

Spain in figures 2025

2025 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF GLACIERS' PRESERVATION

e|n

Spain in figures 2025

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Once again this year, the National Statistics Institute publishes a new edition of **Spain in Figures**, an informative publication that brings together the main economic, social, and demographic data that describe Spanish society and present the clearest picture of the current situation in all these areas.

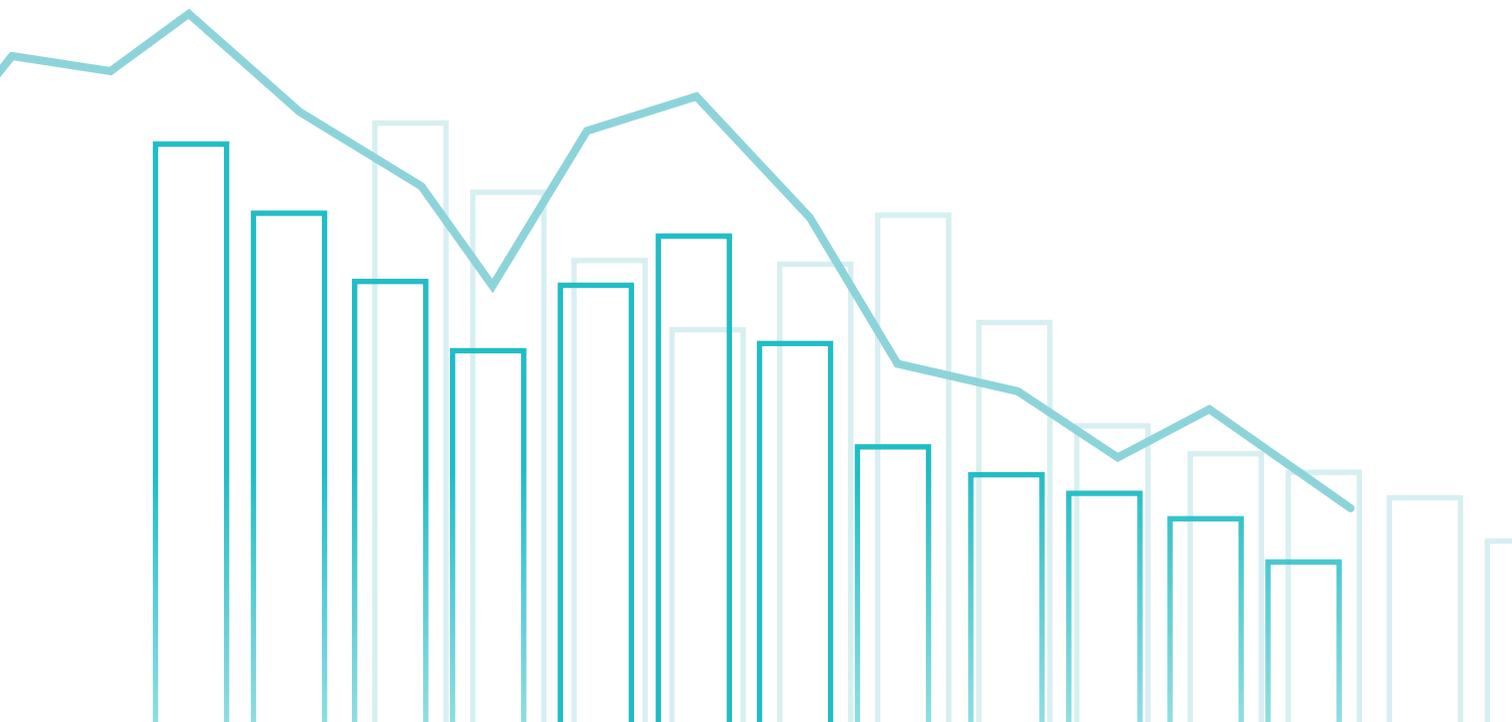
This publication compiles official statistical information in a didactic and accessible way, through texts, graphs and tables, whose data come mainly from the Institute itself but also from other official statistical sources, both national and international, which facilitates comparison with other European Union countries. The entire process of obtaining and disseminating this information follows the principles of the European Code of Best Practice, which celebrates its 20th anniversary in 2025.

Its direct and simple style, without loss of rigour, aims to make its contents widely available to the general public. We hope that this new edition proves useful and helps to foster appreciation and interest in official statistics as a key element for analysing the reality of our country.

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

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

Elena Manzanera Díaz
INE President





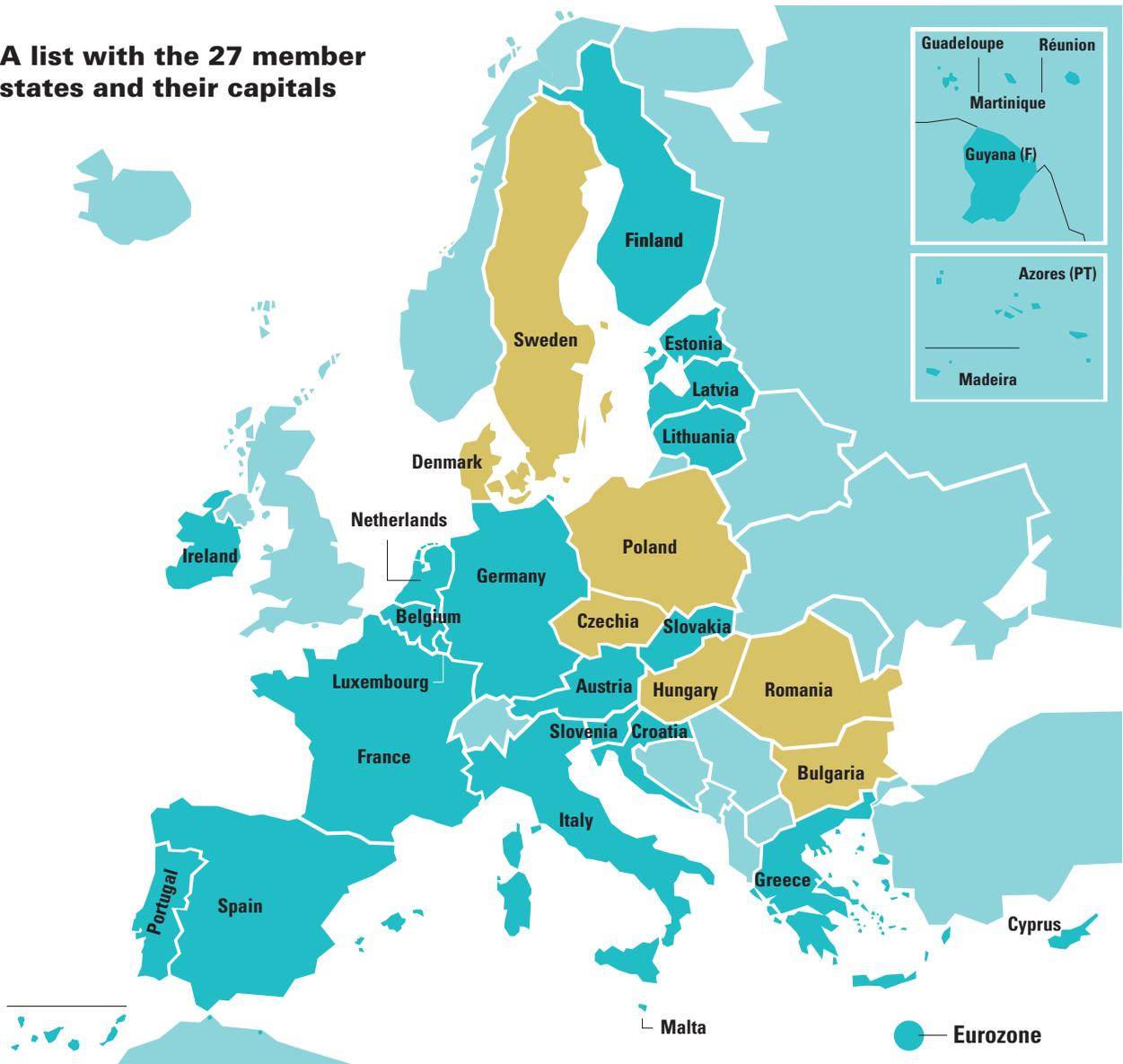
Spain and the EU of 27 countries

	Area 2024 (km ²)	Population* as of 1 January 2024 (in thousands)	Density 2023 (inhab. per km ²)
European Union	4,225,104	449,206.6	109.3
Germany	357,569	83,445.0	235.8
Austria	83,882	9,158.8	110.7
Belgium	30,667	11,832.0	386.8
Bulgaria	110,996	6,445.5	58.6
Czechia	78,871	10,900.6	140.7
Cyprus	9,253	933.5	104.0
Croatia	56,594	3,862.0	69.0
Denmark	42,925	5,961.2	141.6
Slovakia	49,035	5,424.7	111.4
Slovenia	20,273	2,123.9	105.3
Spain	505,983	48,610.5	96.2
Estonia	45,336	1,374.7	31.8
Finland	338,363	5,603.9	18.4
France	638,475	68,402.0	107.9
Greece	131,694	10,397.2	80.0
Hungary	93,012	9,584.6	105.1
Ireland	69,947	5,343.8	77.4
Italy	302,073	58,989.7	198.1
Latvia	64,594	1,871.9	30.2
Lithuania	65,284	2,885.9	45.8
Luxembourg	2,595	672.1	257.7
Malta	316	563.4	1,766.0
Netherlands	37,391	17,942.9	526.0
Poland	311,928	36,621.0	119.4
Portugal	92,226	10,639.7	116.3
Romania	238,398	19,064.4	81.4
Sweden	447,424	10,551.7	25.9

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

Source: Eurostat

A list with the 27 member states and their capitals



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

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

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

Construction leads in contribution to environmental employment

The environmental economy, defined as the value of the activities associated with the protection of the environment and the management of natural resources, decreased by 2.5% in 2023 compared to the previous year, according to the Environmental Goods and Services account. This represents 2.65% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), compared to 2.97% in 2022.

The employment generated by these activities accounts for 2.95% of the total, and Construction is the sector with the highest contribution.

Since 2008, GHG emissions have decreased by 30.9%

In turn, the Emissions Account estimates that greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the economy in 2023 will total 287.7 million tonnes, a 5.5% decrease compared to 2022. *Households* account for 22.9% of the total, the *Manufacturing industry* for 22.3%, and *Agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing* for 16.6%.

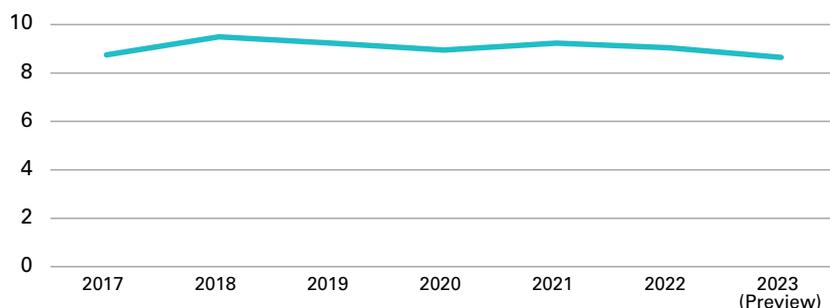
In 2023, Spain emits 6 tons of GHG per capita, compared to an average of 7.5 in the EU.

Increased productivity in material consumption

The Material Flow Account records a 3.3% decrease in the national consumption of solid, liquid, and gaseous materials (excluding air and water) used directly by the economy, reaching 417.9 million tonnes. This amounts to 8.64 tonnes per inhabitant, the lowest figure in the last seven years. Productivity (GDP generated per unit of consumption) increased by 6.2%.

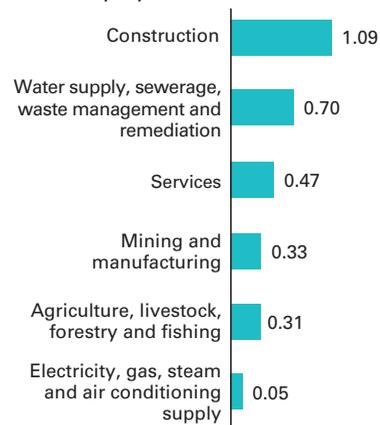
Domestic material consumption

Tonnes per inhabitant



Environmental employment by branch of activity 2023

% total employment



GHG* emissions per capita. 2023

t CO₂ e **

Country	GHG emissions per capita (t CO ₂ e)
European Union	7.5
Luxembourg	13.6
Denmark	13.5
Ireland	13.3
Poland	10.3
Cyprus	9.6
Czechia	9.3
Netherlands	9.1
Estonia	9.0
Lithuania	8.7
Germany	8.6
Belgium	8.6
Finland	7.8
Greece	7.7
Austria	7.6
Bulgaria	7.2
Malta	7.0
Slovakia	6.8
Slovenia	6.8
Italy	6.8
Hungary	6.4
Latvia	6.2
Croatia	6.1
Spain	6.0
France	5.9
Romania	5.8
Portugal	5.4
Sweden	4.5

* Greenhouse gases.

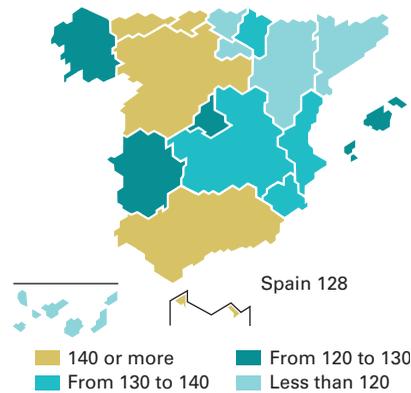
** Tons of CO₂ equivalents.

Estimated data.

Source: Eurostat

Household average water consumption. 2022

Litres/inhabitant/day



Main indicators on water. 2022

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

Households reduce water consumption

During 2022, urban public water supply networks were provided with 4,252 hm³ of water, 0.2% more than in 2020. The average water consumption in Spain stands at 128 litres per inhabitant per day, a decrease of 3.9% compared to 2020.

The highest consumption is recorded in Cantabria (187 litres per inhabitant per day) and Castilla y León (146). And the lowest consumption is in País Vasco (85) and Aragón (110).

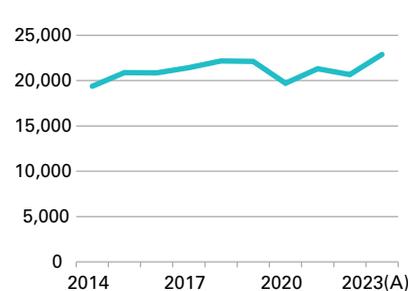
Environmental taxes account for 6.5% of the total

According to the preliminary data of the Environmental Taxes Account, these reached 22,880 million euros in 2023, a 10.7% increase from the previous year. Most of these are energy taxes (77.5%).

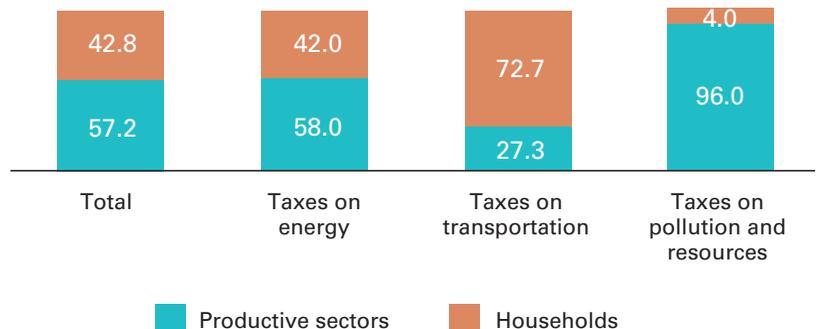
They represent 6.5% of all taxes in the Spanish economy, with productive sectors contributing 57.2% of the total.

