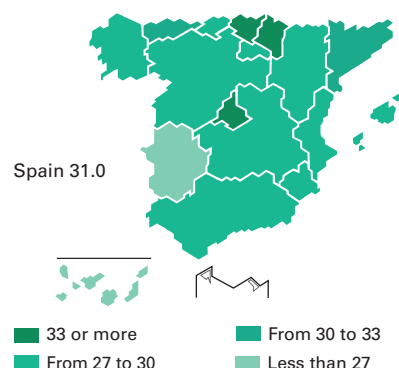
Hospitality was the economic activity with the lowest average salary earnings per worker (14,562 euros) and Energy supply the largest (52,163 euros).

### Percentage of women in the total wage earners with low earnings\*



\* Earning per hour is less than 2/3 of median earnings.

### Net cost per worker 2020 (Thousands of euros)



### Activities with the highest average annual profit. 2019

|  | Euros         |
|--|---------------|
| <b>Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air</b> | <b>52,163</b> |
| Financial and insurance activities               | 44,303        |
| Information and communications                   | 34,641        |

### Activities with lower average annual earnings. 2019

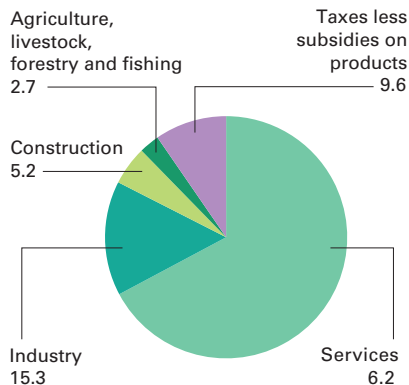
|  | Euros         |
|--|---------------|
| <b>Hospitality</b>                               | <b>14,562</b> |
| Other services                                   | 17,067        |
| Administrative activities and auxiliary services | 17,108        |





## National Accounts

### GDPmp components (supply approach). 2021 (%)



### GDP per capita in purchasing power parity. 2021

Provisional data. UE27=100

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| Luxembourg   | 277       |
| Ireland      | 221       |
| Denmark      | 133       |
| Netherlands  | 132       |
| Sweden       | 123       |
| Belgium      | 122       |
| Austria      | 121       |
| Germany      | 119       |
| Finland      | 113       |
| France       | 104       |
| Malta        | 98        |
| Italy        | 95        |
| Czechia      | 92        |
| Slovenia     | 90        |
| Cyprus       | 80        |
| Lithuania    | 88        |
| Estonia      | 87        |
| <b>Spain</b> | <b>84</b> |
| Poland       | 77        |
| Hungary      | 76        |
| Portugal     | 74        |
| Romania      | 73        |
| Latvia       | 71        |
| Croatia      | 70        |
| Slovakia     | 68        |
| Greece       | 65        |
| Bulgaria     | 55        |

Source: Eurostat

### National Accounts. 2021

Provisional data

|   |           | Variation in volume %    |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|
| GDPpm volume index (2015=100)               | 103.9     | 5.1                      |
|   |           | Inter-annual variation % |
| GDP per capita at current prices (euros)*   | 25,460    | 7.5                      |
| GDPpm at current prices (millions of euros) | 1,205,063 | 7.4                      |

\*Source: Eurostat

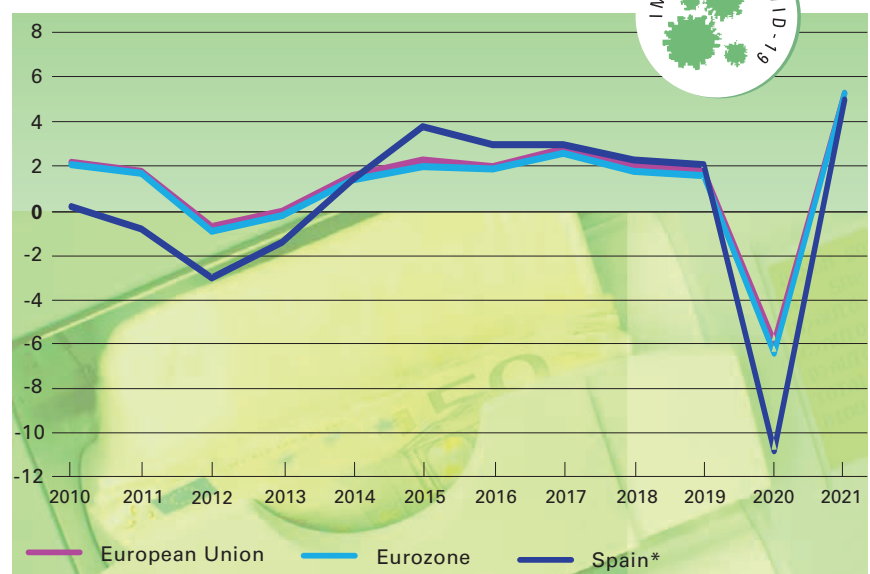
### In 2021 the GDP grows by 5.1%

In 2021, the variation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated at 5.1% compared to 2020 in terms of volume (real or without the effect of prices). The value at current prices for the whole of 2021, according to the Quarterly National Accounts of Spain, stands at 1,205,063 million euros, which represents a nominal variation rate of 7.4%.

In turn, GDP per capita at current prices in 2021 would be 25,460 euros, 7.5% more than in 2020, according to Eurostat data.

*In 2021, Spain's per capita GDP in purchasing power parity stood at 84% of the EU average, compared to 91% in 2019*

### GDP volume variation rate (%)



\* 2019, 2020 and 2021 provisional data.

Source: Eurostat



**GDP at current prices. 2020**

RE-2019. Advance estimate

|                         | Percentage structure | Real growth between 2019 (P) and 2020 (A) (%) |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Madrid, Comunidad de    | 19.3                 | -11.0   |
| Cataluña                | 19.0                 | -11.5   |
| Andalucía               | 13.4                 | -10.0   |
| Comunitat Valenciana    | 9.3                  | -10.1   |
| País Vasco              | 5.9                  | -10.9   |
| Galicia                 | 5.3                  | -9.1  |
| Castilla y León         | 4.9                  | -8.7  |
| Castilla-La Mancha      | 3.5                  | -7.9  |
| Canarias                | 3.5                  | -18.1   |
| Aragón                  | 3.1                  | -8.5  |
| Murcia, Región de       | 2.7                  | -8.3  |
| Balears, Illes          | 2.4                  | -21.7   |
| Asturias, Principado de | 1.9                  | -10.2   |
| Extremadura             | 1.7                  | -7.4  |
| Navarra, Com. Foral de  | 1.7                  | -8.6  |
| Cantabria               | 1.1                  | -9.8  |
| Rioja, La               | 0.7                  | -9.5  |
| Ceuta                   | 0.1                  | -9.1  |
| Melilla                 | 0.1                  | -9.1  |
| Extrarregio*            | 0.1                  |   |

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

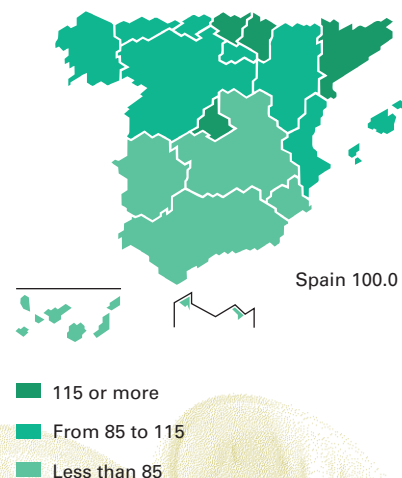
## Illes Balears and Canarias experienced the greatest decrease in their GDP in 2020

In 2020, the autonomous communities that registered the smallest decrease in their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in terms of volume were Extremadura (-7.4%) and Castilla-La Mancha (-7.9%), while the largest decrease was registered in Illes Balears (-21.7%) and Canarias (-18.1%).

Spain's 19 regional territories registered increases in the volume of their GDP higher than that of the European Union (EU-27), which was -5.9%.

**Per capita GDP. 2020**

Indices

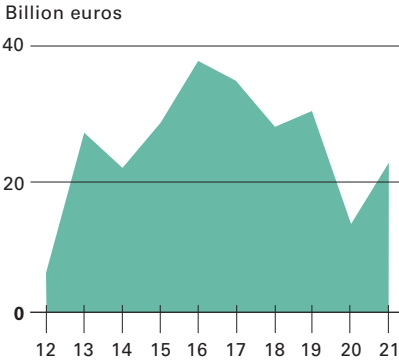
**Per capita GDP. 2020**

Advance estimate

|                         | Euros/<br>inhabitant |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Madrid, Comunidad de    | 32,048               |
| País Vasco              | 30,401               |
| Navarra, Com. Foral de  | 29,314               |
| Cataluña                | 27,812               |
| Aragón                  | 26,512               |
| Rioja, La               | 25,714               |
| <b>Spain</b>            | <b>23,693</b>        |
| Castilla y León         | 23,167               |
| Cantabria               | 22,096               |
| Balears, Illes          | 22,048               |
| Galicia                 | 21,903               |
| Asturias, Principado de | 21,149               |
| Comunitat Valenciana    | 20,792               |
| Murcia, Región de       | 19,838               |
| Ceuta                   | 19,559               |
| Castilla-La Mancha      | 19,369               |
| Extremadura             | 18,301               |
| Melilla                 | 17,900               |
| Andalucía               | 17,747               |
| Canarias                | 17,448               |



Annual Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) of the national economy



The National Economy increased its net lending capacity

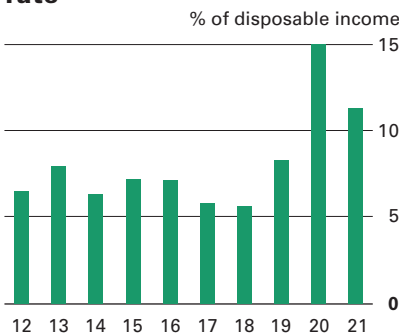
In 2021 the Spanish economy generated a net lending of 22,699 million euros, 1.9% of the year's GDP. This figure is 8,979 million higher than that of 2020 (which was 13,720 million, 1.2% of the GDP).

The greater net lending capacity of the economy with respect to the previous year is the result of both a greater balance of foreign exchanges of goods and services as well as income and current and capital transfers.

The net lending capacity of households declines

In 2021, Financial Institutions increased their net lending capacity by 10,259 million euros and Non-Financial Companies, by 15,803 million euros.

Annual household savings rate\*



\* Includes Non-Profit Institutions at the service of households.

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

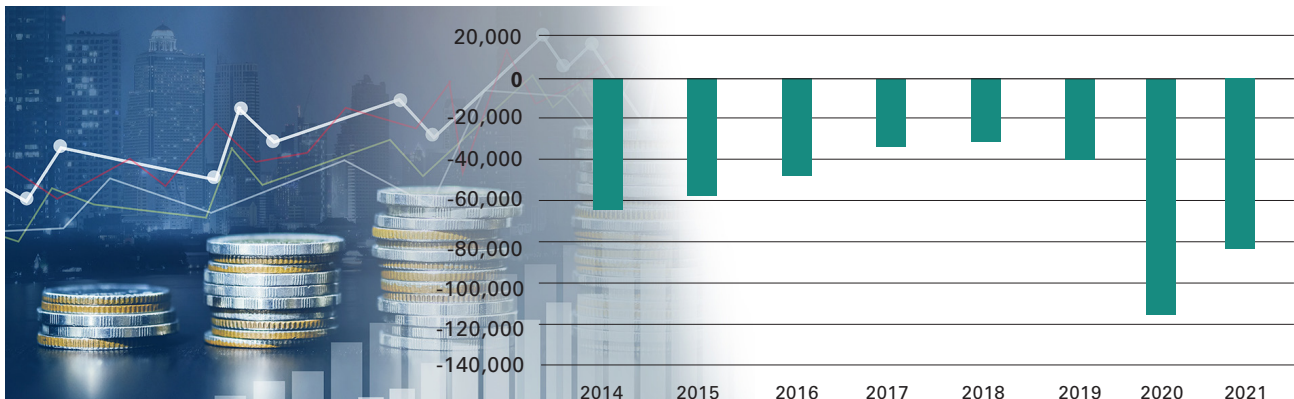
| Institutional sector       | 2021    | 2020     | Difference |
|----------------------------|---------|----------|------------|
| Households and ISFLSH      | 19,224  | 68,688   | -49,464    |
| General Government         | -82,819 | -115,200 | 32,381     |
| Financial Institutions     | 39,475  | 29,216   | 10,259     |
| Non-financial corporations | 46,819  | 31,016   | 15,803     |
| Total                      | 22,699  | 13,720   | 8,979      |

The net lending capacity of Households fell by 49,464 million and they registered a savings rate of 11.4 euros in their disposable income, three points and six tenths lower than that of 2020.

In turn, the Public Administrations continue to need borrowing and the figure fell by 32,381 million euros.

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

Millions of euros





### Balance of payments: Current and capital accounts. 2021

Provisional data. Billion euros

|                                  | Income       | Payments     | Balances    |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| <b>Current account</b>           | <b>494.0</b> | <b>485.6</b> | <b>8.4</b>  |
| Goods and services               | 419.9        | 402.9        | 17.1        |
| Of which Tourism and travel      | 28.9         | 9.1          | 19.9        |
| Primary and secondary income     | 74.1         | 82.7         | -8.6        |
| <b>Capital account</b>           | <b>11.1</b>  | <b>1.2</b>   | <b>9.9</b>  |
| <b>Current + capital account</b> | <b>505.1</b> | <b>486.7</b> | <b>18.3</b> |

Source: Bank of Spain

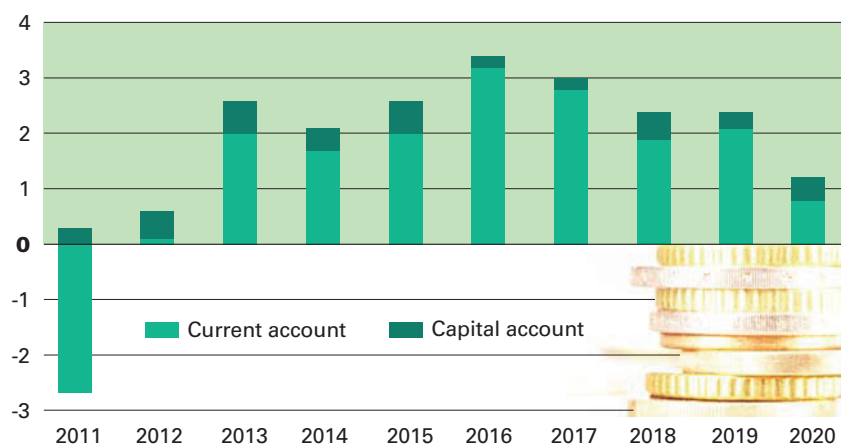
### The foreign balance improves, but is still far from the pre-pandemic level

According to provisional data from the Bank of Spain, in 2021, the balance of current and capital accounts, which determines the capacity or need for lending capacity, registers a surplus of 12.8 billion euros compared to 13.7 in 2020, still far from pre-pandemic levels (30.4 billion in December 2019).

