

Once again, Spain in Figures is making its annual appearance for users. Its brief explanations, accompanied by tables, graphs or maps complementing and simplifying the information, provide a general overview of this country and its standing in Europe. As we are currently celebrating the International Year of Statistics, we hope that this publication will contribute to achieving its objectives: to increase knowledge regarding the impact of statistics on all aspects of society, to promote statistics as a profession and to foster its development as well.

Spain in Figures has always been characterised by its informative nature and its straightforward style for explaining and presenting the social, economic and demographic phenomena occurring in this country. The data provided is from both the National Statistics Institute (INE) and other national and international official sources. We owe a debt of gratitude for the invaluable collaboration provided by all the institutions supplying the information. Likewise, we would like to thank the informants for their participation and collaboration with the INE, which is as important as it is necessary, given that this is the basis for our results.

On the other hand, please note that interested parties may view and expand all of the information presented herein, quickly and free-of-charge, on our website (<http://www.ine.es>).

We hope, for yet another year, that these pages prove enjoyable and fulfil user interests and statistical concerns, and of course, that Spain in Figures meets its main objective: to show all citizens that statistical data helps us to understand our reality better.



**Gregorio Izquierdo Llanes**  
INE President



### Spain and the EU-27

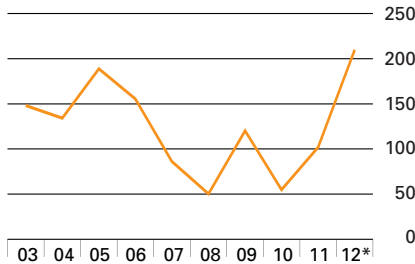
	Area 2011 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population* 1.1.2012 (thousands)	Density 2010 (inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>4,408,897</b>	<b>503,663.6</b>	<b>116.6</b>
Austria	83,879	8,443.0	101.8
Belgium	30,528	11,094.9	358.7
Bulgaria	110,900	7,327.2	69.1
Cyprus	9,251	862.0	90.0
Czech Republic	78,865	10,505.4	136.2
Denmark	42,959	5,580.5	128.7
Estonia	45,227	1,339.7	30.9
Finland	338,431	5,401.3	17.6
France	632,834	65,327.7	102.4
Germany	357,121	81,843.7	229.0
Greece	131,957	11,290.1	86.4
Hungary	93,026	9,957.7	107.5
Ireland	69,797	4,582.8	65.4
Italy	301,336	60,820.7	200.7
Latvia	64,562	2,041.8	36.0
Lithuania	65,300	3,007.8	52.4
Luxembourg	2,586	524.9	196.0
Malta	316	417.5	1,316.4
Netherlands	41,543	16,730.3	492.2
Poland	312,679	38,538.4	122.1
Portugal	92,212	10,541.8	115.4
Romania	238,391	21,355.8	93.2
Slovakia	49,036	5,404.3	110.7
Slovenia	20,273	2,055.5	101.7
<b>Spain</b>	<b>505,991</b>	<b>46,196.3</b>	<b>91.8</b>
Sweden	441,370	9,482.9	22.9
United Kingdom	248,528	62,989.6	256.8

\* The population figure for Spain provided to Eurostat is obtained from statistical estimates, taking into account the latest available demographic information.

Source: Eurostat



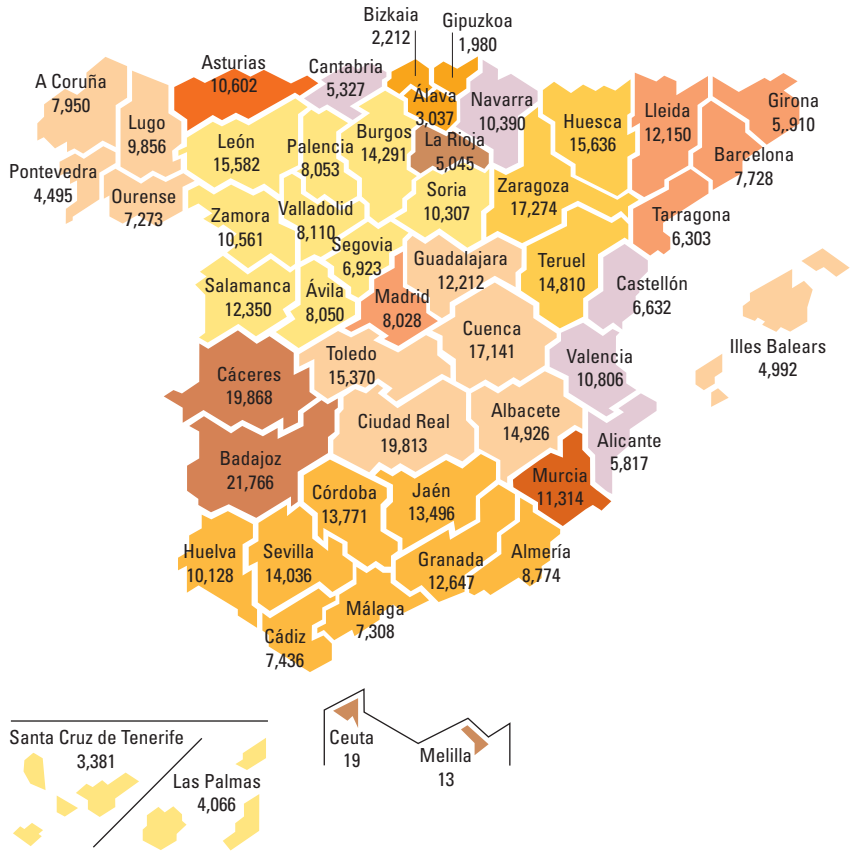
**Burnt forest area**



\* Provisional data.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment

**Area of Spanish provinces (km<sup>2</sup>)**



Source: National Geographical Institute

**Forest area. 2010**

Thousands of ha

Country	Area (Thousands of ha)
<b>UE-27</b>	<b>156,865</b>
Sweden	28,203
Finland	22,157
<b>Spain</b>	<b>18,173</b>
France	15,954
Germany	11,076
Poland	9,337
Italy	9,149
Romania	6,573
Bulgaria	3,927
Greece	3,903
Austria	3,887
Portugal	3,456
Latvia	3,354
United Kingdom	2,881
Czech Republic	2,657
Estonia	2,217
Lithuania	2,160
Hungary	2,029
Slovakia	1,933
Slovenia	1,253
Ireland	739
Belgium	678
Denmark	544
Netherlands	365
Cyprus	173
Luxembourg	87
Malta	0

Source: Eurostat

**Surge in fires**

In 2012, there was a surge in burnt forest area in Spain, with the largest figure in the last ten years. The number of large fires stood at 38, as compared with the average of 28 during the previous decade.

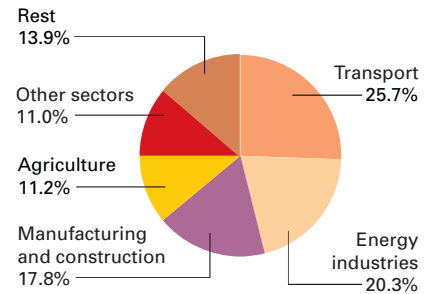
The Mediterranean area was the area most affected by the recent fires, accounting for 40.9% of the damaged forest area and 47.0% of the forest area.

### Transport pollutes the most

Greenhouse gas emissions in Spain represented 7.5% of the total for the EU in 2010. Transport generated somewhat more than a quarter of the total (25.7%).

In 2010, an average of 24 microgrammes/m<sup>3</sup> of polluting particles were registered in urban areas, this figure being below the average for the EU.

### Greenhouse gas emissions in Spain. 2010



Source: EEA, Eurostat

### Even drier than usual

The year 2012 was a warm year in Spain, with an estimated average temperature of 15.3°C, exceeding the normal average value by 0.7°C (1971-2000 reference period).

Regarding precipitation, 2012 was drier than normal. Average precipitation stood at approximately 15% below the average value for the 1971-2000 reference period.

### Air pollution in urban areas 2010

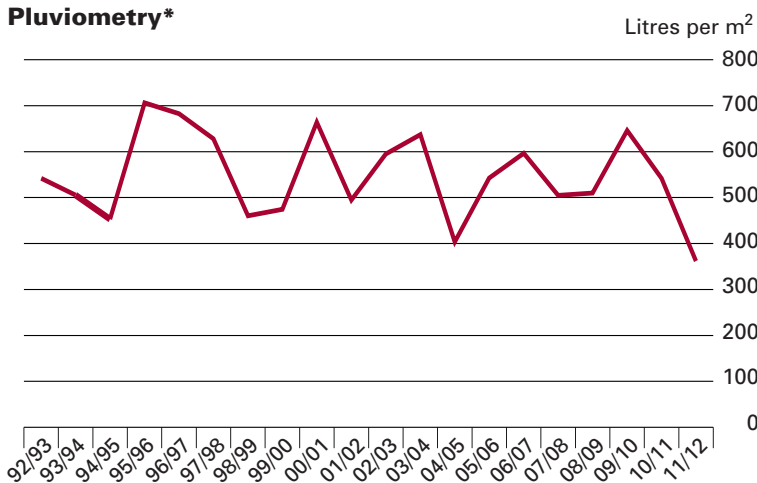
Microgrammes/m<sup>3</sup> of polluting particles

Bulgaria	48
Cyprus	48
Poland	39
Romania	35
Hungary	31
Slovakia	29
Italy	29
Czech Republic	29
Slovenia	28
Belgium	27
Lithuania	27
Austria	26
EU-27	26
France	25
Netherlands	25
Spain	24
Latvia	24
Portugal	24
Germany	23
Luxembourg	19
United Kingdom	18
Ireland	16
Sweden	14
Estonia	13
Finland	13
Denmark	12
Greece	:
Malta	:

: Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat

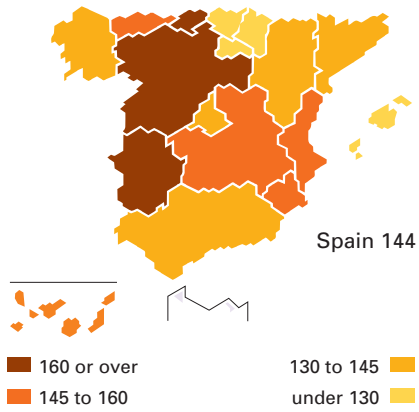
### Pluviometry\*



\* Average value from October to September each year.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment

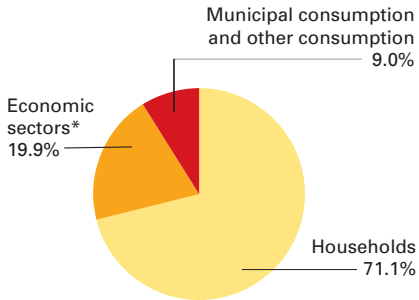
**Average household water consumption. 2010**  
(litres/inhabitant/day)



**Main water indicators. 2010**

		Interannual variation %
Average household consumption (litres/inhabitant/day)	144	-3.3
Volume of real losses (hm <sup>3</sup> )	803	1.5
Average price (euros/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.51	6.3
Volume of water registered for urban water supply (hm <sup>3</sup> )	3,393	-3.1
Volume of water supplied to households (hm <sup>3</sup> )	2,413	-3.2
Volume of irrigation water (hm <sup>3</sup> )	16,118	1.3

**Water distributed according to type of user. 2010**



\* Excluding the water used in irrigation agriculture

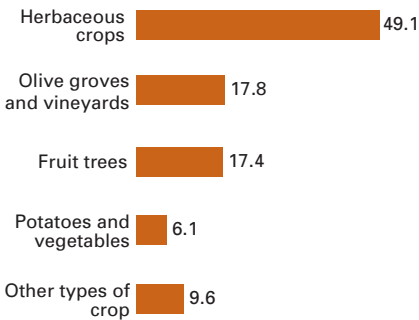
3,393 hm<sup>3</sup> of water were distributed in 2010, and was used by households (71.1%), the economic sectors (19.9%) and as municipal consumption (9.0%). Households consumed an average of 144 litres per inhabitant per day, 3.3% less than in 2009. The economic sectors reduced their consumption by 3.7%.

The unit value of water increased yet another year, standing at 1.51 euros per cubic metre. The highest price was registered in Illes Balears (2.69), while the lowest price was recorded in La Rioja (0.91).

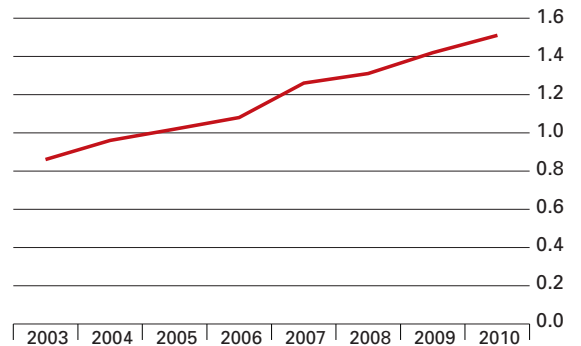
**Irrigation water increases slightly**

The volume of irrigation water used in agrarian operations in 2010 reached almost 16,118 hm<sup>3</sup>, indicating a 1.3% increase, as compared with the previous year.

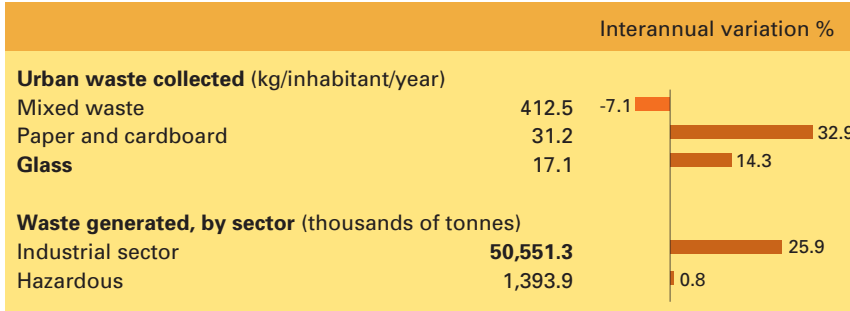
**Irrigation water used according to type of crop. 2010 (%)**



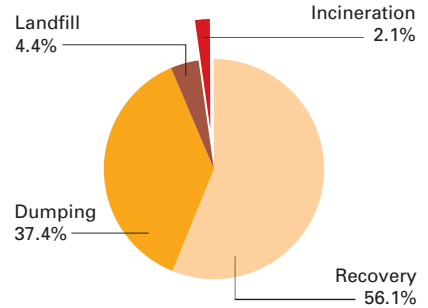
**Average price of water (Euros/m<sup>3</sup>)**



**Main waste indicators. 2010**



**Management of non-hazardous waste. 2010**



**Increase in industrial waste**

24.4 million tonnes of urban waste were collected in 2010. Of this waste, 19.4 million tonnes corresponded to mixed waste and 5 million tonnes to selected waste collection.

In per capita terms, this indicated 412.5 kilogrammes of mixed urban waste per person per year (7.1% less than in 2009).

The waste generated by industry grew 25.9%, with more than 50 million tonnes. 2.8% of this waste was considered to be hazardous.

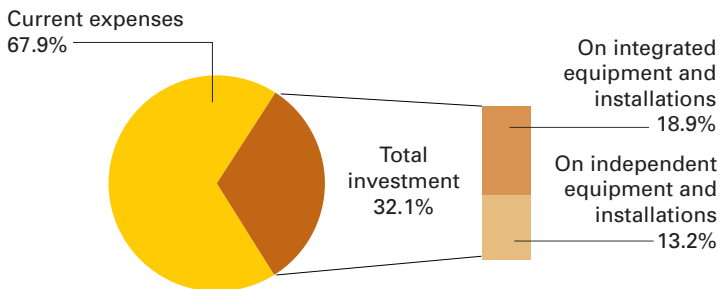
**Waste generated by households. 2010**

Kilogrammes per inhabitant

Luxembourg	760
Denmark	611
Cyprus	556
Austria	551
Netherlands	546
Italy	537
Portugal	514
<b>Spain</b>	<b>504</b>
United Kingdom	465
Greece	462
France	452
Germany	444
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>438</b>
Sweden	431
Belgium	429
Ireland	387
Lithuania	384
Slovenia	355
Malta	332
Estonia	321
Bulgaria	318
Slovakia	317
Czech Republic	317
Finland	313
Latvia	310
Hungary	286
Romania	286
Poland	233

**In 2010, a total of 31.2 kg of paper and cardboard were collected per person, as well as 17.1 kg of glass and 13.6 kg of mixed packaging**

**Environmental protection expenditure by Industry, according to type of expenditure. 2010**



Source: Eurostat

# Population



## Population figures from the 2011 Census

<b>Spain</b>	<b>46,815,916</b>
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>8,371,270</b>
Almería	688,736
Cádiz	1,244,732
Córdoba	802,575
Granada	922,100
Huelva	519,895
Jaén	667,484
Málaga	1,594,808
Sevilla	1,930,941
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>1,344,509</b>
Huesca	225,962
Teruel	143,162
Zaragoza	975,385
<b>Asturias, Principado de</b>	<b>1,075,183</b>
<b>Balears, Illes</b>	<b>1,100,503</b>
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>2,082,655</b>
Palmas, Las	1,087,225
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	995,429
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>592,542</b>
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>2,540,188</b>
Ávila	171,647
Burgos	372,538
León	493,312
Palencia	170,513
Salamanca	350,018
Segovia	163,171
Soria	94,610
Valladolid	532,765
Zamora	191,613
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>2,106,331</b>
Albacete	401,580
Ciudad Real	526,628
Cuenca	215,165
Guadalajara	257,442
Toledo	705,516
<b>Cataluña</b>	<b>7,519,843</b>
Barcelona	5,522,565
Girona	751,806
Lleida	438,428
Tarragona	807,044
<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>	<b>5,009,931</b>
Alicante/Alacant	1,852,166
Castellón/Castelló	594,423
Valencia/València	2,563,342
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>1,104,499</b>
Badajoz	691,799
Cáceres	412,701
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>2,772,928</b>
Coruña, A	1,141,286
Lugo	348,067
Ourense	328,697
Pontevedra	954,877
<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>	<b>6,421,874</b>
<b>Murcia, Región de</b>	<b>1,462,128</b>
<b>Navarra, Comunidad Foral de</b>	<b>640,129</b>
<b>País Vasco</b>	<b>2,185,393</b>
Araba/Álava	320,778
Bizkaia	1,156,190
Gipuzkoa	708,425
<b>Rioja, La</b>	<b>321,173</b>
<b>Ceuta</b>	<b>83,517</b>
<b>Melilla</b>	<b>81,323</b>

## Population and Housing Censuses 2011

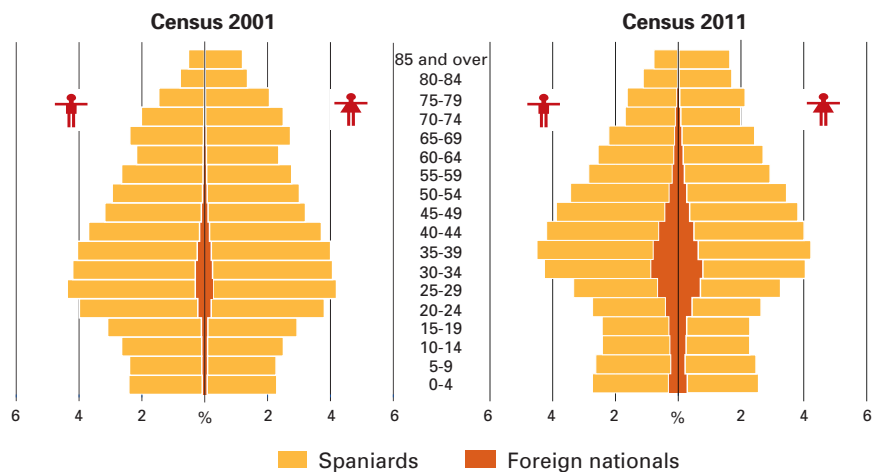
The Population and Housing Censuses were conducted with reference date 1 November 2011, this being the most extensive statistical operation that the INE carries out every ten years since the end of the 19th century.