Environmental taxes

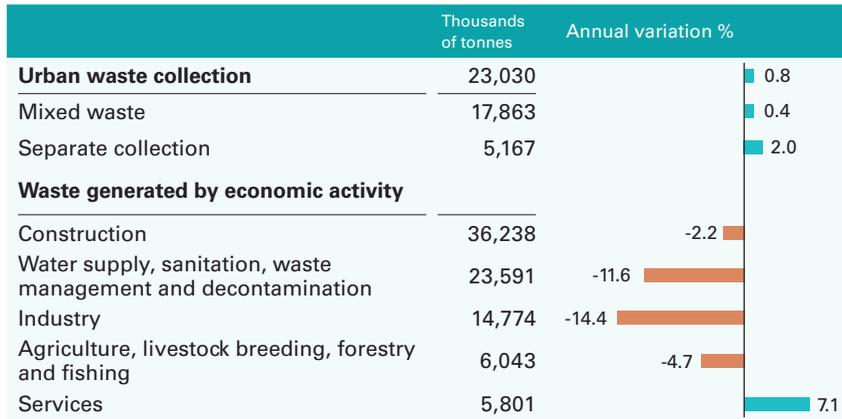
Millions of euros



Distribution of environmental taxes by nature and sector. 2023 (%)

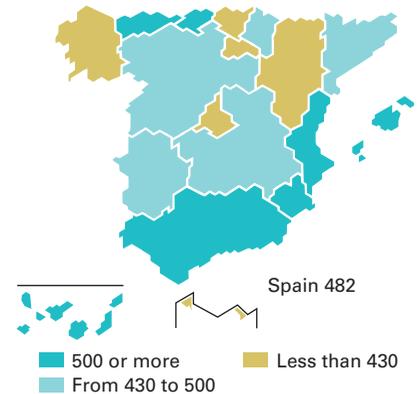


Main waste indicators. 2022



Urban waste collection. 2022

Kg/inhabitant/year



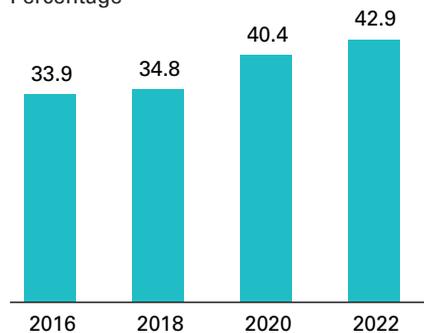
Recycling gains nine percentage points since 2016

According to the Waste Account, 78.5% of the waste generated in 2022 comes from the Activity sectors, and 21.5% from Households. The highest increase compared to 2021 was recorded in *Services* (7.1%), while it decreased in *Industry* (-14.4%).

Meanwhile, urban waste management companies collected 23.0 million tonnes, 0.8% more than the previous year, according to the Statistics on Waste Collection and Treatment. Per capita, this amounts to 482 kilograms of waste per person per year, with the majority being mixed waste (374 kg).

Recycled urban waste

Percentage

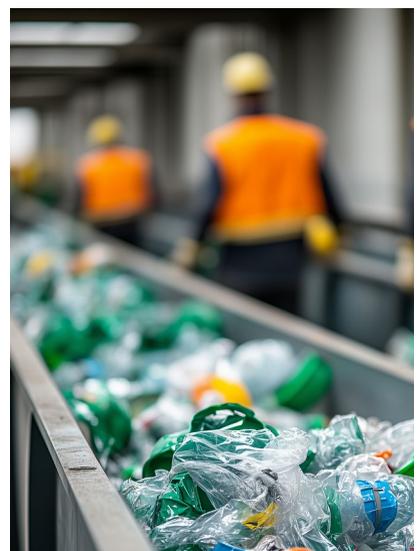
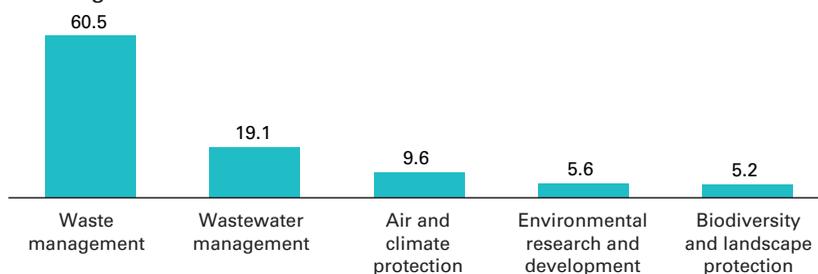


Environmental protection spending represents 1.84% of GDP

National spending on environmental protection reached 25,107 million euros in 2023, 1.7% more than in 2022, according to data from the Environmental Protection Expenditure Account. *Waste Management* accounted for 60.5% of the total, followed by *Wastewater Management* (19.1%).

National expenditure on environmental protection by area. 2023

Percentage



Population



Population figures

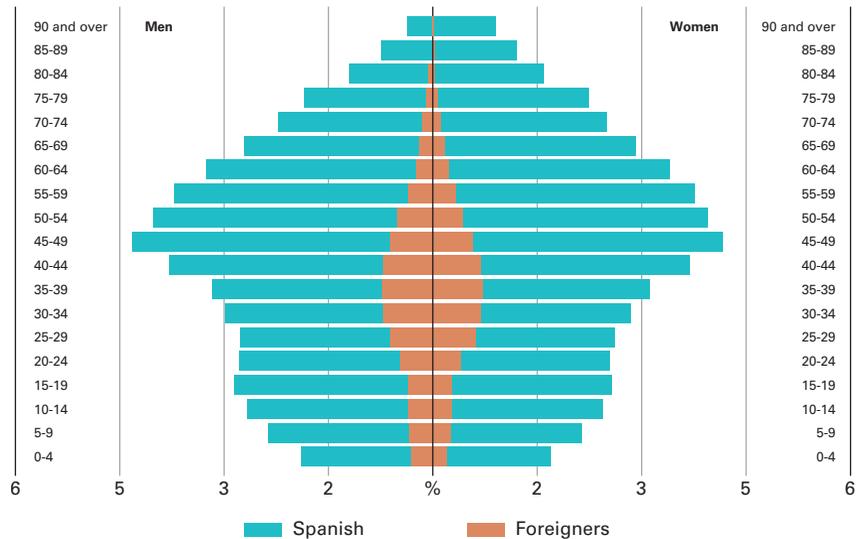
1 January 2024

Spain	48,619,695
Andalucía	8,631,862
Almería	760,964
Cádiz	1,258,730
Córdoba	774,313
Granada	939,741
Huelva	535,734
Jaén	619,055
Málaga	1,774,701
Sevilla	1,968,624
Aragón	1,351,591
Huesca	228,519
Teruel	135,309
Zaragoza	987,763
Asturias, Principado de	1,009,599
Balears, Illes	1,231,768
Canarias	2,238,754
Palmas, Las	1,159,890
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,078,864
Cantabria	590,851
Castilla y León	2,391,682
Ávila	160,463
Burgos	359,740
León	447,802
Palencia	158,063
Salamanca	327,552
Segovia	156,620
Soria	90,073
Valladolid	525,116
Zamora	166,253
Castilla-La Mancha	2,104,433
Albacete	389,070
Ciudad Real	492,948
Cuenca	199,025
Guadalajara	280,225
Toledo	743,165
Cataluña	8,012,231
Barcelona	5,877,672
Girona	821,108
Lleida	451,707
Tarragona	861,744
Comunitat Valenciana	5,319,285
Alicante/Alacant	1,993,289
Castellón/Castelló	615,188
Valencia/València	2,710,808
Extremadura	1,054,681
Badajoz	666,029
Cáceres	388,652
Galicia	2,705,833
Coruña, A	1,128,449
Lugo	325,048
Ourense	304,467
Pontevedra	947,869
Madrid, Comunidad de	7,009,268
Murcia, Región de	1,568,492
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	678,333
Pais Vasco	2,227,684
Araba/Álava	338,594
Bizkaia	1,159,368
Gipuzkoa	729,722
Rioja, La	324,184
Ceuta	83,179
Melilla	85,985

48.6 million inhabitants

The census places the population of Spain at 48,619,695 inhabitants as of 1 January 2024, with a growth of over 500,000 people in one year (1.1%). A total of 51% of the population is female and the average age is 44.4 years (45.6 years for women and 43.1 years for men). A total of 20.4% of the population is over 64 years old.

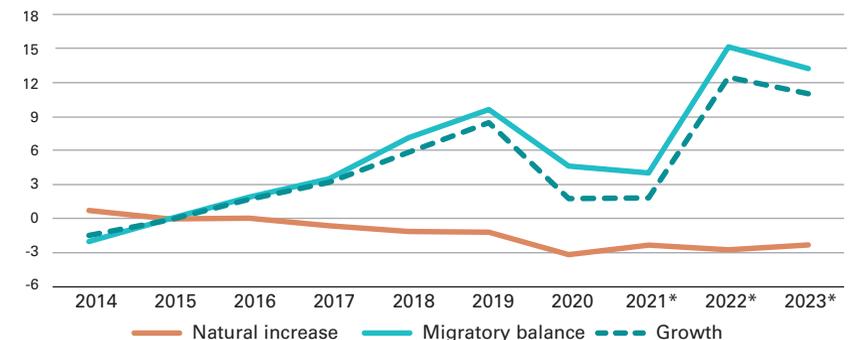
Pyramid of the Spanish population. As of 1 January 2024



The natural increase in the birth rate has recovered by four tenths of a percentage point

The migratory balance (immigrants minus emigrants) fell to 13.28 per thousand inhabitants in 2023, while the natural balance (births minus deaths) remains negative, at -2.35 per thousand inhabitants, although higher than the previous year.

Balance and growth for every thousand inhabitants



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

A total of 13.4% of the population is foreign

There are 6.5 million foreigners living in Spain, 13.4% of the population. The foreign-born number almost 8.8 million.

The highest number of non-Spanish population resides in Illes Balears (21.2%). They are followed by Comunitat Valenciana (18.2%) and Cataluña (18.0%).

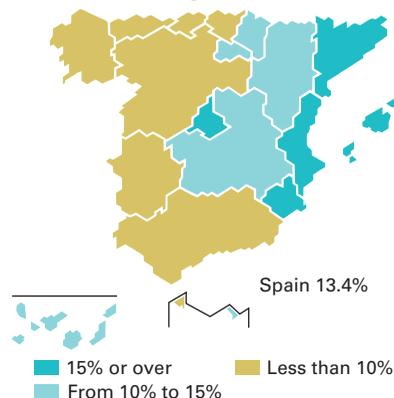
Among foreigners, Moroccan (14.2%), Romanian (9.5%), and Colombian (8.9%) nationals predominate for the second consecutive year.

Nearly 35% of migrants stay in the EU

During 2023, among migrations from abroad, the majority were nationals of Colombia (13.6%), Spain (12.2%), and Morocco (9.9%). Among those emigrating abroad, the main nationalities were Spain (20.8%), Romania (9.1%), and Morocco (8.6%).

The main destinations for emigration abroad by large regions were other European Union countries (34.8%) and South America (19.6%).

Foreign population. As of 1 January 2024 (%)



Migratory balance plus statistical adjustment. 2023

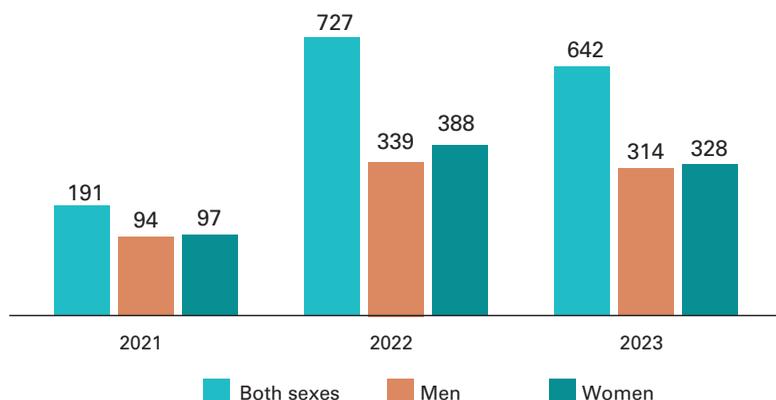
European Union	2,821,056
Spain	639,100 (p)
Italy	273,809 (p)
France	181,662 (p)
Portugal	155,701
Netherlands	136,685 (p)
Romania	99,382 (ep)
Czechia	94,672
Belgium	89,779 (p)
Austria	66,133
Finland	57,837
Ireland	52,880
Lithuania	44,994
Bulgaria	41,580
Greece	39,174 (ep)
Croatia	30,178
Denmark	29,510
Hungary	26,051
Sweden	24,485
Malta	20,960
Estonia	13,856
Slovenia	11,528
Luxembourg	9,352
Cyprus	9,216 (p)
Poland	3,819
Latvia	2,415
Slovakia	1,401
Germany	-578,948 (ep)

(p) Provisional data.
(e) Estimate.

In 2023, Spain will be the EU country with the highest migratory balance abroad.

External migratory balance* 2021-2023 by gender

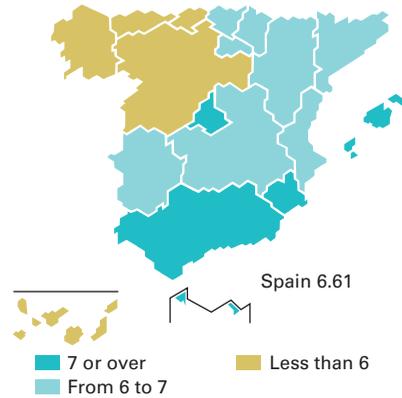
Thousands



* Difference between immigration from and emigration to foreign countries.

Gross birth rate. 2023

Born per thousand inhabitants



Average number of children per woman. 2022

European Union	1.46 (p,e)
France	1.79 (p)
Romania	1.71 (e)
Bulgaria	1.65
Czechia	1.64
Slovakia	1.57
Hungary	1.56
Denmark	1.55
Slovenia	1.55
Ireland	1.54
Belgium	1.53
Croatia	1.53
Sweden	1.53
Netherlands	1.49
Latvia	1.47
Germany	1.46
Portugal	1.43
Estonia	1.41
Austria	1.41
Cyprus	1.37
Greece	1.32
Finland	1.32
Luxembourg	1.31
Poland	1.29
Lithuania	1.27
Italy	1.24
Spain	1.16
Malta	1.08 (p)

(p) Provisional data.

(e) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat

Main birth rate and fertility indicators. 2023

		Inter-annual variation %
Number of births	320,656	-2.6
Gross birth rate ¹	6.61	-3.8
Percentage of children born to foreign women	24.30	5.8
Average number of children per woman	1.12	-3.3
Average maternity age	32.59	-0.1
Percentage of children born to unmarried women	49.96	-0.4

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

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

Fewer births in 2023

During 2023, there were 320,656 births registered, according to data from the Natural Population Movement, 2.6% less than the previous year.