### Another year with positive balances

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



### Balance of the current account. 2020

|              | Millions of euros |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Germany      | 234,407.0         |
| Italy        | 62,084.0          |
| Netherlands  | 55,831.0          |
| Sweden       | 28,649.2          |
| Denmark      | 25,436.2          |
| Poland       | 15,292.6          |
| <b>Spain</b> | <b>9,250.0</b>    |
| Czechia      | 7,772.3           |
| Austria      | 7,203.0           |
| Belgium      | 3,840.0           |
| Lithuania    | 3,633.0           |
| Slovenia     | 3,462.4           |
| Luxembourg   | 2,751.0           |
| Finland      | 1,984.0           |
| Latvia       | 845.0             |
| Slovakia     | 105.0             |
| Croatia      | -47.4             |
| Estonia      | -68.8             |
| Bulgaria     | -161.2            |
| Malta        | -400.8            |
| Hungary      | -2,055.3          |
| Cyprus       | -2,177.0          |
| Portugal     | -2,221.0          |
| Ireland      | -9,890.0          |
| Greece       | -10,964.0         |
| Romania      | -10,969.6         |
| France       | -43,738.0         |

Source: Eurostat



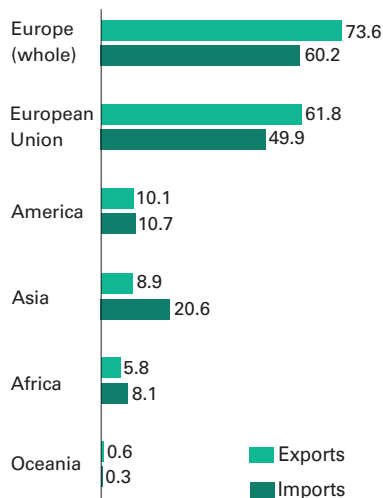
## Foreign trade balance by economic sectors. 2021

Balance (Exports - Imports). Provisional Data

|                                | Millions of euros | Inter-annual variation % |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>-26,177.9</b>  | <b>-95.0</b>             |
| Food, beverages and tobacco    | 17,421.2          | 0.5                      |
| Energy products                | -25,325.7         | -74.3                    |
| Raw materials                  | -4,183.9          | -72.0                    |
| Non-chemical semi-manufactures | 8,983.7           | 22.7                     |
| Chemical products              | -9,785.0          | -10.8                    |
| Capital goods                  | -12,180.5         | -16.6                    |
| Automotive sector              | 7,923.9           | -2.4                     |
| Durable consumer goods         | -4,559.6          | -26.3                    |
| Consumer manufactures          | -8,110.7          | 16.2                     |
| Other merchandise              | 3,638.7           | 9.4                      |

Source: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism

## Exports / Imports by major regions. 2021 (%)



## Trend of trade in foreign goods recovers

Spanish exports of goods increase by 21.2% during 2021, reaching 316,609.2 million euros. Imports, for their part, also increased to stand at 342,787.1 million euros (24.8% more). As a result, the trade balance registers a deficit of 26,177.9 million euros, which is 95.0% higher than that registered in 2020.

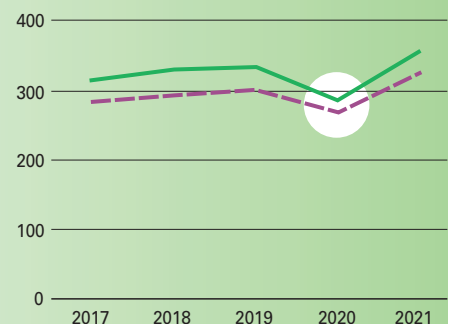
**A total of 61.8% of exports of goods go to the EU and 49.9% of imports come from Member States**

The merchandise trade balance with the European Union remains positive, a trend that has held steady since 2011. Trade with the EU represents 61.8% of all exports and 49.9% of imports, with France and Germany being the main trading partners.

## Foreign trade 2017-2021

Billion euros

Imports  
Exports



Source: State Tax Administration Agency

## Subsectors with the most weight in exports. 2021 (%)

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Cars and motorcycles           | 9.4 |
| Other capital goods            | 8.1 |
| Fruits, vegetables and legumes | 6.6 |
| Textiles                       | 5.7 |
| Medications                    | 5.6 |
| Oil and derivatives            | 5.5 |

Source: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism





## Mercantile companies. 2021. Provisional data

|                           | Number         | Subscribed Capital<br>(Million of euros) | Inter-annual variation %<br>No. of companies |
|---------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| <b>Incorporated*</b>      | <b>101,134</b> | <b>5,041</b>                             | 27.7   |
| Joint Stock company       | 418            | 449                                      | 31.9   |
| Limited company           | 100,704        | 4,593                                    | 27.7   |
| <b>Increasing capital</b> | <b>29,203</b>  | <b>27,294</b>                            | 15.8   |
| Joint Stock company       | 1,379          | 11,179                                   | 7.0  |
| Limited company           | 27,813         | 16,115                                   | 16.2   |
| <b>Dissolved</b>          | <b>23,778</b>  |  | 17.1   |

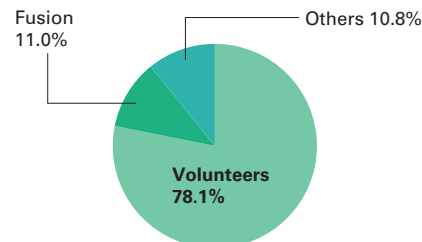
\* The general total includes general and limited partnerships.

## More new trading companies than in 2019

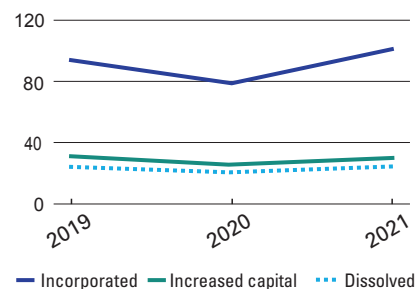
In 2021, 101,134 new mercantile companies were formed, according to provisional data from the Mercantile Companies Statistics, 27.7% more than in 2020. The increase was greater in public limited liability companies (31.9%), which also suffered a greater decrease the previous year.

Dissolved companies increased by 17.1%. Most of these dissolutions were voluntary (78.2% of the total), while 11% were due to a merger.

## Mercantile companies dissolved by type of dissolution. 2021



## Mercantile companies created, that increased their capital, and dissolved (thousands)



## Strong rise in bankrupt debtors among natural persons with business activity

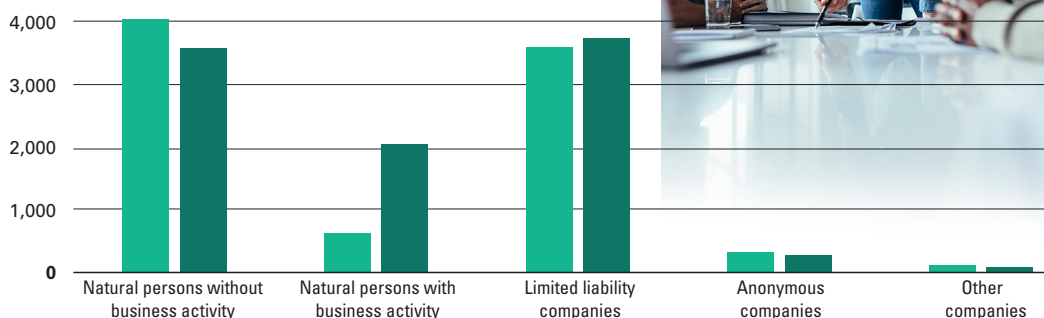
The number of insolvent debtors in 2021 was 9,748, through accumulation of the year's four quarters. This according to data from the Bankruptcy Procedure Statistics of the General Council of the Judiciary. This figure was 12.5% higher than in 2020.

Among insolvent debtors, 2,036 are natural persons with business activity, which represents an increase of 219.6% compared to 2020.

## Bankrupt debtors 2020-2021

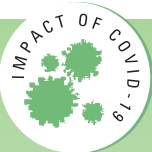
2020  
2021


Source:  
General Council of the  
Judiciary (2021), INE (2020).











**Experimental statistics in Company Demographic Profile** arises from the need for more frequent information, especially during the crisis generated by the covid-19 pandemic, regarding creation, survival, reactivation and dissolution of companies, as well as their characterization through classification variables, especially those involved in the Temporary Workforce Reduction Scheme (ERTE), economic activity, size or sociodemographic characteristics for self-employed workers.

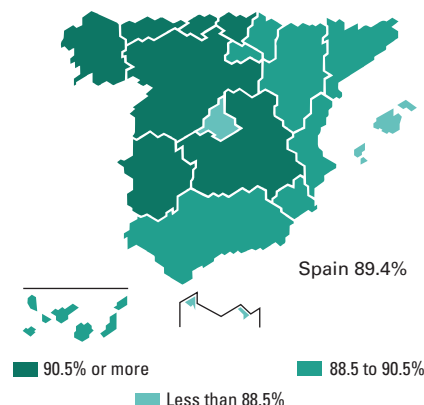
## Survival of employing legal units

Fourth quarter of 2021  
January 1 Cohort



## Survival of Self-Employed Persons

Fourth quarter of 2021. January 1 Cohort



## Number of active companies

As of January 1, 2021

|                |                  |             |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3,366,570</b> | <b>-1.1</b> |
| Industry       | 192,555          | -1.6        |
| Construction   | 417,017          | -0.7        |
| Trade          | 713,305          | -1.8        |
| Other services | 2,043,693        | -0.9        |

## The number of enterprises fell during 2020

According to the Central Business Directory (DIRCE), as of January 1, 2021, there were 3,366,570 registered companies; 1.1% less than on the same date the previous year.

Of the total companies, 55.8% had no employees (1.88 million) and 27.3% had one or two employees (920,321). Among enterprises that are natural persons, 36.5% are women.

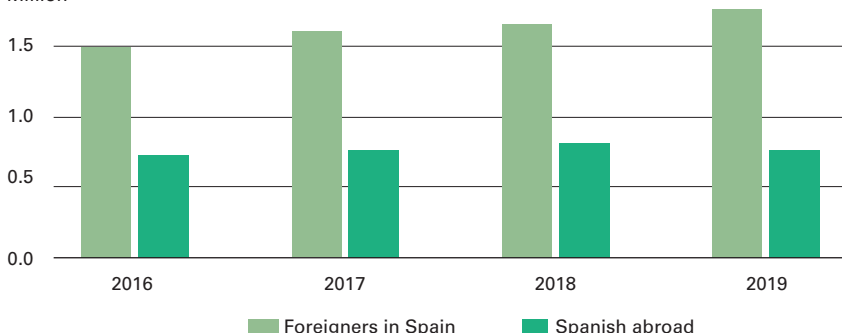
## Spanish subsidiaries abroad lose employees

In 2019, 6,994 foreign subsidiaries of Spanish enterprises were recorded. These enterprises invoiced 225,171 million euros and employed 767,629 persons, 5% more than in 2018. United States, Brazil and Mexico, were the countries where Spanish affiliate companies generated the highest turnover. The United Kingdom fell to fourth place.

There were 10,663 subsidiaries of foreign companies in Spain, with a turnover of 555,688 million euros and employing 1,773,803 people. The countries whose subsidiaries generate the highest turnover were France, Germany and the United States.

## Enterprise subsidiaries. Number of persons employed

Million





## Expenditure on internal R&D by execution sector. 2020

| Implementing sector | Millions of euros | %            | Expenditure on R+D inpatient (% GDP) | Inter-annual variation % |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>15,768.1</b>   | <b>100.0</b> | <b>1.41</b>                          | <b>1.3</b>               |
| Companies and NPPI* | 8,813.2           | 55.9         | 0.79                                 | 0.3                      |
| Higher education    | 4,202.0           | 26.6         | 0.37                                 | 1.5                      |
| General Government  | 2,752.9           | 17.5         | 0.25                                 | 4.0                      |

\* Private non-profit institutions.

## Companies execute almost 56% of R+D spending

According to the Statistic on scientific research and technological development (R+D) activities, the internal expenditure in research and development was estimated at 15,768 million euros in 2020; 1.3% more than the previous year. In relative terms, this expenditure represented 1.41% of the Gross Domestic Product, or 328.6 euros per inhabitant.

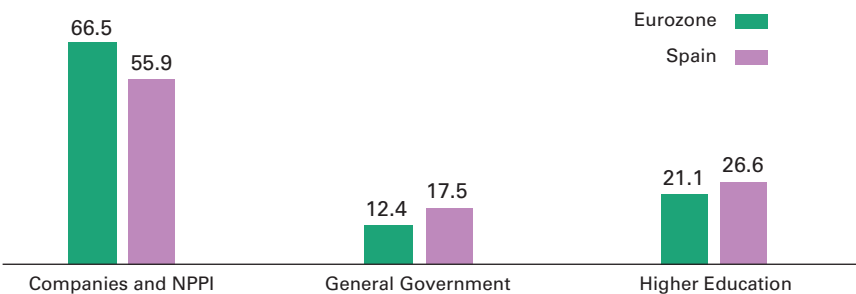
## One in three companies in the industry are innovative

For its part, the Business Innovation Survey estimates total expenditure on innovative activities in 2020 at 17,074 million euros; 11.9% more than the previous year.

The communities with the highest weight were Comunidad de Madrid (30.8% of the national total), Cataluña (26.4%) and País Vasco (8.7%).

In the 2018-2020 period, 22.6% Spanish companies were innovative. The highest percentage was recorded in Industry, where one in three companies are innovative (32.9%).