The population figures from the 2011 Census have been obtained by using the information existing in different administrative registers, with the Municipal Register being the main one, as well as a large survey that was carried out of more than 10% of the population

## Almost six million more in a decade

The latest Census established the population figure of Spain as reaching 46,815,916 inhabitants at 1 November 2011, with growth of nearly 6 million persons in a decade. In relative terms, the total population grew 14.6% as compared with the 2001 Census.

## Spanish population pyramid 2001-2011



## 3.7 million more foreign nationals

The main cause of the increase in population between 2001 and 2011 was due to immigration. During this period, the foreign population resident in Spain increased by almost 3.7 million persons.



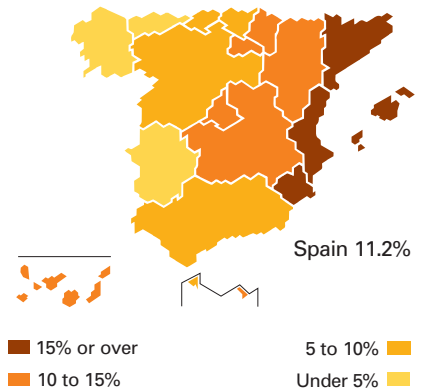
### Foreign nationals immigration concentrated on the Spanish coasts, islands and large cities

The 2011 Census recorded a foreign population of 5.3 million persons, representing 11.2% of the population.

There were Autonomous Communities, such as Illes Balears, Región de Murcia, Comunitat Valenciana or Cataluña, in which the population of foreign nationals exceeded 15%, as compared with the population of their Autonomous Community.

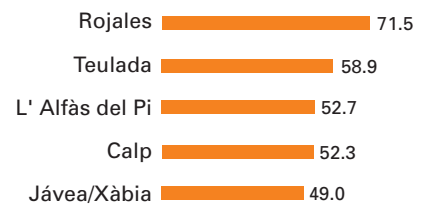
The five municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants that have the greatest proportion of foreign population were in the province of Alicante.

**Census 2011**  
% foreign population

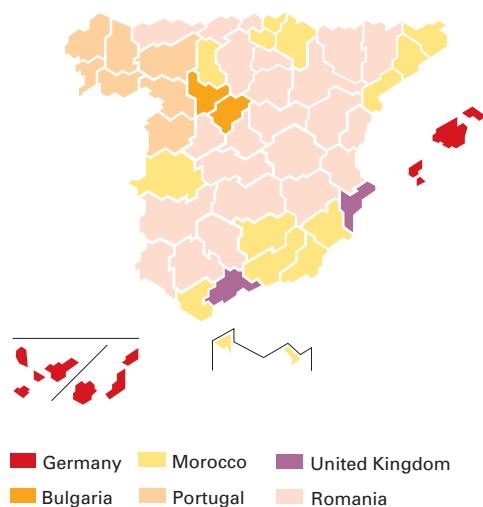


**Citizens from African and Asian countries are the youngest; those from European countries are the oldest**

### Five municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants and with the greatest percentage of foreign population. 2011

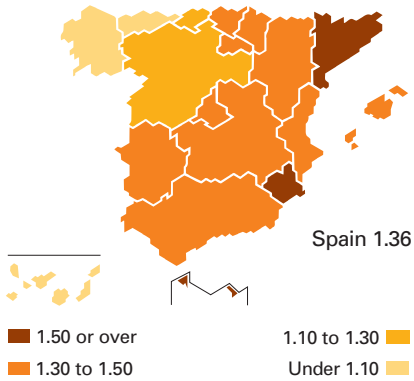


### Census 2011. Predominant nationalities among foreign nationals



	Total foreign nationals	% of the total	% of females
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,252,473</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.0</b>
Romania	798,104	15.2	48.2
Morocco	773,966	14.7	40.8
Ecuador	316,756	6.0	49.7
United Kingdom	312,098	5.9	49.4
Colombia	250,087	4.8	55.3
Bolivia	183,626	3.5	58.8
Italy	177,520	3.4	41.7
China	171,127	3.3	47.3
Germany	153,245	2.9	50.0
Bulgaria	150,878	2.9	47.1
Peru	124,041	2.4	51.7
Portugal	121,741	2.3	37.7
Argentina	105,219	2.0	50.7
France	100,798	1.9	49.3
Rep. Dominicana	91,353	1.7	56.9

**Average number of children per woman 2011**

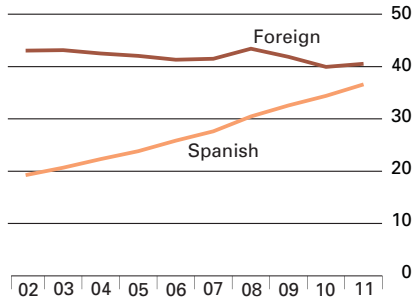


**Main birth and fertility indicators. 2011**

		Interannual variations %
Number of births <sup>1</sup>	470,553	-3.0
Crude birth rate <sup>2</sup>	10.20	-3.1
Percentage of births to foreign women	19.3	-5.2
Average number of children per woman	1.36	-1.8
Mean age at childbearing	31.45	0.8
Percentage of births to unmarried women	37.37	5.2

1. To women resident in Spain  
 2. Number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants

**Births to unmarried women, according to the nationality of the woman (%)**



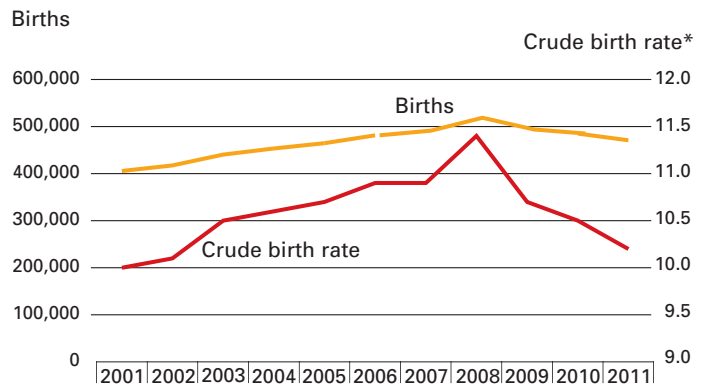
**Motherhood out of wedlock continues to rise**

The birth rate has followed a decreasing trend since the year 2009. A total of 470,553 children were born in Spain in 2011, that is, 3.0% less than the previous year, and 9.2% less than in 2008, when the number of births reached a 25-year high.

The percentage of births to foreign women stood at 19.3%, or 1.1 points lower than in 2010.

Conversely, the mean age at childbearing and the percentage of births to unmarried women increased 0.8% and 5.2%, respectively, as compared with 2010.

**The birth rate in Spain**



\* Live births to women resident in Spain per 1,000 inhabitants



### Main mortality indicators. 2011


		Interannual variation %
Number of deaths <sup>1</sup>	386,017	1.5
Crude mortality rate <sup>2</sup>	8.37	1.4
Life expectancy at birth (males)	79.2	0.3
Life expectancy at birth (females)	85.0	0.1
Life expectancy at 65 years of age (men)	18.5	0.7
Life expectancy at 65 years of age (women)	22.4	0.4
Infant mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	3.14	-0.5

- 1. Persons resident in Spain.
- 2. Per 1,000 inhabitants.
- 3. Per 1,000 births.

### Historical lows for infant mortality

386,017 persons died in Spain in 2011, a figure 1.5% greater than in 2010. The crude mortality rate stood at 8.37 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, and the infant mortality rate was recorded at 3.14 deaths per 1,000 births, slightly lower than that registered the previous year.

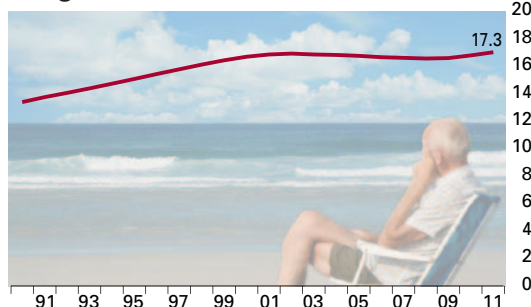
**In 2011, life expectancy at birth exceeds 82 years of age**



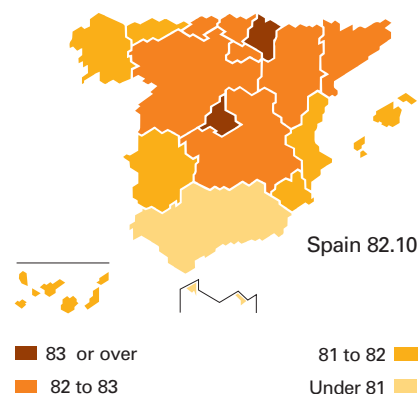
### Population increasingly older

In 2011, life expectancy at birth exceeded 82 years of age. For males, life expectancy reached 79.2 years, and for females, it reached 85.0 years. The 2011 Census recorded the percentage of the population aged over 64 years of age as 17.3%.

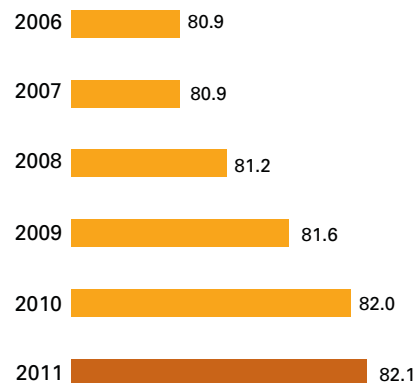
### Proportion of persons over 64 years of age



### Life expectancy at birth 2011 (years)



### Life expectancy at birth



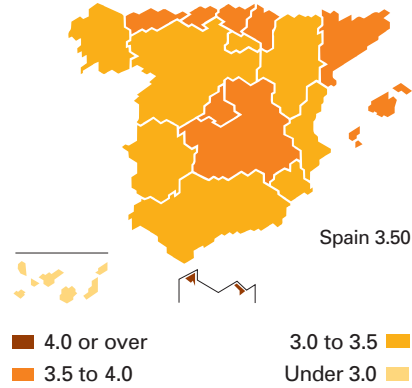
### EU countries with the greatest life expectancy at birth 2010 (years)

Males		Females	
Sweden	79.6	<b>Spain</b>	<b>85.3</b>
Cyprus	79.2	France	85.3
Malta	79.2	Cyprus	83.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>79.1</b>	Malta	83.6
Netherlands	78.9	Sweden	83.6

Source: Eurostat

**Crude Marriage Rate. 2011**

Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants



**Main marriage indicators. 2011**

		Interannual variation %
Number of marriages <sup>1</sup>	161,724	-4.2
Crude marriage rate <sup>2</sup>	3.51	-4.3
% of marriages with at least one foreign spouse	19.8	-5.7
% of same-sex marriages	2.2	16.3
Mean age of women at first marriage	31.4	1.6
Mean age of men at first marriage	33.6	1.5

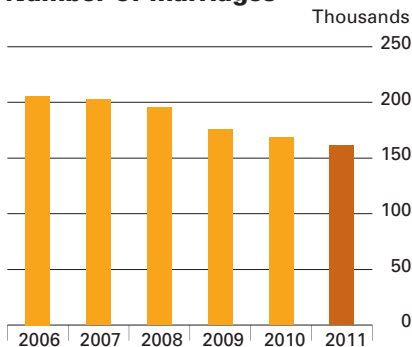
1. Marriages held of persons who plan to reside in Spain.  
2. Number of marriages between different-sex persons per 1,000 inhabitants.

**Fewer marriages**

A total of 161,724 couples got married in 2011, that is, 4.2% less than the previous year. The crude marriage rate dropped to 3.5 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with the rate of 3.7 marriages registered in 2010.

The rate decreased in almost all Autonomous Communities. The lowest rates were registered in Canarias (2.7), Castilla y León (3.1) and Región de Murcia (3.2).

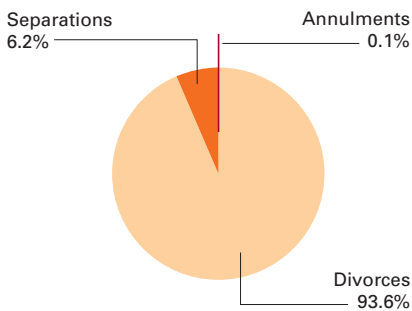
**Number of marriages**



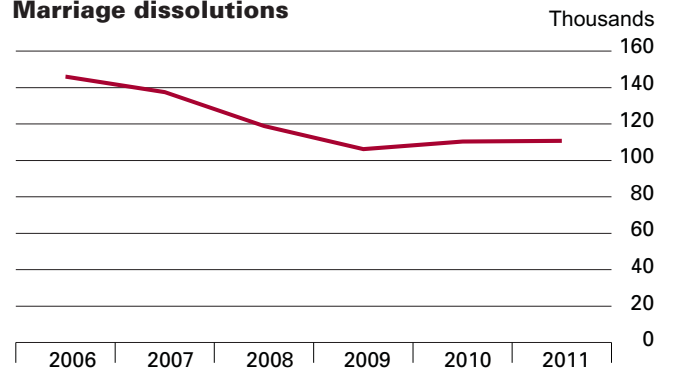
**Divorces accounted for the most marriage break-ups**

According to the Statistics on Annulments, Separations and Divorces, in 2011, there were 110,651 marriage dissolutions, 0.3% more than in 2010. Divorces represented 93.6% of the total marriage break-ups.

**Marriage dissolutions by modality. 2011**



**Marriage dissolutions**





## Education and culture

### Forecast of the number of students in the non-university General Education System. 2012-2013 Academic year

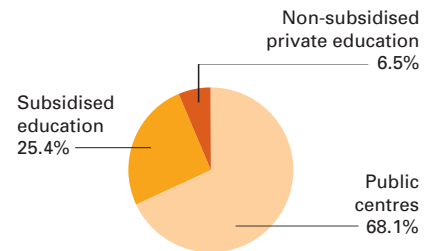
	Number of students	Interannual variation % Students
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>8,050,654</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Preschool Education <sup>2</sup>	1,953,353	2.1
Primary Education	2,831,901	1.3
Obligatory Secondary Education	1,810,626	1.0
Post-secondary Education	697,605	1.8
Vocational Training	639,887	4.2

1.- This also includes Special Education and Initial Professional Qualification Programmes.  
 2.- Student body schooled in centres authorised by the educational administrations.

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

### Distribution of the student body in Non-university education

2011-2012 Academic year



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

### The early school leaving figures improve

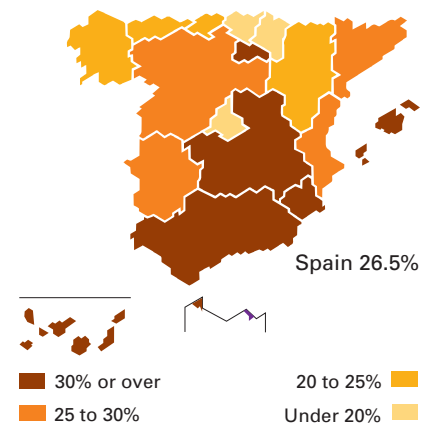
Spain was one of the EU countries with the highest early school leaving rates. In 2011, 26.5% of the population aged 18 to 24 years old had not finished the second stage of secondary education, and did not undertake any type of education or training. This figure was almost two points lower than the one registered the previous year.

### More women than men in the entrance examinations

A total of 278,818 students took the University Entrance Exams (UEE) in 2012, with a 2.8% increase, as compared with 2011. 55.3% of those who took it were women.

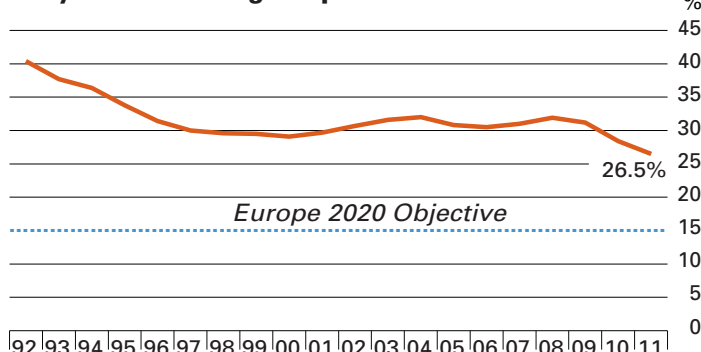
The percentage of passing marks reached 84.6%, and was similar between the sexes.

### Early school leaving\*. 2011



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

### Early school leaving in Spain\*

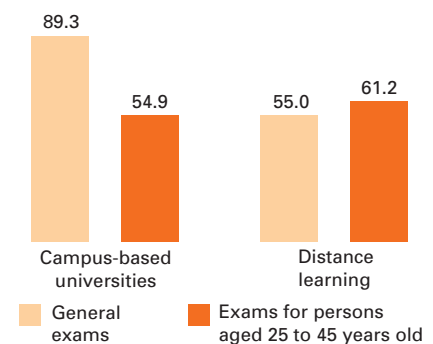


\* % of the population aged 18 to 24 years old that had not completed the second stage of Secondary Education, and did not undertake any type of education or training.

Source: Eurostat

### University Entrance Exams 2012

% of passing marks, according to modality and type of exam



**Survey on the Involvement of the Adult Population in Learning Activities (AES). 2011**

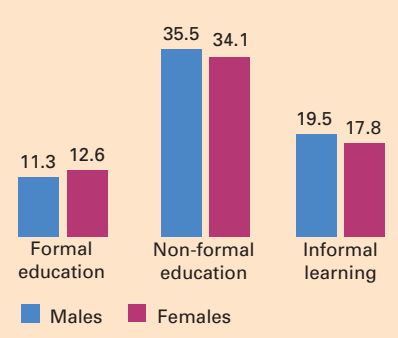
Four out of 10 persons aged 18 to 65 years old (12.3 million persons) undertook some type of training activity in the last year, according to the results of the Survey on the Involvement of the Adult Population in learning Activities (AES) for the year 2011.

11.9% (3.6 million) students participated in formal education, and 34.8% (10.4 million) of the persons aged 18 to 65 years old participated in non-formal education. Moreover, 34.6% of the persons who undertook some training activity did so for work-related reasons.

76.9% of the persons who undertook work-related non-formal education activities did so mainly during paid working hours, and 78.6% of persons undertook these activities paid by the employer.

On the other hand, more than 5.5 million adults (18.7%) tried to acquire knowledge on their own.

**Persons aged 18 to 65 years old who were involved in education and learning activities. 2011 (%)**



**Student body enrolled in University Education<sup>1</sup>. 2010-2011 Academic year**

	Number of students	Interannual variation % Students
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,455,885</b>	<b>3.1</b>
First-cycle studies	331,452	-31.6
First- and second-cycle studies	556,448	-21.6
Joint studies <sup>2</sup>	17,329	-14.6
Degree studies	550,656	178.5

1. Except Master's and doctoral studies.  
2. Studies leading to the attainment of two official qualifications.

**Degree studies gain ground**

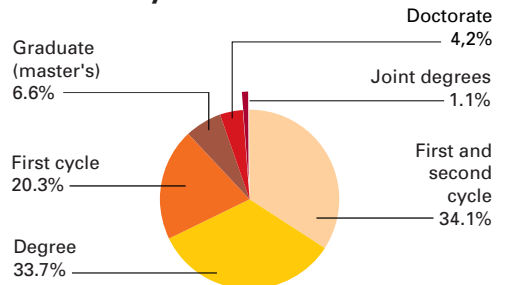
During the 2010-2011 academic year, 1,455,885 students enrolled in first- and second-cycle university studies, which was 3.1% more than the number recorded for the previous academic year. 53.9% of the total were women.