According to the Basic Demographic Indicators, the gross birth rate is 6.6 births per 1,000 inhabitants. Children born to foreign mothers residing in Spain account for 24.3% of the total.

The average number of children per woman (a fertility indicator) drops to 1.12, four hundredths less than in 2022.

Births increase by 0.4% during 2024, according to the Monthly Estimates of Births (EMN).

Monthly estimate of births



Main mortality indicators. 2023

		Inter-annual variation %	
Number of deaths Gross	436,124	-6.1	
Mortality rate ¹	8.96	-7.3	
Life expectancy at birth Life	83.77		
Expectancy at 65 years	21.68		
Infant mortality rate ²	2.63		

1. Per 1,000 inhabitants.

2. Per 1,000 live births.

Indicators are calculated for the population living in Spain.

Life expectancy has risen by almost seven tenths of a percentage point

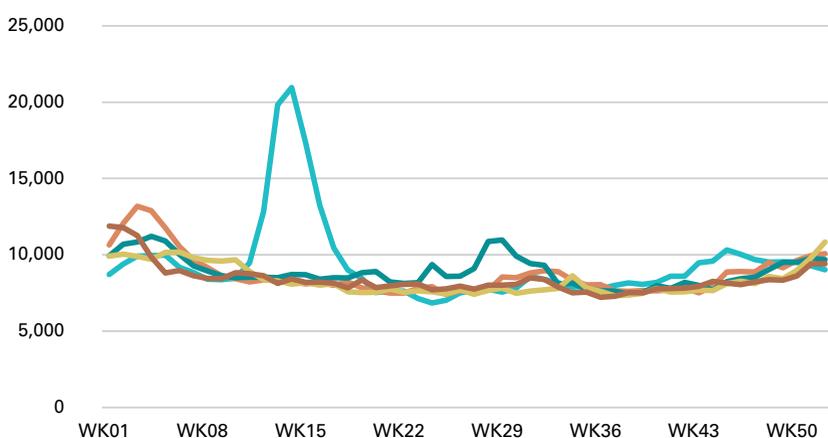
Data from the Natural Population Movement placed the number of deaths in 2023 at 436,124, 6.1% less than the previous year.

The gross death rate decreased to 8.96 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, according to the Basic Demographic Indicators. By region, the highest rates are registered in the northern peninsula: Principado de Asturias (12.9), Galicia (12.1) and Castilla y León (11.8).

The infant mortality rate stands at 2.6 per 1,000 live births, and life expectancy at birth rose to 83.77 years.

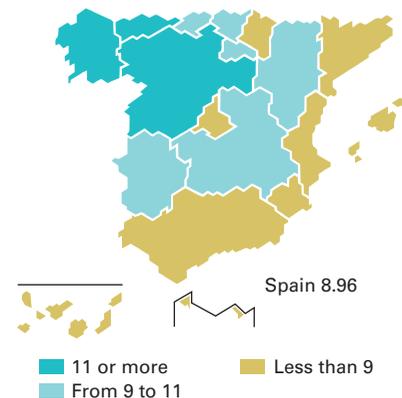
During 2024, the number of deaths increased by 0.7% compared to the previous year, according to data from the Weekly Deaths Estimation (EDeS).

Estimate of weekly deaths



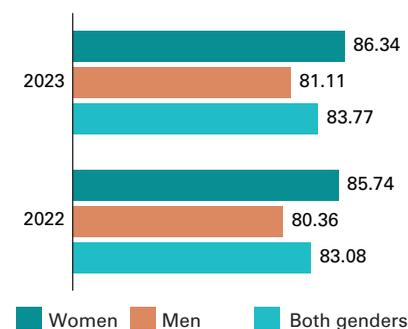
Gross mortality rate. 2023

Deaths per thousand inhabitants



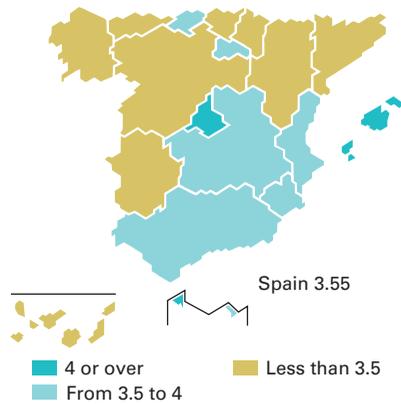
Life expectancy at birth according to sex

Years

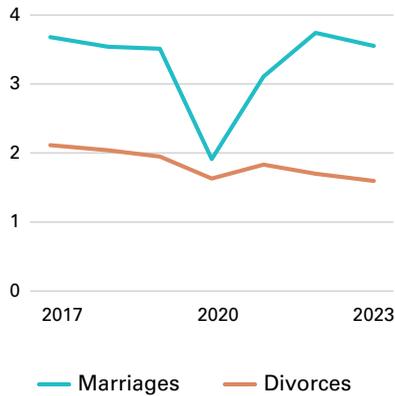


Gross marriage rate. 2023

Marriages per thousand inhabitants



Marriages and divorces for every thousand inhabitants



Main marriage indicators. 2023

		Variación interanual %
Number of marriages	172,430	-3.7
Gross marriage rate ¹	3.55	-5.1
% of marriages with at least one foreign spouse ²	19.5	8.1
% of same-sex marriages	3.9	13.1
Average age of women at first marriage	34.88	0.7
Average age of men at first marriage	36.94	0.6

1. Number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants.

2. Different-sex marriages.

Indicators are calculated for the population living in Spain.

Marriage rates above pre-pandemic levels

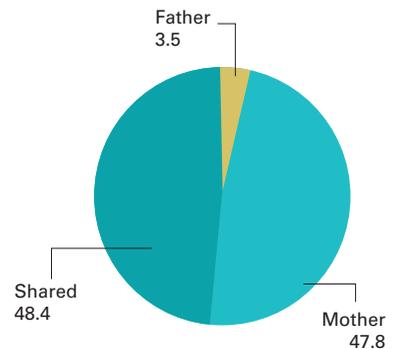
According to the Marriage Statistics, a total of 172,430 marriages were registered in 2023, 3.7% fewer than in 2022. The gross marriage rate stood at 3.55 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants.

Shared custody already surpasses maternal custody

On the other hand, in 2023 there were 80,065 separation and divorce proceedings, according to the Statistics on Annulments, Separations and Divorces, 5.3% fewer than the previous year.

Divorces represent 95.8% of the total, 81.6% of them are non-contentious, and the average duration of divorced couples is 16.4 years. Shared custody, in cases involving minor children, accounts for 48.4% of the total and for the first time exceeds those in which it is granted to the mother. 20 points higher than in 2016.

Custody of minor children in divorces between partners of different sex. 2023 (%)





Students enrolled in a non-university General Education system. Academic year 2023-24

Preliminary data

	Number of students	Inter-annual variation %
Total ¹	8,337,537	0.2
Early childhood education ²	1,590,332	-1.9
Primary education	2,750,924	-1.3
Compulsory secondary education (ESO)	2,103,216	0.8
Upper secondary education	691,417	0.6
Vocational training	1,144,800	5.5

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

Source: Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports

Child school enrolment at record highs

In the 2023-24 academic year, the number of non-university General Education students was 8,337,537, 0.2% more than the previous academic year. Vocational Training education continues to grow, with over 1.1 million students enrolled (5.5% more), according to preliminary data from the Ministry of Education, Vocational Training, and Sports.

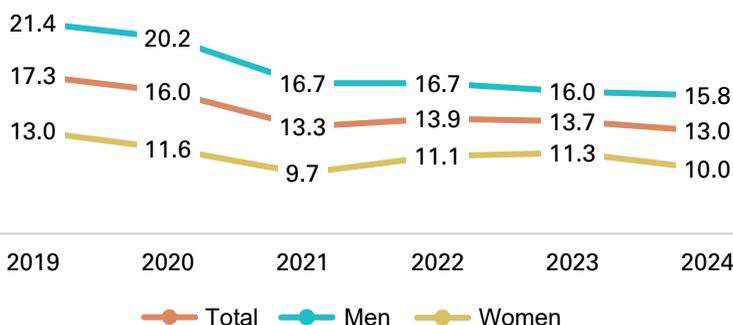
This school year has seen the highest enrolment rate for 0-2 year olds in the historical series (48.2%).

Within Special Regime Education, 60.1% of the enrolled students are women, being the majority in almost all the courses.

Early drop-out rate down seven tenths of a percentage point

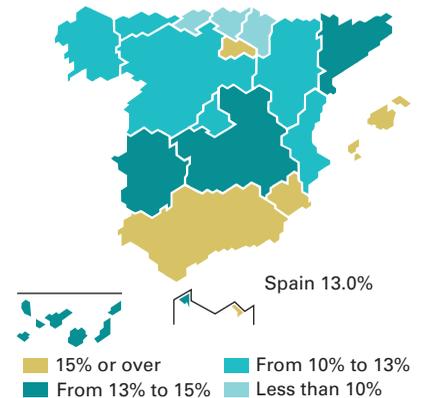
In 2024, the early school drop-out rate among the population aged 18 to 24 stands at 13.0% (15.8% for men and 10.0% for women), compared to 13.7% the previous year.

Early drop-out from education-training.



Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Early drop-out* from education-training. 2024

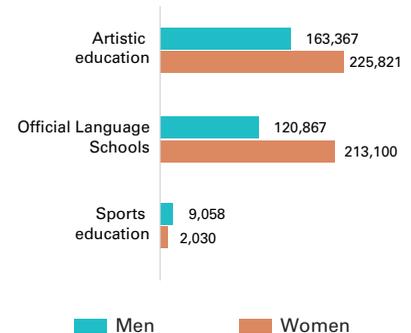


* % of the population aged 18 to 24 who have not completed 2nd stage of Secondary Education and are not undergoing any type of education.

Source: Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports

Enrolled in Special Regime Education according to sex. Academic year 2023-24

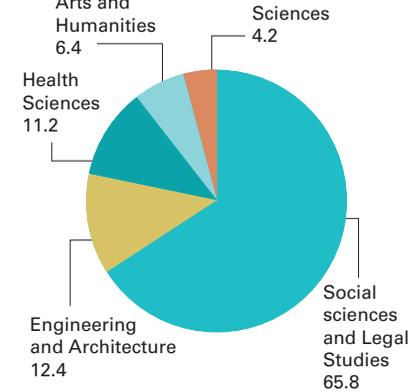
Advanced data



Source: Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports



Master's degree graduates by branch of education 2022-2023 (%)



Source: Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities

Population between 25 and 34 years old with higher education. 2023

	%
European Union	43.1
Ireland	62.7
Cyprus	61.6
Luxembourg	60.2
Lithuania	57.4
Netherlands	54.5
Sweden	54.1
Spain	52.0
France	51.9
Belgium	50.0
Denmark	49.0
Malta	46.3
Poland	46.3
Latvia	45.1
Greece	44.5
Estonia	43.5
Austria	43.5
Portugal	40.9
Slovenia	40.7
Slovakia	39.8
Finland	39.2
Croatia	38.7
Germany	38.4
Bulgaria	35.8
Czechia	33.7
Italy	30.6
Hungary	29.4
Romania	22.5

Source: Eurostat

Students enrolled in bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees. Academic year 2023-2024

Provisional data

	Number of students	% Women	Inter-annual variation % Number of students
Total	1,762,459	56.5	2,4
Bachelor's degree total	1,378,824	56.8	2,6
Law and Social Sciences	627,932	61.1	1,3
Engineering and Architecture	254,840	27.2	5,0
Art and Humanities	135,857	63.1	0,6
Health Sciences	275,899	72.2	4,7
Science	84,296	51.1	1,6
Master's degree	288,955	56.9	3,2
Doctorate	94,680	50.2	-2,6

Source: Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities

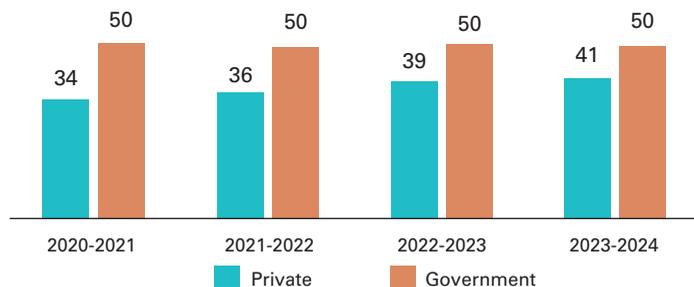
Engineering and Architecture increases enrolments by 5%

According to provisional data from the Student Statistics of the Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities, the number of university enrolments in the 2023–24 academic year increased by 2.4% compared to the previous year. Women make up the majority in almost all fields, except for Engineering and Architecture.

During the academic year 2022-23 there were 149,278 international students in the university system. Of these, 61,552 come from a mobility programme and the rest are ordinary enrolments, according to the Internationalisation Statistics.

More than half of young people aged 25 to 34 have higher education (52.0%), nearly nine points above the EU average.

Number of active universities by type and period



Source: Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities

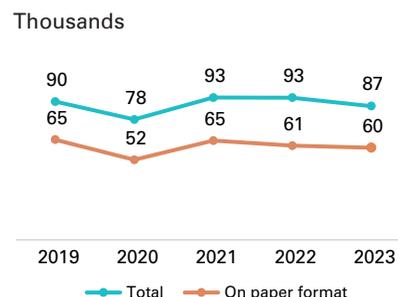
Books registered in ISBN by subsector. 2023

	Titles	Annual variation %
Total*	87,122	-5.9
Humanities and Social Sciences	31,094	-3.9
Literature studies	20,967	-8.4
Children and Youth	10,095	-4.6
Scientific and Technical	9,656	-13.1
Educational text books	6,698	-6.9
Free time	6,630	-0.2
Other	1,982	7.1

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

Source: Ministry of Culture

Books registered in ISBN by media



Source: Ministry of Culture

Fewer books registered under ISBN than in 2019

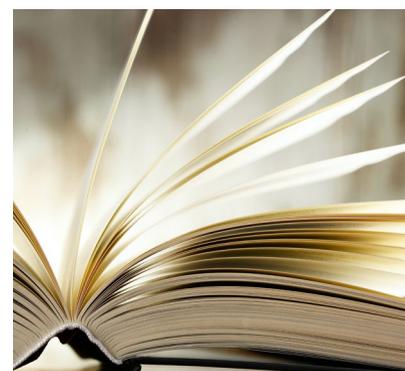
In 2023, 87,122 books were registered in the International Standard Book Number (ISBN), according to data from the Ministry of Culture. 68.9% on paper and 31.1% on other formats. This figure is 5.9% lower than that recorded the previous year. On non-paper media the decrease was 13.4%, while on paper it was 2.1%.

35.7% of the total corresponds to Social Sciences and Humanities, and the largest drop is in Scientific and Technical books (-13.1%).

12 libraries per 100,000 inhabitants

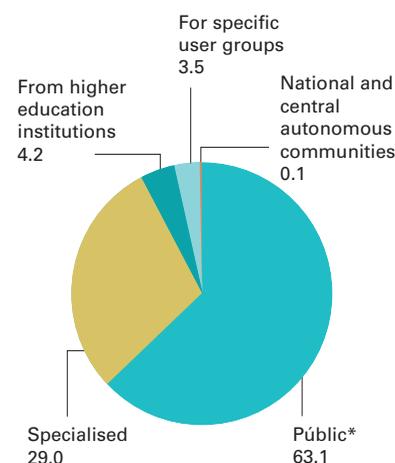
According to Library Statistics, the number of registered users stands at 27.6 million. 84.8% are adults and 15.2% are child users. In relative terms, more than half of the population is a user of library services, with the rate of registered users per 100,000 inhabitants standing at 58,294.