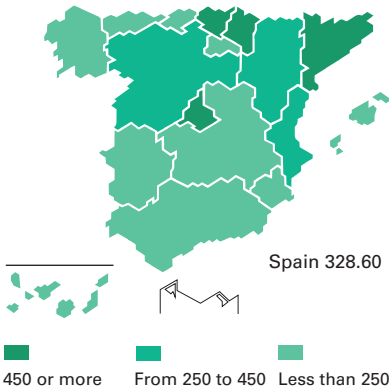
## Distribution of internal R&D expenditure by execution sector. 2020 (%)



Source: Eurostat

## Internal R&D expenses. 2020

Euros per inhabitant



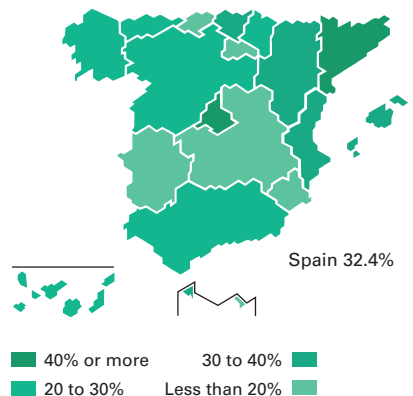
## R&D spending. 2020

% of GDP

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| <b>European Union</b> | <b>2.3</b> |
| Belgium               | 3.5        |
| Sweden                | 3.5        |
| Austria               | 3.2        |
| Germany               | 3.1        |
| Denmark               | 3.0        |
| Finland               | 2.9        |
| France                | 2.4        |
| Netherlands           | 2.3        |
| Slovenia              | 2.2        |
| Czechia               | 2.0        |
| Estonia               | 1.8        |
| Hungary               | 1.6        |
| Portugal              | 1.6        |
| Italy                 | 1.5        |
| Greece                | 1.5        |
| <b>Spain</b>          | <b>1.4</b> |
| Poland                | 1.4        |
| Croatia               | 1.3        |
| Ireland               | 1.2        |
| Lithuania             | 1.2        |
| Luxembourg            | 1.1        |
| Slovakia              | 0.9        |
| Bulgaria              | 0.9        |
| Cyprus                | 0.9        |
| Latvia                | 0.7        |
| Malta                 | 0.7        |
| Romania               | 0.5        |

Source: Eurostat

### Use of cloud services according to company headquarters\*. 2021



\* % over total companies with an Internet connection.

### Companies\* with E-commerce sales. 2020

|                       | %         |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| <b>European Union</b> | <b>19</b> |
| Denmark               | 38        |
| Ireland               | 34        |
| Sweden                | 34        |
| Lithuania             | 32        |
| Belgium               | 31        |
| Croatia               | 30        |
| Malta                 | 27        |
| <b>Spain</b>          | <b>26</b> |
| Czechia               | 25        |
| Finland               | 24        |
| Netherlands           | 23        |
| Austria               | 23        |
| Germany               | 20        |
| Greece                | 20        |
| Slovenia              | 20        |
| Estonia               | 19        |
| Hungary               | 18        |
| Cyprus                | 17        |
| Portugal              | 16        |
| Latvia                | 15        |
| Slovakia              | 14        |
| Italy                 | 13        |
| France                | 12        |
| Romania               | 12        |
| Bulgaria              | 10        |
| Luxembourg            | 9         |
| Poland                | :         |

\* 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 2021

|   | % companies | Variation in percentage points |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Personnel using computers for business purposes                           | 65.7        | 1.0                            |
| Personnel using computers connected to the Internet for business purposes | 59.4        | 2.3                            |
| Companies employing ICT specialists                                       | 16.4        | -2.0                           |
| Companies with internet connection of which:                              | 99.0        | 0.8                            |
| - Internet connection and website/page*                                   | 78.3        | 0.2                            |
| - Use digital signature*  | 82.0        | -2.3                           |
| - Use social media*   | 66.6        | 3.6                            |
| - Buy cloud services*   | 32.4        | 4.2                            |

\* % of total companies with an Internet connection.

### Half of companies allow telecommuting

A total of 65.7% of employees in companies with 10 or more workers used computers for business purposes, and more than half (59.4%) used computers with an Internet connection.

Due to the covid-19 pandemic, 44.4% increased their number of employees teleworking and 31.8%, who previously did not permit telework, began to allow it. As a whole, 50.6% allow telecommuting.

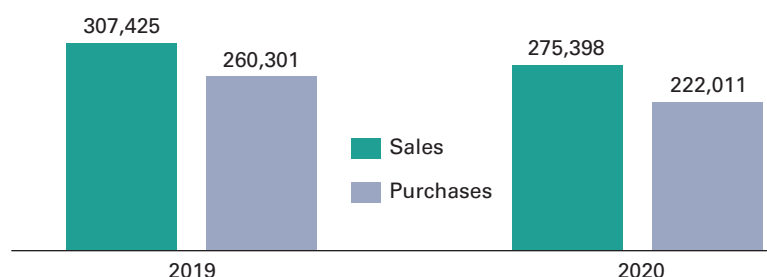
### Less E-commerce within companies

A total of 26.9% of companies with 10 or more employees made sales via e-commerce in 2020. Turnover generated by these sales reached 275,398 million euros, 10.4% less than in 2019.

In turn, 32.3% of companies with 10 or more employees made purchases through e-commerce in 2020. The total volume of orders for goods and services was 222,011 million euros, a decrease of 14.7%.

### Volume of e-commerce sales and purchases

in companies with 10 or more employees. Millions of euros





## Agriculture, livestock and fishing

### Number of holdings and agricultural area (in hectares). 2020

|                                  |            | % variation compared to 2009 |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| Number of holdings               | 914,871    | -7.6                         |
| Total area                       | 28,931,479 | -5.5                         |
| Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) | 23,913,682 | 0.7                          |
| - Cultivated land                | 16,312,944 | 6.4                          |
| - Permanent pastures             | 7,533,082  | -10.1                        |

### New Agrarian Census

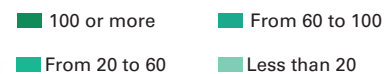
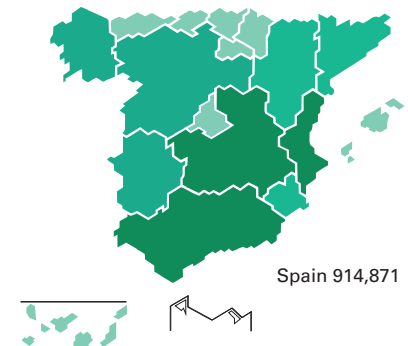
According to the latest Agrarian Census, in 2020 the number of farms fell by 7.6% compared to the 2009 Census and the average UAA per farm rose to 26.37 ha, the highest value in the historical series.

Andalusia was the autonomous community with the most farms (29.3% of the total), while Cantabria had the least (less than 1%).



### Farm holdings. 2020

Thousands



### Aquaculture production. 2019

Tons of live weight

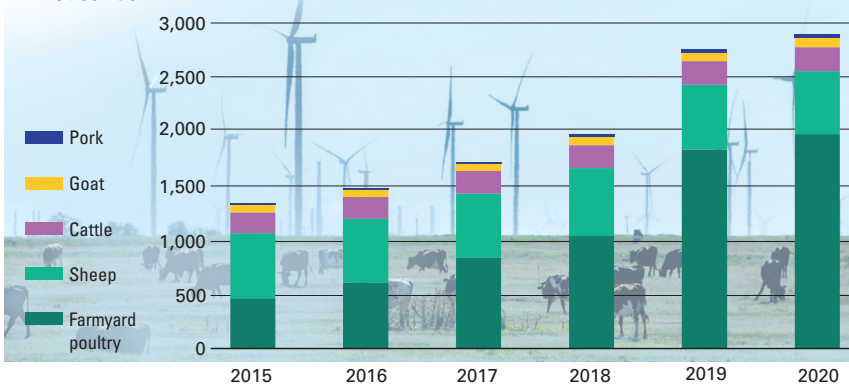
|                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| <b>European Union</b> | <b>1,114,379</b> |
| <b>Spain</b>          | <b>306,507</b>   |
| France                | 194,328          |
| Italy                 | 132,278          |
| Greece                | 128,748          |
| Netherlands           | 45,750           |
| Denmark               | 40,221           |
| Poland                | 39,731           |
| Germany               | 37,998           |
| Ireland               | 34,977           |
| Czechia               | 20,989           |
| Croatia               | 20,444           |
| Hungary               | 17,315           |
| Finland               | 15,296           |
| Malta                 | 13,823           |
| Portugal              | 12,881           |
| Romania               | 16,628           |
| Bulgaria              | 11,959           |
| Sweden                | 11,600           |
| Cyprus                | 8,079            |
| Austria               | 4,250            |
| Lithuania             | 3,775            |
| Slovakia              | 2,689            |
| Slovenia              | 2,138            |
| Estonia               | 1,062            |
| Latvia                | 626              |
| Belgium               | 86               |

### Leader in fish production

According to Eurostat, Spain's aquaculture production by live weight represented 27.5% of the EU total in 2019. In addition, it was among the countries with the most fishing catches (about 750,000 tons in 2020).

### Live animals from organic farming

Thousands

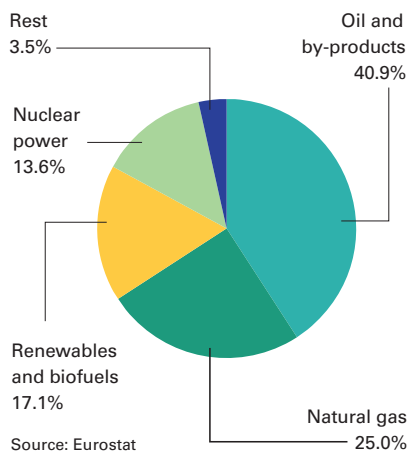


Source: Eurostat

Source: Eurostat



## Internal energy consumption by type. 2020



## Total energy supply. 2020

|                             | ktoe*          | % inter-annual variation |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>110,219</b> | <b>-9.6</b>              |
| Petroleum and derivatives   | 44,114         | -14.0                    |
| Natural gas                 | 27,915         | -9.6                     |
| Renewables and biofuels     | 19,094         | 3.8                      |
| Nuclear energy              | 15,174         | -0.3                     |
| Solid fossil fuels          | 3,100          | -38.9                    |
| Non-renewable waste         | 540            | 2.7                      |
| Balance imp-exp electricity | 282            | -52.2                    |

\* Thousands of tons of petroleum equivalents.

Source: Eurostat

## 21.2% of final energy consumption comes from renewable sources

## Share of fossil fuels in energy. 2020

|                       | %           |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| <b>European Union</b> | <b>69.7</b> |
| Malta                 | 96.9        |
| Netherlands           | 90.4        |
| Cyprus                | 89.0        |
| Ireland               | 87.4        |
| Poland                | 86.3        |
| Greece                | 81.8        |
| Luxembourg            | 78.6        |
| Germany               | 78.4        |
| Italy                 | 77.7        |
| Belgium               | 76.5        |
| Romania               | 71.7        |
| <b>Spain</b>          | <b>70.8</b> |
| Czechia               | 70.7        |
| Portugal              | 70.6        |
| Hungary               | 69.3        |
| Croatia               | 68.9        |
| Lithuania             | 67.2        |
| Austria               | 66.8        |
| Estonia               | 66.1        |
| Bulgaria              | 62.9        |
| Slovakia              | 62.1        |
| Slovenia              | 61.2        |
| Denmark               | 58.6        |
| Latvia                | 57.3        |
| France                | 47.9        |
| Finland               | 41.4        |
| Sweden                | 39.9        |

Source: Eurostat

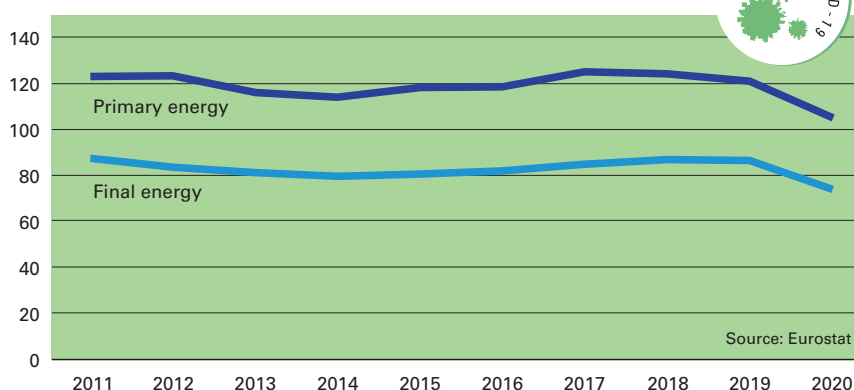


According to Eurostat data, the total energy supply in Spain in 2020 was 110,219 ktoe, or 9.6% less than the previous year. This supply is somewhat less than domestic energy consumption, where oil and derivatives contributed 45,690 ktoe, 40.9% of the total.

In 2020, 21.2% of gross final energy consumption came from renewable sources, eight points more than ten years ago. On the other hand, dependence on energy imports fell 7.1 points in 2020, to stand at 67.9%.

## Primary and final energy consumption in Spain

Million tep

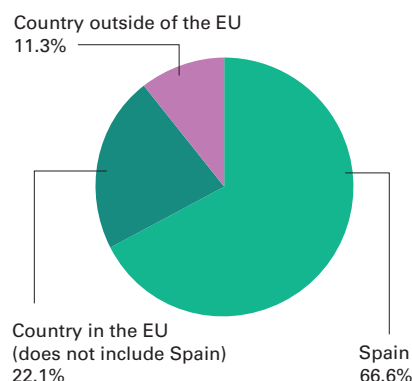




## Main industry variables. 2019

|  |         | Annual variation (%) |
|--|---------|----------------------|
| <b>Economic variables (millions of euros)</b>  |         |                      |
| Turnover                                       | 681,318 | 1.6                  |
| Total purchases of good and services           | 534,600 | 0.2                  |
| Gross added value at factor cost               | 160,429 | 4.7                  |
| Personnel expenses                             | 87,382  | 5.0                  |
| Investment in tangible assests                 | 27,880  | 5.8                  |
| <b>Companies and personnel employed</b>        |         |                      |
| Number of companies                            | 194,406 | -0.5                 |
| Personnel employed. Annual average (thousands) | 2,312   | 2.6                  |

## Industry turnover by geographical destination of sales. 2019



## In 2019, Industrial Sector turnover grew by 1.6%

The turnover of enterprises in the industrial sector, according to the Structural Enterprises Statistics: Industrial Sector, stands at 681,318 million euros in 2019, 1.6% more than in 2018.

In 2019, manufacturing industry accounted for 82.3% of turnover and turnover for this activity registered an increase of 1.8%, as compared with the previous year.

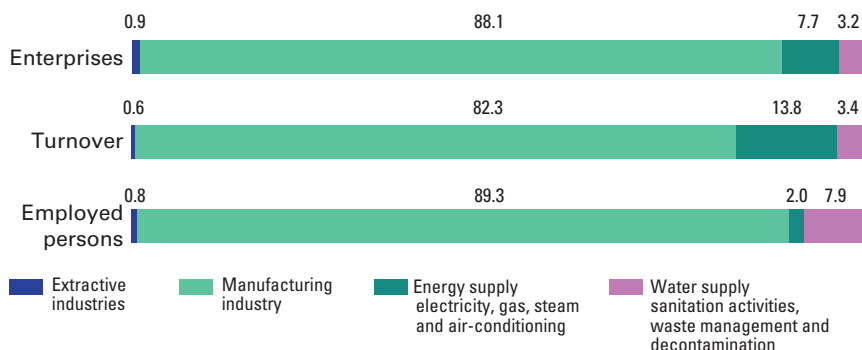
In terms of employment, the Industry occupies 2.3 million, with an increase of 2.6% compared to 2018.