In the third year of implementation of the degree studies, there were 550,656 students enrolled in 2,737 studies.

**Good figures in tertiary education**

40.6% of the Spanish population aged 30 to 34 years old had completed university studies by 2011, this figure being six points above the average of the European Union, according to data from Eurostat.

**Student body enrolled at university, according to type of studies. 2010-11 Academic year**



### Books and leaflets, according to subject. 2012

Number of titles published in Spain

		% of the total
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,668</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Literature	21,684	31.1
Social Sciences	11,910	17.1
Applied Sciences	10,863	15.6
Arts	6,457	9.3
Geography and History	4,986	7.2
Pure Sciences	3,786	5.4
Philosophy, Psychology	3,385	4.9
Religion, Theology	2,445	3.5
General Interest	2,224	3.2
Philology	1,928	2.8

### Literature is published the most

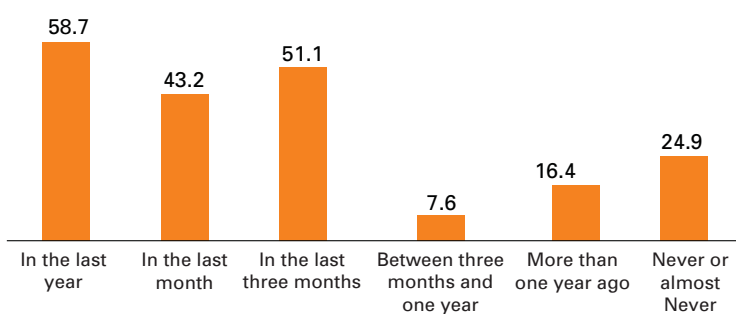
The Publishing Production Statistics registered the titles published in Spain as of 2012. This year, there were 69,668 titles published. 60,219 of them were books and 9,449 were leaflets. Castilian was the predominant language, accounting for 78.6% of the total. Three out of ten publications corresponded to literature.

### Reading in Spain, according to the surveys

According to data from the 2010-2011 Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices, 58.7% of the population read at least one book a year.

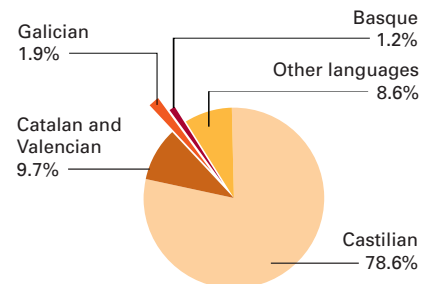
For the first time, this survey conducted by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport studied the format of the book used in reading. 58.3% of the population read printed books last year, while 6.5% read digital books. 4.1% of the population stated that they read books directly online.

### Persons, according to reading books. 2010-2011 (%)



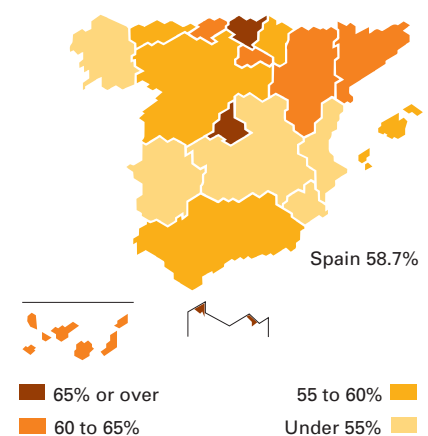
Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

### Titles, according to language of publication. 2012



### Persons who have read books in the last year. 2010-2011

(% of the population)

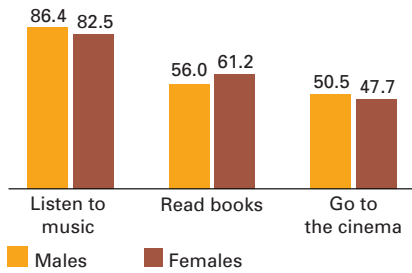


Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport



**Most frequent cultural activities 2010-2011**

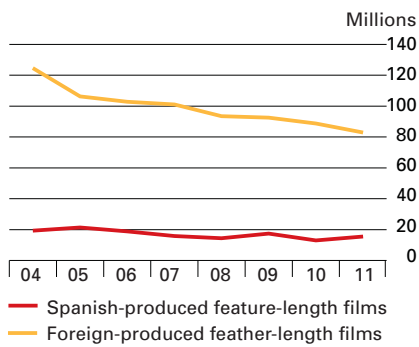
% of the population\*



\* Persons who carried out certain cultural activities in the last year.

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

**Cinema-goers. 2004-2011**



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

**Cinematographic projection room activity. 2011**

Activity	Value	Interannual variation%
Number of cinemas	876	1.9
Number of projection rooms	4,044	-0.9
Films screened	1,506	-3.2
Box office (million euros)	635.85	-4.0
Spanish films	99.14	23.5
Foreign films	536.71	-7.8
Cinema-goers (millions)	98.34	-3.2
Spanish films	15.52	20.0
Foreign films	82.82	-6.6

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

**Spanish cinema regains market quota**

The cinema was the cultural activity with the most persons participating, according to data from the 2010-2011 Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices conducted by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, with annual attendance rates of 49.1%.

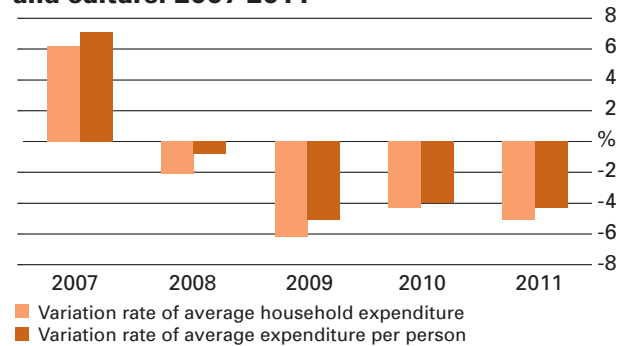
In 2011, increases of 23.5% and 20%, respectively, were registered in the box office and the cinema-goers for Spanish feature-length films, as compared with the previous year.

**Listening to music, reading and going to the cinema are the most frequent cultural activities**

**Decrease of household expenditure on leisure**

In 2011, average household expenditure on goods and services in leisure, performances and culture reached 1,876 euros per year, 5.1% less than in 2010, accumulating four years of decreases, according to the Household Budget Survey.

**Household expenditure on leisure, performances and culture. 2007-2011**



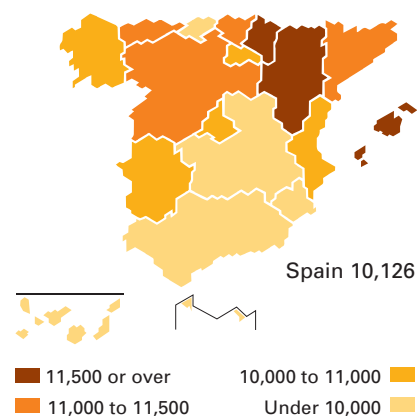




### Hospital discharges, according to main group of illness 2011

		Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,670,687</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Diseases of the circulatory tract	606,498	-1.4
Diseases of the digestive tract	565,804	-0.9
Complications during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	552,631	-4.7
Diseases of the respiratory tract	517,903	2.2
Neoplasias (tumours)	443,325	1.3
Injuries and poisoning	401,258	-1.5
Rest	1,583,268	-1.2

### Hospital discharge rate\*. 2011 Per 100,000 inhabitants



\* By Autonomous Community of hospitalisation

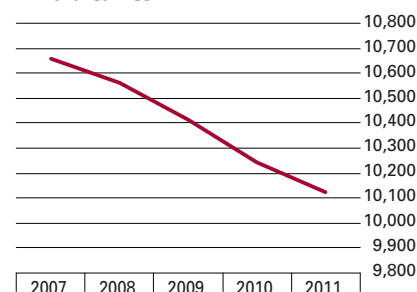
### Six out of ten hospital discharges were admitted through accident and emergency

According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, during the year 2011, a total of 4.7 million hospital admissions with stays were recorded, 1.1% less than in 2010. The main cause of this was the decrease in cases of pregnancy and childbirth (4.7% less).

The total number of discharges of persons admitted through accident and emergency accounted for 60.6% of the total, as compared with the 59.2% recorded in 2010.

The average stay per hospital admission was 6.7 days, and the main reason for discharge was cure or improvement (92.4%). The main causes of death in hospitals were tumours (24.6% of the total) and diseases of the circulatory tract (21.7%).

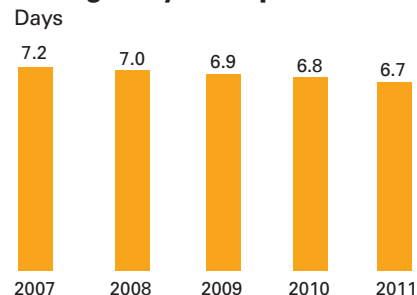
### Hospital discharges per 100,000 Inhabitants



### Hospital discharges according to reason for discharge. 2011

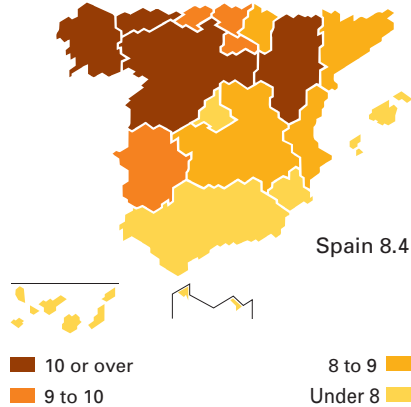
		Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,670,687</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Cure or improvement	4,315,493	-0.8
Death	183,410	1.0
Transfer to other centres	99,118	5.0
Other causes	72,666	-21.2

### Average stay in hospitals



### Crude Mortality Rate. 2011

Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants



### Standardised\* death rates. 2010

Per 100,000 inhabitants

Bulgaria	965.0
Latvia	956.3
Romania	948.4
Lithuania	947.7
Hungary	898.0
Slovakia	853.3
Estonia	799.7
Polands	773.7
Czech Republic	724.6
Slovenia	600.6
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>587.2</b>
Portugal	585.4
Finland	573.8
Germany	565.3
Greece	558.1
United Kingdom	553.3
Austria	548.1
Ireland	544.3
Netherlands	543.1
Luxembourg	524.5
Malta	516.9
Sweden	514.2
Cyprus	512.0
France	501.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>487.6</b>
Italy	478.0

\*Rates calculated with the standard population recommended by the World Health Organisation.

Source: Eurostat

### Deaths, according to the main causes of death. 2011

	Total	Women %	Interannual variation % Total
<b>All causes</b>	<b>387,911</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Ischaemic heart diseases	34,837	42.8	-1.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	28,855	57.9	-4.3
Bronchial and lung cancer	21,058	17.0	1.6
Heart failure	17,089	65.2	6.6
Chronic lower respiratory tract diseases	15,904	25.7	1.5

### Death rates among the lowest in the EU

In 2011, the Deaths according to Cause of Death Statistics registered a total of 387,911 deaths, 51.5% of which were male.

Ischaemic heart diseases were the main cause of death among males, and cerebrovascular diseases were the main cause of death among females.

The crude mortality rate of Spain stood at 8.4 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. The regions to the northwest of the peninsula presented the highest rates: Principado de Asturias (12.0 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants), Galicia and Castilla y León (both with 10.9 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants).

Spain had one of the lowest death rates in the entire EU.

### Main causes of death according to sex. 2011

Males		Females	
Cause	%	Cause	%
Ischaemic heart diseases	10.0	Cerebrovascular diseases	8.9
Bronchial and lung cancer	8.7	Ischaemic heart diseases	7.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	6.1	Heart failure	5.9
Chronic lower respiratory tract diseases	5.9	Dementia	5.2
Colon cancer	3.3	Alzheimer's disease	4.5

### Registered health professionals. 2011

	Total	Females %	Interannual variation % Total
Doctors	226,424	46.4	1.3
Odontologists and Stomatologists	29,070	44.7	4.5
Pharmacists	64,977	71.0	1.2
Veterinarians	29,060	42.9	0.4
Chiropractors	5,814	56.8	4.9
Physiotherapists	37,480	67.9	5.2
Qualified Nurses	268,309	84.0	2.1
Opticians-Optometrists*	15,141	64.2	

\* The data on Opticians-Optometrists is included for the first time in the statistics for the year 2011.

### 490 registered doctors per 100,000 inhabitants

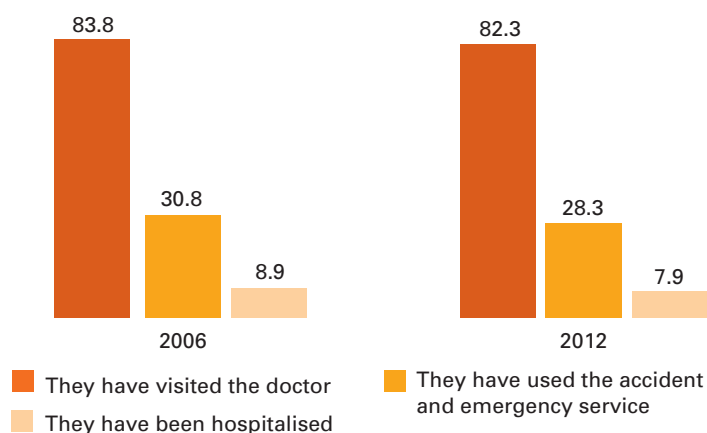
In 2011, registered health professionals increased in number in all specialities, with the 5.2% interannual growth among physiotherapists being of particular note.

### Use of medical services decreases

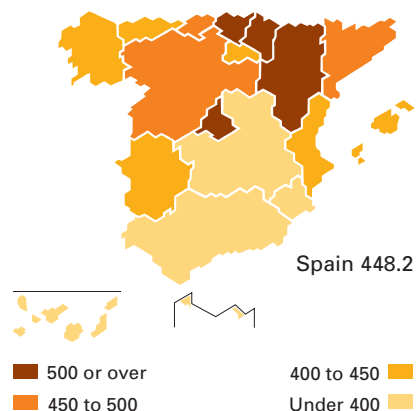
In 2012, according to the National Health Survey, 75.3% of the population considered their state of health to be good or very good. This percentage, which was 5.3 points higher than that recorded in 2006, was the highest since the beginning of the survey.

Use of health services has grown since 1987, with a stabilizing trend or slight decrease between 2006 and 2012.

### Use of health services in the population (%)



### Non-retired registered doctors 2011 (Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)



### Life expectancy in good health. 2011

	Females	Males
Malta	70.7	70.3
Sweden	70.2	71.1
Luxembourg	67.1	65.8
Greece	66.9	66.4
Ireland*	66.8	65.7
Bulgary	65.9	62.1
<b>Spain</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>65.3</b>
United Kingdom	65.2	65.2
France	63.6	62.7
Czech Republic	63.6	62.2
Belgium**	63.5	63.3
Polands	63.3	59.1
Italy**	62.7	63.4
<b>EU-27**</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>61.8</b>
Lithuania	62.1	57.1
Cyprus	61.4	62.4
Austria	60.4	59.8
Denmark	59.4	63.6
Hungary	59.1	57.6
Netherlands	59.0	64.0
Germany	58.7	57.9
Portugal	58.7	60.7
Finland	58.3	57.7
Estonia	57.9	54.2
Romania	57.1	57.5
Latvia	56.7	53.7
Slovenia	53.8	54.0
Slovakia	52.3	52.1

\* 2010 data.  
\*\* Estimates.

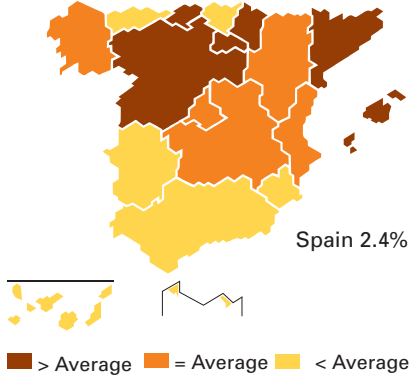
Source: Eurostat

# Living conditions



## CPI. 2012

Average annual variation %



## Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP). 2012

Average annual variation %

Hungary	5.7
Estonia	4.2
Slovakia	3.7
Poland	3.7
Czech Republic	3.5
Romania	3.4
Italy	3.3
Finland	3.2
Lithuania	3.2
Malta	3.2
Cyprus	3.1
Luxembourg	2.9
Slovenia	2.8
Netherlands	2.8
Portugal	2.8
United Kingdom	2.8
Austria	2.6
Belgium	2.6
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Eurozone	2.5
Bulgary	2.4
Denmark	2.4
<b>Spain</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Latvia	2.3
France	2.2
Germany	2.1
Ireland	1.9
Greece	1.0
Sweden	0.9

Source: Eurostat

## Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2011

	Average index 2012	Average annual variation %
<b>Overall Index</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	102.3	2.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	105.9	5.9
Clothing and footwear	100.3	0.3
Housing	105.1	5.1
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	100.9	0.9
Health	103.5	3.5
Transport	104.8	4.8
Communications	96.6	-3.4
Recreation and culture	100.7	0.7
Education	104.8	4.8
Restaurants, cafés and hotels	100.9	0.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	102.3	2.3

## The CPI is updated

In 2012, the Consumer Price Index began to be published with base 2011. The new CPI updated the composition of the shopping basket, in order to adapt it to the changes in household consumption patterns. Among the new consumer goods and services, technological products and services related to aesthetic care have been included.

All consumer groups presented price increases in 2012, except communications, whose prices dropped to 3.4%.

### What rose the most on average in 2012

Eggs	15.3
Jewellery, clocks and watches	12.7
Medications and other pharmaceutical products	12.5
Other fuels	11.2
Gas	10.6

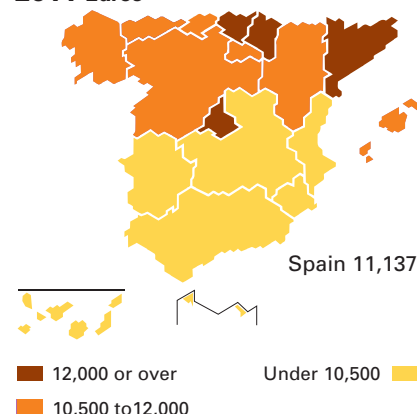
### What dropped the most on average in 2012

Photographic and cinematographic equipment	-12.2
Image and sound equipment	-11.0
IT equipment	-10.1
Apparatus for recording image and sound	-6.6
Telephone services	-3.6

### Average household expenditure. 2011

	Euros	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,482</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	9,228	3.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,241	-0.9
Transport	3,530	-4.1
Restaurants, cafés and hotels	2,666	-1.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	2,220	-1.9
Leisure, performances and culture	1,876	-5.1
Clothing and footwear	1,584	-5.5
Rest	4,137	-2.8

### Average expenditure per person 2011 Euros



### Drop in consumption for the fourth year straight

According to data from the Household Budget Survey, average household consumption expenditure in 2011 reached 29,482 euros, 1% less than the figure recorded the previous year.

Households spent 31.3% of their budget on housing-related expenses, 14.4% on food and non-alcoholic beverages and 12.0% on transport.

Average expenditure per person was 11,137 euros, with a 0.2% decrease as compared with 2010.