The total number of libraries represents an average of nearly 12 libraries per 100,000 inhabitants. The highest average values were recorded in Extremadura (43 libraries per 100,000 inhabitants), Castilla-La Mancha (25), and Aragón and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (both 22).



Libraries by typology. 2022

(%)



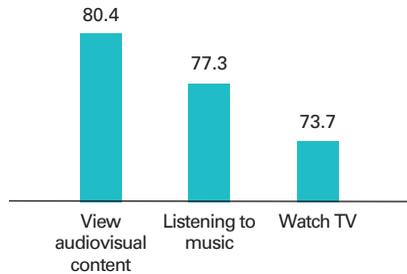
* They are those that have a general collection of funds, offer cultural, educational, recreational and social information services, and are accessible to all citizens.

Source: Ministry of Culture



People who usually engage in cultural activities in the last month. 2024-2025

Percentage



Source: Ministry of Culture



Main indicators of cultural participation. 2024-2025

Results preview 2024

	% population*	Change in comparison with 2021-22 (percentage points)
Reading books	66.3	4.6
Cinema	48.8	21.1
Monuments and archaeology sites	54.3	26.1
Scenic and musical arts	48.3	28.4
Musicals	37.6	24.7
Scenic arts	30.1	19.6
Art exhibitions, museums, and galleries	49.2	23.7
Libraries	29.2	10.8
Files	8.7	5.2

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

Two out of three people read books

The provisional results of the 2024-2025 Survey of Cultural Habits and Practices in Spain indicate that watching audiovisual content and listening to music are the most frequent cultural activities, with monthly rates of 80.4% and 77.3% respectively.

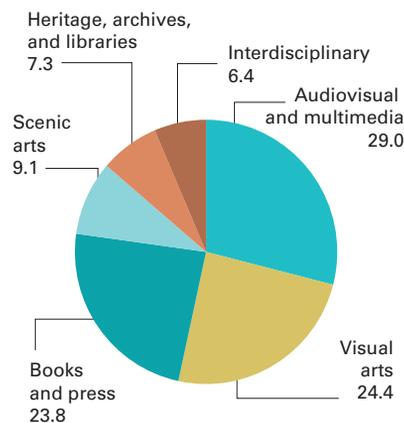
66.3% of the population analysed read at least one book in the last year and 60.2% did so for non-professional reasons.

The cultural sector increased its contribution to GDP by one tenth

According to the Culture Satellite Account, cultural activities contributed 2.3% to the GDP in 2022, with almost 31,084 million euros. This figure is made up of 29.0% from the Audiovisual and Multimedia sector and 24.4% from Visual Arts. Books and newspapers account for 23.8%.

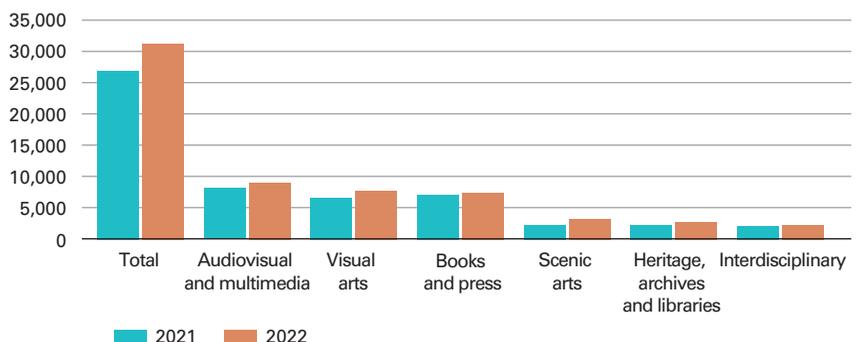
Cultural sectors according to their contribution to the cultural GDP. 2022

% of the culture total



Source: Ministry of Culture

Value of cultural GDP and its sectors (million euros)



Source: Ministry of Culture



Registered health care professionals. 2023

		% Women	Inter-annual variation %
Total	975,243	69.0	3.0
Nurses	345,969	84.2	2.9
Doctors	301,684	53.9	3.2
Pharmacists	80,293	72.0	1.3
Physiotherapists	68,838	61.3	4.0
Dentists	42,075	58.8	2.7
Psychologists specialised in health care	40,417	81.6	5.2
Veterinarians	36,989	53.6	1.8
Opticians-optometrists	19,469	68.4	1.9
Speech therapist	12,017	93.0	4.8
Podiatrists	10,247	62.5	5.7
Occupational therapists	8,450	90.0	11.8
Dental technicians	7,430	31.5	-0.4
Biologists specialised in health care	653	62.6	0.3
Chemists specialised in health care	367	56.4	7.3
Physicists specialised in health care	345	32.2	8.2

Almost 70% of healthcare professionals are women

According to the registered health care professionals statistics, the number of registered doctors increased by 3.2% in 2023 and the number of nurses increased by 2.9%.

The group with a majority is the nurses (35.5% of the total), followed by doctors (30.9%) and pharmacists (8.2%).

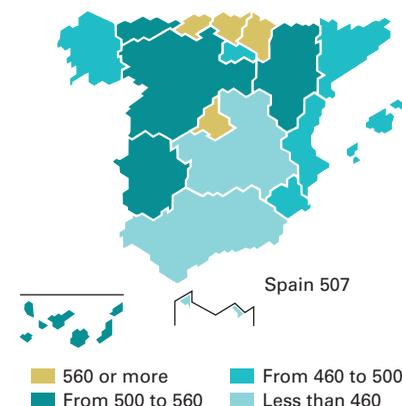
69.0% of the total are women, a figure that rises to 93.0% among speech therapists.

The highest rate of non-retired registered doctors is registered in Comunidad de Madrid, with 6.2 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The average rate of non-retired registered doctors is 5.07 per 1,000 inhabitants. The highest rates were found in the Comunidad de Madrid (6.2), and in Cantabria and País Vasco (both 5.6).

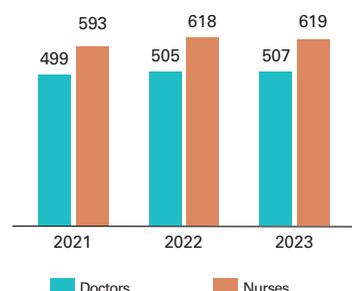
Non-retired registered doctors. 2023

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants



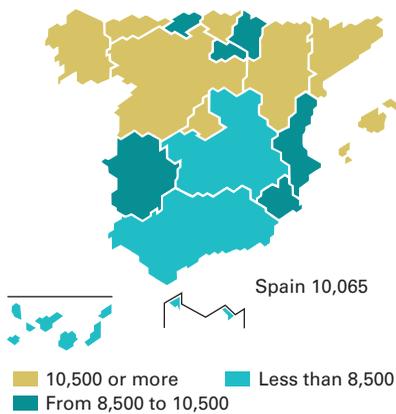
Non-retired physicians and nurses

Rates per 100,000 inhabitants



Hospital morbidity rate. 2023

Per 100,000 population



People with a long-term disease or health issue*. 2023

% of population aged 16 and over

European Union	35.1
Finland	55.4
Estonia	46.5
Portugal	44.5
Latvia	42.9
Sweden	41.5
France	40.1
Denmark	38.3
Cyprus	37.4
Lithuania	37.3
Spain	37.0
Netherlands	36.9
Poland	35.9
Hungary	34.9
Austria	34.9
Germany	34.8
Slovenia	34.8
Czechia	34.4
Slovakia	33.5
Croatia	31.2
Malta	29.9
Ireland	28.5
Belgium	26.9
Greece	24.6
Luxembourg	22.8
Bulgaria	22.7
Romania	21.1
Italy	16.0

* Duration of at least 6 months.

Source: Eurostat

Hospital discharges by disease groups. 2023

ICD10-MC classification

		Inter-annual variation %
Total	4,866,745	2.4
Digestive system	611,636	4.9
Circulatory system	587,918	0.5
Respiratory system	577,348	18.7
Injuries, poisoning and other external-cause consequences	466,736	3.9
Tumours	459,582	2.7

Diseases of the digestive system, the leading cause of hospitalisation

According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, there were 4,866,745 hospital discharges in 2023, 2.4% more than in 2022. That is 10,065 for every 100,000 inhabitants. Cataluña (11,583), Principado de Asturias (11,521) and País Vasco (11,190) recorded the highest figures.

The average stay per discharge was 8.1 days, the same as the previous year.

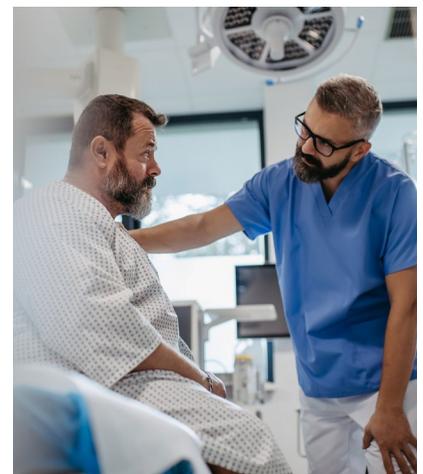
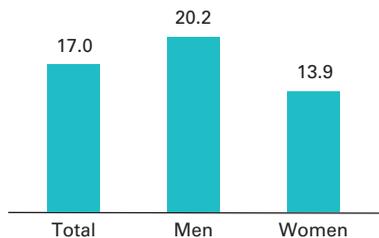
13.9% of the population has obesity

According to the Health Module of the Living Conditions Survey, in 2022, 13.9% of the population aged 16 and over was obese — a percentage similar to that of 2017 (13.7%)— and 33.6% of people were overweight, compared to 36.6% in 2017.

17.0% of the population are daily smokers and 7.4% consume alcohol daily.

Daily smokers. 2022

% of population aged 16 and over



Deaths according to cause of death. 2023

		% Women	Inter-annual variation %
All causes	436,124	49.4	-6.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	115,889	52.2	-4.5
Tumours	115,429	40.9	0.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	47,003	45.3	9.2
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	25,871	60.1	-3.3
Diseases of the digestive system	23,045	48.2	-0.9
Mental and behavioural disorders	22,073	66.3	-3.0
External causes of death	18,033	36.4	-2.9
Diseases of the genital-urinary system	17,282	57.5	-4.1

Leading causes of death regain their position

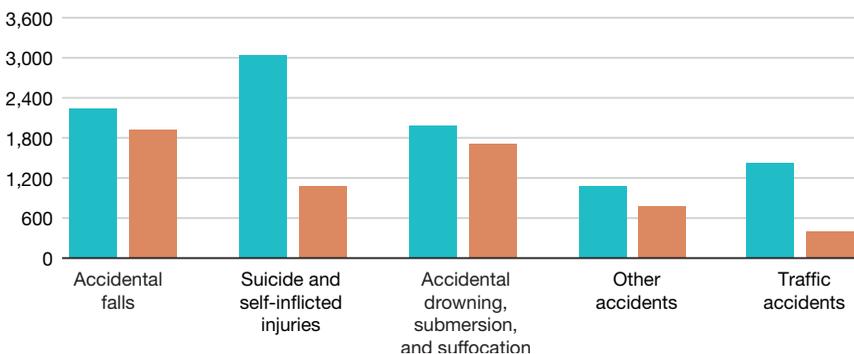
The Statistics on Deaths by cause recorded 436,124 deaths in 2023, 6.1% fewer than the previous year. Women represent 49.4% of the total.

Diseases of the circulatory system and tumours remain the first and second leading causes of death, respectively. Tumours are the leading cause among men and the second among women. Infectious and parasitic diseases (including Covid-19) dropped from fourth to tenth position.

Accidental falls are the leading external cause of death

External causes account for 4.1% of the total. Accidental falls are the leading external cause of death, with 4,158 fatalities, surpassing suicides, which account for 4,116.

Main external causes of mortality by sex. 2023



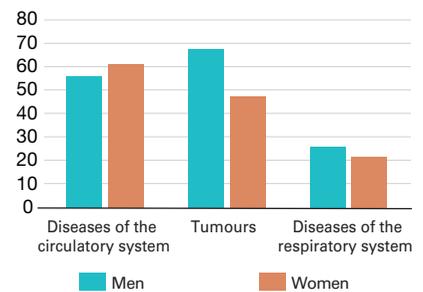
Deaths from all causes

Thousands



Leading causes of death by sex. 2023

Thousands



In 2023, 4,116 people died by suicide, a 2.6% decrease compared to the previous year.



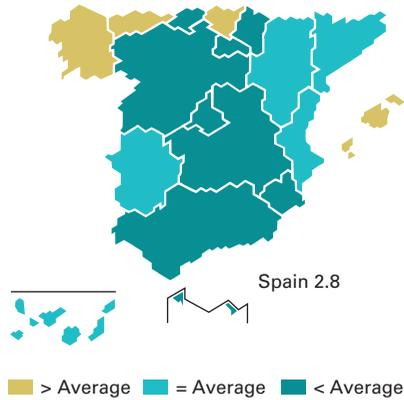
Men
Women

Living conditions



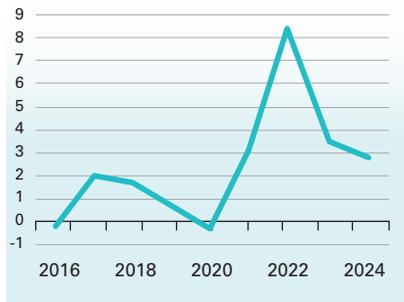
Consumer Price Index (CPI). 2024

Annual average variation (%)



Variation of the annual CPI averages. Base 2021

(%)



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Base 2021

	Average index 2024	Average annual variation %
General index	115.3	2.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	129.1	3.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	116.2	4.0
Clothes and footwear	105.9	0.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	106.5	3.6
Furniture, household equipment and items for the common household maintenance	112.5	0.8
Health care	105.1	2.0
Transportation	112.5	0.7
Communications	101.9	0.1
Leisure and culture	109.9	2.5
Education	106.1	2.8
Restaurants and hotels	119.2	4.8
Other goods and services	111.9	3.2

Prices rise an average of 2.8%

The average rate of the General Consumer Price Index (CPI) in 2024 is 2.8%, seven tenths lower than the previous year. Four Autonomous Communities are above this value

Of the twelve major groups of goods and services, the highest increase was recorded in *Restaurants and hotels* (4.8%) and the lowest in *Communications* (0.1%).

At a more detailed level, *Passenger transport by sea and inland waterways* shows the highest average annual change (25.8%) and *Telephone and fax equipment* the lowest (-10.6%).