## Turnover per person employed in the manufacturing industry. 2019

|              | Thousands of euros |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Ireland      | 1,140.1            |
| Belgium      | 525.5              |
| Netherlands  | 512.7              |
| Luxembourg   | 401.6              |
| Finland      | 401.0              |
| Denmark      | 397.8              |
| Sweden       | 347.2              |
| France       | 340.8              |
| Austria      | 323.1              |
| Germany      | 290.6              |
| <b>Spain</b> | <b>271.7</b>       |
| Italy        | 261.7              |
| Greece       | 172.9              |
| Slovakia     | 160.8              |
| Hungary      | 151.9              |
| Czechia      | 147.2              |
| Slovenia     | 144.6              |
| Portugal     | 130.4              |
| Poland       | 128.2              |
| Estonia      | 124.3              |
| Malta        | 117.9              |
| Cyprus       | 114.0              |
| Lithuania    | 105.4              |
| Romania      | 85.1               |
| Croatia      | 81.0               |
| Latvia       | 80.3               |
| Bulgaria     | 68.2               |

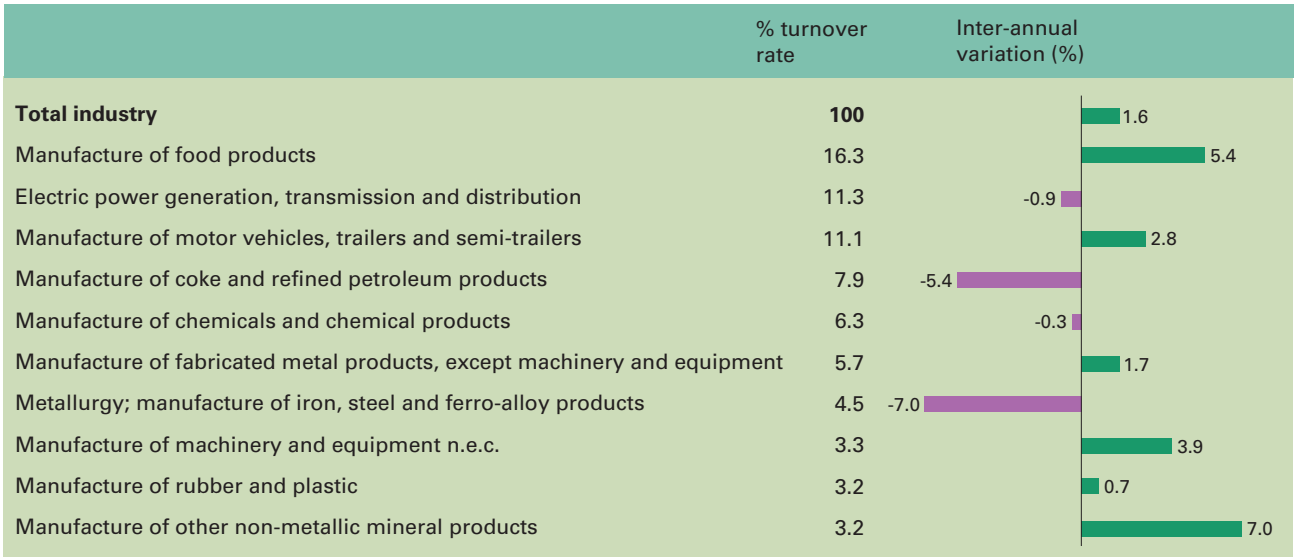


## Main magnitudes by activity sector. 2019 (%)

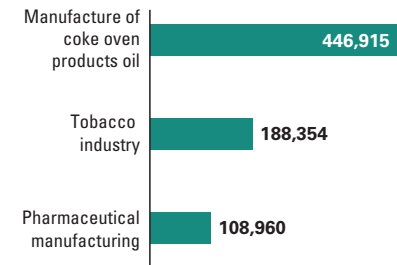


Source: Eurostat

Branches of activity with the most weight in industry turnover. 2019



Manufacturing industry activities with the highest productivity. 2019 (Euros)

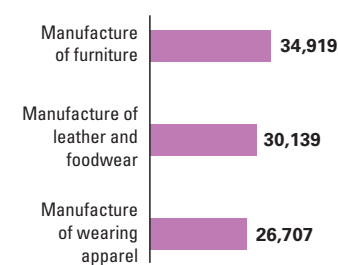


The food industry accounts for 16.3% of turnover

The branches of activity with the greatest contribution to the industrial turnover were Manufacture of food products (with 16.3% of the total), Electric power generation, transmission and distribution (11.3%), and Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (11.1%).

The activity branches where turnover increased most in 2019 were the Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (14.1%) and Water collection, treatment and supply (13.3%).

Manufacturing industry activities with the lowest productivity. 2019 (Euros)



Manufacturers with productivity very variable

Productivity (added value per employed person) of the Manufacturing industry was 60,757 euros on average. The highest is recorded in the Manufacture of coke oven products and the lowest in Manufacture of wearing apparel.

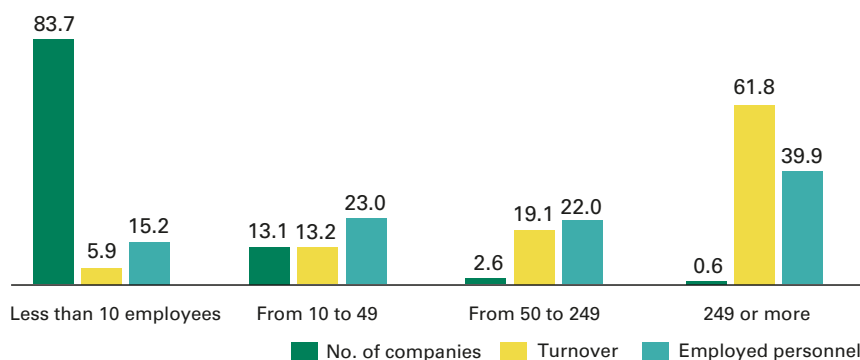


## A total of 83.7% of industrial companies had less than 10 employees

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest contribution to industrial turnover in the year 2019 were Cataluña (22.3% of the total), Andalucía (11.9%) and Comunidad de Madrid (10.7%). The largest increase in turnover compared the previous year was recorded in Comunidad Foral de Navarra (8.8%), Comunidad de Madrid (5.4%) and Castilla-La Mancha (4.0%).

A total of 83.7% of industrial companies had fewer than 10 employees in 2019 and another 13.1% between 10 and 49. Together, these companies employ 38.2% of the personnel in the sector and its turnover represents 19.1% of the total.

## Distribution of some magnitudes of the industry according to company size. 2019 (%)



## Product sales fell 12% in 2020

According to the Industrial Products Survey, the value of manufacturing industry product sales reached 370,484 million euros in 2020, 12.0% less than the previous year.

Among the manufactured products with the highest sales figures in 2020, gasoline vehicles with a cylinder capacity less than or equal to 1,500 cm<sup>3</sup> and diesel vehicles with a cylinder capacity between 1,500 and 2,500 cm<sup>3</sup> (in both cases intended to transport less than 10 people) and malt beer with alcohol.



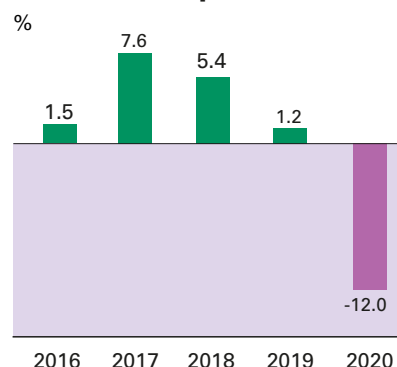
## Activity branches with the highest percentage of sales outside Spain. 2019

|   | %    |
|---|------|
| Manufacture of other transport equipment                  | 74.3 |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers | 68.6 |
| Pharmaceutical manufacturing                              | 54.7 |



In 2020, 293 million masks manufactured in Spain were sold, and 85,545 tons of hand sanitizing gels

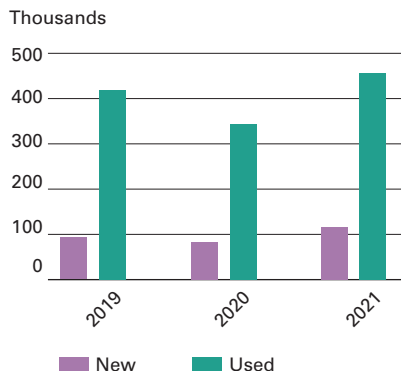
## Annual variation in manufactured product sales





## Construction and housing

### Sale of new and used homes



### Turnover per employee in construction. 2020

(Provisional data)

Thousands of euros

| European Union | :            |
|----------------|--------------|
| Belgium        | 263.7        |
| Netherlands    | 235.3        |
| Denmark        | 210.7        |
| Ireland        | 209.1        |
| Finland        | 194.1        |
| Sweden         | 191.6        |
| Luxembourg     | 174.6        |
| Austria        | 170.3        |
| Germany        | 135.3        |
| Italy          | 117.0        |
| Estonia        | 114.7        |
| Cyprus         | 114.0        |
| <b>Spain</b>   | <b>111.2</b> |
| Malta          | 107.1        |
| Czechia        | 91.4         |
| Slovenia       | 85.0         |
| Poland         | 80.4         |
| Hungary        | 80.0         |
| Bulgaria       | 76.5         |
| Slovakia       | 68.9         |
| Greece         | 66.5         |
| Portugal       | 65.0         |
| Latvia         | 63.9         |
| Lithuania      | 61.7         |
| Croatia        | 61.6         |
| Romania        | 60.1         |
| France         | :            |

: Not available.

Source: Eurostat

### Housing sales. 2021

Provisional data

|              |                | Inter-annual variation % |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>565,523</b> | <b>34.6</b>              |
| New          | 115,038        | 37.7                     |
| Used         | 450,485        | 33.8                     |
| Free-market  | 517,376        | 35.2                     |
| Protected    | 48,147         | 27.7                     |

### Strong growth in home sales

In 2021, almost 2.15 million properties recorded in the land registers were transferred, 25.8% more than the previous year, according to the Statistics on Transfer of Property Rights.

Homes transferred through purchase and sale (565,523) represented 34.6% more than in 2020 and 37.7% more in the case of new homes. A total of 91.5% of housing transfers by sale in 2021 were free housing and 8.5% protected housing.

### Housing prices rise by 3.7%

Housing prices increased 3.7% on average during 2021. The increase was greater in new housing than in second-hand housing (4.6% compared to 3.6%), and the difference registered between both rates the previous year fell when they stood at 6.5% and the 1.4% respectively.

### Average annual price variation by type of home (%)



## Mortgages constituted. 2021

Provisional data

|                                   |                | Inter-annual variation % |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Total mortgaged properties</b> | <b>556,960</b> | <b>19.4</b>              |
| Rural properties                  | 13,059         | 8.7                      |
| Urban properties                  | 543,901        | 19.7                     |
| Housing                           | 417,501        | 23.6                     |
| Average amount (euros)            | 137,921        | 2.4                      |

## Maximum mortgages on homes since 2010

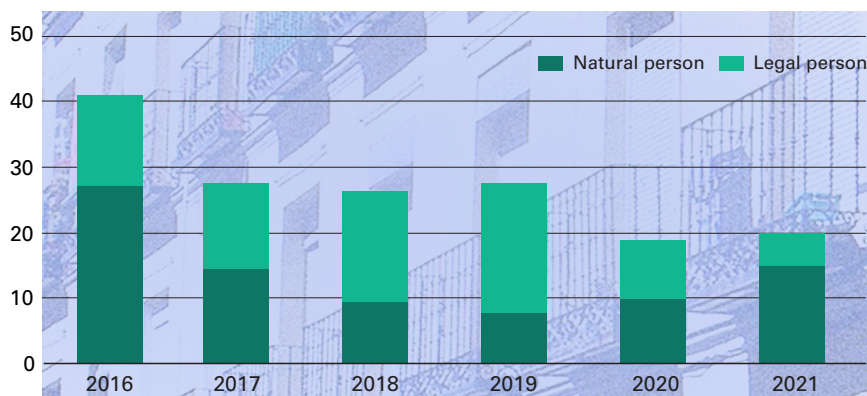
In 2021, 556,960 new mortgages were registered, 19.4% more than the previous year.

In the case of homes, the increase was 23.6%, which represents the highest figure since 2010. Cantabria (47.3%), Región de Murcia (37.9%) and Castilla-La Mancha (33.8%) registered the greatest increases compared to 2020.

## Mortgage foreclosures on homes of natural persons increase by 53.3%

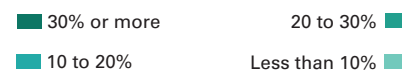
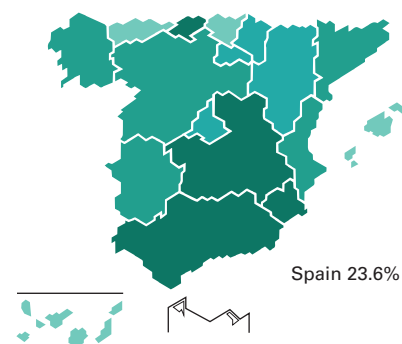
The number of registrations of certifications for foreclosures initiated in 2021 was 32,383, which means 7.4% less than in 2020. The greatest decrease corresponded to homes owned by legal entities (-42.1%) and the largest increase was registered in the habitual residence of natural persons (57.4%). In non-regular dwellings, the increase was 38.6%.

### Homes with foreclosure initiated according to owner of housing (thousands)



## Home mortgages. 2021

Annual variation



## Owner with mortgage or loan. 2020

|                       | % population |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| <b>European Union</b> | <b>26.4</b>  |
| Netherlands           | 60.7         |
| Sweden                | 52.1         |
| Denmark               | 45.2         |
| Belgium               | 43.5         |
| Luxembourg            | 42.6         |
| Finland               | 40.6         |
| Portugal              | 38.9         |
| Ireland               | 35.8         |
| Germany               | 31.4         |
| France                | 30.5         |
| <b>Spain</b>          | <b>30.3</b>  |
| Estonia               | 27.3         |
| Austria               | 25.3         |
| Slovakia              | 23.3         |
| Malta                 | 23.1         |
| Czechia               | 21.8         |
| Cyprus                | 18.6         |
| Hungary               | 15.5         |
| Lithuania             | 14.0         |
| Poland                | 13.1         |
| Slovenia              | 12.5         |
| Latvia                | 12.4         |
| Greece                | 11.7         |
| Croatia               | 7.6          |
| Bulgaria              | 2.3          |
| Romania               | 1.1          |
| Italy                 | :            |

: Not available.