### Distribution of households, according to type of household 2011 (%)

<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Couple without children	23.1
Couple with one child	20.8
Person alone	19.3
Couple with two children	15.8
One adult with children	7.8
Couple with three children or more	3.3
Another type of household	10.0

**In 2011, País Vasco registers the greatest average expenditure per person**

### Goods and services that have experienced the greatest change in average household expenditure between 2006 and 2011 (%)

#### Greatest growth

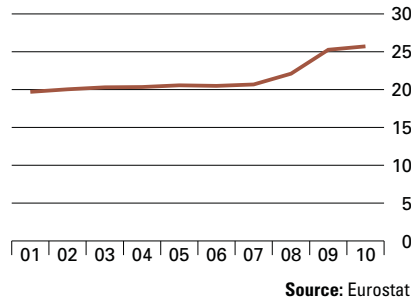
Real rents	45.4
Electricity, gas and other fuels	45.0
Housing-related services	30.9

#### Greatest drop

Purchase of vehicles	-51.9
Furniture	-41.1
Audiovisual equipment, computers	-30.3



**Expenditure on social welfare in Spain (% of GDP)**



**Social Security system contributory pensions. 2012**

	Thousands of pensions	Average value Euros/month	Interannual variation % (Number of pensions)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,920.0</b>	<b>829.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Permanent disability	943.3	887.3	0.5
Retirement	5,330.2	946.4	1.6
Widowhood	2,322.9	601.6	0.6
Orphanhood	285.3	366.6	4.4
Family allowance	38.2	485.7	0.9

Source: Ministry of Employment and Social Security

**Expenditure on social welfare 2010 (% of GDP)**

France	33.8
Denmark	33.3
Netherlands	32.1
Germany	30.7
Finland	30.6
Sweden	30.4
Austria	30.4
Belgium	29.9
Italy	29.9
Ireland	29.6
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>29.4</b>
Greece	29.1
United Kingdom	28.0
Portugal	27.0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Slovenia	24.8
Hungary	23.1
Luxembourg	22.7
Cyprus	21.6
Czech Republic	20.1
Malta	19.8
Lithuania	19.1
Poland	18.9
Slovakia	18.6
Estonia	18.1
Bulgaria	18.1
Latvia	17.8
Romania	17.6

Source: Eurostat

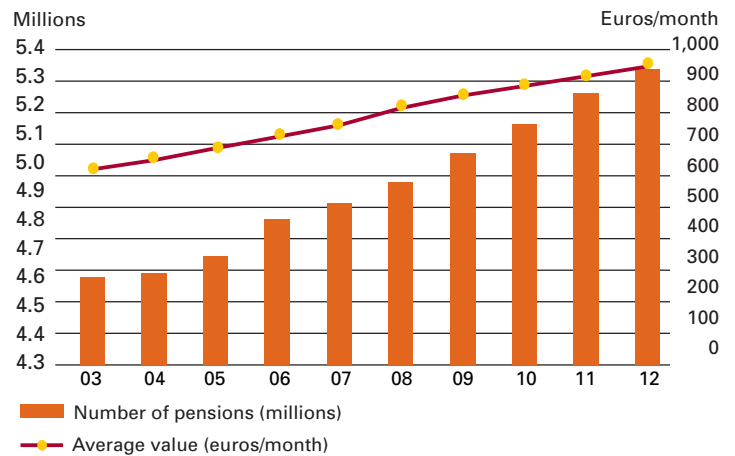
**Almost nine million contributory pensions**

According to data from the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, in 2012, contributory pensions reached 8.9 million, that is, 1.3% more than the previous year. Retirement pensions were the most numerous, with more than 5 million, and with an average value of 946.4 euros per month.

Non-contributory pensions (disability and retirement) decreased 0.6% in the last year, reaching 446,425.

**In 2010, expenditure on social welfare accounts for 25.7% of GDP**

**Social Security system retirement pensions**

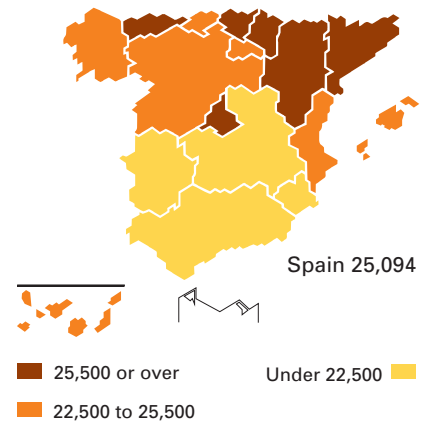


### Household income decreases for the second year

According to the Living Conditions Survey, the average annual income of Spanish households reached 25,094 euros in 2010, with a 3.6% decrease, as compared with the previous year.

21.8% of the population resident in Spain was below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2011, indicating an increase of 1.1 points, as compared with the previous year.

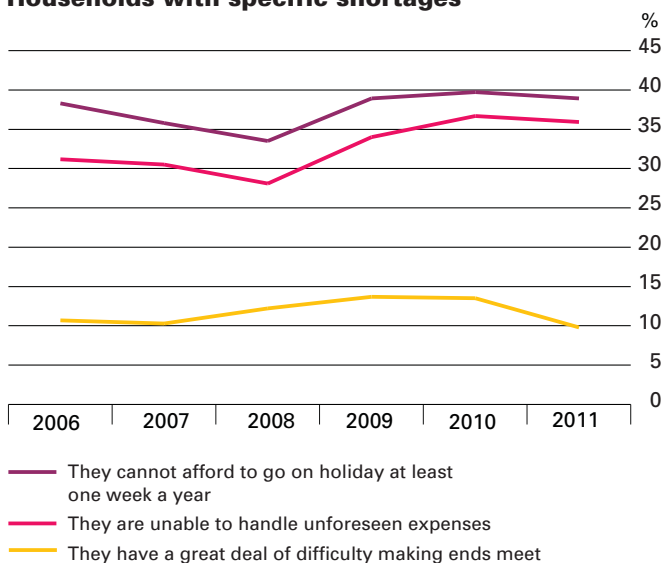
Average household income. 2010  
Euros/year



### Households with shortages

38.9% of households could not afford to go on holiday at least one week a year, 35.9% of households were unable to handle unforeseen expenses and 9.8% had a great deal of difficulty making ends meet.

#### Households with specific shortages

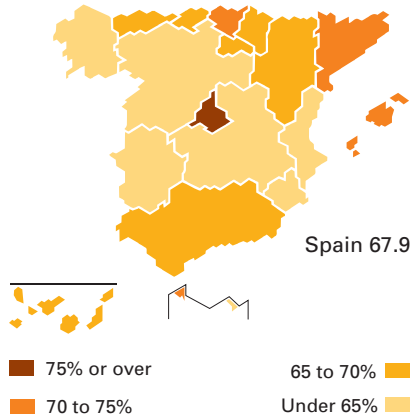


#### At-risk-of-poverty rate\* according to age (without imputed rent)

	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Under 16 years of age	25.3	6.7
16 to 64 years old	19.4	0.8
65 years old and over	21.7	0.8

\*Percentage of the population below the poverty threshold. This is established as 60% of the median of the income per consumption unit of persons.

**Dwellings with Internet access. 2012 (%)**



**Half of the population uses the Internet daily**

In 2012, there were 10.5 million family dwellings with Internet access, and 66.7% of households used a broadband connection.

The Autonomous Communities with the highest percentages of Internet access were Comunidad de Madrid (78.0%) and Illes Balears (73.9%).

Intensive Internet users, that is, those who went online daily, already reached half of the population (49.9%).

**Mobile Internet**

56.0% of Internet users in the last three months had used some kind of mobile device to access the Internet outside of the regular dwelling or workplace during that period. This figure accounted for 39.0% of the population.

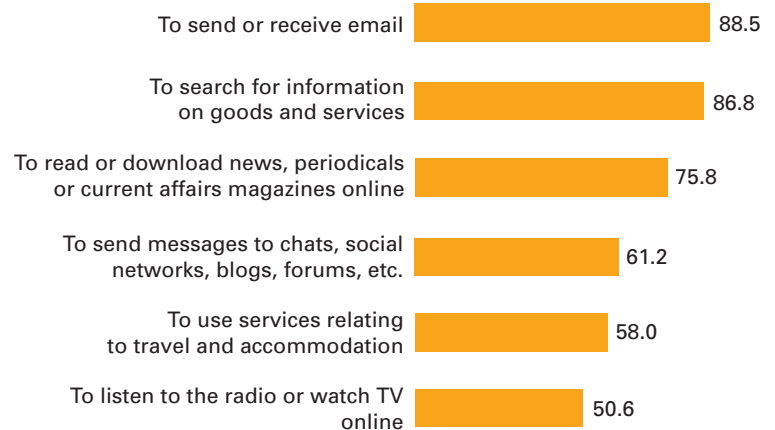
**Dwellings with Internet access 2012 (%)**

Netherlands	94
Luxembourg	93
Denmark	92
Sweden	92
Finland	87
Germany	85
Ireland	81
France	80
Austria	79
Belgium	78
Malta	77
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>76</b>
Slovakia	75
Estonia	75
Slovenia	74
Czech Republic	71
Poland	70
Hungary	69
Latvia	69
<b>Spain</b>	<b>68</b>
Italy	63
Cyprus	62
Lithuania	62
Portugal	61
Greece	54
Romania	54
Bulgaria	51
United Kingdom	:

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

**Main Internet uses\*. 2012 (%)**



\* % of persons who have used any of these services within those who have gone online in the last 3 months.

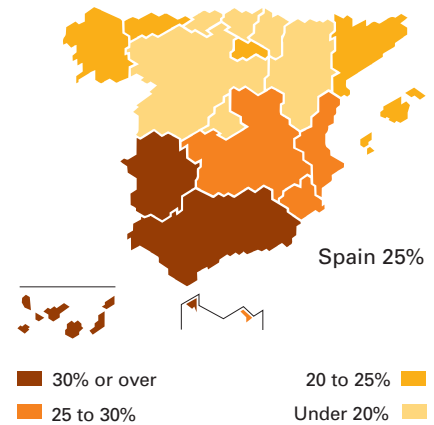




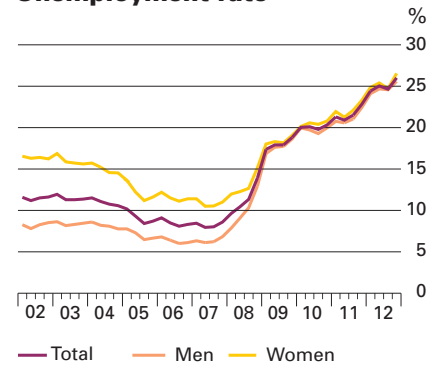
**Population aged 16 years old and over, according to their relationship with labour activity and sex. 2012.** Thousands of persons

Both sexes		Interannual variation %	
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,428.6</b>	-0.2	
Economically active persons	23,051.0	-0.2	
- Employed persons	17,282.0	-4.5	
- Unemployed persons	5,769.0		15.4
Economically inactive persons	15,377.6	-0.1	
<b>Men</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,723.0</b>	-0.4	
Economically active persons	12,531.1	-1.2	
- Employed persons	9,432.3	-5.6	
- Unemployed persons	3,098.8		15.2
Economically inactive persons	6,191.9		1.2
<b>Women</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,705.6</b>	0.0	
Economically active persons	10,519.9	0.9	
- Employed persons	7,849.7	-3.2	
- Unemployed persons	2,670.2		15.6
Economically inactive persons	9,185.7	-1.0	

**Unemployment rate. 2012**



**Unemployment rate**



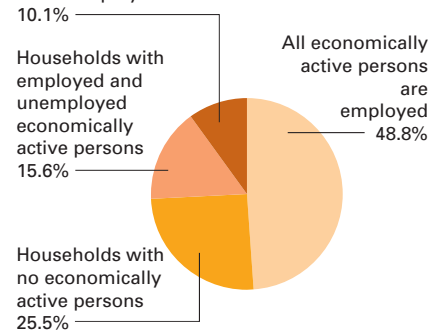
**In one out of ten households, all of the economically active persons are unemployed**

According to the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), in 2012, the economically active population stood at somewhat more than 23 million persons. The economic activity rate reached 60.0% of the population aged 16 years old and over.

The percentage of households in which all of the economically active persons were unemployed reached 10.1%, this rate having increased continuously since 2007, when it stood at 2.5%.

**Households as related to economic activity. 2012**

All economically active persons are unemployed 10.1%



**Employed persons, by economic sector. 2012**

	Thousands	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,282.0</b>	-4.5
Agriculture	753.2	-0.9
Industry	2,430.7	-4.9
Construction	1,147.6	-17.6
Services	12,950.4	-3.3

### Health problems and their relationship with employment 2011

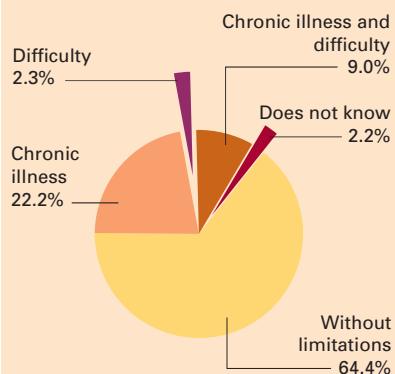
The module in the Economically Active Population Survey for 2011 studied health problems and their relationship with employment among those persons aged 16 to 64 years old.

One out of four persons stated that that had some sort of chronic illness or health problem.

More than two million of them indicated having back or neck problems as the most important complaint (with 26.7% of the total), followed by problems in the legs or feet (9.0%) and heart, blood pressure or circulatory problems (8.6%).

One out of three persons (33.4%) stated that the type of work they could perform was limited, due to their health problem. This limitation affected women (35.9%) more than men (30.6%).

#### Persons aged 16 to 64 years old who stated that they had a chronic illness or difficulty limiting the work that they could perform. 2011



### Employed persons, by professional situation. 2012

Thousands of persons

		Interannual variation%
<b>Self-employed workers</b>	<b>3,031.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Employer	913.3	-3.0
Businessperson without employees or independent worker	1,965.4	4.6
Member of a cooperative	28.0	-13.3
Family assistance*	125.0	-9.2
<b>Wage earners</b>	<b>14,241.8</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
Public sector wage earners	3,013.6	-5.5
Private sector wage earners	11,228.2	-5.8

\* Persons who carry out unpaid work within a company owned by a relative they live with.

### The public sector loses wage earners

In 2012, there were 17.3 million employed persons as an annual average, 82.4% of whom were wage earners, and 17.5% of whom were self-employed workers, one point higher than the previous year.

A drop of 5.7% was registered in the number of wage earners, which for the first time affected the public sector. The number thereof dropped 5.5%.

The unemployment rate stood at 25.0% (24.7% male and 25.4% female). For yet another year, Andalucía led with a figure of 34.6% as an annual average, followed by Extremadura and Canarias (both with 33.0%).

#### Countries with the highest unemployment rate in the EU-27. 2012

	%
<b>Spain</b>	<b>25.0</b>
Greece	24.3
Portugal	15.9
Latvia	14.9
Ireland	14.7

#### Countries with the lowest unemployment rate in the EU-27. 2012

	%
Malta	6.4
Germany	5.5
Netherlands	5.3
Luxemborg	5.1
<b>Austria</b>	<b>4.3</b>

Source: Eurostat

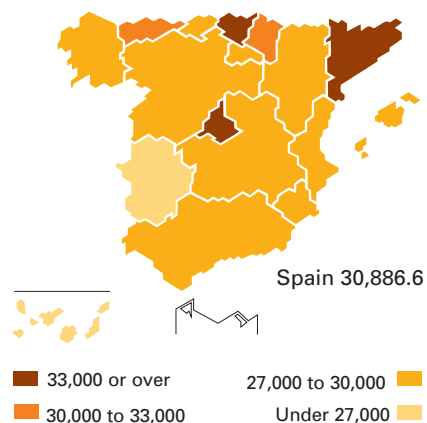
### Net labour cost and wages, according to sector. 2011

	Net cost *		Salaries and wages	
	Euros	Interannual variation %	Euros	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,886.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>22,775.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Industry	35,251.3	1.7	25,836.2	2.8
Construction	31,365.0	2.6	22,200.6	2.5
Services	29,948.2	1.0	22,212.4	0.5

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

### Net cost per worker. 2011

Euros/year



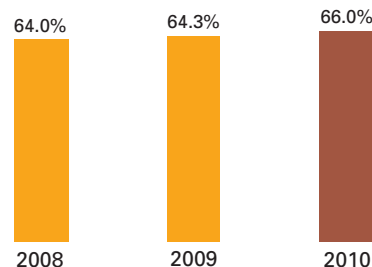
### The labour cost rises 1.1%

The net labour cost in 2011 reached 30,886.6 euros per worker, deducting 283.46 euros for subsidies and deductions received from the Public Administrations for encouraging employment and professional training, according to the Annual Labour Cost Survey. Salaries and wages registered a 1% increase with regard to 2010.

### Inequality in the wage distribution

The 2010 Wage Structure Survey reflected that the most frequent wage in Spain was 16,490 euros/year, the median was 19,017 euros/year and the mean was 22,790 euros/year. The average annual female wage was 77.5% of the corresponding male wage, with a two-point increase in the percentage of women with low earnings with regard to 2008.

### % of women out of the total wage earners with low earnings\*



\* Low earnings is the proportion of wage earners whose earnings per hour are less than two-thirds of the median earnings.

### Activities with the greatest average annual earnings. 2010

	Euros/year
Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning	48,803
Financial and insurance activities	41,639
Information and communications	32,426

### Activities with the least average annual earnings. 2010

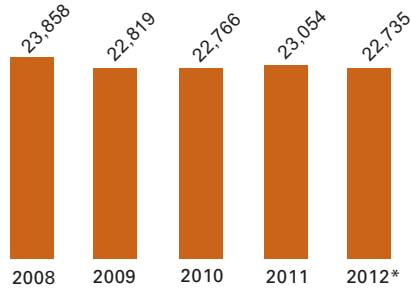
	Euros/year
Other services	16,545
Administrative and support services activities	15,682
Accommodation	14,630



## National accounts



### GDP per capita



\* First estimate.

### National accounts. 2012. Base 2008

First estimate

		Interannual variation %
GDPmp at current prices (million euros)	1,049,525	-1.3
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)	22,735	-1.4

### Reversal in GDP

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices in 2012 was estimated to be 1,049,525 million euros, 1.3% less than in 2011.

The variation in volume was expressed in negative terms, with -1.4% in the annual variation rate.

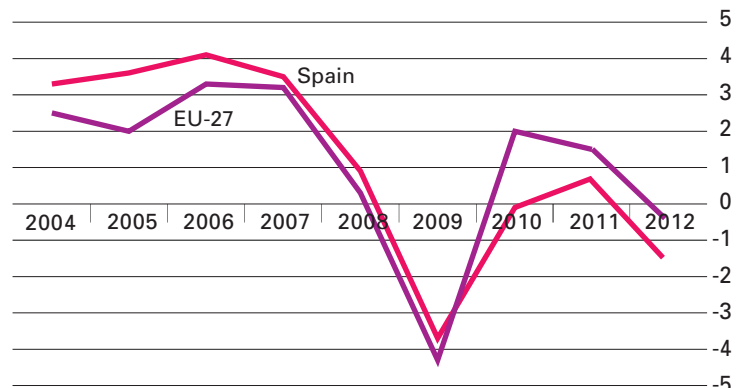
In turn, GDP per capita at current prices was 22,735 euros, 1.4% less than in 2011.