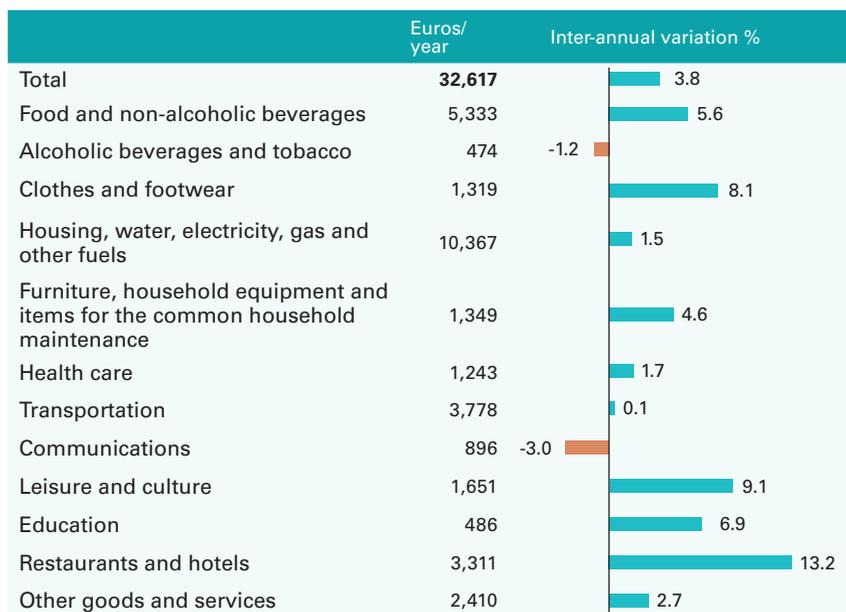
The highest and lowest annual variation. 2024

Annual average variation (%)

Passenger transport by sea and inland waterways	25.8	Telephone and fax equipment	-10.6
Oils and fats	24.1	Liquid fuels	-7.3
Electricity	9.4	Information processing equipment	-7.0
Health-related insurance	9.3	Gas	-5.0



Average household expenditure. 2023



Housing, Food and Transport account for 60% of spending

According to the Household Budget Survey, the average expenditure per household in 2023 was 32,617 euros, 3.8% more than the previous year in current terms. The average expenditure per person also fell to stand at 13,120 euros, which represents an annual increase of 4.3%.

The increase is observed in most consumption groups, with the exception of Communications and Alcoholic beverages and tobacco. Almost 60% of all expenditure is concentrated in Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, Food and non-alcoholic beverages and Transport.

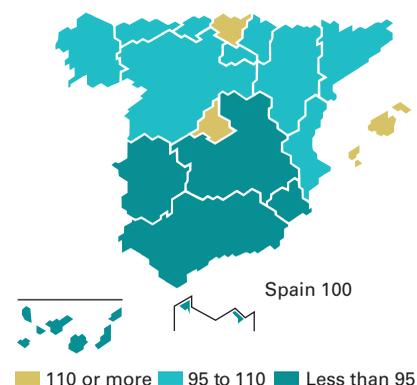
País Vasco and Extremadura, highest and lowest spenders

Average expenditure per person in País Vasco is 18.7% higher than average the national average, while the figure for Extremadura is 15.4% below the average.



Average expenditure per person. 2023

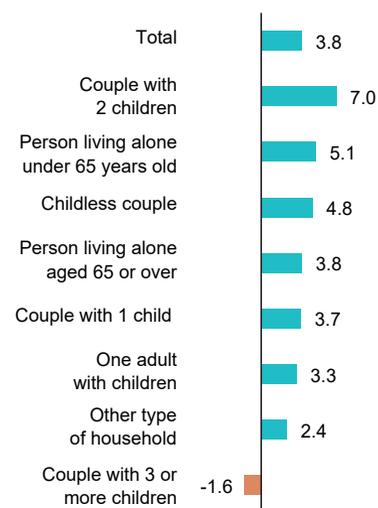
Average index



In 2023, households reduced their spending on Communications and on Alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

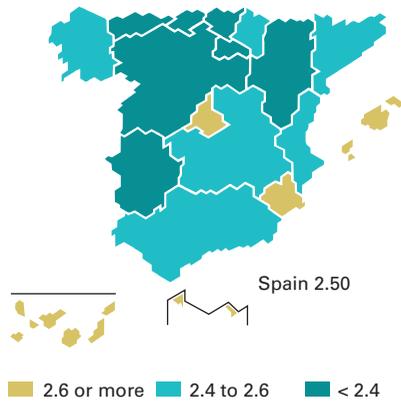


Variation in average household expenditure by type of household. 2023 (%)



Average household size

1 January 2024



Population with high spending on housing in 2023

	Percentage*
European Union	8.8
Greece	28.5
Luxembourg	22.7
Denmark	15.4
Germany	13.0
Bulgaria	11.1
Sweden	10.9
Netherlands	9.3
Czechia	9.1
Romania	9.1
Hungary	8.7
Spain	8.2
Belgium	7.7
Estonia	7.6
Latvia	7.2
France	6.5
Malta	6.0
Austria	6.0
Poland	5.9
Slovakia	5.9
Italy	5.7
Finland	5.5
Lithuania	5.2
Portugal	4.9
Ireland	4.7
Croatia	4.0
Slovenia	3.7
Cyprus	2.6

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

Source: Eurostat

Households per number of members

1 January 2024

		Percentage distribution
Total	19,314,011	100.0
One	5,433,200	28.1
Two	5,555,702	28.8
Three	3,868,265	20.0
Four and over	4,456,844	23.1

Over 19.3 million homes

As of 1 January 2024, there are more than 19.3 million households in Spain, according to the Continuous Population Statistics, with an average household size of 2.5 persons per household.

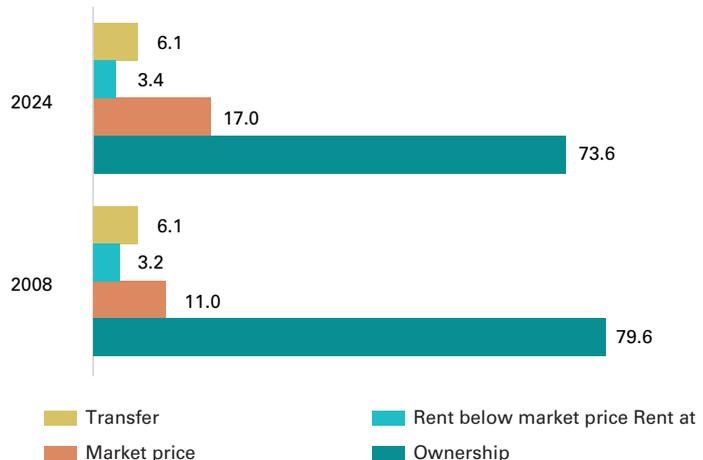
The largest average household sizes were recorded in Melilla (3.19), Ceuta (3.14), and Región de Murcia (2.74), and the smallest in Principado de Asturias (2.21), Castilla y León (2.25), and País Vasco (2.34).

In 2023, 8.2% of the population lived in households where housing costs represent more than 40% of their income.

In Spain, home ownership (with or without a mortgage) predominates over renting, although the proportion of households renting has increased by 6.2 points in the last 16 years, according to the Living Conditions Survey.

Households by housing tenure status 2008 and 2024

(%)



Average household income rises

In 2023, Spanish households had an average annual income of 36,996, a 6.2% increase compared to the previous year, according to data from the 2024 Living Conditions Survey, which uses income data from the previous year.

The average income per person also increased and reached 14,807 euros (5.1% more than in the previous survey).

Meanwhile, the percentage of the population below 60% of the median income (at-risk-of-poverty rate) stands at 19.7%, the lowest figure since 2014.

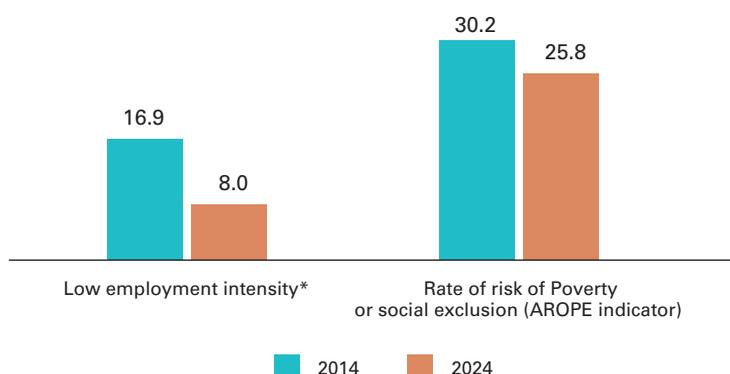
Poverty or social exclusion risk at lowest levels since 2014

In 2024, the percentage of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE rate) decreased to 25.8%, down from 30.2% in 2023.

8.3% of the population is in a situation of severe material and social deprivation, and 8.0% live in households with low employment intensity, less than half as many as in 2014.



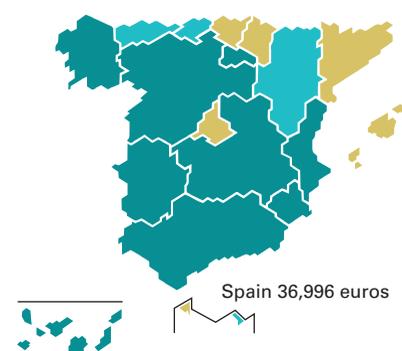
Low work intensity and risk of poverty or social exclusion 2014 and 2024 (%)



* Households in which working-age members worked less than 20% of their total work potential during the year prior to the interview.

Average net household income. 2023

Thousands of euros



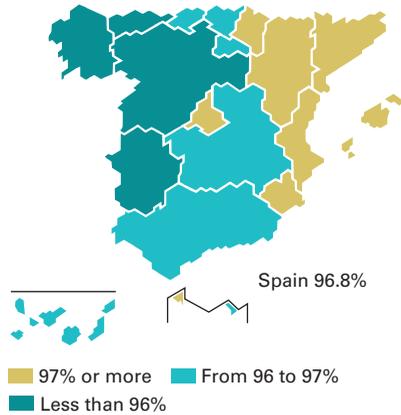
■ 40 or more ■ 35 to 40 ■ Less than 35

They cannot afford a meal with meat, fish, or a vegetarian equivalent every two days. 2023

	%
European Union	9.5
Romania	23.3
Bulgaria	19.9
Slovakia	17.8
Hungary	14.7
Germany	13.3
France	12.2
Lithuania	11.1
Greece	10.9
Malta	9.4
Italy	8.4
Latvia	7.7
Czechia	6.8
Spain	6.4
Estonia	5.7
Croatia	5.5
Austria	4.6
Belgium	4.2
Finland	3.9
Denmark	3.8
Poland	3.5
Luxembourg	3.3
Slovenia	3.3
Netherlands	2.9
Sweden	2.8
Portugal	2.3
Ireland	1.6
Cyprus	1.3

Households with Internet access. 2024

(%)



People who have taken an online course. 2024

	Percentage
European Union	17
Ireland	35
Finland	32
Netherlands	31
Spain	30
Estonia	23
Slovenia	22
Czechia	21
Luxembourg	21
Malta	21
Sweden	20
Greece	20
Belgium	20
Austria	18
Italy	18
Lithuania	17
Portugal	17
Denmark	15
Slovakia	14
France	14
Latvia	13
Hungary	11
Croatia	11
Germany	10
Poland	10
Cyprus	9
Bulgaria	7
Romania	3

Source: Eurostat

Information and communication technology (ICT) equipment and use in households. 2024

	% Households	Difference when compared with 2023 in percentage
Any type of computer	83.0	0.4
Internet access	96.8	0.4
Broadband connection	96.8	0.4
Landlines	53.9	-3.6
Mobile phone (cell phone)	99.5	0.0
Tablet-like computers	55.8	1.2

Mobile phone peaks, landlines continues to decline

According to the Survey on Equipment and Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Households, 83.0% of households with at least one member aged 16 to 74 have some type of computer in 2024, representing an increase of 0.4 percentage points compared to the previous year. Tablet computers are present in 55.8% of households.

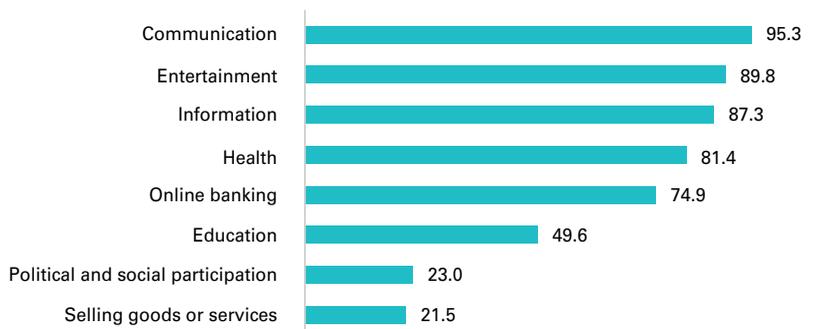
96.8% of households have internet access, and 15.1% of employed individuals aged 16 to 74 report having worked remotely during the week prior to the interview, 1.3 percentage points more than in 2023.

Regarding minors (10 to 15 years old), 95.8% uses a computer, 96.0% browses the Internet and 69.6% uses a mobile phone.

55.5% of the population aged 16 to 74 years old bought some physical product online in the last three months.

The most common activities carried out in the last three months are related to communication (95.3% of the population aged 16 to 74) and entertainment (89.8%).

Most frequent activities carried out online in the last 3 months. 2024 (Percentage of individuals aged 16 to 74)





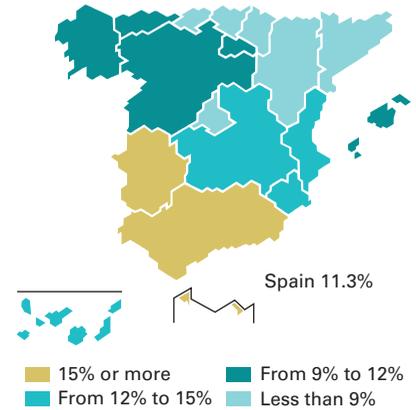
Population aged 16 and over according to their work activity and sex. 2024

(Thousands of people)

		Inter-annual variation %	
Both genders			
Total	41,565.8		1.4
Active	24,424.6		1.3
- Employed	21,653.9		2.2
- Unemployed	2,770.7	-5.7	
Inactive	17,141.2		1.6
Men			
Total	20,209.0		1.5
Active	12,912.6		1.4
- Employed	11,601.4		2.0
- Unemployed	1,311.2	-3.5	
Inactive	7,296.4		1.6
Women			
Total	21,356.7		1.4
Active	11,512.0		1.1
- Employed	10,052.5		2.5
- Unemployed	1,459.5	-7.6	
Inactive	9,844.8		1.7

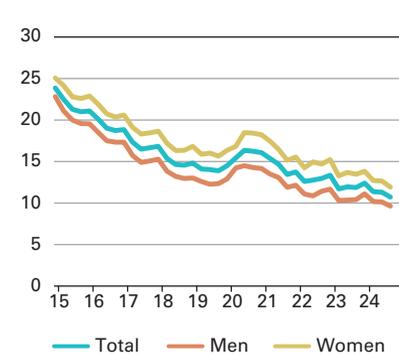
Unemployment rate. 2024

(%)



Unemployment rate

(%)



The active population exceeds 24.4 million people

According to the Active Population Survey, the number of active individuals increased by 1.3% over 2024, and exceeds 24.4 million people.

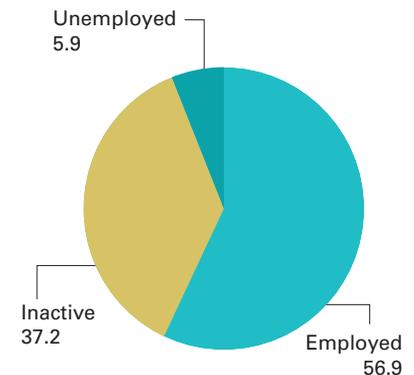
The unemployment rate is 11.3% (12.7% are women and 10.2% are men). Eleven autonomous communities register a lower figure than this value.