Source: Eurostat





## Turnover and employed persons in the trade sector by activity division. 2019 (%)



\* Except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

## Main trade variables. 2019

| Annual variation %                                |         |      |     |
|---|---------|------|-----|
| Economic variables (millions of euros)            |         |      |     |
| Turnover  | 782,064 |      | 4.1 |
| Total purchases of goods and services             | 680,758 |      | 3.6 |
| Value added at factor cost                        | 116,892 |      | 4.9 |
| Personnel expenses                                | 76,717  |      | 6.7 |
| Investment in tangible assets                     | 11,053  | -4.4 |     |
| Companies and employed personnel                  |         |      |     |
| Number of companies                               | 739,923 | -0.6 |     |
| Employed personnel<br>(annual average, thousands) | 3,221   |      | 2.2 |

## Employed by Trade company. 2019

|             |      |
|-------------|------|
| Germany     | 11.5 |
| Denmark     | 11.4 |
| Austria     | 8.8  |
| Ireland     | 8.3  |
| Finland     | 7.4  |
| Luxembourg  | 7.2  |
| Croatia     | 6.6  |
| Sweden      | 6.2  |
| Netherlands | 6.0  |
| Latvia      | 5.8  |
| Estonia     | 5.4  |
| Romania     | 5.3  |
| France      | 5.0  |
| Belgium     | 4.8  |
| Slovenia    | 4.7  |
| Poland      | 4.5  |
| Spain       | 4.4  |
| Cyprus      | 4.3  |
| Hungary     | 4.3  |
| Malta       | 4.3  |
| Lithuania   | 4.2  |
| Portugal    | 3.7  |
| Bulgaria    | 3.6  |
| Greece      | 3.4  |
| Czechia     | 3.2  |
| Italy       | 3.2  |
| Slovakia    | 3.2  |

Source: Eurostat

## 95.1% of Trade companies have less than ten employees

Turnover in the trade sector reached 782,064 million euros in 2019, 4.1% more than the previous year. Most of the figure is due to Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which represents 56.6% of the total and employs 35.4% of personnel.

A total of 5.1% of Trade companies have less than ten employees. These enterprises provided employment for 41.9% of personnel and their turnover represented 25.6% of the total.

The activity group that contributed the most to turnover is Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco, with 17.3% of turnover, and Wholesale of information and communication equipment (62,845 euros).

## Selected indicators according to activity division. 2019

|                                       | Productivity<br>Euros <sup>1</sup> | Female participation<br>rate in paid staff <sup>2</sup> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Total Trade</b>                    | <b>36,287</b>                      | <b>49.5</b>   |
| Wholesale trade and commission trade* | 49,428                             | 36.9  |
| Sale and repair of motor vehicles     | 37,764                             | 16.8  |
| Retail trade*                         | 27,476                             | 65.2  |

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

2. Female paid personnel / total average paid personnel.

\* Except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.





## Main variables of market services. 2019

|  |           | Annual variation (%) |
|--|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Economic variables</b> (millions of euros)        |           |                      |
| Turnover   | 566,119   | 6.7                  |
| Total purchases of goods and services                | 336,588   | 7.3                  |
| Added value at factor cost                           | 258,243   | 8.3                  |
| Personnel expenses                                   | 161,977   | 9.6                  |
| Investment in tangible assets                        | 34,574    | 1.8                  |
| <b>Companies and personnel employed</b>              |           |                      |
| Number of companies                                  | 1,615,195 | 3.3                  |
| Employed personnel<br>(annual average, in thousands) | 6,816     | 4.3                  |



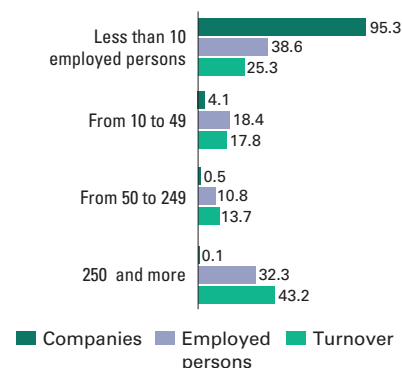
## A total of 38.6% worked in companies with less than ten employees

The turnover of companies in non-financial market services, excluding Trade, reached 566,119 million euros in 2019, 6.7% more than the previous year.

A significant part of the turnover was concentrated in Transport and storage (21.6%), although the largest number of employed persons was found in Hotel, restaurants and catering (23.5% of the total).

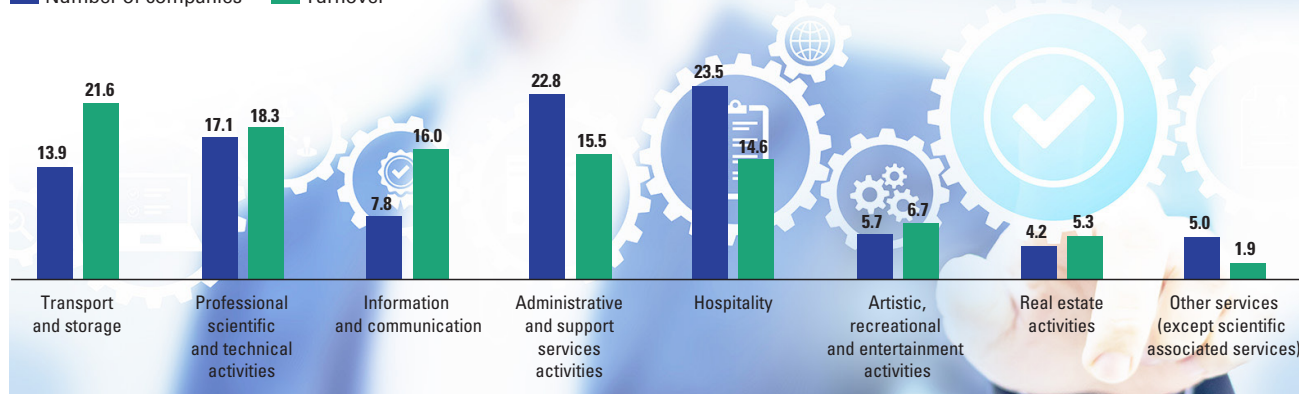
The services sector was characterised by a predominance of very small enterprises. More than 95% had less than 10 employees. These companies give employment for 38.6% of personnel and their turnover represented 25.3% of the total for the sector.

## Companies, employed persons and turnover according to company size. 2019 %

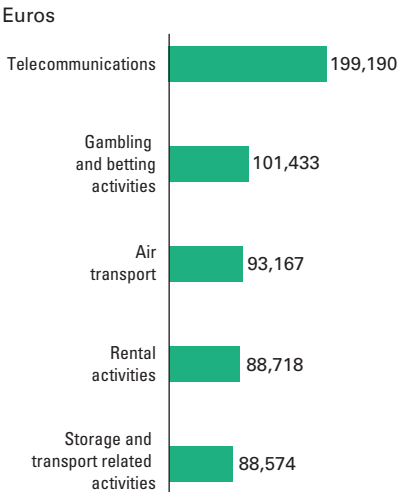


## Distribution of employed persons and turnover according to activity section. 2019 %

■ Number of companies ■ Turnover

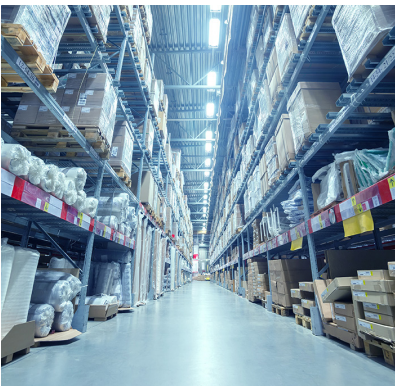
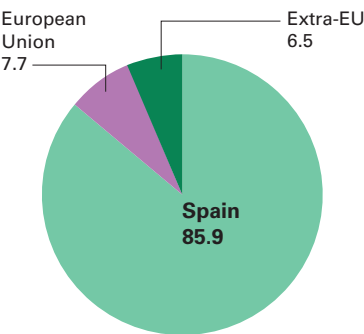


Activity divisions with higher productivity. 2019



Geographic destination of sales in Services. 2019

%



Telecommunications had the highest productivity

The productivity of the industrial sector (value added per employed person) was 37,889 euros in 2019, 3.8% higher than the previous year. The divisions of activity that experienced the highest productivity were Telecommunications (199,190 euros) and Gambling and betting activities (101,433 euros).

A total of 53.8% of air transport sales were abroad

In 2018, 85.9% of sales in the sector were made within Spain, 7.7% were made to European Union countries and 6.5% to the rest of the world.

The activity divisions with the highest percentage of sales outside Spain were Air transport (53.8%), Travel agency, tour operators, reservation services and related activities (39.8%) and Programming, consulting and other activities related to computing (33.2%).

Main indicators according to main activity. 2019

|   | Productivity <sup>1</sup><br>(Euros) | Participation<br>rate of females<br>in paid staff <sup>2</sup> |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Total activity groupings</b>                     | <b>37,889</b>                        | <b>47.7</b>  |
| Information and communications                      | 74,899                               | 35.4   |
| Real estate activities                              | 56,655                               | 55.3   |
| Transport and storage                               | 53,571                               | 23.0   |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities   | 43,390                               | 53.7   |
| Artistic, recreational and entertainment activities | 40,961                               | 42.9   |
| Administrative and support services activities      | 27,316                               | 53.7   |
| Hospitality   | 23,136                               | 53.7   |
| Other services                                      | 16,292                               | 69.5   |

1. Added value at factor cost / average employed personnel.  
2. Average female paid personnel / total average paid personnel.

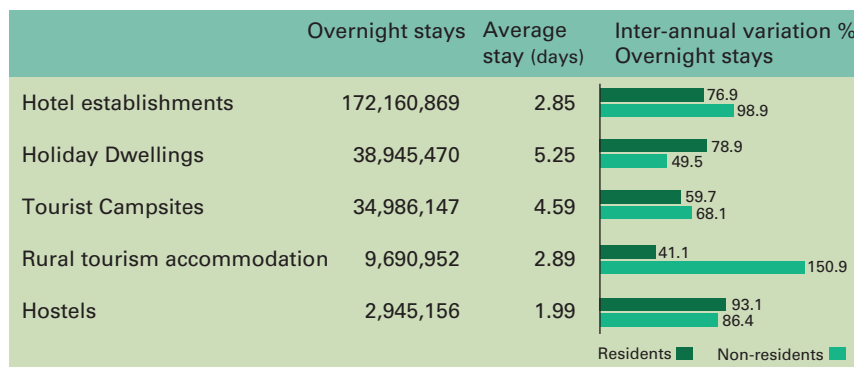
Comunidad de Madrid concentrated 34.5% of turnover

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest participation in turnover for the Services sector in 2019 were Comunidad de Madrid (with 34.5% of the total), Cataluña (19.9%) and Andalucía (9.5%).

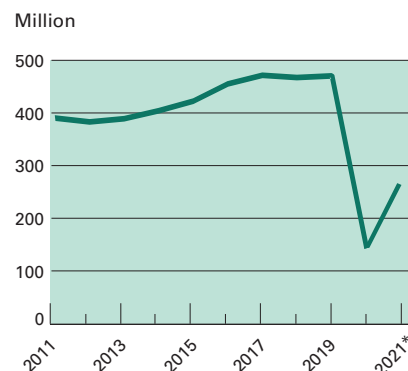
All of these increased their turnover in the Services sector as compared with the previous year. Those that registered the greatest increases were Andalucía (10.7%), Región de Murcia (8.9%) and Extremadura (8.7%).

## Tourist accommodations. Main results of the demand. 2021

Provisional data



## Overnight stays in tourist accommodation



\* Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat

## Tourism begins to recover

Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation exceed 258.7 million in 2021, with an increase of 77.9% compared to the previous year. Resident overnight stays grew by 71.9%, and those of non-residents by 86.1%.

A total of 66.5% of the total number of nights that travelers spent in this type of establishment corresponded to hotels, where for the second year in a row have a majority of residents.

The main countries of origin non-resident tourism were Germany (21.1% of total overnight stays by non-residents), the United Kingdom (16.9%) and France (13.6%).

Cataluña was the preferred destination, with 44.3 million overnight stays It was followed by Andalucía (with 42.2 million) and Canarias (with 41.8 million).

## Overnight stays according to traveller residence and type of accommodation. 2021 (% of the total of each type)



**In 2020 the number of overnight stays in hotels and similar accommodations fell by 73.1% compared to 2019, the second lowest figure within the European Union.**

## Overnight stays in hotels and similar accommodations\*

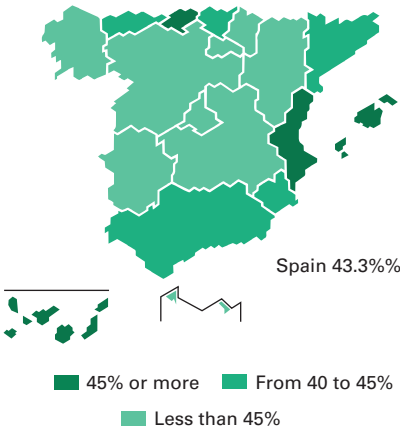
% Variation 2020/2019

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| European Union | -57.3 |
| Cyprus         | -78.8 |
| Spain          | -73.1 |
| Croatia        | -73.0 |
| Greece         | -72.2 |
| Malta          | -70.3 |
| Ireland        | -70.0 |
| Portugal       | -64.1 |
| Belgium        | -62.9 |
| Bulgaria       | -57.8 |
| Hungary        | -57.4 |

\* 2020 data from monthly.

Source: Eurostat

Occupancy rate by bed-places. 2021 (%)



Main tourist sites\* in hotels. 2021

|                           | Overnight stays (thousands) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Madrid                    | 9,626.4                     |
| Barcelona                 | 8,121.1                     |
| San Bartolomé de Tirajana | 5,786.7                     |
| Palma de Mallorca         | 4,796.8                     |
| Adeje                     | 4,748.1                     |

Main tourist sites\* in apartments. 2021

|                           | Overnight stays (thousands) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| San Bartolomé de Tirajana | 2,254.0                     |
| Arona                     | 1,498.2                     |
| Benidorm                  | 1,472.2                     |
| Adeje                     | 1,383.0                     |
| Tías                      | 1,349.9                     |

\* Municipality with a significant tourist offering.