### GDP per capita in purchasing power parity. 2011

	% of EU-27
Luxembourg	271
Netherlands	131
Austria	129
Ireland	129
Sweden	127
Denmark	125
Germany	121
Belgium	119
Finland	114
United Kingdom	109
France	108
Italy	100
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>98</b>
Cyprus	94
Malta	85
Slovenia	84
Czech Republic	80
Greece	79
Portugal	77
Slovakia	73
Estonia	67
Hungary	66
Lithuania	66
Poland	64
Latvia	58
Romania	49
Bulgaria	46

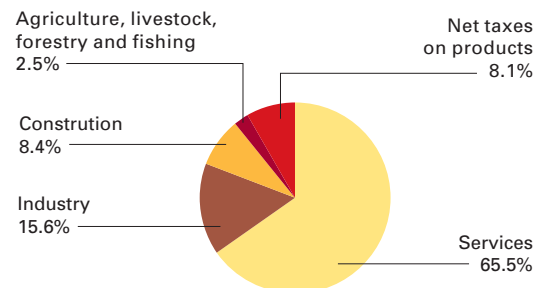
Source: Eurostat

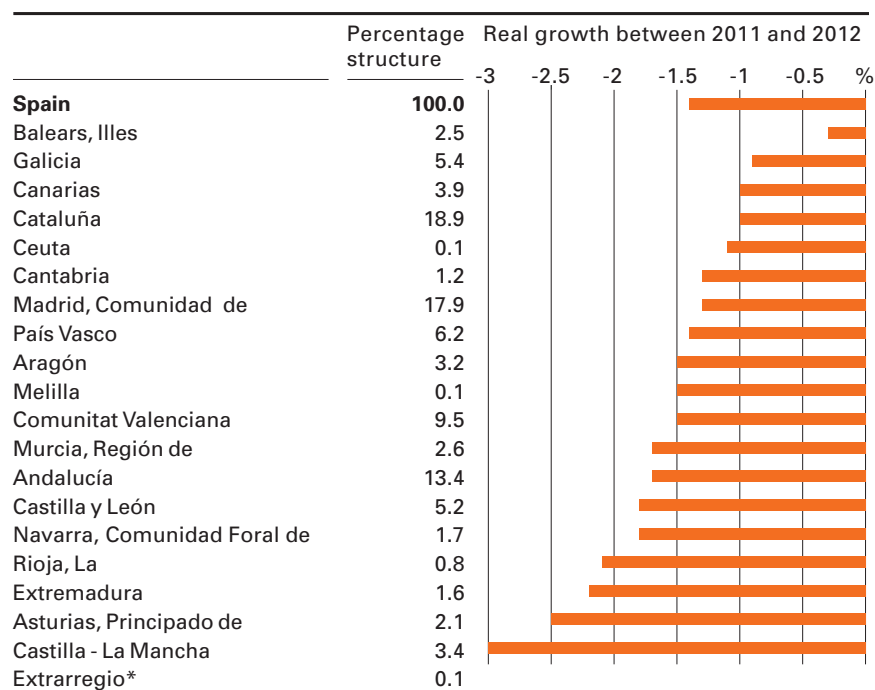
### Variation rate of GDP in volume



Source: Eurostat

### GDPmp according to component. 2012

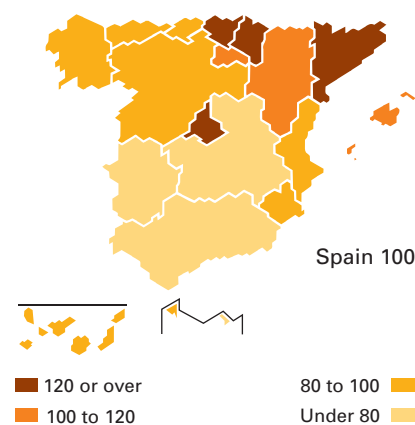


**GDPmp at current prices. 2011.** First estimate

\*The Extra-Regional Gross Added Value is generated solely in the branch of the Public Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security.

**GDP per capita. 2012**

Indices

**Territorial differences**

Illes Balears was the Autonomous Community that registered the smallest drop in GDP in terms of volume (-0.3%) in 2012. It was followed by Galicia (-0.9%), Cataluña and Canarias (-1.0% in both cases).

The item of data on these Autonomous Communities had the common denominator of a favourable performance of the services sector in their respective economies, as compared with the national figure. In the case of Canarias, construction and agriculture were the branches of activity with the best relative performances, as compared with the national average.

Considering Gross Domestic Product at current prices, per inhabitant, the four Autonomous Communities with the greatest GDP per capita were País Vasco, Comunidad de Madrid, Comunidad Foral de Navarra and Cataluña.



**Savings rate of households and NPISH**

(% of disposable income)



\* Aggregation of the estimates corresponding to the four quarters of the year.

**The financing need decreases**

In 2012, the national economy needed 2,365 million euros in foreign financing, 0.2% of GDP, a figure 3.0 points lower than that recorded for the year 2011.

This decrease was explained, both by the improvement in the balance of foreign exchanges of goods and services with the rest of the world (by 19,132 million euros) and by the balance of income and current and capital transfers (by 12,446 million euros).

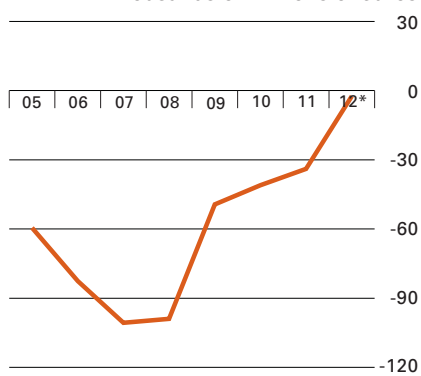
Households and NPISH experienced a reduction of 2.8 points in their savings rate in 2012, standing at 8.2% of their disposable income.

**38.3 thousand million euros in aid for the financial sector**

In 2012, the Public Administrations as a whole presented a financing need of 111,616 million euros. This need for financing was reduced by 73,273 million euros, when not including aid to the financial institutions.

**Financing need of the Spanish economy against the rest of the world**

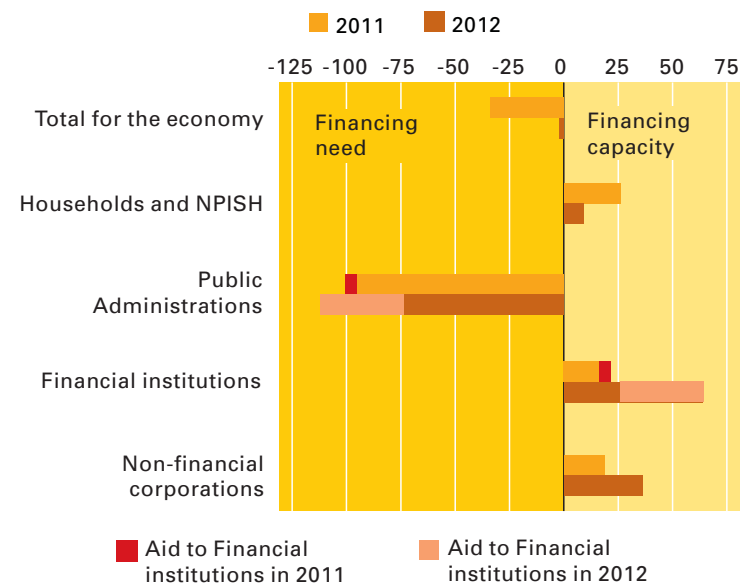
Thousands of millions of euros



\* Aggregation of the estimates corresponding to the four quarters of the year.

**Financing capacity/need of the institutional sectors**

Thousands of millions of euros





## Foreign sector

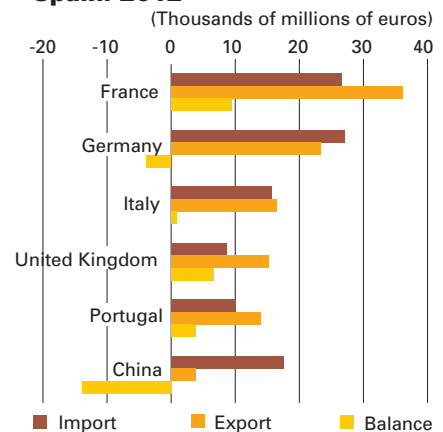
### Balance of payments: current and capital account. 2012

Millions of euros

	Balance	Income	Payments
<b>Current account</b>	<b>-8,258</b>	<b>397,614</b>	<b>405,872</b>
Trade balance	-24,928	231,525	256,453
Services	39,575	109,685	70,110
Tourism and travel	31,400	43,306	11,906
Other services	8,174	66,379	58,204
Income	-18,448	36,449	54,897
Current transfers	-4,457	19,955	24,412
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>6,569</b>	<b>7,922</b>	<b>1,354</b>
<b>Current + capital account</b>	<b>-1,689</b>	<b>405,536</b>	<b>407,226</b>

Source: Bank of Spain

### Countries with the greatest volume of foreign trade with Spain. 2012



Source: Department of Customs and Special Taxes. State Tax Office

### Reduction in the foreign trade deficit

In 2012, the deficit of the current account balance dropped substantially to 8,257.9 million euros (from 37,497 million euros in 2011). This performance was mainly due to the reduction in the trade and income deficit, and to a lesser extent, to the decrease in the negative balance of current transfers and the extension of the services surplus.

### Balance per current account 2011

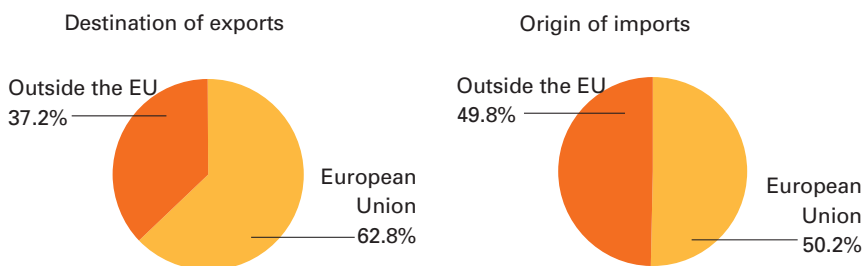
Millions of euros

Germany	147,182
Netherlands	58,639
Sweden	27,643
Denmark	13,582
Luxembourg	3,028
Ireland	1,785
Austria	1,741
Hungary	917
Estonia	339
Bulgaria	104
Slovenia	1
Malta	-20
Latvia	-434
Cyprus	-849
Lithuania	-1,151
Slovakia	-1,428
Finland	-3,052
Czech Republic	-4,453
Belgium	-5,242
Romania	-6,049
Portugal	-12,015
Poland	-17,974
Greece	-20,629
United Kingdom	-24,258
<b>Spain</b>	<b>-37,497</b>
France	-38,934
Italy	-48,444

Source: Eurostat

**Sales outside the EU have registered an increase of 13.7% in 2012**

### Foreign trade. 2012

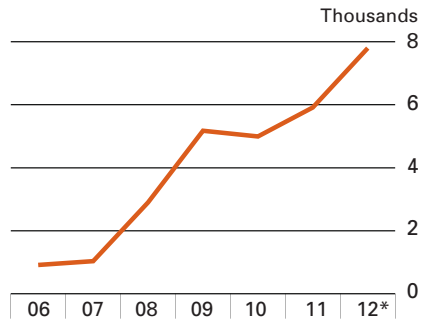


Source: Department of Customs and Special Taxes. State Tax Office

# Finances



## Companies declared bankrupt

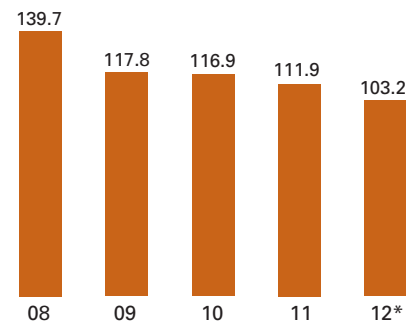


\* Provisional data

## Mercantile companies. 2012. Provisional data

	Number	Capital (millions of euros)	Interannual variation % Number of companies
<b>Constituted</b>	<b>87,066</b>	<b>7,589</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Public Limited Company	576	2,945	-13.4
Private Limited Company	86,476	4,644	2.8
<b>Increased capital</b>	<b>36,534</b>	<b>59,324</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Public Limited Company	3,052	28,596	-5.5
Private Limited Company	33,468	30,466	0.7
<b>Dissolved</b>	<b>22,568</b>		<b>14.1</b>

## Average amount mortgaged on dwellings. Thousand euros



\* Provisional data

## For every company dissolved, four are constituted

The Mercantile Companies Statistics in 2012 registered 87,066 new companies, 2.7% more than the previous year.

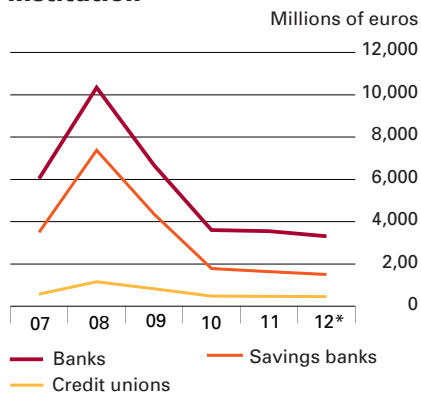
In turn, the number of debtors processed in 2012 reached 8,726, with an interannual increase of 27.1%, according to the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics. 927 of these debtors processed were individuals without business activity, 2.7% less than in 2011. In companies, the increase was 32%.

## Mortgages of a lower value

459,679 mortgages were constituted on rustic and urban properties in 2012, indicating a 29.5% decrease with regard to the previous year, according to the Mortgage Statistics. In the case of mortgages on dwellings, the average value was 103,192 euros, 7.8% less than in 2011.

Regarding instalment purchases, the Unpaid Bills of Exchange Statistics in 2012 registered a 3.5% decrease in comparison with 2011, in the total number thereof, and a 3.1% decrease in their value.

## Effects of trade in unpaid portfolio bills of exchange, according to financial institution







### Number of active companies. 2012

	01/01/2012	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,199,617</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Industry	214,992	-2.7
Construction	462,402	-5.1
Trade	773,657	-1.1
Rest of services	1,748,566	-0.7

### Fewer companies for the fourth year in a row

According to the latest update of the Central Business Directory at 1 January 2012, the number of active companies stood at 3.2 million, 1.6% less than the previous year. This was the fourth consecutive year in which the number of active companies decreased.

82.3% of the total companies had two wage earners or fewer.

### Company affiliates and the global economy

Affiliates of foreign companies generated a quarter of total business turnover, representing 0.4% of the total.

In turn, Portugal was the country with the largest number of affiliates of Spanish companies abroad, and Brazil had the most personnel employed in them. The greatest turnover was recorded in the United Kingdom.

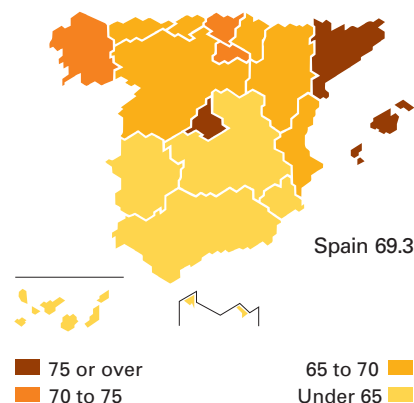
### Affiliates of foreign companies in the Spanish economy. 2010

		%*
Number of affiliate companies	8,620	0.4
Employed persons	1,234,131	12.1
Turnover (million euros)	401,021	25.5
Investment in tangible assets (million euros)	13,438	18.9

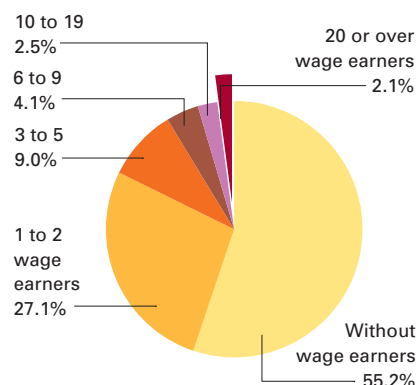
\* % of the total companies in industry, trade and services.

### Active companies. 2012

Per 1,000 inhabitants



### Active companies, according to the number of wage earners 2012



### Countries with the most personnel employed in affiliates of Spanish companies. 2010

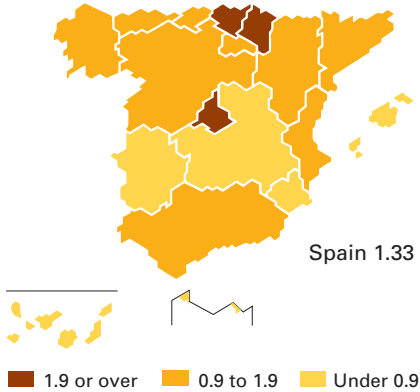
	Number of employed persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>715,229</b>
Brazil	137,537
United Kingdom	57,557
Argentina	55,654
Mexico	53,634
Portugal	43,665
France	41,324

# Technology



## Internal R&D expenditure. 2011

% of regional GDP

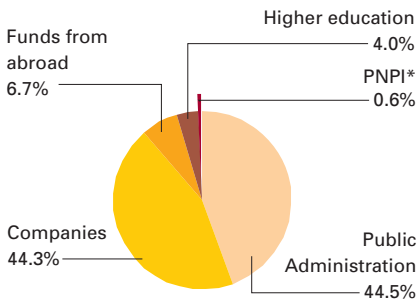


## Total internal expenditure on R&D activities. 2011

Field of operation	Millions of euros	%	Internal R&D expenditure (% of GDP)	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,184.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
Companies and PNPI*	7,419.9	52.3	0.70	-1.5
Higher education	4,002.0	28.2	0.38	-2.9
Public Administration	2,762.4	19.5	0.26	-5.7

\* Private Non-Profit Institutions.

## Origin of financing for R&D 2011



\* Private Non-Profit Institutions

## Expenditure on R&D and innovation decreases

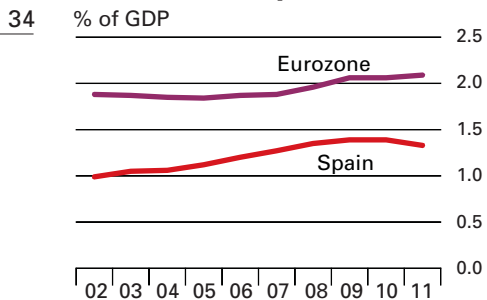
According to data from the Statistics on R&D Activities, internal expenditure on research and development in 2011 reached 14,184.3 million euros, 2.8% less than in 2010.

In relative terms, this expenditure represented 1.33% of Gross Domestic Product. País Vasco made the greatest effort in these activities, with 2.10% of regional GDP.

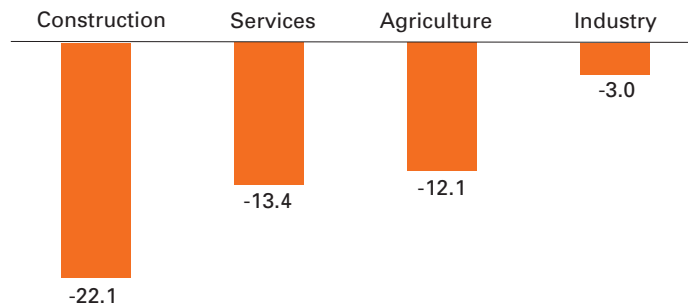
In turn, expenditure on technological innovation in 2011 decreased 8.8%, reaching 14,756 million euros, as reflected by the Technological Innovation in Companies Survey.

31.1% of Spanish companies with 10 or over wage earners were innovative during the 2009-2011 period.