In almost 57% of households, the reference person is employed.



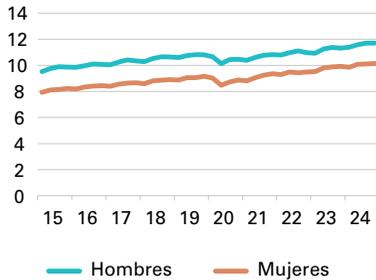
Households according to the employment status of the reference person. 2024

Percentage



Employed population

Millions



Persons aged 20 to 64 working part-time. 2023

Percentage of total employment

Country	Percentage
European Union	17,1
Netherlands	38,7
Austria	30,4
Germany	28,5
Belgium	22,9
Denmark	22,0
Sweden	18,1
Ireland	18,0
Luxembourg	17,6
Italy	17,5
France	16,3 (d)
Finland	14,9
Estonia	13,0
Spain	12,8 (d)
Malta	9,9
Cyprus	8,0
Slovenia	8,0
Greece	7,2
Portugal	7,0
Czechia	6,7
Latvia	6,6
Lithuania	5,7
Poland	5,5
Hungary	3,9
Croatia	3,6
Romania	3,3
Slovakia	3,3
Bulgaria	1,4

(d) Different definition

Source: Eurostat

Employed by professional status. 2024

Thousands of people

Professional status	Thousands of people	Inter-annual variation %
Total	21,653.9	2.2
Self-employed	3,206.5	-0.2
Employer	960.9	-5.8
Business person without employees or independent worker.	2,158.9	2.6
Member of a cooperative	24.8	0.6
Family Assistance*	61.8	-2.5
Employee	18,439.8	2.7
Public sector employees	3,560.2	1.1
Private sector employees	14,879.5	3.0
Other professional situation	7.6	8.8

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

One in five employed women is a public sector worker

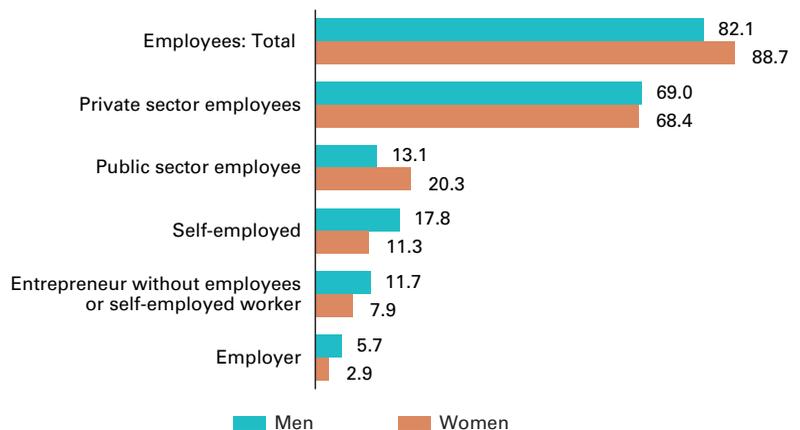
In 2024, there was an annual average of 21.6 million employed people, 2.2% more than in 2023. Of these, 85.2% are salaried employees, a professional situation that increased 2.7% compared to the previous year.

Self-employed workers total just over three million. A little more than two million have no employees, a 2.6% increase compared to 2023.

88.7% of employed women are salaried workers and 20.3% work in the public sector.

Main groups of employed persons according to sex and professional status. 2024

Percentage of total employed by sex



Net labour cost and wages by sector. 2023

	Net cost*		Wages and salaries	
	Euros	Inter-annual variation %	Euros	Inter-annual variation %
Total	35,897.5	5.4	26,555.9	4.7
Industry	41,695.2	5.4	30,451.1	4.7
Construction	35,465.1	4.4	25,242.0	3.4
Services	34,951.8	5.5	25,996.6	4.9

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

Extremadura and the Canarias have the lowest labour costs

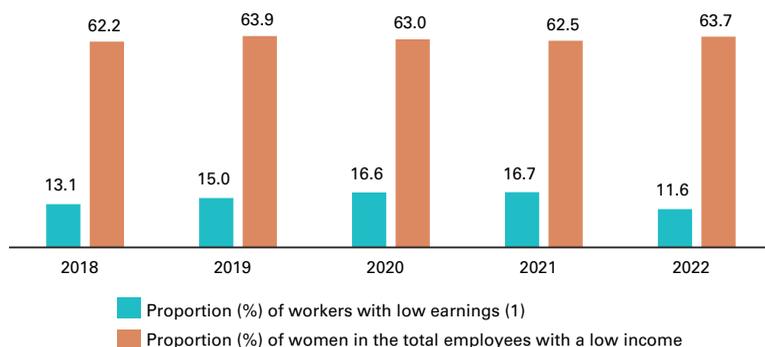
According to the Annual Labour Cost Survey, the net cost in 2023 was 35,897.5 euros per worker, after deducting 233.2 euros in subsidies and deductions received from the Public Administrations to promote employment and vocational training. This is a 5.4% increase vs. the previous year. Salaries and wages increased by 4.7%.

The most significant non-salary cost item was mandatory Social Security contributions (8,640.2 euros per worker), which represented 23.9% of the total cost.

Hotels and restaurants record the lowest average annual earnings

The Salary Structure Survey reflects that the average gross annual salary was 26,948.9 euros per worker in 2022, a 4.1% increase compared to the previous year. The average earnings for men grew by 3.5% to 29,381.8 euros, while women's earnings increased by 5.1% to 24,359.8 euros.

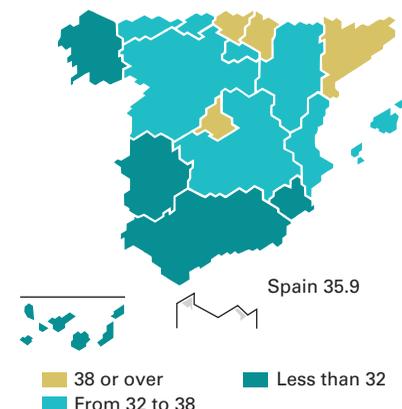
Some indicators of inequality. 2018-2022



1. Proportion of salaried workers whose hourly earnings are below 2/3 of the median earnings.

Net cost per worker. 2023

Thousands of euros



Activities with the highest average annual profit. 2022

	Euros
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	55,471
Financial and insurance activities	47,240
Information and communications	37,439

Activities with the lowest average annual profit. 2022

	Euros
Hospitality	16,275
Other services	18,270
Administrative and support services activities	18,996

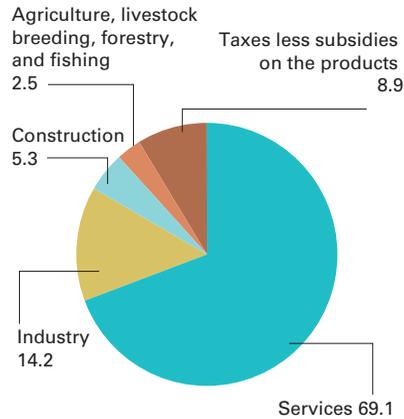
“**24.3% of women earn an annual salary less than or equal to the Minimum Interprofessional Wage (SMI) in 2022, compared to 10.3% of men, with a higher percentage of women working part-time.**”

National accounts



GDP at market price components (supply approach). 2024

(%)



GDP per capita at purchasing power parity. 2024

Provisional data

	EU-27=100
Luxembourg	241
Ireland	211
Netherlands	135
Denmark	128
Belgium	117
Germany	115
Austria	115
Sweden	114
Malta	109
Finland	103
France	99
Italy	98
Cyprus	95
Spain	92
Czechia	91
Slovenia	91
Lithuania	87
Portugal	82
Estonia	79
Poland	79
Romania	79
Croatia	77
Hungary	77
Slovakia	75
Latvia	71
Greece	70
Bulgaria	66

National accounts. 2024

Provisional data

		Variation in Volume %
GDP at market price volume index (2020=100)	120.0	3.2
		Inter-annual variation %
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)*	32,590	5.2
GDP at market price at current prices (million euros)	1,591,627	6.2

Source: * Eurostat and Quarterly National Accounting of Spain

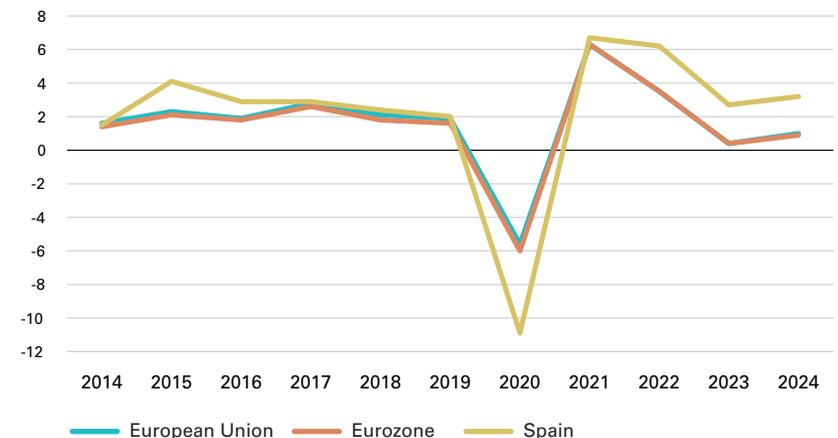
In 2024, the GDP grew 3.2%

In 2024, the variation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was estimated at 3.2% compared to 2023 in terms of volume (real or without considering the effect of prices). The value at current prices for the entire year, according to the Quarterly National Accounts of Spain, is 1,591,627 million euros, which represents a nominal variation rate of 6.2%.

Meanwhile, GDP per capita at current prices would stand at 32,590 euros, 5.2% more than in 2023, according to Eurostat data.

Spain's GDP per capita in 2024 in purchasing power parity stands at 92% of the EU average.

Volume change rates of GDP* (%)



* The 2022, 2023 and 2024 data are provisional.

Source: Eurostat

GDP at market price considering current prices. 2023

Advance estimate

	Percentage structure	Real growth 2023 (A) /2022 (P) %
Madrid, Comunidad de	19.6	2.5
Cataluña	18.8	2.5
Andalucía	13.3	2.4
Comunitat Valenciana	9.3	2.3
País Vasco	5.9	2.4
Galicia	5.2	2.3
Castilla y León	4.7	3.0
Canarias	3.6	5.1
Castilla-La Mancha	3.6	3.3
Aragón	3.1	2.6
Balears, Illes	2.8	5.7
Murcia, Región de	2.7	2.0
Asturias, Principado de	1.9	2.8
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1.7	2.1
Extremadura	1.7	2.7
Cantabria	1.1	2.6
Rioja, La	0.7	4.2
Ceuta	0.1	1.7
Melilla	0.1	1.8
Extra regional territory*	0.1	

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

Illes Balears, the fastest-growing island for the third year

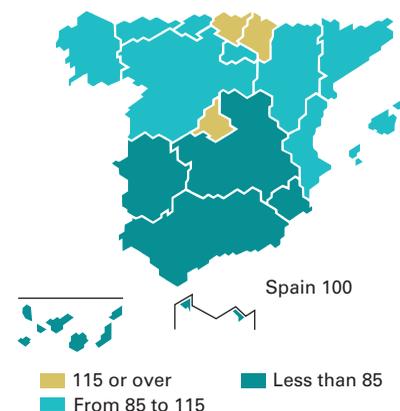
The Illes Balears is the autonomous community with the highest recorded GDP growth in terms of volume in 2023 (5.7%). Canarias (5.1%) and La Rioja (4.2%) follow. Conversely, the lowest variation rates were observed in the autonomous cities of Ceuta (1.7%) and Melilla (1.8%), and in Region de Murcia (2.0%).

All national territories show GDP increases higher than that of the European Union (EU-27) in 2023, which was 0.4%.

The Community of Madrid leads in GDP per capita, with 42,198 euros, followed by País Vasco and Comunidad Foral de Navarra.

**GDP per capita. 2023**

Indexes

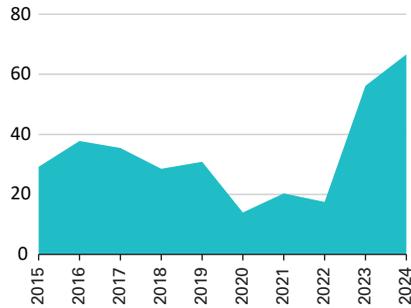
**GDP per capita. 2023**

Advance estimate

	Euros/ inhabitant
Madrid, Comunidad de	42,198
País Vasco	39,547
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	37,088
Cataluña	35,325
Aragón	34,658
Balears, Illes	34,381
Rioja, La	32,828
Spain	30,968
Castilla y León	29,698
Galicia	28,644
Cantabria	28,461
Asturias, Principado de	28,130
Comunitat Valenciana	26,453
Murcia, Región de	25,887
Castilla-La Mancha	25,758
Canarias	24,345
Extremadura	23,604
Andalucía	23,218
Ceuta	22,751
Melilla	20,479

Annual Financing Capacity (+) or Need (-) of the National Economy

Billion euros



The Economy increased its financing capacity

In 2024, the Spanish economy showed a financing capacity of 66.620 million euros, 4.2% of the year's GDP. This figure was 10,451 million higher than in 2023 (which was 56,169 million, 3.7% of the GDP).

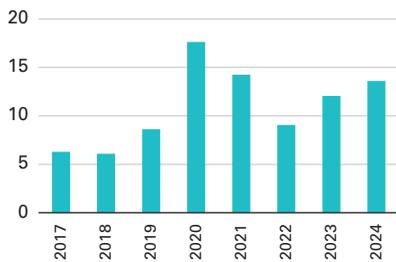
The Public Administrations have reduced its need for borrowing

Financial institutions showed a financing capacity of 28,154 million euros, and non-financial corporations, 14,240 million euros. In both cases, the balances are lower than in the previous year.

The Public Administrations continue to need borrowing, and the borrowing value is 50,187 million euros versus 52,669 in 2023.

Annual household savings rate*

% on the disposable income



* Including non-profit institutions serving households.

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

Millions of euros

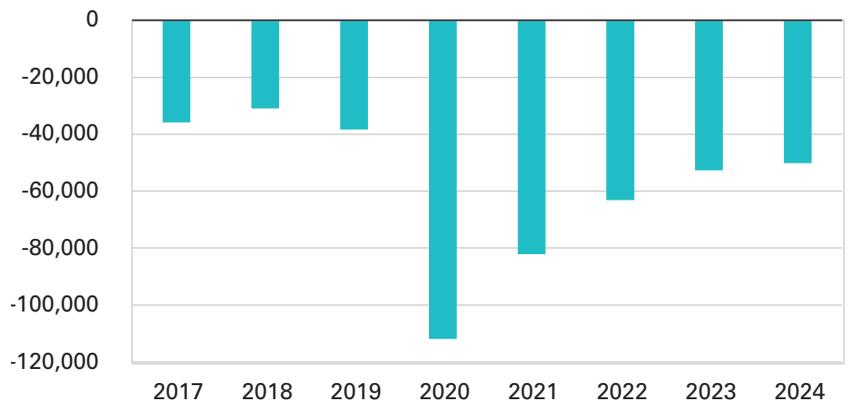
Institutional sector	2024	2023	Difference
Households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)	74,413	44,597	29,816
General Government	-50,187	-52,669	2,482
Financial institutions	28,154	34,537	-6,383
Non-financial companies	14,240	29,704	-15,464
Total	66,620	56,169	10,451

Households increased their saving rate

Regarding households, their borrowing capacity is 74,413 million euros with a recorded savings rate of 13.6% of their disposable income, 1.6 points lower than in the previous year.