Tourist accommodations. Main results of the supply. 2021

Provisional data. Annual averages

|                             | Estimated open stores <sup>1</sup> | Estimated average bed-places | Occupancy rate by bed-places <sup>2</sup> | Inter-annual variation %<br>Bed-places offered |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| Hotel establishments        | 11,324                             | 1,061,620                    | 43.33                                     | 43.3   |
| Holiday Dwellings           | 104,355                            | 404,312                      | 26.06                                     | 21.0   |
| Campsites                   | 717                                | 462,469                      | 39.41                                     | 35.8   |
| Rural tourism accommodation | 15,048                             | 142,443                      | 18.38                                     | 28.7   |
| Hostels                     | 793                                | 47,048                       | 17.01                                     | 53.6   |

1. For tourist apartments, this refers to estimated apartments.

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

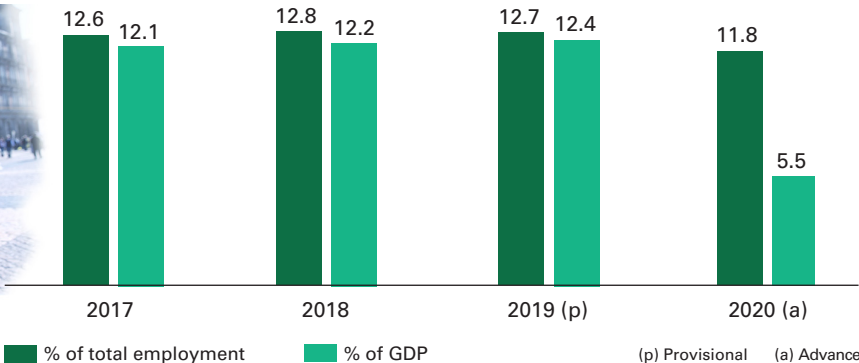
The islands lead in hotel occupancy

During 2021, the number of bed-places offered in hotels increases by 43.3% compared to the previous year, with an average occupancy of 43.3%. Illes Balears and Canarias registered the highest average occupancy rates in these establishments, with 56.8% and 51.5%, respectively.

As with hotels, the supply of bed-places in other tourist accommodations also rose in 2021, highlighting the hostels with 53.6% more bed-places. Madrid and Barcelona are the tourist sites with the most hotel overnight stays. In apartments, San Bartolomé de Tirajana (Las Palmas) stands out and Arona (Santa Cruz de Tenerife).

*In 2020, tourism accounted for 5.5% of GDP, compared to 12.4% in 2019*

Contribution of tourism activity to GDP and employment (%)





## More tourists than in 2020, but far from 2019 number

In 2021, 31.2 million international tourists visited Spain, 12.3% million more than the previous year, according to the Tourist Movement on Borders Survey. Meanwhile, the number of same-day visitors (visitors without overnight stays) increased 17.0%, reaching 20.4 million.

Total expenditure made by non-resident tourists visiting Spain in 2021 came to 34,903.4 million euros according to the Tourist Expenditure Survey, representing an increase of 76.4% as compared to the of 2020.

*In 2020, Spain was the fifth most popular destination for international tourism, with 19 million tourists*

## Residents prefer inland tourism

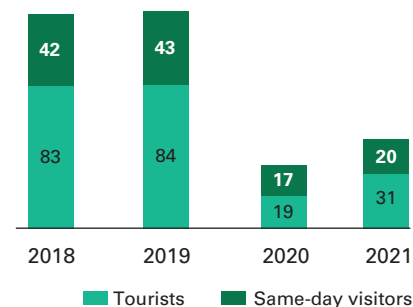
Residents in Spain made 142.9 million trips in 2021, 40.7% more than in 2020. Overnight stays associated with these trips fell by 26.9% and spending increased by 53.9%.

Trips to foreign destinations accounted for 5% of the total. Among domestic trip, Andalucía repeats as the main destination, with 18.2% of the total trips made by residents, followed by Cataluña (14.4%) and Comunitat Valenciana (11.7%).

The main reasons for trips were leisure (48.4% of the total) and visits to relatives or friends (36.6%).

### Tourists and same-day visitors

Millions



### Arrival of international tourists. 2020

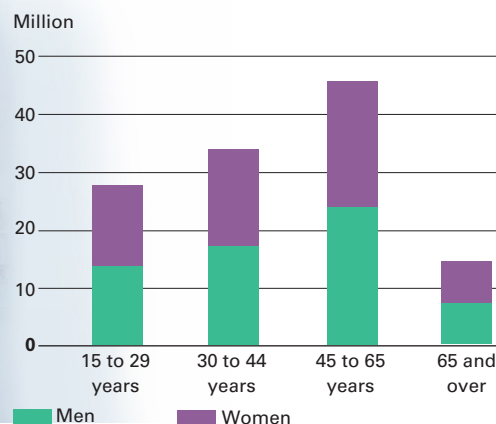
|                          | Million     |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| France                   | 40.0        |
| Italy                    | 25.2        |
| Mexico                   | 24.3        |
| United States of America | 19.4        |
| <b>Spain</b>             | <b>18.9</b> |

### Income from international tourism. 2020

|                          | Billions of US dollars |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| United States of America | 72.8                   |
| France                   | 32.6                   |
| Australia                | 25.8                   |
| UAE                      | 24.6                   |
| Germany                  | 22.1                   |

Source: World Tourism Organisation

### Profile of the resident traveler according to sex and age. 2021

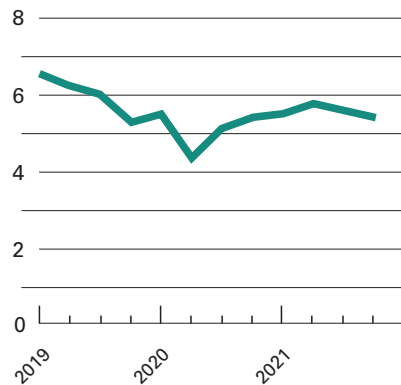




## Transport

### Goods transported by rail

(Million tons)



### Deaths in road accidents. 2019

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants

| European Union | 5.1        |
|----------------|------------|
| Romania        | 9.6        |
| Bulgaria       | 9.0        |
| Poland         | 7.7        |
| Croatia        | 7.3        |
| Latvia         | 6.9        |
| Lithuania      | 6.7        |
| Portugal       | 6.7        |
| Greece         | 6.4        |
| Hungary        | 6.2        |
| Cyprus         | 5.9        |
| Czechia        | 5.8        |
| Belgium        | 5.6        |
| Italy          | 5.3        |
| Slovakia       | 5.0        |
| Slovenia       | 4.9        |
| France         | 4.8        |
| Austria        | 4.7        |
| Estonia        | 3.9        |
| Finland        | 3.8        |
| Germany        | 3.7        |
| <b>Spain</b>   | <b>3.7</b> |
| Luxembourg     | 3.5        |
| Denmark        | 3.4        |
| Netherlands    | 3.4        |
| Malta          | 3.2        |
| Ireland        | 2.8        |
| Sweden         | 2.2        |

Source: Eurostat

### Passengers transported. 2021. Provisional data

| Domestic                                  | Thousands        | Inter-annual variation % |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Total</b>                              | <b>3,386,217</b> | <b>25.4</b>              |
| <b>City</b>                               | <b>2,082,424</b> | <b>23.8</b>              |
| Bus <sup>1</sup>                          | 1,236,412        | 22.4                     |
| Metro                                     | 846,012          | 25.8                     |
| <b>Inter-city</b>                         | <b>939,666</b>   | <b>24.1</b>              |
| Bus                                       | 496,099          | 23.8                     |
| Railway                                   | 409,822          | 22.8                     |
| Air (domestic) <sup>2,5</sup>             | 26,085           | 54.3                     |
| Maritime (coastal freight) <sup>3,4</sup> | 7,660            | 36.5                     |
| <b>Special and unscheduled by bus</b>     | <b>364,128</b>   | <b>39.5</b>              |
| <b>International transport</b>            |                  |                          |
| Air <sup>5</sup>                          | 67,200           | 60.8                     |
| Maritime <sup>4</sup>                     | 2,212            | 61.6                     |

1. Urban trams and cablecars are included.

2. Internal traffic only includes entries.

3. Includes only disembarked passengers.

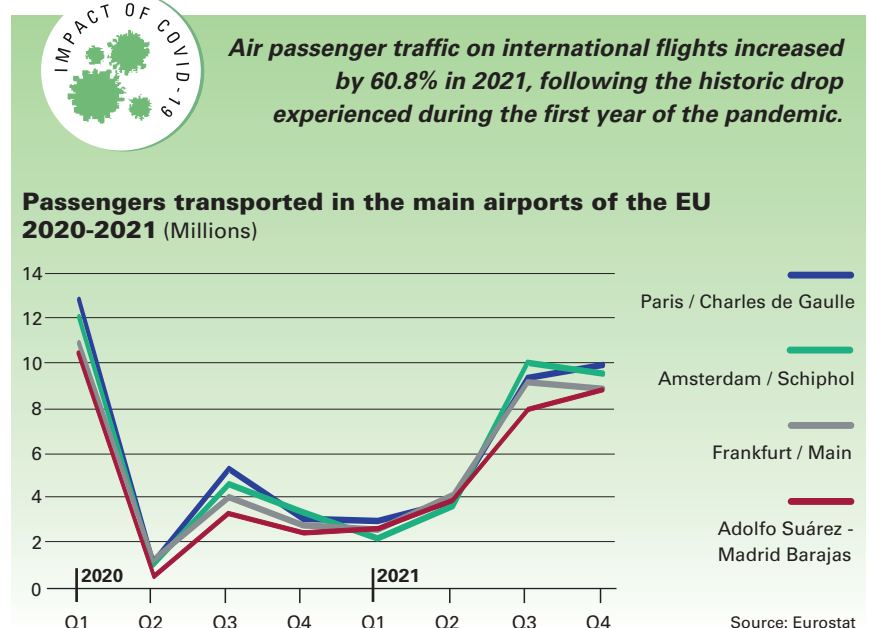
4. Source: State Ports.

5. Source: Civil Aviation.

### Public transport recovered 25.4% of passengers

The number of passengers using public transport in 2021 reached 3,386.2 million, increasing by 25.4% compared to 2020. More than half (61.5%) occurred within cities. Seven cities have a metro available: Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, Málaga, Palma, Sevilla and Valencia.

Likewise, in intercity transport (27.7% of the total), more than half of the passengers used the bus (52.3%) and 43.6%, the railway.





## Safety and justice

### The number of convicts fell in 2020

According to the Central Registry of Prisoners, 221,437 adults (18 and over) were sentenced by a final judgement in 2020, 22.8% less than the previous year. The greatest decreases were recorded in the months in which mobility was restricted by the pandemic.

The most predominate were road safety infractions (22.7% of the total), injuries (17.1%) and theft (15.3%). The rate of convicted persons per 1,000 inhabitants decreased one tenth, to stand at 5.7 (9.4 among men and 2.1 among women).

A total of 11,238 minors (14 to 17 years old) were convicted by final judgment in 2020, 20.4% more than in 2019. Of these, 80.8% were men and 19.2% were women. The majority were of Spanish nationality (79.3%) although the rate per 1,000 inhabitants was higher for those of foreign nationality (12.8 vs. 5.0).

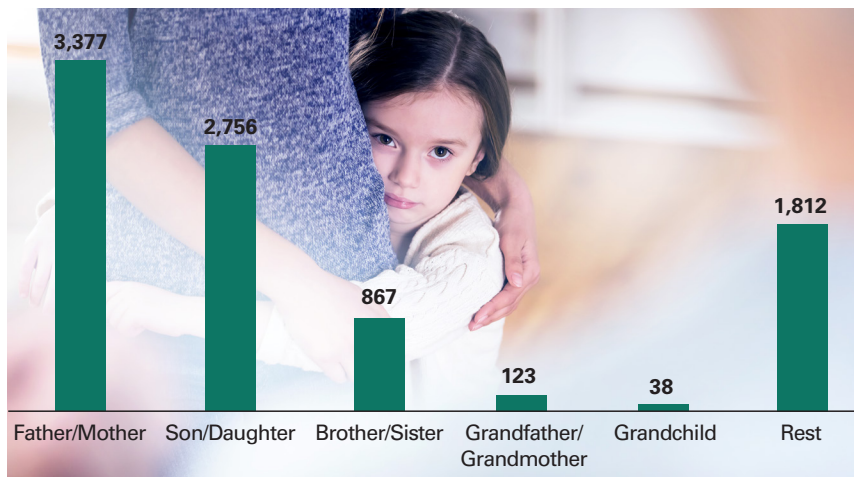
*A total of 30.6% of the offenses committed by minors between 14 and 17 years old were injuries*

### Domestic violence goes up while gender violence goes down

The number of women who victims of gender-based violence in issues where precautionary measures or orders for protection had been issued decreased by 8.4% in 2020, to 29,215. In relative terms, this was 1.4 per 1,000 women age 14 and above.

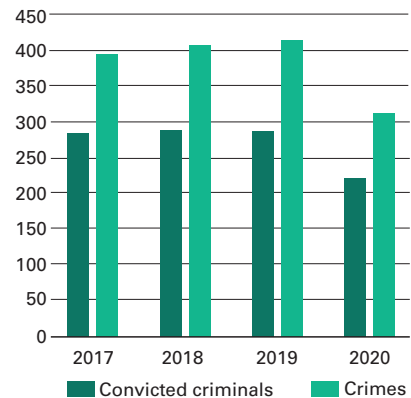
For their part, victims of domestic violence (which specifically excludes cases of gender-based violence) amounted to 8,279 people, 8.2% more than in 2019. Of these, 26.0% are minors.

### Relationship of domestic violence victims with the persons reported. 2020



### Convicted criminals and crimes

Thousands



### Prison population. 2019

Per 100,000 inhabitants

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Lithuania    | 219.7        |
| Czechia      | 197.6        |
| Poland       | 196.5        |
| Slovakia     | 193.7        |
| Estonia      | 187.7        |
| Latvia       | 177.8        |
| Hungary      | 170.5        |
| Malta        | 152.8        |
| Portugal     | 126.0        |
| <b>Spain</b> | <b>124.7</b> |
| Romania      | 106.0        |
| France       | 105.2        |
| Italy        | 104.0        |
| Austria      | 102.4        |
| Greece       | 101.6        |
| Luxembourg   | 99.0         |
| Bulgaria     | 92.1         |
| Croatia      | 86.7         |
| Cyprus       | 86.7         |
| Ireland      | 81.9         |
| Germany      | 79.1         |
| Netherlands  | 67.6         |
| Denmark      | 67.5         |
| Slovenia     | 67.1         |
| Sweden       | 65.7         |
| Finland      | 53.4         |
| Belgium      | :            |

: Not available.