## Internal R&D expenditure

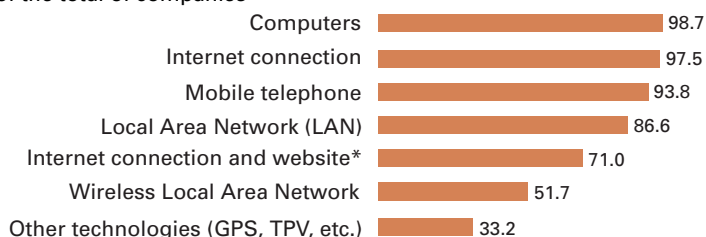


## Interannual variation of expenditure on technological innovation, according to the activity sector of the companies. 2011 (%)



### Use of different Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) in companies. January 2011

% of the total of companies



\* % of the total companies with an Internet connection.



### New technologies for working better

In January 2012, a total of 97.5% of Spanish companies with 10 or over employees had an Internet connection, and practically all of them used computers (98.7%).

85.1% of companies interacted with the Public Administrations online in 2011, and 17.4% of companies used social networks for business reasons.

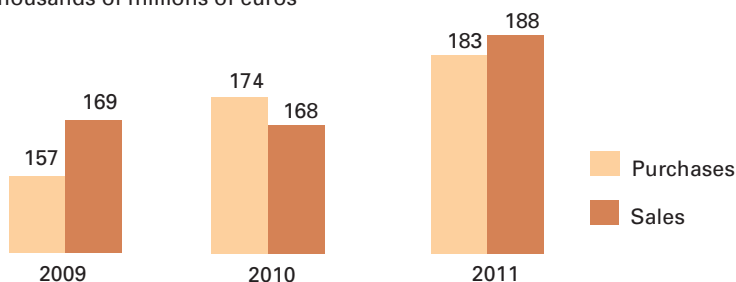
**In 2011, Spanish company sales via e-commerce exceeded purchases**

### Greater volume of sales than of purchases

22.5% of companies carried out e-commerce purchases in 2011, and 14.2% carried out e-commerce sales. Such online purchases accounted for 19.1% of total purchases, while online sales accounted for 13.7% of total sales

### Volume of purchases and sales made via electronic commerce by companies

Thousands of millions of euros



### Companies using the Internet for banking and financial services. 2010

% of companies\*

Estonia	94
Slovenia	93
Lithuania	93
Netherlands	91
Slovakia	90
Austria	88
<b>Spain</b>	<b>87</b>
Italy	87
Czech Republic	87
Ireland	85
Poland	85
<b>Eurozone</b>	<b>84</b>
Luxembourg	82
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>82</b>
Malta	81
Hungary	79
France	78
Portugal	77
Greece	70
Cyprus	63
Bulgaria	58
Romania	58

\* With 10 or over employees, excluding the financial sector.

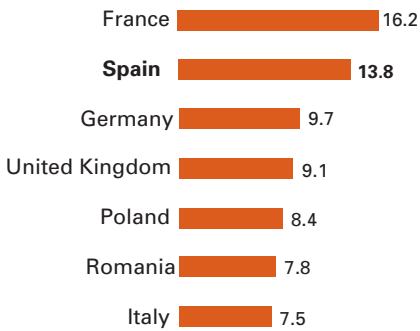
Source: Eurostat

## Agriculture, livestock and fishing



### Countries with the greatest utilised Agricultural Area. 2010

% of the total for the EU-27



Source: Eurostat

### Key position in Mediterranean crops

Spain was the second country in the European Union, by Utilised Agricultural Area (13.8% of the total), and led in a broad variety of crops, with vineyards, olive groves and citrus plantations being particularly noteworthy.

Porcine and bovine livestock were the predominant species in Spain, with 41.5% and 28.1%, respectively, of all livestock units. Within the EU, Spain was the second producer of pork, mutton and goat meat.

### Leader in fish production

In 2010, Spain was first in total fish production in the EU, and in particular, in aquaculture, where it accounted for 20.1% of all aquaculture in the European Union.

### Total fish production. 2010

Tonnes of live weight

<b>Spain</b>	<b>992,654</b>
Denmark	860,343
United Kingdom	809,858
Italy	387,358
Ireland	365,069
Netherlands	352,228
Germany	270,592
Portugal	230,578
Sweden	222,677
Greece	192,010
Poland	179,681
Latvia	165,368
Finland	163,161
Estonia	95,857
Hungary	24,513
Czech Republic	24,410
Bulgaria	18,686
Malta	8,717
Romania	7,185
Cyprus	5,506
Austria	2,517
Slovenia	1,710
Luxembourg	0
Belgium, Slovakia, France and Lithuania	:

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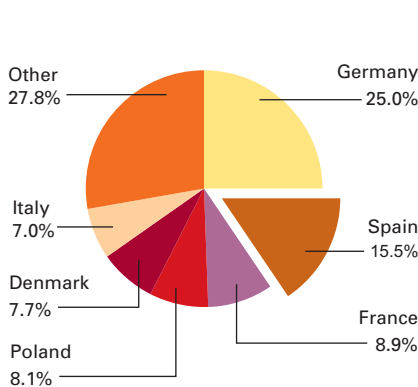
Source: Eurostat



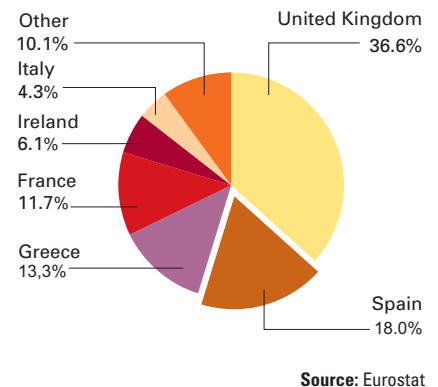
### Meat production in the EU, according to species. 2011

(% over thousands of tonnes)

#### Swine



#### Sheep and Goats



Source: Eurostat



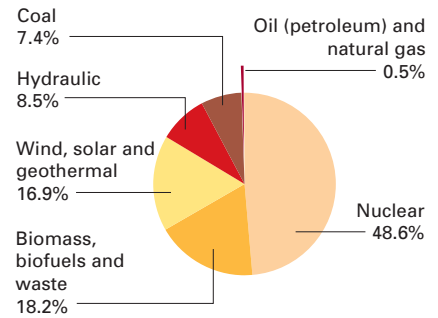
**Primary energy consumption. 2011**

	Consumption		
	ktoe*	%	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,339</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Oil (petroleum)	58,317	44.9	-4.4
Natural gas	28,930	22.3	-7.2
Nuclear	15,024	11.6	-7
Coal	12,456	9.6	74.1
Biomass, biofuels and waste	7,280	5.6	5.6
Wind, solar and geothermal	5,226	4.0	8.1
Hydraulic	2,631	2.0	-27.6
Energy balance (imports-exports)	-524		

\* ktoe: kilotonnes of oil equivalent.

Source: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism

**Domestic primary energy production. 2011**



Source: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism

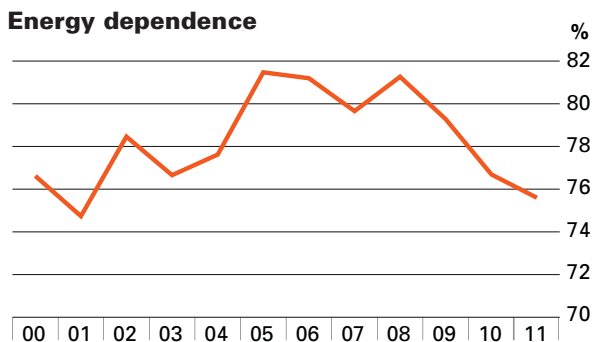
**Changes in the generation of electricity**

Primary energy consumption in Spain in 2011 reached 129,339 ktoe, with a 0.6% drop as compared with 2010.

The change in the structure of generating electricity has been relevant. Specifically, the recovery of generating electricity with coal, which had dropped significantly in 2010, in addition to the decrease in wind and hydroelectric production.

Final energy consumption in 2011 stood at 93,238 ktoe, 4.4% less than in 2010

**Energy dependence has improved since 2008, standing at 75.6% in 2011**



Source: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism

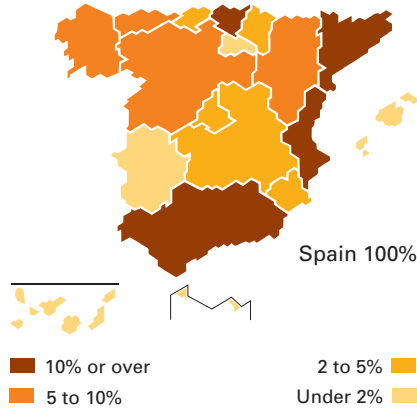
**Energy dependence\*. 2010**

Cyprus	100.9
Malta	100.8
Luxembourg	96.8
Ireland	85.6
Italy	83.8
Lithuania	81.9
Belgium	76.8
<b>Spain</b>	<b>76.7</b>
Portugal	75.5
Greece	69.1
Slovakia	63.1
Austria	61.8
Germany	59.8
Hungary	58.3
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>52.7</b>
Slovenia	49.3
France	49.3
Finland	48.1
Latvia	41.6
Bulgaria	40.3
Sweden	36.5
Poland	31.5
Netherlands	30.7
United Kingdom	28.3
Czech Republic	25.6
Romania	21.7
Estonia	12.9
Denmark	-18.2

\* Proportion of energy imports over the domestic consumption thereof.

Source: Eurostat

**Distribution of energy consumption in industry. 2011**



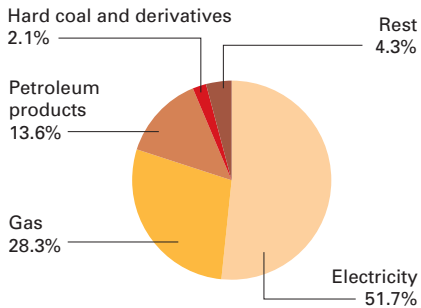
**Electricity is the main energy consumed in industry**

According to the Energy Consumption Survey, industrial company energy consumption expenditure increased 17.1% in 2011, as compared with the figure registered two years prior.

The main energy product used by industrial companies was electricity (51.7%), followed by gas (28.3%) and petroleum products (13.6%).

The Extractive industries experienced the greatest increase in energy consumption expenditure during the 2009-2011 period (57.7%), as did the Chemical and pharmaceutical industry (28.5%).

**Main energy products used in industry. 2011**



**One-fifth of industrial energy consumption takes place in Cataluña**

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest participation in the total energy consumption by industry were Cataluña (19.8% of the total) and Comunitat Valenciana (11.3%). Conversely, Illes Balears (with 0.3%) and La Rioja (0.8%) carried the least weight out of the total.



**Main countries of origin of imported natural gas. 2011**

Argelia	36.9
Nigeria	18.6
Qatar	12.9
Trinidad and Tobago	6.9
Egypt	6.5

**Main countries of origin of imported crude oil (petroleum) 2011**

Russia	15.3
Saudi Arabia	14.7
Iran	14.4
Nigeria	13.3
Mexico	11.8

Source: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism



**Main variables in the manufacturing industry. 2011**

	Value	Interannual variation %
<b>Employed persons and hours worked</b>		
Total employed persons (thousands)	1,863	-4.6
Total hours worked (millions)	3,195	-4.7
<b>Main economic variables (millions of euros)</b>		
Net turnover	465,399	5.1
Total operating income	476,772	5.1
Purchases and work carried out by other companies	311,962	8.6
Personnel costs	66,550	-2.4
Total operating costs	463,375	5.0

**Production and Price Indices. 2012**

Industrial Production Indices (IPI) <sup>1</sup> . Average for the year 2012 (Base 2005)	77.0	-5.9
Industrial Price Index (IPRI) <sup>2</sup> . Average for the year 2012 (Base 2005)	128.3	3.5

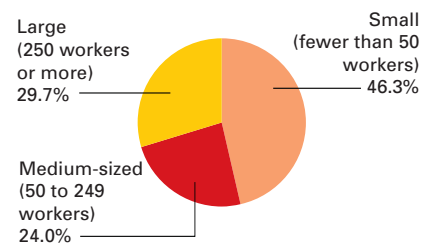
1. Short-term indicator that measures the monthly development of the productive activity of the industrial branches, excluding construction.
2. Short-term indicator that measures the monthly development of the prices of the industrial products manufactured and sold in the domestic market, during their first marketing stage.

**More turnover, but with less employment**

Turnover in the manufacturing industry reached 465,399 million euros in 2011, with a 5.1% increase as compared with the previous year, according to data from the Industrial Companies Survey.

Almost 1.9 million persons worked for these companies, 4.6% less than in 2010.

**Employed persons in the manufacturing industry, according to the size of the companies. 2011**

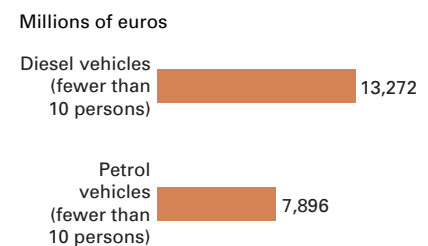


**Products with the highest sales figures**

The value of the sales of industrial products increased 5.8% in 2011, according to the Annual Industrial Products Survey.

The manufactured products with the highest sales figures were diesel and petrol vehicles for transporting fewer than 10 passengers.

**Manufactured products with the highest sales figures. 2011**

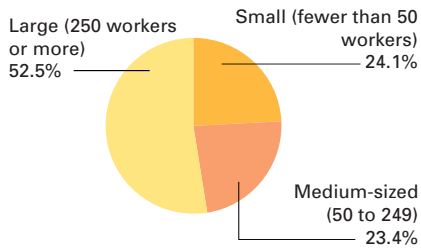




**Manufacturing industry turnover, by branch of activity. 2011**

	% over the total	Interannual variation %
<b>Manufacturing industry</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Food	18.3	9.0
Motor vehicles	11.4	4.3
Petroleum industry	10.5	39.2
Chemical industry	8.2	8.9
Manufacture of metallic products	6.9	-1.4
Metallurgy	6.9	8.3
Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment	4.4	-11.6
Paper and graphic arts	4.3	1.8
Rubber and plastic products	4.1	6.1
Various non-metallic ore products	4.1	-7.4
Mechanical machinery and equipment	3.8	5.6
Beverages and tobacco	3.6	1.4
Textile, clothing, leather and footwear industry	3.2	-0.6
Pharmaceutical industry	3.1	-3.9
Transport material, excluding motor vehicles	2.4	-12.6
Various manufacturing industries	2.0	-10.8
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.4	-1.5
Wood and cork	1.3	-5.4

**Turnover in the manufacturing industry, according to the size of the companies. 2011**



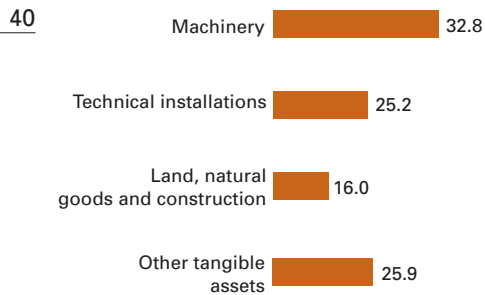
**Large companies account for half of invoicing**

The branches of activity that contributed the most to turnover were food (with 18.3%), motor vehicles (11.4%) and the petroleum industry (10.5%).

Large companies accounted for 52.5% of total manufacturing industry turnover in 2011.

The most dynamic activity (with the greatest percentage increase in invoicing) was petroleum refinement, while the least dynamic (with the greatest percentage decrease in invoicing) was the manufacture of electronic products.

**Investment in tangible assets in the manufacturing industry 2011 (%)**



**Less investment**

In 2011, the total investment in the manufacturing industry decreased 2.1%, as compared with 2010, standing at 16,257 million euros.



### Concentration and dynamism in the manufacturing industry

In 2011, the Autonomous Communities with the most participation in turnover were Cataluña (23.6% of the total), Andalucía (11.8%) and Comunitat Valenciana and País Vasco (both with 10.3%).

In turn, those that registered the greatest increase in invoicing, as compared with 2010, were Canarias (21.3%), Región de Murcia (11.3%) and Andalucía (10.8%).

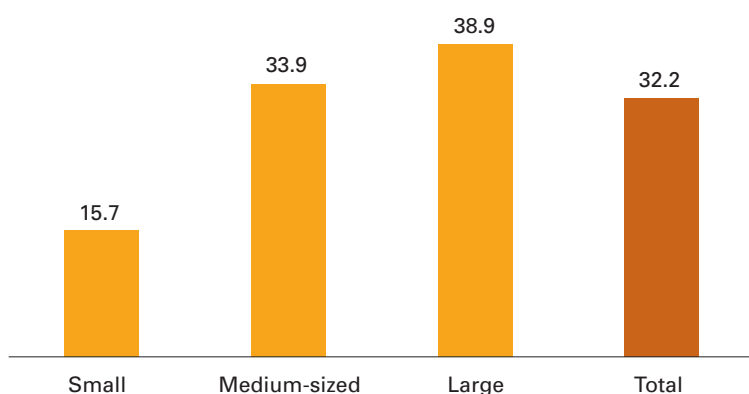
### One-third of industrial sales travel abroad

In 2011, companies invoiced 32.2% of their total sales in the foreign market, indicating a 2.1% increase, as compared with the previous year.

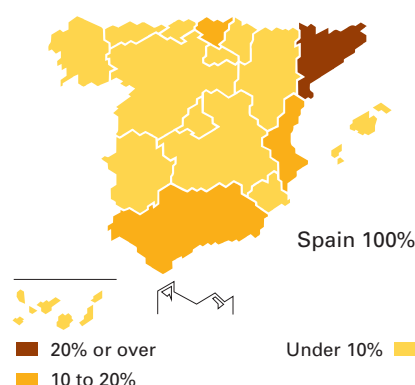
22.0% of these sales were intended for countries in the European Union and 10.2% of them for the rest of the world.

The branch of activity with the highest percentage of sales outside of Spain was that corresponding to motor vehicles, with 62.5%. According to the size of the companies, large companies made the most sales outside of Spain (38.9%).

Sales abroad, according to the size of the companies 2011 (%)



Distribution of turnover in the manufacturing industry 2011



Number of persons employed by companies in the manufacturing industry. 2010

Ireland	39.8
Luxembourg	38.6
Germany	33.1
Austria	23.6
Roumania	23.1
United Kingdom	20.4
Denmark	18.7
Bulgaria	17.5
Estonia	17.5
Finland	16.6
France	14.6
Belgium	14.4
Lithuania	14.4
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Latvia	13.8
Netherlands	13.7
Poland	13.6
Hungary	12.6
Sweden	12.0
Slovenia	11.6
<b>Spain</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Portugal	9.4
Czech Republic	7.1
Slovakia	6.4
Cyprus	6.3
Greece	:
Italy	:

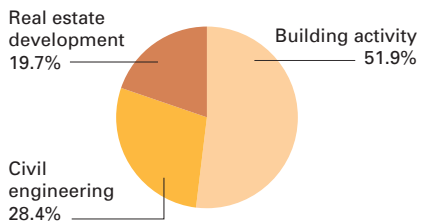
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Source: Eurostat

## Construction and housing



### Turnover of construction activities, according to type of construction. 2011



Source: Ministry of Development

### Significant drop in turnover

In 2010, turnover for construction in Spain reached 201,119 million euros, this figure placing Spain fourth in the EU, after two years leading the classification.

Turnover for building activity (51.94%) was practically double turnover for civil engineering (28.36%). Real estate development represented 19.7% of total turnover for the construction activity, with a significant drop as compared with the previous year.