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

Millions of euros





Balanza de pagos: cuentas corriente y de capital. 2024

Preliminary Data. Billion euros

	Income	Payments	Balance
Current account	738.4	690.1	48.4
Goods and services	591.7	523.2	68.4
Tourism and travel	98.6	30.2	68.4
Primary and secondary income	146.7	166.8	-20.1
Capital account	18.3	1.7	16.6
Current account + Capital account	756.7	691.8	65.0

Source: Bank of Spain



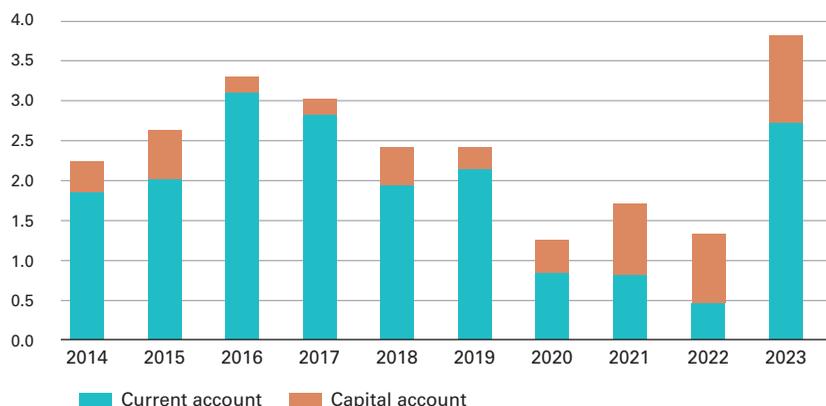
Historical surplus in current and capital accounts

According to preliminary data from the Bank of Spain, in 2024, the balance of the current and capital accounts, which determines the nation's financing capacity or need, stood above that of 2023 (65 vs. 56 billion euros), marking a record since 1993, also in terms of GDP.

Balances amounted to 3.8% of GDP in 2023

The balance of the current and capital accounts, which records the income and payments with the outside world from the export and import of goods and services, as well as primary and secondary income, amounted in total to 3.8% of GDP in 2023.

Balance of current and capital accounts (% GDP)



Source: Eurostat

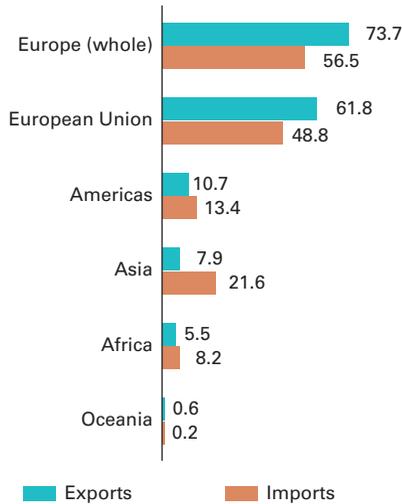
Balance of the current account. 2023

	Millions of euros
Germany	243,122
Netherlands	105,203
Ireland	41,262
Spain	39,772
Sweden	37,747
Denmark	37,020
Poland	13,486
Austria	6,345
Luxembourg	4,724
Slovenia	2,858
Hungary	1,541
Portugal	1,336
Malta	1,316
Czechia	978
Bulgaria	839
Lithuania	811
Croatia	533
Italy	-301
Estonia	-663
Finland	-1,510
Latvia	-1,536
Slovakia	-2,071
Cyprus	-2,966
Belgium	-4,100
Greece	-13,931
Romania	-21,493
France	-28,110

Source: Eurostat



Exports and imports by major regions. 2024 (%)



Source: Ministry of Economy, Commerce and Business

Sub-sectors with the greatest weight in exports of goods. 2024

Sub-sector	Percentage
Automobiles and motorcycles	10.1
Fruits, vegetables, and legumes	6.4
Petroleum and derivatives	6.4
Textiles	5.0
Industry machinery	4.9

Source: Ministry of Economy, Commerce and Business

Foreign trade balance by economic sector

Exports and Imports (millions of euros)

	Accrued in 2024	Accrued in 2023
Total	-40,275.9	-40,560.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	18,044.4	14,123.4
Energy-related products	-30,442.7	-33,080.4
Raw materials	-3,796.8	-3,556.5
Non-chemical semi-manufacturing	6,800.5	8,148.4
Chemical products	-5,282.2	-2,919.8
Equipment	-21,724.2	-20,388.9
Automotive sector	8,588.1	8,628.8
Long-lasting consumer goods	-4,928.8	-4,225.7
Consumer goods	-12,936.4	-12,223.0
Other goods	5,402.2	4,933.7

Source: Ministry of Economy, Commerce and Business

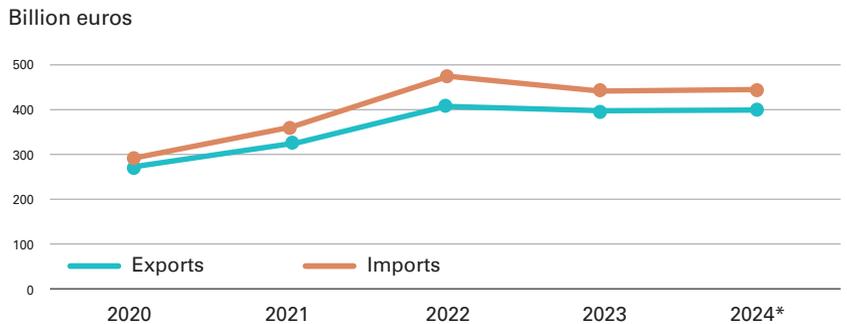
Slight decline in the trade deficit

Spanish exports of goods increased by 0.2% during 2024 and reached a total of 384,465 million euros. Imports increased by 0.1% and stood at 424,741 million euros. As a result, the trade balance showed a deficit of 40,276 million euros, compared to 40,560 million euros in 2023.

The trade balance with the European Union reached 30,285.4 million euros, making 14 consecutive years of surplus.

The most positive trade balance is with the euro zone (30,817 million euros) and the most negative with Asia (-62,512 million euros).

Foreign trade in goods 2020-2024



* Provisional data.

Source: State Tax Administration Agency

Mercantile companies. 2024

Provisional data

	Number	Subscribed capital (millions of euros)	Inter-annual variation of the number of companies %
Incorporated*	117,990	5,683	9.1
Joint stock company	458	565	8.3
Limited company	117,509	5,102	9.1
That increased their capital	29,769	23,870	1.1
Joint stock company	1,491	7,498	1.8
Limited company	28,264	16,371	1.1
Dissolved	25,090		1.2

*The general total includes general and limited partnerships.

The number of public limited and private limited companies is on the rise

In 2024, 117,990 new companies were created, according to provisional data from the Mercantile Companies Statistics, 9.1% more than the previous year. Most of them are limited liability companies (99.6%). The incorporated public limited companies, for their part, were 8.3% more than the previous year.

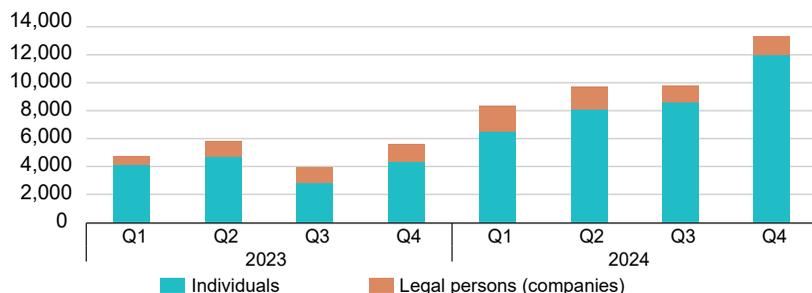
The number of company dissolutions increased by 1.2% at an annual rate. Most of them were voluntary (83.0% of the total), while 8.3% were due to a merger.

The number of bankrupt debtors doubled

The number of insolvent debtors in 2024 was 41,099, through accumulation of the year's four quarters, according to data from the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics of the Association of Registrars. This figure was 98.9% higher than in 2023.

Among the bankrupt debtors, 86.4% were individuals, with or without business activity. Their number increased by 120.3% compared to the previous year.

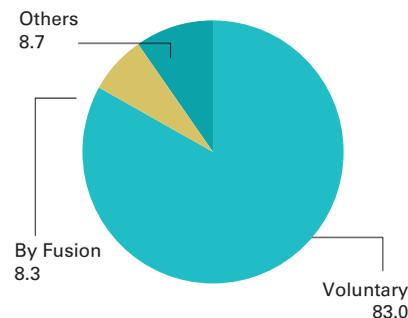
Bankrupt debtors by legal nature



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

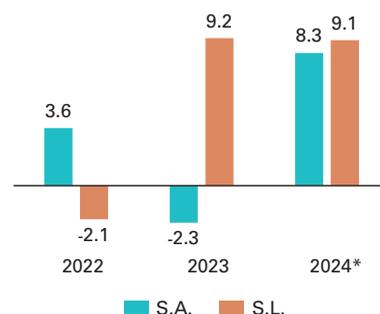
Dissolved companies according to dissolution. 2024

%



Public and private limited companies

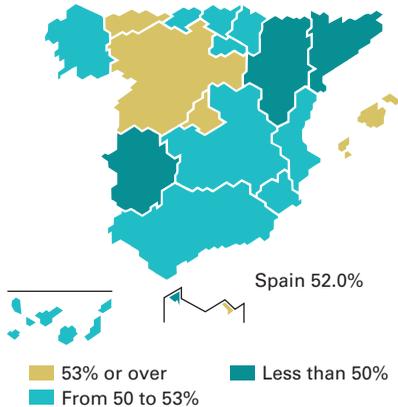
Annual rate (%)



Companies



Percentage of companies with no employees 1 January 2024



EU companies under foreign control. 2021

	Number of companies
European Union	310,520
Germany	35,070
Romania	27,869
Czechia	21,453
Netherlands	17,509
France	17,228
Spain	16,130
Hungary	15,294
Italy	13,472
Bulgaria	13,382
Luxembourg	13,074
Estonia	12,867
Ireland	12,436
Austria	11,814
Croatia	11,038
Portugal	10,332
Sweden	8,962
Denmark	8,544
Slovenia	7,748
Poland	7,704
Latvia	6,376
Lithuania	6,325
Finland	4,746
Greece	4,264
Slovakia	3,837
Malta	1,688
Belgium	925
Cyprus	433

Source: Eurostat

Number of companies

As 1 January 2024

		Variación interanual %
Total	3,255,276	1.5
Industry	175,806	-1.2
Construction	383,622	1.8
Trade	635,234	-1.7
Other services	2,060,614	2.7

The number of companies increased by 1.5%

According to the Central Business Directory (DIRCE), as of 1 January 2024, there were 3,255,276 registered companies, 1.5% more than on the same date the previous year. Most of them are in the *Other services* sector (2.06 million).

52.0% of the total have no employees (1.69 million), and 29.3% have one or two employees (955,079). Among enterprises that are natural persons, 37.7% are women.

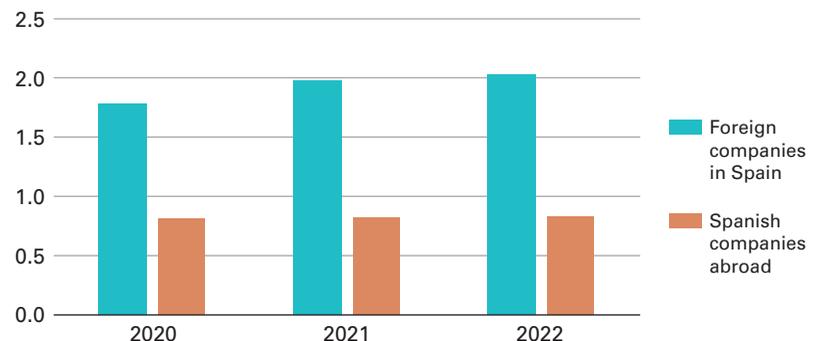
2.2 million people work in multinational companies

In 2022, 5,090 subsidiaries of Spanish companies abroad were recorded, according to the statistics of these companies. These subsidiaries invoiced 234,530 million euros and employed 815,146 persons. The United States, Germany, and France are the countries where these subsidiaries generate the highest turnover.

On the other hand, 14,209 companies are part of a foreign multinational, according to the Statistics on Companies according to group membership. These companies employ 2.2 million people and have a turnover of 745,265 million euros. The countries whose subsidiaries generate the highest turnover were France, Germany and the United States.

Number of employees in company subsidiaries

Millions





Expenditure on internal R&D by execution sector. 2023

Execution sector	Millions of euros	%	Expenditure on internal R&D (% GDP)	Inter-annual variation ¹ %
Total	22,379.2	100.0	1.49	15.8
Companies and NPI*	12,678.2	56.7	0.85	15.6
Higher education	5,708.7	25.5	0.38	13.6
Public administration	3,992.2	17.8	0.27	19.9

* Private non-profit institutions.

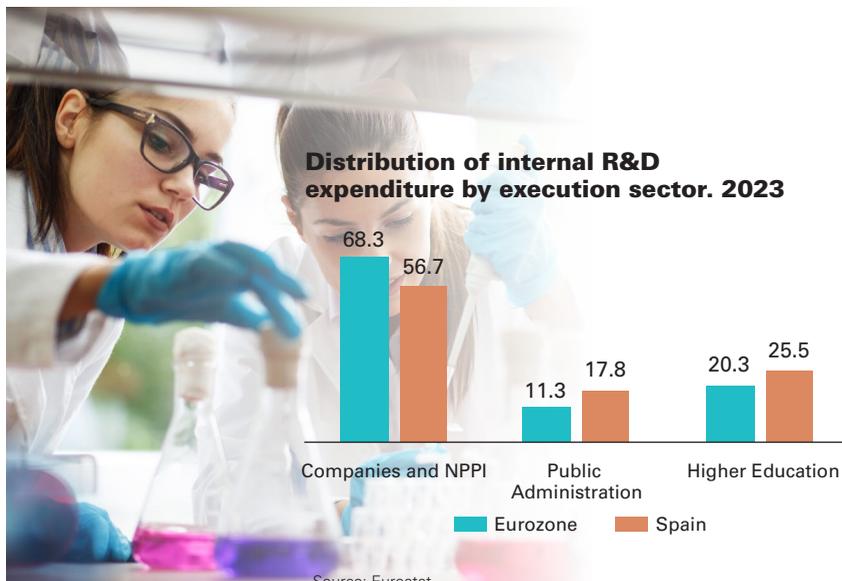
Internal R&D expenditure represents 1.49% of GDP

The data from the R&D Activities Statistics estimated internal research and development expenditure at just over 22,379 million euros in 2023. In relative terms, this expenditure represented 1.49% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), or 460.2 euros per average inhabitant.

In a total of 56.7% of the research and development expenditure was done by the Companies and Private Non-profit Institutions (NPI) sector, while the Eurozone averaged at 68.3%.