Source: Eurostat

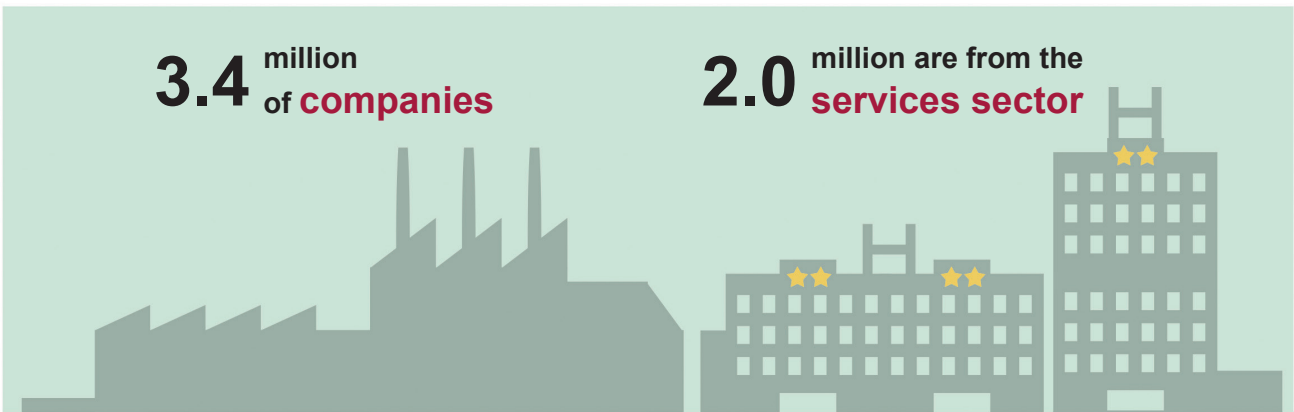
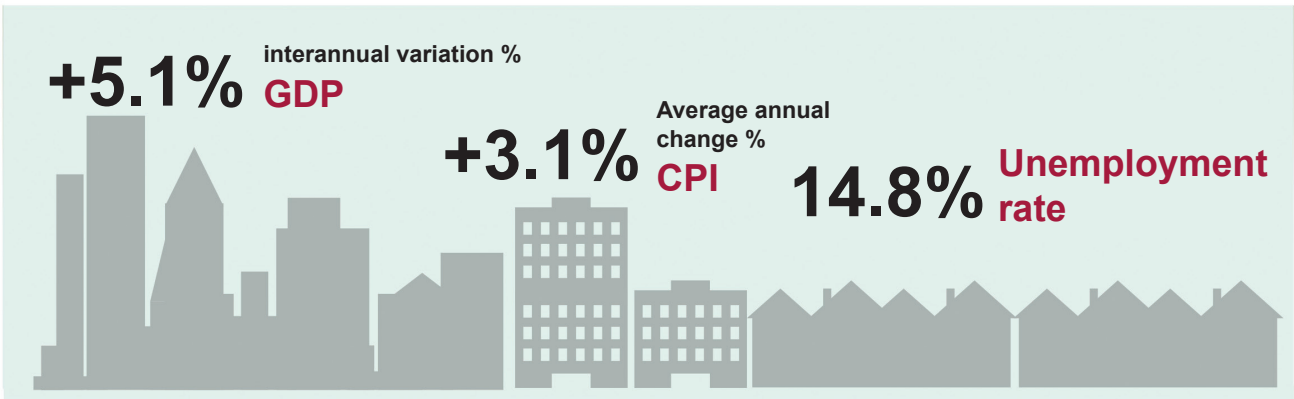
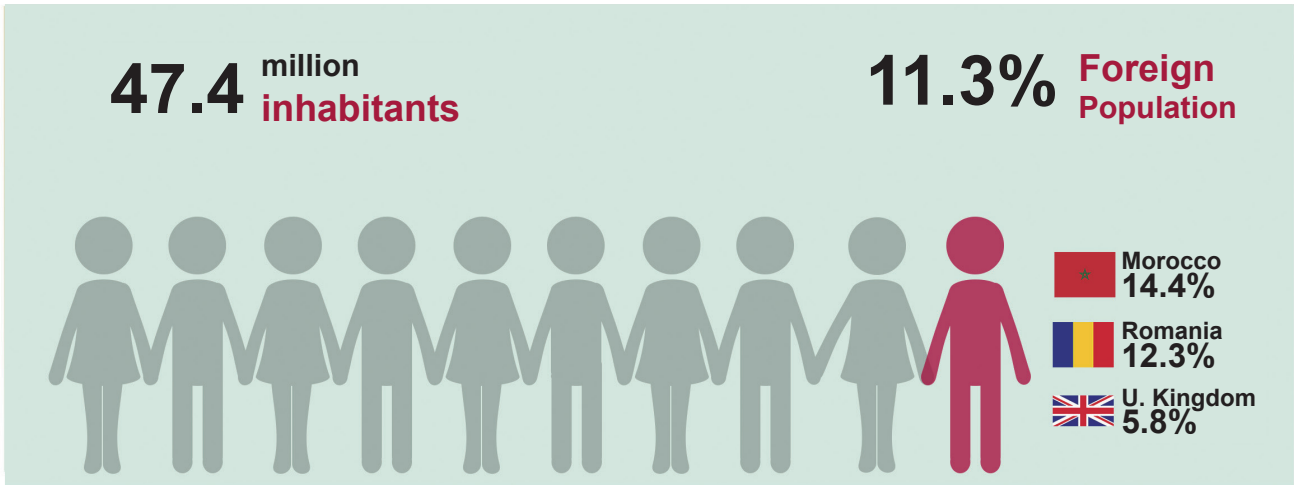
|                                    | Population at 1 January 2021 |             |                       |                                      |  | Demographic indicators 2020 |                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|
|                                    | Total                        | Females (%) | Foreign nationals (%) | Area <sup>1</sup> (km <sup>2</sup> ) | Population density (inhab./km <sup>2</sup> ) | Birth rate (‰)              | Mortality rate (‰) |
| <b>Spain</b>                       | <b>47,398,695</b>            | <b>51.0</b> | <b>11.3</b>           | <b>506,010</b>                       | <b>93.7</b>                                  | <b>7.19</b>                 | <b>10.40</b>       |
| <b>Andalucía</b>                   | <b>8,502,217</b>             | <b>50.7</b> | <b>8.6</b>            | <b>87,596</b>                        | <b>97.1</b>                                  | <b>7.72</b>                 | <b>9.25</b>        |
| Almería                            | 720,861                      | 49.4        | 20.3                  | 8,773                                | 82.2   | 9.59                        | 7.95               |
| Cádiz                              | 1,258,153                    | 50.4        | 4.8                   | 7,439                                | 169.1  | 7.26                        | 8.94               |
| Córdoba                            | 781,186                      | 51.0        | 3.4                   | 13,771                               | 56.7   | 7.21                        | 10.60              |
| Granada                            | 928,381                      | 50.5        | 7.8                   | 12,647                               | 73.4   | 7.61                        | 10.37              |
| Huelva                             | 530,422                      | 50.7        | 9.9                   | 10,127                               | 52.4   | 8.00                        | 8.89               |
| Jaén                               | 625,831                      | 50.4        | 2.6                   | 13,496                               | 46.4   | 7.22                        | 11.72              |
| Málaga                             | 1,696,463                    | 50.9        | 16.4                  | 7,308                                | 232.1  | 7.42                        | 8.41               |
| Sevilla                            | 1,960,920                    | 51.1        | 4.2                   | 14,036                               | 139.7  | 7.94                        | 8.88               |
| <b>Aragón</b>                      | <b>1,331,133</b>             | <b>50.6</b> | <b>12.7</b>           | <b>47,720</b>                        | <b>27.9</b>                                  | <b>6.83</b>                 | <b>12.55</b>       |
| Huesca                             | 221,407                      | 49.4        | 12.7                  | 15,637                               | 14.2   | 6.73                        | 13.09              |
| Teruel                             | 133,253                      | 49.3        | 11.2                  | 14,810                               | 9.0  | 6.92                        | 15.15              |
| Zaragoza                           | 976,472                      | 51.1        | 12.9                  | 17,276                               | 56.5   | 6.84                        | 12.08              |
| <b>Asturias, Principado de</b>     | <b>1,012,889</b>             | <b>52.2</b> | <b>4.7</b>            | <b>10,606</b>                        | <b>95.5</b>                                  | <b>4.70</b>                 | <b>14.33</b>       |
| <b>Balears, Illes</b>              | <b>1,219,775</b>             | <b>50.0</b> | <b>22.4</b>           | <b>4,992</b>                         | <b>244.4</b>                                 | <b>7.78</b>                 | <b>7.04</b>        |
| <b>Canarias</b>                    | <b>2,244,369</b>             | <b>50.5</b> | <b>16.3</b>           | <b>7,445</b>                         | <b>301.5</b>                                 | <b>5.87</b>                 | <b>7.34</b>        |
| Palmas, Las                        | 1,152,023                    | 50.3        | 14.8                  | 4,070                                | 283.1  | 6.11                        | 7.17               |
| Santa Cruz de Tenerife             | 1,092,346                    | 50.7        | 17.9                  | 3,375                                | 323.6  | 5.62                        | 7.53               |
| <b>Cantabria</b>                   | <b>583,655</b>               | <b>51.3</b> | <b>6.3</b>            | <b>5,330</b>                         | <b>109.5</b>                                 | <b>5.85</b>                 | <b>11.11</b>       |
| <b>Castilla y León</b>             | <b>2,386,649</b>             | <b>50.7</b> | <b>6.5</b>            | <b>91,229</b>                        | <b>25.3</b>                                  | <b>5.71</b>                 | <b>15.14</b>       |
| Ávila                              | 158,854                      | 49.6        | 8.4                   | 8,050                                | 19.7   | 5.60                        | 16.05              |
| Burgos                             | 354,297                      | 49.8        | 8.2                   | 14,290                               | 24.8   | 6.10                        | 13.46              |
| León                               | 455,098                      | 51.3        | 5.4                   | 15,578                               | 29.2   | 4.98                        | 16.72              |
| Palencia                           | 158,549                      | 50.5        | 4.9                   | 8,052                                | 19.7   | 5.89                        | 16.23              |
| Salamanca                          | 327,827                      | 51.3        | 4.7                   | 12,350                               | 26.5   | 5.49                        | 15.91              |
| Segovia                            | 154,056                      | 49.7        | 12.7                  | 6,923                                | 22.3   | 6.18                        | 15.80              |
| Soria                              | 89,420                       | 49.2        | 11.1                  | 10,307                               | 8.7  | 6.61                        | 17.13              |
| Valladolid                         | 519,091                      | 51.2        | 5.5                   | 8,111                                | 64.0   | 6.25                        | 11.99              |
| Zamora                             | 169,457                      | 50.3        | 4.4                   | 10,562                               | 16.0   | 4.64                        | 18.98              |
| <b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>          | <b>2,048,656</b>             | <b>49.8</b> | <b>9.7</b>            | <b>79,460</b>                        | <b>25.8</b>                                  | <b>7.21</b>                 | <b>12.65</b>       |
| Albacete                           | 388,880                      | 50.0        | 7.3                   | 14,928                               | 26.1   | 7.13                        | 12.51              |
| Ciudad Real                        | 491,991                      | 50.4        | 6.3                   | 19,811                               | 24.8   | 6.94                        | 14.09              |
| Cuenca                             | 199,004                      | 49.5        | 13.6                  | 17,139                               | 11.6   | 6.00                        | 15.99              |
| Guadalajara                        | 265,042                      | 49.2        | 14.7                  | 12,213                               | 21.7   | 7.40                        | 10.64              |
| Toledo                             | 703,739                      | 49.5        | 10.4                  | 15,369                               | 45.8   | 7.73                        | 11.51              |
| <b>Cataluña</b>                    | <b>7,671,253</b>             | <b>51.1</b> | <b>14.7</b>           | <b>32,109</b>                        | <b>238.9</b>                                 | <b>7.64</b>                 | <b>10.42</b>       |
| Barcelona                          | 5,639,524                    | 51.5        | 13.4                  | 7,734                                | 729.2  | 7.55                        | 10.59              |
| Girona                             | 773,766                      | 50.2        | 19.5                  | 5,908                                | 131.0  | 8.23                        | 9.37               |
| Lleida                             | 436,730                      | 49.2        | 18.5                  | 12,163                               | 35.9   | 7.80                        | 11.15              |
| Tarragona                          | 821,234                      | 50.1        | 16.8                  | 6,306                                | 130.2  | 7.59                        | 9.88               |
| <b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>        | <b>5,047,045</b>             | <b>50.8</b> | <b>14.7</b>           | <b>23,262</b>                        | <b>217.0</b>                                 | <b>7.10</b>                 | <b>9.64</b>        |
| Alicante/Alacant                   | 1,895,192                    | 50.4        | 20.7                  | 5,816                                | 325.8  | 7.06                        | 9.29               |
| Castellón/Castelló                 | 576,965                      | 50.4        | 14.0                  | 6,635                                | 87.0   | 7.24                        | 9.88               |
| Valencia/València                  | 2,574,888                    | 51.1        | 10.5                  | 10,812                               | 238.1  | 7.10                        | 9.84               |
| <b>Extremadura</b>                 | <b>1,057,999</b>             | <b>50.4</b> | <b>3.5</b>            | <b>41,635</b>                        | <b>25.4</b>                                  | <b>6.97</b>                 | <b>12.37</b>       |
| Badajoz                            | 669,594                      | 50.6        | 3.2                   | 21,767                               | 30.8   | 7.37                        | 11.15              |
| Cáceres                            | 388,405                      | 50.1        | 3.9                   | 19,868                               | 19.5   | 6.27                        | 14.46              |
| <b>Galicia</b>                     | <b>2,696,876</b>             | <b>51.7</b> | <b>4.5</b>            | <b>29,576</b>                        | <b>91.2</b>                                  | <b>5.65</b>                 | <b>12.17</b>       |
| Coruña, A                          | 1,121,757                    | 52.0        | 4.1                   | 7,950                                | 141.1  | 5.75                        | 11.46              |
| Lugo                               | 326,537                      | 51.4        | 5.5                   | 9,858                                | 33.1   | 5.13                        | 15.57              |
| Ourense                            | 305,151                      | 51.8        | 5.6                   | 7,274                                | 41.9   | 4.78                        | 16.71              |
| Pontevedra                         | 943,430                      | 51.5        | 4.3                   | 4,495                                | 209.9  | 5.99                        | 10.36              |
| <b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>        | <b>6,755,828</b>             | <b>52.1</b> | <b>13.0</b>           | <b>8,027</b>                         | <b>841.6</b>                                 | <b>7.75</b>                 | <b>9.86</b>        |
| <b>Murcia, Región de</b>           | <b>1,513,076</b>             | <b>50.0</b> | <b>14.3</b>           | <b>11,316</b>                        | <b>133.7</b>                                 | <b>9.08</b>                 | <b>8.21</b>        |
| <b>Navarra, Comunidad Foral de</b> | <b>657,654</b>               | <b>50.6</b> | <b>10.2</b>           | <b>10,391</b>                        | <b>63.3</b>                                  | <b>7.66</b>                 | <b>10.14</b>       |
| <b>País Vasco</b>                  | <b>2,185,908</b>             | <b>51.6</b> | <b>6.6</b>            | <b>7,233</b>                         | <b>302.2</b>                                 | <b>6.73</b>                 | <b>11.08</b>       |
| Araba/Álava                        | 329,758                      | 51.1        | 8.1                   | 3,038                                | 108.6  | 7.26                        | 9.90               |
| Bizkaia                            | 1,139,871                    | 51.9        | 6.0                   | 2,216                                | 514.5  | 6.41                        | 11.59              |
| Gipuzkoa                           | 716,279                      | 51.4        | 6.9                   | 1,980                                | 361.7  | 7.01                        | 10.80              |
| <b>Rioja, La</b>                   | <b>316,176</b>               | <b>50.7</b> | <b>12.4</b>           | <b>5,046</b>                         | <b>62.7</b>                                  | <b>7.33</b>                 | <b>11.70</b>       |
| <b>Ceuta</b>                       | <b>83,517</b>                | <b>49.4</b> | <b>5.0</b>            | <b>20</b>                            | <b>4,203.2</b>                               | <b>10.04</b>                | <b>7.72</b>        |
| <b>Melilla</b>                     | <b>84,022</b>                | <b>49.9</b> | <b>10.2</b>           | <b>14</b>                            | <b>5,899.3</b>                               | <b>11.41</b>                | <b>7.14</b>        |