### Turnover of construction. 2010

	Millions of euros
France	257.148
United Kingdom	212.927
Italy	207.546
<b>Spain</b>	<b>201.119</b>
Germany	170.822
Netherlands	85.348
Poland	60.428
Belgium	56.074
Sweden	48.888
Austria	40.244
Portugal	35.124
Czech Republic	31.626
Finland	24.154
Denmark	22.698
Romania	17.301
Hungary	12.618
Ireland	9.519
Slovakia	8.965
Bulgaria	6.988
Slovenia	6.024
Luxembourg	5.436
Cyprus	3.020
Lithuania	2.848
Latvia	2.715
Estonia	2.436
Greece	:
Malta	:

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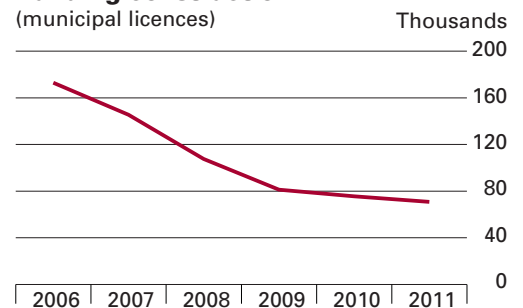
Source: Eurostat

### Fewer licences for building

In 2011, a total of 70,736 municipal licences were granted for new construction, rehabilitation or demolition, for a 6.3% drop from 2010, now accumulating five consecutive years of decreases.

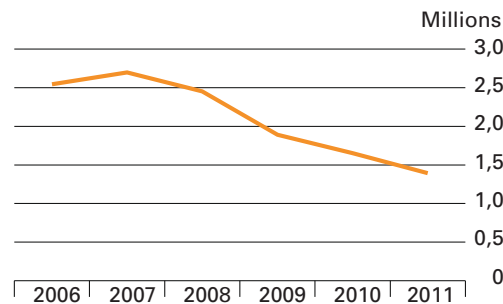
The reduction in the construction activity also implied a drop in employment, from 1.6 million in 2010 to 1.4 million in 2011.

### Building construction (municipal licences)



Source: Ministry of Development

### Persons employed in construction

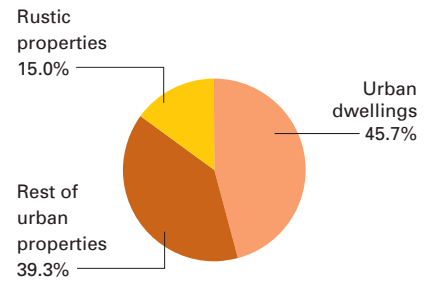


### Merchandising of housing. 2012

Provisional data

		%	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>319,058</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-11.3
Free	280,816	88.0	-10.0
Protected	38,242	12.0	-20.0
New	158,074	49.5	-9.3
Used	160,984	50.5	-13.2

### Merchandising, according to type of property. 2012



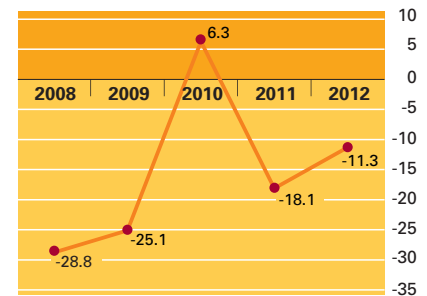
### Merchandising of dwellings drops 11.3%...

In 2012, the Statistics on the Transfer of Property Rights recorded nearly 1.6 million properties registered in the land registries, 3.0% less than in 2011.

319,058 of these properties were dwellings acquired via merchandising, this figure representing 45.7% of all merchandising registered, with an interannual decrease of 11.3%.

### Merchandising of dwellings

% annual variation



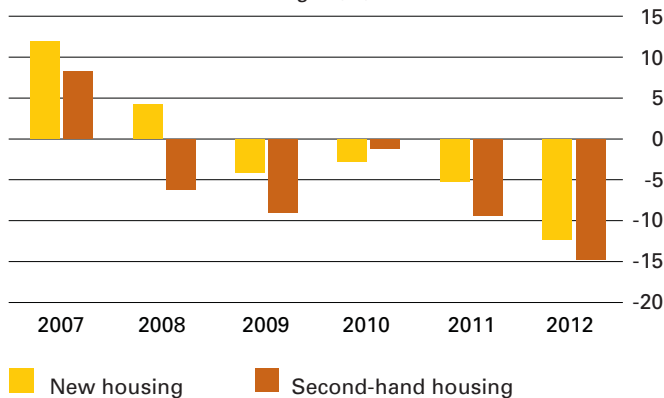
### ... and prices continue to decrease.

The average rate of the Housing Price Index in 2012 was -13.7%. This rate has experienced negative variations every year since 2008.

Housing prices decreased on average in all of the Autonomous Communities.

### Housing Price Index

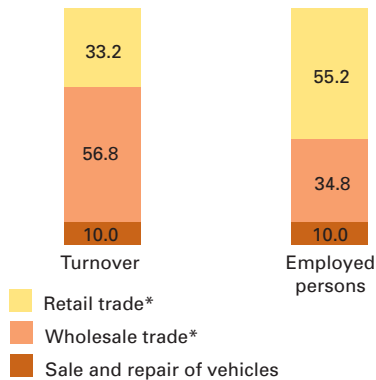
Variation of the annual averages (%)



## Trade

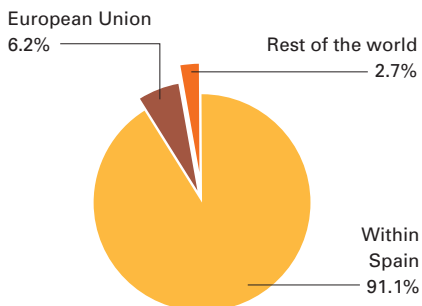


### Turnover and employed persons in trade, according to grouping. 2011 (%)



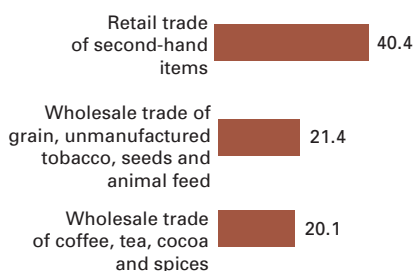
\* Except vehicles.

### Destination of sales. 2011



### Most dynamic trade subsectors. 2011

(greatest increase in invoicing 2011/10)



### Main trade variables. 2011

	Millions of euros*	Interannual variation %
Number of companies	737,792	-3.4
Turnover	654,533	-0.6
Production value	173,643	-0.4
Purchases and expenditure on goods and services	569,568	-0.3
Added value at factor cost	97,007	-1.8
Personnel costs	64,205	0
Employed personnel (annual average)	3,029,152	-2.4

\* Except the number of companies and employed personnel

### 8.9% of sales go abroad

Turnover of trade companies in 2011 reached 654,533 million euros, 0.6% less than in 2010.

Most of turnover corresponded to wholesale trade (56.8%), though retail trade accounted for most of the employment in trade (55.2%).

In 2010, trade invoiced 8.9% of its total sales abroad, almost one point higher than in 2011.

### Second-hand retail trade is reactivated

Retail trade of second-hand items in establishments experienced a 40.4% increase in invoicing, thus turning it into the most dynamic subsector.

### Some trade indicators, according to grouping. 2011

	Wage earner rate	Employment stability rate	Female participation rate	Average wage (euros)
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>21,051</b>
Sale and repair of vehicles	81.2	89.4	14.4	23,327
Wholesale trade and trade intermediaries*	86.1	84.2	32.4	25,940
Retail trade*	73.4	83.0	61.7	16,977

\* Except vehicles.



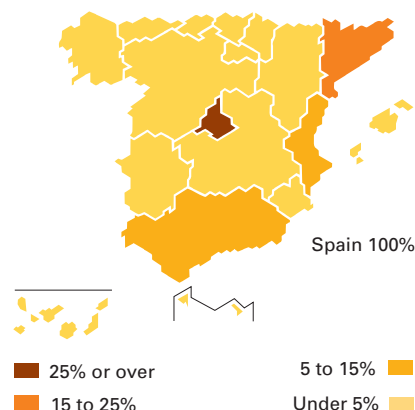
**Main market services variables. 2010**

Economic variables in millions of euros

	Millions of euros*	Interannual variation %
Number of companies	1,269,762	-1.9
Turnover	404,605	0.8
Added value at factor cost	186,916	0.2
Personnel costs	113,972	-0.2
Purchases and expenditure on goods and services	235,100	1.1
Employed personnel (annual average)	5,269,672	-1.2

\*Except the number of companies and personnel.

**Turnover of services. 2010**

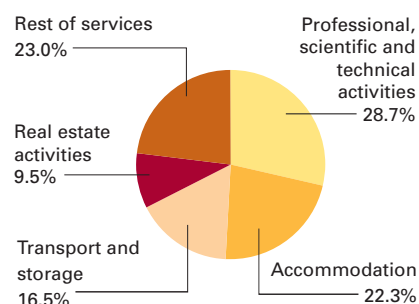


**Fewer companies and employed persons**

In 2010, turnover for companies in the Services sector, excluding Trade, reached 404,605 million euros, with an increase of 0.8%, as compared with the previous year. Comunidad de Madrid accounted for one-third of the total (32.9%).

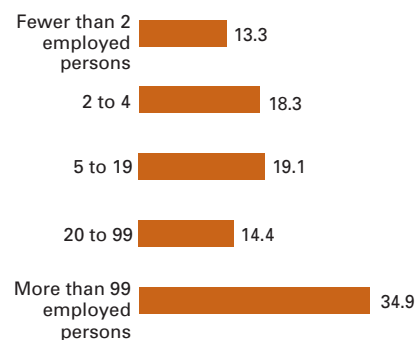
The number of companies in the sector decreased 1.9%, and employed personnel fell 1.2%, as compared with 2009.

**Services companies. 2010**



**Technical-professional activities and accommodation represent half of services companies**

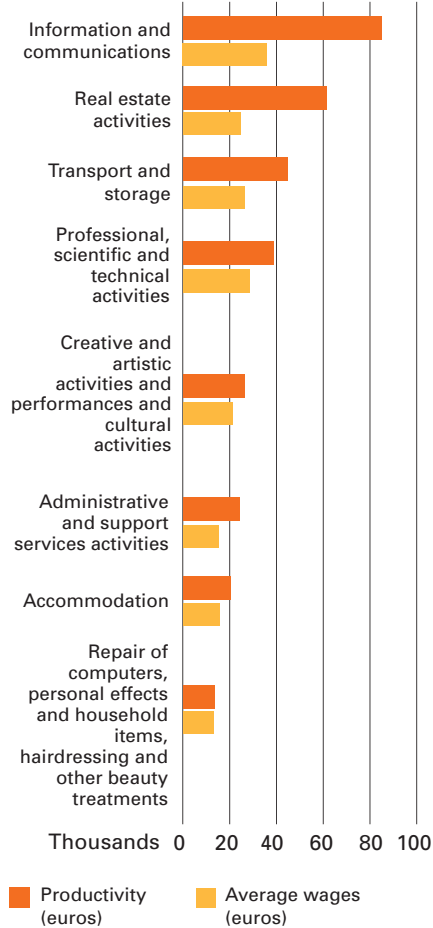
**Employment in services, according to the size bracket of the companies. 2010 (%)**



**In 2010, land transport is the sector that invoices the most**

The activity sectors with the greatest contribution to total invoicing in 2010 were land and pipeline transport (11.3%) and food and beverage services (10.3%).

**Productivity and average wages 2010**



**One in five employed persons works in information and communications**

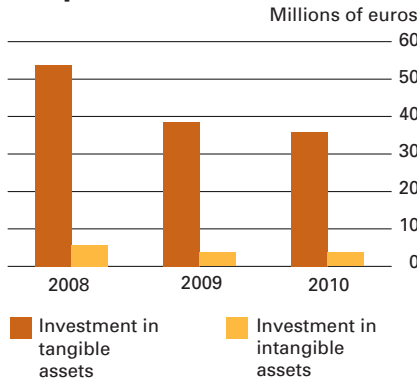
Information and communications services were noteworthy due to recording the highest productivity and average wages in 2010. This activity accounted for 19.9% of the total persons employed in services.

Almost half of the 5.3 million persons employed in services activities were working in two groupings: accommodation and administrative and support services activities, which represented 46.5%.

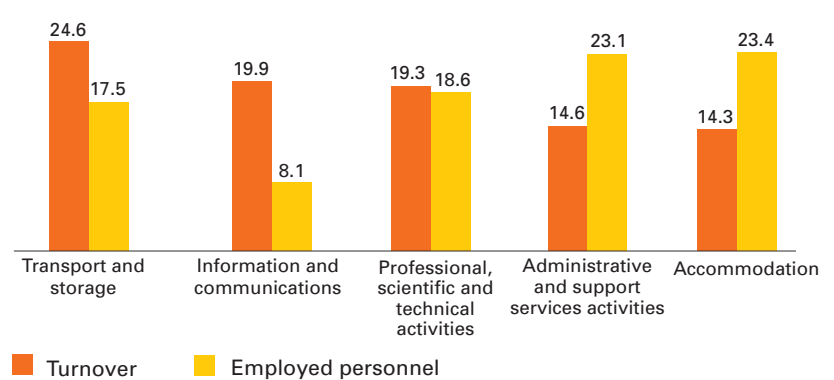
**Characteristics of employment. 2010**

	Wage earner rate	Employment stability rate	Female participation rate	Average wage (euros)
<b>Total activity groupings</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>21,549</b>
Transport and storage	79.5	80.9	18.6	26,222
Accommodation	77.0	70.9	51.7	15,511
Information and communications	91.7	85.8	35.3	35,982
Real estate activities	55.6	88.6	44.9	24,746
Professional, scientific and technical activities	67.2	82.6	44.9	28,629
Administrative and support services activities	93.1	56.7	56.9	15,009
Creative and artistic activities and performances and cultural activities	64.9	63.6	41.3	21,183
Repair of computers, personal effects and household items, hairdressing and other beauty treatments	54.2	77.1	72.4	13,001

**Investment made in services companies**



**Main activity groupings, according to their contribution to turnover and employment in services. 2010 (%)**





**Tourist accommodation. Main results of demand. 2012**

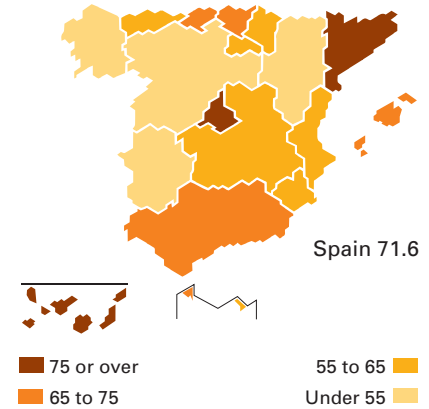
Provisional data

	Overnight stays (millions)	Average stay (days)	Interannual variation % Overnight stays	
Hotel establishments	281.3	3.38	-8.4	2.3
Holiday dwellings	63.1	7.13	-6.1	0.6
Tourist campsites	31.3	5.30	-3.1	1.3
Rural tourism accommodation	7.5	2.82	-6.2	12.4

■ Persons resident in Spain  
■ Persons resident abroad

**Hotel profitability. 2012**

Daily average rate (euros)



**Historical high in hotel occupancy by non-residents**

There were over 383.2 million overnight stays in collective Spanish tourist accommodation (hotels, holiday dwellings, tourist campsites and rural tourism accommodation) in 2012, with a 1.7% decrease, as compared with the previous year. Overnight stays by residents dropped 7.5%, whilst those by non-residents grew 1.9%.

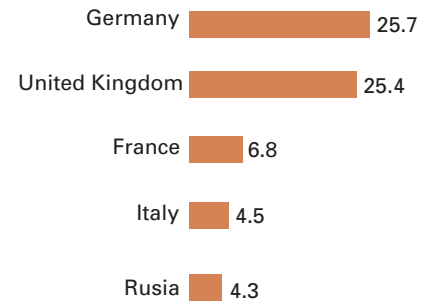
The average stay increased 0.7%, standing at 3.8 nights per traveller.

Tourists from Germany and the United Kingdom accounted for most overnight stays, in both hotels and holiday dwellings.

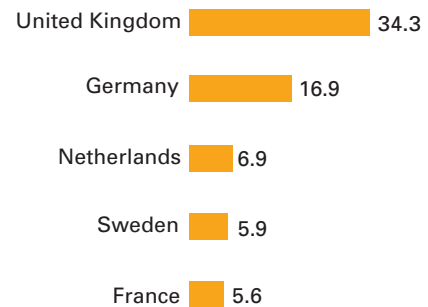
**Main nationalities of origin, according to type of establishment. 2012**

% of non-resident overnight stays

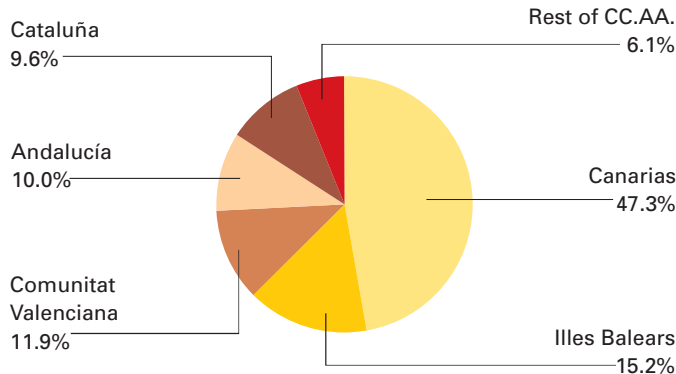
**Hotel establishments**



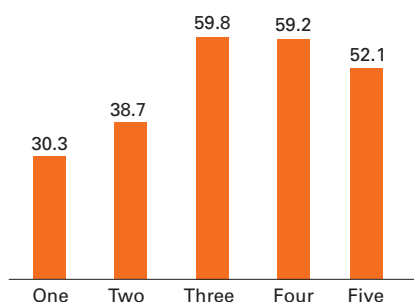
**Holiday dwellings**



**Distribution of overnight stays in holiday dwellings, according to Autonomous Community. 2012**



**Degrees of occupancy by bedplaces in hotels, according to the number of stars. 2012 (%)**



**Overnight stays of non-residents in tourist accommodation. 2011**

	Millions
<b>Spain</b>	<b>239.4</b>
Italy	176.5
France	123.0
United Kingdom	88.0
Austria	73.6
Germany	63.1
Portugal	27.9
Netherlands	27.7
Czech Republic	19.4
Belgium	16.7
Cyprus	13.1
Bulgaria	12.4
Sweden	11.3
Poland	10.6
Hungary	9.9
Denmark	9.5
Malta	7.4
Finland	5.5
Slovenia	5.1
Slovakia	4.0
Estonia	3.7
Romania	3.1
Latvia	2.3
Lithuania	1.9
Ireland	:
Greece	:
Luxembourg	:

: Data not available.

Source: Eurostat

**Tourist accommodation. Main results of supply. 2011**

Provisional data. Annual averages

	Estimated open establishments	Estimated average bedplaces	Occupancy rate, by bedplaces*	Interannual variation % Available bedplaces
Hotel establishments	14,971	1,430,125	52.26	0.4
Holiday dwellings	120,602	442,201	38.63	1.9
Tourist campsites	751	487,795	35.32	2.0
Rural tourism accommodation	15,389	142,209	14.26	3.3

\* In the case of campsites, this refers to the occupancy rate by lot.

**Tourist accommodation offers more bedplaces**

In 2012, all types of collective tourist accommodation increased the number of bedplaces available. The most significant increase was registered in rural tourism accommodation, with 3.3% more than the previous year.