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

| Average<br>number of<br>children per<br>woman | CPI<br>2021/2020 | GDP per capita<br>2019 (euros) | Number of<br>Enterprises<br>2021 | Employment and<br>unemployment. 2021 |                                  |                               |                             |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|   |                  |                                |                                  | Employed<br>persons<br>(Thousands)   | Economic<br>activity rate<br>(%) | Unem-<br>ployment<br>rate (%) |                             |
| 1.19  | 3.1              | 26,417                         | 3,366,570                        | 19,773.6                             | 58.5                             | 14.8                          | Spain                       |
| 1.25  | 3.1              | 19,530                         | 531,160                          | 3,151.1                              | 57.0                             | 21.7                          | Andalucía                   |
| 1.53  | 2.9              | 21,196                         | 44,437                           | 292.6                                | 61.5                             | 19.1                          | Almería                     |
| 1.19  | 2.8              | 18,629                         | 63,833                           | 429.0                                | 55.2                             | 25.4                          | Cádiz                       |
| 1.21  | 3.6              | 18,057                         | 48,126                           | 297.4                                | 57.5                             | 20.7                          | Córdoba                     |
| 1.24  | 3.0              | 18,887                         | 61,148                           | 344.5                                | 57.2                             | 22.2                          | Granada                     |
| 1.28  | 3.1              | 20,139                         | 25,739                           | 192.8                                | 54.7                             | 20.1                          | Huelva                      |
| 1.22  | 3.3              | 17,997                         | 34,754                           | 218.1                                | 52.8                             | 21.8                          | Jaén                        |
| 1.18  | 3.4              | 19,279                         | 130,632                          | 645.7                                | 57.2                             | 20.4                          | Málaga                      |
| 1.27  | 3.1              | 20,894                         | 122,491                          | 731.1                                | 58.2                             | 22.0                          | Sevilla                     |
| 1.20  | 3.4              | 28,759                         | 88,602                           | 579.7                                | 58.6                             | 10.2                          | Aragón                      |
| 1.25  | 3.8              | 28,453                         | 16,152                           | 101.7                                | 59.1                             | 7.6                           | Huesca                      |
| 1.31  | 3.1              | 25,761                         | 9,039                            | 58.2                                 | 56.6                             | 8.4                           | Teruel                      |
| 1.17  | 3.4              | 29,238                         | 63,411                           | 419.7                                | 58.7                             | 11.0                          | Zaragoza                    |
| 0.92  | 3.0              | 23,240                         | 67,573                           | 390.7                                | 50.7                             | 12.5                          | Asturias, Principado de     |
| 1.12  | 3.3              | 28,522                         | 98,120                           | 552.9                                | 63.2                             | 14.9                          | Balears, Illes              |
| 0.88  | 2.2              | 21,387                         | 147,999                          | 861.2                                | 58.0                             | 23.2                          | Canarias                    |
| 0.91  | 1.9              | 21,446                         | 76,204                           | 446.9                                | 58.6                             | 23.0                          | Palmas, Las                 |
| 0.85  | 2.6              | 21,324                         | 71,795                           | 414.2                                | 57.3                             | 23.5                          | Santa Cruz de Tenerife      |
| 1.07  | 3.3              | 24,350                         | 38,636                           | 244.5                                | 55.5                             | 11.5                          | Cantabria                   |
| 1.10  | 3.5              | 24,910                         | 157,131                          | 976.6                                | 54.2                             | 11.4                          | Castilla y León             |
| 1.10  | 3.9              | 20,894                         | 10,045                           | 60.7                                 | 52.8                             | 15.1                          | Ávila                       |
| 1.17  | 3.3              | 30,266                         | 25,238                           | 156.6                                | 58.1                             | 9.9                           | Burgos                      |
| 0.97  | 4.1              | 22,158                         | 30,006                           | 173.5                                | 50.6                             | 13.0                          | León                        |
| 1.13  | 3.2              | 28,073                         | 9,639                            | 64.8                                 | 53.8                             | 9.7                           | Palencia                    |
| 1.06  | 3.3              | 21,666                         | 21,915                           | 130.0                                | 53.7                             | 13.2                          | Salamanca                   |
| 1.16  | 3.7              | 22,670                         | 10,756                           | 68.8                                 | 58.7                             | 9.7                           | Segovia                     |
| 1.27  | 3.7              | 28,695                         | 5,670                            | 40.3                                 | 58.4                             | 8.5                           | Soria                       |
| 1.17  | 3.2              | 27,523                         | 32,732                           | 214.9                                | 54.8                             | 10.7                          | Valladolid                  |
| 0.98  | 3.4              | 20,370                         | 11,130                           | 67.1                                 | 50.8                             | 11.0                          | Zamora                      |
| 1.22  | 3.7              | 20,841                         | 127,673                          | 847.2                                | 59.2                             | 15.6                          | Castilla-La Mancha          |
| 1.21  | 3.4              | 21,838                         | 26,221                           | 159.9                                | 57.7                             | 15.5                          | Albacete                    |
| 1.19  | 3.7              | 21,550                         | 30,036                           | 189.9                                | 56.0                             | 17.6                          | Ciudad Real                 |
| 1.07  | 3.7              | 22,944                         | 13,394                           | 83.2                                 | 55.8                             | 12.0                          | Cuenca                      |
| 1.23  | 3.5              | 21,227                         | 13,498                           | 116.2                                | 61.2                             | 12.5                          | Guadalajara                 |
| 1.30  | 3.9              | 19,030                         | 44,524                           | 299.1                                | 62.5                             | 16.6                          | Toledo                      |
| 1.23  | 2.9              | 31,209                         | 622,967                          | 3,442.1                              | 61.3                             | 11.6                          | Cataluña                    |
| 1.19  | 2.7              | 31,733                         | 471,885                          | 2,551.6                              | 61.4                             | 11.2                          | Barcelona                   |
| 1.38  | 3.3              | 28,730                         | 64,258                           | 348.8                                | 62.7                             | 12.7                          | Girona                      |
| 1.38  | 3.6              | 29,574                         | 33,060                           | 199.1                                | 62.6                             | 11.1                          | Lleida                      |
| 1.30  | 3.4              | 30,766                         | 53,764                           | 342.7                                | 58.0                             | 13.1                          | Tarragona                   |
| 1.21  | 3.3              | 23,083                         | 368,044                          | 2,060.5                              | 57.8                             | 15.9                          | Comunitat Valenciana        |
| 1.21  | 3.4              | 20,116                         | 144,573                          | 738.1                                | 56.6                             | 18.5                          | Alicante/Alacant            |
| 1.27  | 3.4              | 28,310                         | 40,620                           | 235.9                                | 56.8                             | 13.7                          | Castellón/Castelló          |
| 1.20  | 3.2              | 24,088                         | 182,851                          | 1,086.6                              | 58.9                             | 14.5                          | Valencia/València           |
| 1.20  | 3.4              | 19,304                         | 66,386                           | 396.3                                | 55.2                             | 19.5                          | Extremadura                 |
| 1.22  | 3.4              | 18,539                         | 41,122                           | 253.9                                | 56.2                             | 19.6                          | Badajoz                     |
| 1.15  | 3.2              | 20,613                         | 25,264                           | 142.4                                | 53.4                             | 19.4                          | Cáceres                     |
| 1.02  | 3.5              | 23,842                         | 194,657                          | 1,085.1                              | 52.5                             | 11.7                          | Galicia                     |
| 1.03  | 3.4              | 24,490                         | 80,233                           | 458.0                                | 52.7                             | 10.6                          | Coruña, A                   |
| 0.98  | 3.3              | 24,052                         | 24,059                           | 136.5                                | 52.3                             | 9.1                           | Lugo                        |
| 0.95  | 3.6              | 23,434                         | 22,322                           | 115.1                                | 48.2                             | 11.1                          | Ourense                     |
| 1.04  | 3.7              | 23,131                         | 68,043                           | 375.5                                | 53.6                             | 13.9                          | Pontevedra                  |
| 1.16  | 2.7              | 36,049                         | 547,040                          | 3,134.2                              | 63.4                             | 11.6                          | Madrid, Comunidad de        |
| 1.45  | 3.0              | 21,596                         | 95,294                           | 641.5                                | 60.3                             | 14.3                          | Murcia, Región de           |
| 1.33  | 3.4              | 32,030                         | 44,334                           | 286.6                                | 58.6                             | 10.6                          | Navarra, Comunidad Foral de |
| 1.25  | 3.1              | 33,938                         | 139,824                          | 927.7                                | 56.0                             | 9.8                           | País Vasco                  |
| 1.29  | 3.2              | 36,624                         | 18,628                           | 140.4                                | 57.3                             | 10.5                          | Araba/Álava                 |
| 1.19  | 3.1              | 32,630                         | 73,615                           | 475.0                                | 55.2                             | 10.7                          | Bizkaia                     |
| 1.32  | 3.1              | 34,789                         | 47,581                           | 312.3                                | 56.8                             | 8.1                           | Gipuzkoa                    |
| 1.29  | 3.2              | 28,128                         | 22,357                           | 140.2                                | 59.9                             | 11.5                          | Rioja, La                   |
| 1.52  | 2.6              | 20,960                         | 3,749                            | 26.6                                 | 55.9                             | 26.7                          | Ceuta                       |
| 1.71  | 3.9              | 19,224                         | 5,024                            | 32.0                                 | 63.3                             | 19.8                          | Melilla                     |



Some data of interest



**32.3** Average age  
years at **maternity**



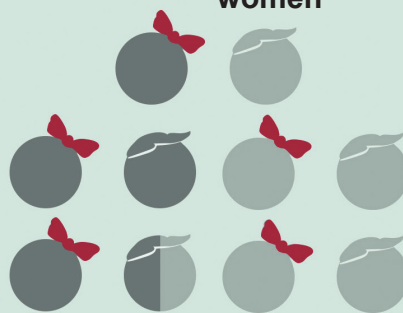
**Life expectancy**  
at **birth**

**85.1** **79.6**  
years years



**Lucía** **Hugo**  
Most frequent baby names

**47.6%** **Births to**  
**unmarried**  
women



**30,690€** Average  
per household **income**



**26,996€** Average  
per household **expenditure**

**55.2%** Buy  
online  
(in the last three months)

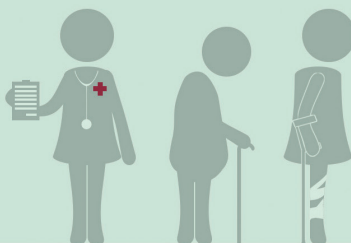


Persons aged 16 to 74

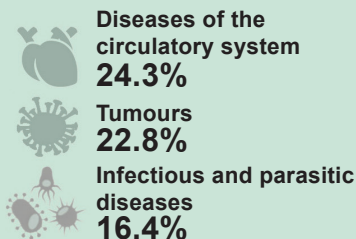
**Water consumption**  
**133** Litres/inhabitant/day



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



**Main causes of death**



## INE Provincial Delegations

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
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| <b>ALICANTE/ALACANT</b><br>México, 20 - 03008<br>965 13 59 00 - Fax: 96 592 03 15                       | <b>CORUÑA, A</b><br>Adelaida Muro, 12 - 15002<br>981 21 74 26 - Fax: 981 20 61 50                         | <b>LLEIDA</b><br>Bonaire, 47- 49 - 25004<br>973 23 82 24 - Fax: 973 23 64 89  | <b>LA RIOJA</b><br>Parque San Miguel, 11-12 - Bajo - 26007<br>Logroño, 941 20 74 20 - Fax: 941 20 74 86                           |
| <b>ALMERÍA</b><br>Fresador, 12 - 04009<br>950 28 17 39 - Fax: 950 27 68 20                              | <b>CUENCA</b><br>Ramón y Cajal, 37 - 16004<br>969 24 09 97 - Fax: 969 23 05 22                            | <b>LUGO</b><br>Avenida Doutor García Portela, 19, 27002<br>982 28 46 00 - Fax: 982 24 68 72   | <b>SALAMANCA</b><br>Paseo Doctor Torres Villarroel, 72-37005<br>-923 12 52 80 - Fax: 923 26 13 82                                 |
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| <b>ASTURIAS</b><br>General Elorza, 17-Bajo - 33001 Oviedo<br>985 20 78 56 - Fax: 985 21 48 15           |                         |   | <b>SEGOVIA</b><br>Plaza de los Regidores, 3 - 40005<br>921 41 24 34 - Fax: 921 44 26 37   |
| <b>ÁVILA</b><br>Intendente Aizpuru, 4 - 05001<br>920 35 26 70 - Fax: 920 22 39 26                       |   |   | <b>SEVILLA</b><br>Avenida Palmera, 19C- 41013<br>954 46 72 10 - Fax: 954 46 78 58   |
| <b>BADAJOZ</b><br>Avda. de Europa, 1-3º - 06004<br>924 22 96 96 - Fax: 924 24 84 45                     |   |   | <b>SORIA</b><br>Mosquera de Barnuevo, 10 - 42004<br>975 23 37 73 - Fax: 975 22 97 39  |
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