Canarias was the preferred destination within the whole of tourist accommodation, with more than 87.7 million overnight stays (2.3% less than in 2011). It was followed by Cataluña, with more than 69.5 million (0.4% more), and Illes Balears, with more than 64.8 million (0.9% more).



**Main tourist areas. 2011**

Millions of overnight stays

Hotel establishments		Holiday dwellings	
Isla de Mallorca	42.5	Isla de Gran Canaria	10.1
Isla de Tenerife	22.6	Isla de Tenerife	9.2
Palma-Calvià	17.3	Isla de Lanzarote	7.2
Barcelona	16.9	Isla de Mallorca	6.0
Costa del Sol	15.3	Costa Blanca	4.9



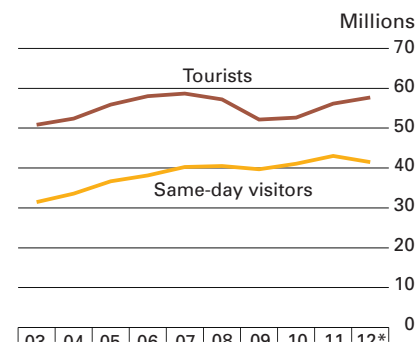
### Among the favourite destinations of international tourism

According to data from the Institute for Tourist Studies, Spain closed the year 2012 having recorded a 2.7% increase in the number of tourists, reaching the figure of 57.7 million arrivals this year.

Total international tourist expenditure rose 5.7% in 2012, for a total of 55,594 million euros.

**Spain holds second place worldwide in terms of income from international tourism, and first place within Europe**

### International visitors



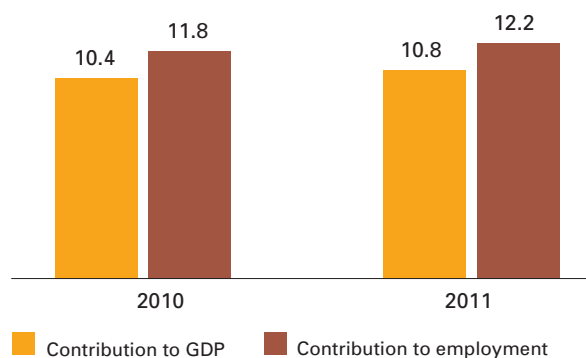
\* Provisional data.

Source: Institute for Tourist Studies

### Tourism provides 12.2% of employment

In 2011, tourist activity represented 10.8% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 12.2% of total employment, according to the Spanish Tourism Satellite Account. The performance of employment in the sector showed a stable trend, in contrast with the decreasing tendency for the whole of the economy.

### Contribution of tourist activity to GDP and to employment (%)



### Arrivals of international tourists. 2011\*

	Millions	Interannual variation %
France	81.4	4.8
United States	62.7	4.9
China	57.6	3.4
<b>Spain</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Italy	46.1	5.7

### Income from international tourism. 2011\*

	US dollars Thousands of millions	Interannual variation %
United States	116.1	12.2
<b>Spain</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>
France	54.5	16.2
China	48.5	5.9
Italy	43.0	10.8

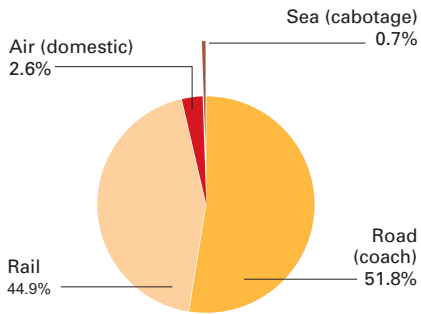
\* Provisional data.

Source: World Tourism Organization

# Transport



## Inter-city transport, according to means used by passengers 2012

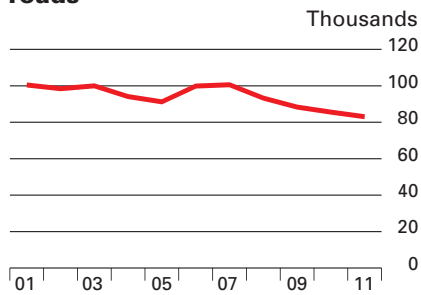


## Passengers. 2012. Provisional data

City transport	Thousands	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,804,040</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
Bus <sup>1</sup>	1,663,095	-4.3
Metropolitan	1,140,946	-4.5
Inter-city transport		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,269,595</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
Road (coach)	658,203	-1.7
Rail	569,708	-1.9
Air (domestic) <sup>2</sup>	33,364	-12.5
Sea (cabotage) <sup>3</sup>	8,320	-2.1
International transport		
Air	126,440	-0.5
Sea	5,549	-5.5

1. This includes trams and funiculars.
2. Domestic traffic only includes entries.
3. This only includes disembarked passengers.

## Traffic accidents involving victims on urban and inter-city roads



Source: Spanish Traffic Authority

## Fewer passengers in all means of transport

In 2012, a total of 2.8 thousand million passengers used city transport, and almost 1.3 thousand million passengers used inter-city transport. All means of transport registered a decrease in passengers transported, as compared with the previous year.

According to data from Eurostat, in 2011, Spain maintained its third place in the number of passengers transported by airplane. Most of them travelled to another country in the European Union (62.7%).

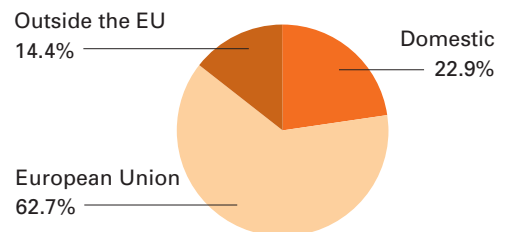
**Spain has registered the third highest number of passengers transported by airplane in the EU in 2011.**

## EU countries with the most passengers transported by airplane. 2011

	Thousands	% EU total
United Kingdom	201,535	24.5
Germany	175,316	21.3
<b>Spain</b>	<b>165,153</b>	<b>20.1</b>
France	131,425	16.0
Italy	116,315	14.2

Source: Eurostat

## Passengers transported by airplane in Spain, according to destination 2011





### One out of three convicted persons is under 30 years of age

The number of convictions by final judgment recorded in the Central Register of Convicted Persons reached 221,590 in 2011, that is, 3.0% more than the previous year.

Nine out of every ten convicted persons were men, and 72.7% had Spanish nationality.

Crimes against road safety accounted for 42.1% of the total crimes recorded.

### 79.1% of the minors convicted are Spanish

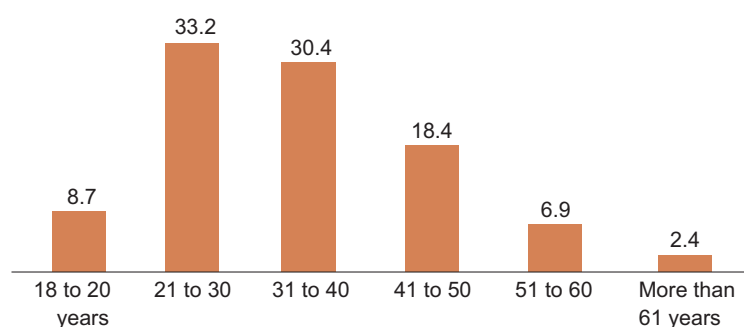
In 2011, a total of 17,039 minors were convicted by final judgment ordered and notified to the Central Register of Criminal Responsibility of Minors, 6.6% less than the previous year.

84.3% were male. Four out of five had Spanish nationality.

### The prison population decreases for the second year in a row

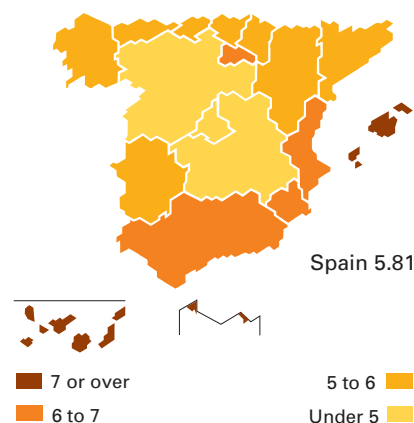
At the end of the year 2011, the volume of the prison population reached 70,472 inmates. This indicated a decrease for the second consecutive year, which in this case was 4.7%.

Convicted persons, according to age. 2011 (%)



### Crimes, according to the place of conviction. 2011

Per 1,000 inhabitants



### Prison population. 2009

Per 100,000 inhabitants

Latvia	312.0
Estonia	265.2
Lithuania	248.7
Poland	224.5
Czech Republic	185.1
Slovakia	166.9
Spain	166.0
Hungary	152.1
United Kingdom*	150.8
Luxembourg	137.6
Romania	123.8
Bulgaria	120.5
Malta	119.4
Italy	107.9
Portugal	104.4
France	102.8
Austria	100.8
Belgium	94.0
Netherlands	88.3
Germany	87.9
Cyprus	84.1
Sweden	75.4
Ireland	73.6
Denmark	67.4
Slovenia	66.9
Finland	60.7
Greece	:

\* Aggregate from England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland.

: Data not available.

Source: Eurostat

	Census 2011					Demographic indicators 2011	
	Total	Females (%)	Foreign nationals (%)	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density (inhab./km <sup>2</sup> )	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
<b>Spain</b>	<b>46,815,916</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>505,968</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>8,371,270</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>87,597</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Almería	688,736	49.0	19.9	8,774	78.5	12.0	6.9
Cádiz	1,244,732	50.2	3.8	7,436	167.4	10.8	7.5
Córdoba	802,575	50.8	3.0	13,771	58.3	10.0	9.2
Granada	922,100	50.3	6.9	12,647	72.9	10.2	8.4
Huelva	519,895	50.4	8.1	10,128	51.3	10.8	8.3
Jaén	667,484	50.0	3.3	13,496	49.5	9.5	9.6
Málaga	1,594,808	50.6	15.4	7,308	218.2	10.6	7.2
Sevilla	1,930,941	51.0	3.9	14,036	137.6	11.7	7.8
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>1,344,509</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>47,720</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Huesca	225,962	49.2	11.5	15,636	14.5	8.8	11.3
Teruel	143,162	48.7	11.9	14,810	9.7	8.4	12.1
Zaragoza	975,385	50.6	12.5	17,274	56.5	9.9	9.8
<b>Asturias, Principado de</b>	<b>1,075,183</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>10,602</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>Balears, Illes</b>	<b>1,100,503</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>220.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>2,082,655</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>279.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Palmas, Las	1,087,225	49.8	13.2	4,066	267.4	8.4	6.0
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	995,429	50.4	13.4	3,381	294.4	8.1	6.9
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>592,542</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5,327</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>2,540,188</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>94,227</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Ávila	171,647	49.4	7.9	8,050	21.3	8.1	12.3
Burgos	372,538	49.4	8.7	14,292	26.1	9.2	10.5
León	493,312	51.1	5.0	15,581	31.7	7.0	11.8
Palencia	170,513	50.4	4.2	8,053	21.2	7.3	11.8
Salamanca	350,018	51.0	4.7	12,350	28.3	7.7	10.8
Segovia	163,171	49.4	12.5	6,923	23.6	8.9	10.8
Soria	94,610	49.2	10.2	10,307	9.2	7.7	12.0
Valladolid	532,765	50.9	5.8	8,110	65.7	9.0	8.7
Zamora	191,613	50.3	4.3	10,561	18.1	5.9	13.3
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>2,106,331</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>79,462</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Albacete	401,580	49.9	7.6	14,926	26.9	10.0	8.7
Ciudad Real	526,628	50.2	7.8	19,813	26.6	9.7	9.6
Cuenca	215,165	49.4	12.0	17,141	12.6	8.2	10.8
Guadalajara	257,442	48.7	15.2	12,212	21.1	12.0	7.4
Toledo	705,516	49.2	11.3	15,370	45.9	11.4	8.1
<b>Cataluña</b>	<b>7,519,843</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>32,091</b>	<b>234.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Barcelona	5,522,565	51.0	13.7	7,728	714.6	11.1	8.2
Girona	751,806	49.6	20.3	5,910	127.2	11.7	7.9
Lleida	438,428	49.1	17.6	12,150	36.1	10.7	9.7
Tarragona	807,044	49.5	17.5	6,303	128.0	11.0	8.1
<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>	<b>5,009,931</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>23,255</b>	<b>215.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Alicante/Alacant	1,852,166	50.1	20.5	5,817	318.4	9.1	7.5
Castellón/Castelló	594,423	49.9	16.8	6,632	89.6	10.4	8.4
Valencia/València	2,563,342	50.6	10.8	10,806	237.2	10.4	8.6
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>1,104,499</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>41,635</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Badajoz	691,799	50.4	3.4	21,766	31.8	9.8	9.4
Cáceres	412,701	50.0	3.7	19,868	20.8	8.2	10.3
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>2,772,928</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>29,574</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Coruña, A	1,141,286	51.9	3.3	7,950	143.6	8.2	10.4
Lugo	348,067	51.3	4.0	9,856	35.3	6.5	14.2
Ourense	328,697	51.7	4.7	7,273	45.2	6.1	14.4
Pontevedra	954,877	51.4	3.9	4,495	212.4	8.6	9.2
<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>	<b>6,421,874</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>8,028</b>	<b>800.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Murcia, Región de</b>	<b>1,462,128</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>11,314</b>	<b>129.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Navarra, Comunidad Foral de</b>	<b>640,129</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10,390</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>País Vasco</b>	<b>2,185,393</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>302.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Araba/Álava	320,778	50.2	8.9	3,038	105.6	11.1	8.2
Bizkaia	1,156,190	51.6	6.1	2,212	522.6	9.4	9.7
Gipuzkoa	708,425	51.0	6.0	1,980	357.7	10.3	9.2
<b>Rioja, La</b>	<b>321,173</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Ceuta	83,517	48.8	6.5	19	4,288.0	15.2	6.7
Melilla	81,323	48.3	13.6	13	6,062.8	19.4	6.4

(\*) The last available series for the Spanish Regional Accounts, base 2008, corresponds to years 2008-2010 for the provincial data

Average number of children per woman	CPI 2012/2011	GDP per capita 2010(*) (euros)	Number of companies 2012	Employment and unemployment. 2012			
				Employed persons (thousands)	Activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
1.36	2.4	22,766	3,199,617	17,282.0	60.0	25.0	<b>Spain</b>
1.42	2.2	17,299	482,334	2,627.8	59.1	34.6	<b>Andalucía</b>
1.54	2.1	18,079	41,021	236.4	66.0	36.4	Almería
1.39	2.1	17,107	59,027	361.9	57.1	36.9	Cádiz
1.41	2.5	16,327	46,601	247.4	58.4	34.7	Córdoba
1.35	2.3	16,073	56,243	277.5	57.4	35.7	Granada
1.39	2.2	17,250	25,008	163.3	59.4	34.7	Huelva
1.37	2.1	15,919	34,000	188.2	55.0	36.3	Jaén
1.36	2.3	17,641	107,385	519.8	59.2	34.4	Málaga
1.49	2.0	18,345	113,049	633.3	60.2	31.6	Sevilla
1.36	2.4	25,330	89,116	533.7	59.3	18.6	<b>Aragón</b>
1.34	2.6	25,413	16,151	89.4	56.8	14.7	Huesca
1.34	2.3	24,523	9,212	55.6	55.6	15.9	Teruel
1.37	2.3	25,433	63,753	388.7	60.5	19.8	Zaragoza
1.05	2.3	21,209	68,967	376.2	52.2	21.8	<b>Asturias, Principado de</b>
1.31	2.5	24,039	85,372	464.7	66.6	23.2	<b>Balears, Illes</b>
1.05	2.0	19,494	131,315	750.9	63.2	33.0	<b>Canarias</b>
1.07	2.0	19,559	68,104	379.1	64.1	34.6	Palmas, Las
1.02	2.0	19,425	63,211	371.8	62.3	31.3	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
1.23	2.6	22,160	38,137	229.2	56.6	17.7	<b>Cantabria</b>
1.18	2.8	22,001	164,994	943.3	55.4	19.7	<b>Castilla y León</b>
1.26	2.9	18,742	10,735	58.9	55.1	24.4	Ávila
1.35	3.0	26,186	25,196	153.0	60.8	17.3	Burgos
1.05	2.8	20,640	32,386	159.7	49.1	21.8	León
1.10	2.8	21,849	10,640	62.4	54.0	19.0	Palencia
1.15	2.7	19,008	22,626	128.6	54.6	19.7	Salamanca
1.32	2.6	21,770	11,218	62.4	57.9	19.2	Segovia
1.21	2.4	22,496	5,907	38.6	58.0	14.5	Soria
1.20	2.8	24,751	34,309	221.2	60.8	18.8	Valladolid
0.96	2.6	18,279	11,977	58.6	46.0	23.1	Zamora
1.41	2.4	18,144	127,632	710.9	58.5	28.5	<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>
1.36	2.4	17,980	26,400	127.8	56.8	31.7	Albacete
1.36	2.5	17,812	30,600	159.8	53.6	30.9	Ciudad Real
1.24	2.3	18,071	13,702	70.6	51.0	22.6	Cuenca
1.50	2.4	19,613	13,213	100.6	63.9	23.0	Guadalajara
1.50	2.4	17,986	43,717	252.2	63.8	28.7	Toledo
1.50	2.9	26,635	592,192	2,889.2	62.2	22.7	<b>Cataluña</b>
1.50	2.9	26,635	446,147	2,101.2	61.9	22.6	Barcelona
1.57	2.6	26,745	57,971	293.4	64.9	24.6	Girona
1.53	3.0	26,752	34,821	177.4	59.9	17.6	Lleida
1.45	2.8	26,470	53,253	317.3	62.8	23.6	Tarragona
1.30	2.4	20,150	342,484	1,804.6	59.8	27.7	<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>
1.20	2.3	18,148	129,728	648.8	56.6	28.4	Alicante/Alacant
1.36	2.2	21,872	39,748	210.6	60.0	28.0	Castellón/Castelló
1.37	2.6	21,251	173,008	945.2	62.2	27.1	Valencia/València
1.30	2.3	15,857	64,671	336.2	55.3	33.0	<b>Extremadura</b>
1.35	2.2	15,782	39,433	215.9	57.5	33.5	Badajoz
1.21	2.6	15,982	25,238	120.3	51.8	32.1	Cáceres
1.07	2.4	20,625	194,511	1,039.5	55.4	20.7	<b>Galicia</b>
1.09	2.2	22,146	80,408	461.3	58.0	18.5	Coruña, A
0.98	2.6	19,264	24,288	128.9	51.6	16.5	Lugo
0.95	2.6	18,674	22,845	106.4	47.8	21.2	Ourense
1.12	2.4	19,976	66,970	342.8	56.3	24.6	Pontevedra
1.41	2.4	29,578	499,098	2,741.1	64.2	19.0	<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>
1.54	2.3	19,003	88,606	535.2	62.2	27.9	<b>Murcia, Región de</b>
1.48	2.6	28,866	41,305	258.5	60.1	16.2	<b>Navarra, Comunidad Foral de</b>
1.39	2.3	30,156	159,005	875.3	57.3	14.9	<b>País Vasco</b>
1.48	2.1	33,112	20,644	133.6	61.5	15.5	Araba/Álava
1.32	2.4	28,914	82,787	286.0	56.7	12.2	Bizkaia
1.47	2.3	30,872	55,574	455.6	56.6	16.3	Gipuzkoa
1.40	2.6	25,276	22,486	121.6	58.9	20.5	<b>Rioja, La</b>
2.07	2.1	20,237	3,622	21.2	57.0	38.5	<b>Ceuta</b>
2.72	1.6	18,423	3,770	23.0	55.4	28.6	<b>Melilla</b>



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