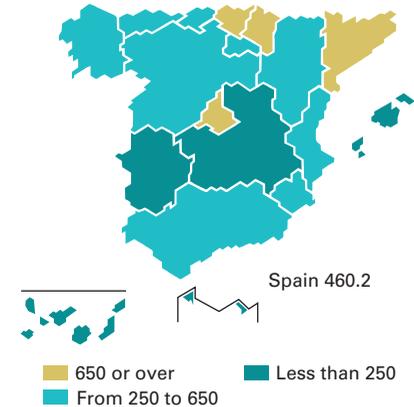
8.2% more researchers

A total of 282,415 full-time employees (FTE) are engaged in internal R&D activities in 2023. The number of FTE researchers amounts to 175,044, which represents 8.3 per thousand of the total number of employed and an increase of 8.2% compared to 2022.



R&D expenses per inhabitant. 2023

Euros



R&D spending. 2023

	% of GDP
European Union	2.22 (e)
Sweden	3.57 (p)
Belgium	3.32 (p)
Austria	3.29 (p)
Germany	3.11 (p)
Finland	3.09
Denmark	2.99 (p)
France	2.19 (p)
Slovenia	2.13 (p)
Netherlands	2.08 (e)
Estonia	1.84
Czechia	1.83 (p)
Portugal	1.69 (p)
Poland	1.56 (p)
Greece	1.49 (p)
Spain	1.49 (p)
Croatia	1.39 (p)
Hungary	1.39
Italy	1.31 (p)
Lithuania	1.05 (p)
Slovakia	1.04
Luxembourg	1.03 (p)
Latvia	0.83
Bulgaria	0.79 (p)
Cyprus	0.68 (p)
Malta	0.61
Romania	0.52 (p)
Ireland	:

(e) Estimation.

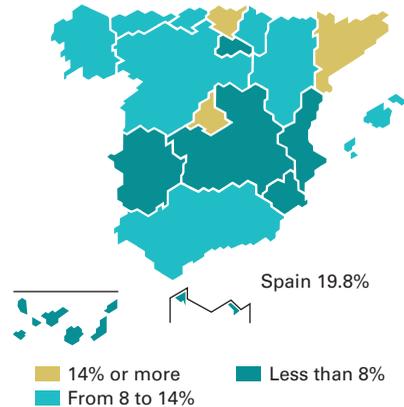
(p) Provisional

: Data not available.

Source: Eurostat

Employees who work remotely on a regular basis. 2024

Percentage*



* Of the total personnel in all companies.

Employed individuals with internet access for business purposes. 2024

% total employment*

Country	% total employment*
European Union	62.8
Sweden	87.9
Finland	86.9
Denmark	79.5
Netherlands	78.5
Belgium	73.0
Germany	66.2
Ireland	64.7
Slovenia	63.8
France	63.2
Latvia	61.9
Spain	61.9
Hungary	61.1
Lithuania	59.8
Malta	59.5
Luxembourg	59.3
Estonia	59.2
Croatia	59.0
Poland	57.4
Italy	56.5
Slovakia	56.3
Czechia	55.6
Cyprus	54.7
Portugal	50.5
Greece	50.1
Romania	44.1
Bulgaria	43.4
Austria	:

* Excluding agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and the financial sector. Companies with 10 or more employees.

: Data not available..

Source: Eurostat

Use of ICT in companies with 10 or more employees. First quarter of 2024

	Percentage	P.p. variation from 2023
Personnel using computers for business purposes	68.4	2.2
Personnel using computers connected to the internet for business purposes	63.3	2.1
Companies employing ICT specialists	15.7	-0.7
Companies with internet connection of which:	99.1	0.1
- Have website/page ¹	81.8	3.3
- Use social media ¹	64.7	1.1
- Conduct remote meetings ¹	58.9	(*)
- They pay to advertise on the internet ¹	27.1	-1.2

1. Percentage of companies with internet connection.

* Variables not investigated in Q1 2023.

Six out of 10 companies have remote meetings

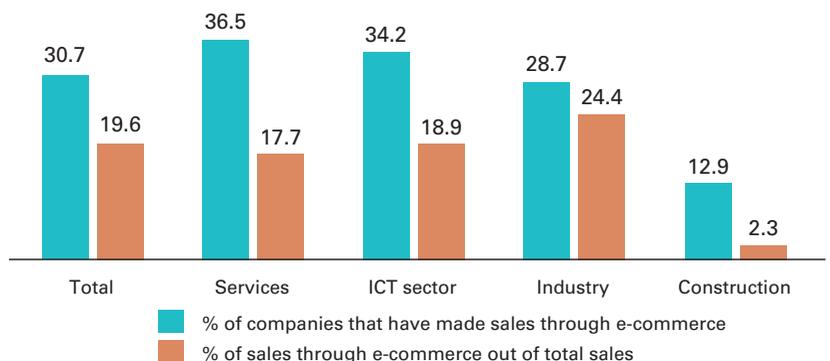
According to the Survey on ICT and e-business use in enterprises, in the first quarter of 2024, 81.8% of enterprises with 10 or more employees with an Internet connection have a website, 64.7% use social media, and 58.9% hold remote meetings.

15.7% of these companies employ ICT specialists, and 37.5% allow remote work. 19.8% of employees work remotely on a regular basis.

Almost 20% of sales are made through e-commerce

30.7% of these companies make sales through e-commerce in 2023. The business volume generated by e-commerce reached 385,844 million euros, 2.3% more than in 2022.

E-commerce in companies with 10 or more employees by economic sector. 2023 (%)





Agriculture, livestock and fishing

Farms and Utilized Agricultural Area (UAA). 2023

UAA in hectares

		% Variation compared to 2020
Number of farms*	784,141	-12.4
Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)	23,490,157	-1.6
Average UAA by farm	30.46	13.2
Open field UAA	23,434,828	-1.6
- Arable land	11,488,521	-1.4
- Permanent pastures	7,352,145	-2.1
- Olive farming	2,427,474	-1.5
- Fruit farming	1,308,546	2.0
- Vineyard	813,844	-5.4
- Other woody crops	42,902	-12.0
- Vegetable farming	1,396	-42.6
Greenhouse UAA	55,329	-14.8

* UAA farms only.

12.4% fewer farms than in 2020

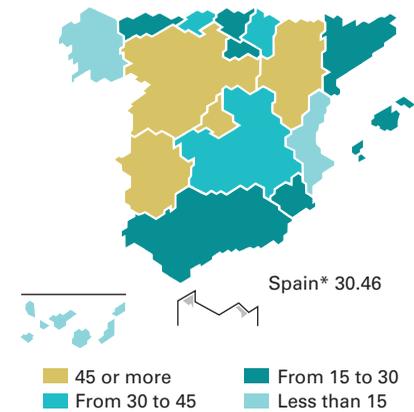
According to the latest Farm Structure Survey, the number of agricultural holdings decreased by 12.4% in 2023 compared to the 2020 census and stood at 784,141.

The estimated Utilized Agricultural Area (UAA) is 23.5 million hectares, a decrease of 1.6%. As a result, the average UAA per farm increased by 13.2%, reaching 30.46 hectares.

Compared to the 2020 census, the largest increase in average farm size was recorded in Galicia (41.3% more). Canarias had the lowest value and is also the only one to decrease since 2020 (23.3% less).

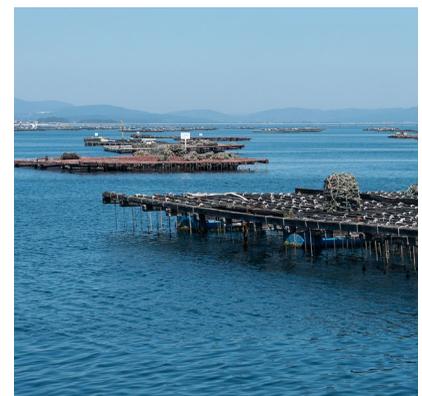
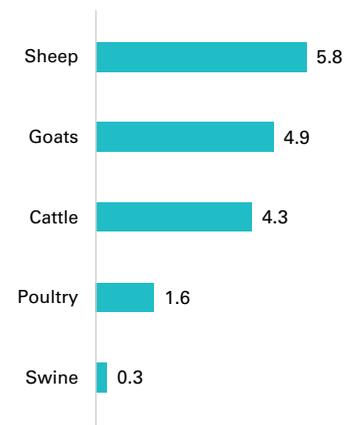
Average UAA per farm. 2023

Hectares



* Includes Ceuta and Melilla.

Organic livestock as a percentage of total livestock by type of livestock. 2023 (%)



Organic farming accounted for 9.5% of the total in 2023 and increased by 19.2% compared to 2020.

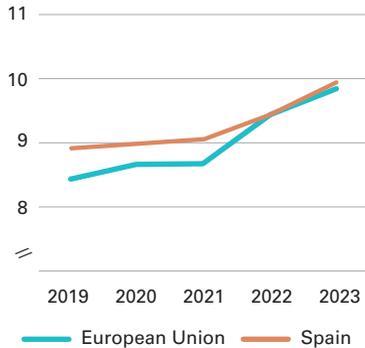
Leadership in aquaculture production and catches

According to Eurostat data, a quarter of the EU's aquaculture production in 2022 comes from Spain (25.1%). Additionally, it is the country that contributes the most fish catches by live weight, followed by France and Denmark.



Energy productivity

Euro per kg oil equivalent



Source: Eurostat

Primary energy consumption. 2023

	Ktoe	Inter-annual variation %
Total	115,036	-2.8
Coal	2,768	-23.2
Petroleum derivatives	51,860	-3.8
Natural gas	25,229	-11.0
Renewable energy	21,101	14.7
Non-renewable waste	500	-2.9
Nuclear energy	14,778	-3.1
Energy balance*	-1,200	

* Electricity imports - exports.

Source: Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.

Share of energy from renewable sources*. 2023

	%
European Union	24.5
Sweden	66.4
Finland	50.8
Denmark	44.9
Latvia	43.2
Estonia	41.0
Austria	40.8
Portugal	35.2
Lithuania	31.9
Croatia	28.1
Romania	25.8
Greece	25.3
Slovenia	25.1
Spain	24.9
Bulgaria	22.6
France	22.3
Germany	21.5
Cyprus	20.2
Italy	19.6
Czechia	18.6
Hungary	17.4
Netherlands	17.2
Slovakia	17.0
Poland	16.5
Ireland	15.3
Malta	15.1
Belgium	14.7
Luxembourg	11.6

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

Source: Eurostat

The contribution of renewable sources increased

According to the Energy Balance of Spain, primary energy consumption in 2023 reached 115,036 ktoe, 2.8% less than in 2022, in a national context of economic growth.

The consumption of primary energy from renewable sources increased by 14.7% and is due to the recovery of hydro (42.1%), wind (2.4%), solar photovoltaic (39.2%), and biofuels (39.9%), which are increasing their presence in road transport to the detriment of petrol and diesel.

“ **Energy import dependency stands at 68.4%, the second lowest figure since 2020.** ”

Dependence on energy imports. 2014-2023

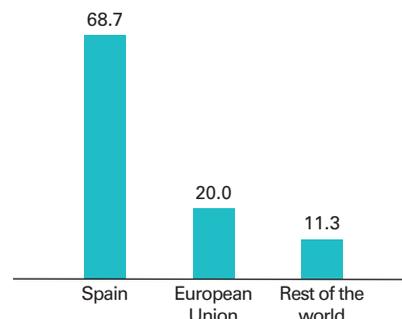


Source: Eurostat

Main industry variables. 2022

		Annual variation %
Economic variables (millions of euros)		
Turnover	928,151	26.5
Total purchases of goods and services	770,407	30.7
Gross added value at factor cost	191,806	13.5
Personnel expenses	94,014	4.4
Investment in tangible assets	30,885	12.4
Companies and personnel employed		
Number of companies	191,501	-1.4
Employed personnel (annual average, in thousands)	2,367	0.2

Geographical destination of Industry sales. 2022 (%)



Turnover increased by 26.5% in Industry

The turnover of companies in the industrial sector stood at 928,151 million euros in 2022, 26.5% more than in 2021, according to the Structural Business Statistics. Industrial Sector.

76.3% of turnover comes from the manufacturing industry, which accounts for just over 89% of both employment and the number of companies.

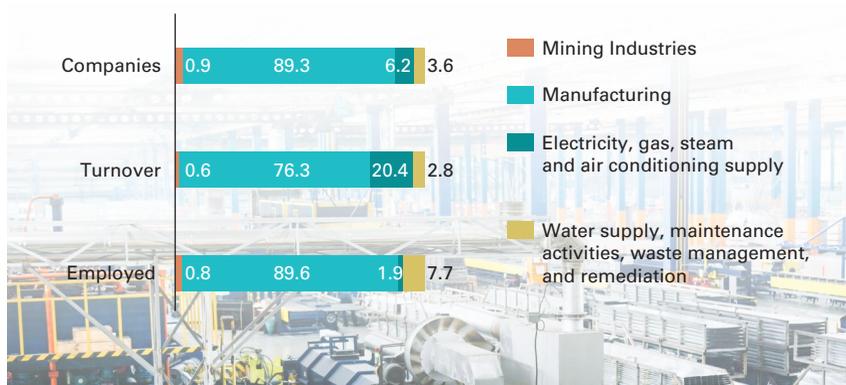
31.3% of company sales were made outside of Spain. 20.0% went to European Union countries, and 11.3% to the rest of the world.

“Almost 2.4 million employed people work in the Industry sector.”

Turnover per employee in the Manufacturing Industry. 2022

	Thousands of euros
European Union	326
Ireland	1533
Belgium	721
Netherlands	668
Finland	538
Luxembourg	511
Denmark	474
Austria	388
France	373
Germany	354
Spain	334
Italy	326
Greece	249
Malta	221
Slovakia	208
Hungary	198
Czechia	188
Slovenia	186
Poland	177
Portugal	171
Estonia	168
Lithuania	161
Cyprus	132
Romania	126
Latvia	119
Croatia	111
Bulgaria	100
Sweden	:

Main figures by activity sections. 2022 (%)



: Data not available.

Source: Eurostat

Branches of activity with the most weight in Industry turnover. 2022

	%Turnover	Annual variation %
Industry total	100.0	26.5
Food industry	15.5	18.2
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	14.6	41.1
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	8.6	64.0
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	8.4	20.8
Chemical industry	6.5	22.8
Production and distribution of gas, steam, and air conditioning	5.8	144.6
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	5.3	19.2
Metallurgy; manufacture of iron, steel and ferro-alloy products	4.6	12.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3.2	14.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	3.0	6.8



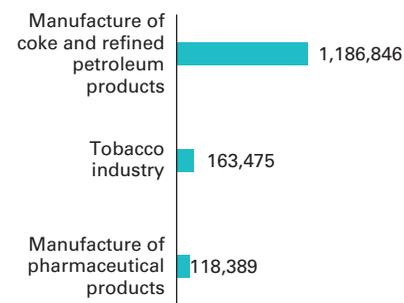
All industrial branches improved their turnover

The activity branches with the greatest contribution to industrial turnover are the *Food Industry* (15.5% of the total), *Production, transmission and distribution of electric power* (14.6%), and *Coke and refined petroleum products* (8.6%).

Coking and refining, the highest productivity

Productivity (value added per employed person) in the *manufacturing industry* stood at 68,658 euros in 2022, an increase of 8.9% compared to the previous year. The highest is recorded in *Coke and refining of petroleum products* (1,186,846 euros).

Manufacturing industry activities with highest productivity. 2022 (euros)

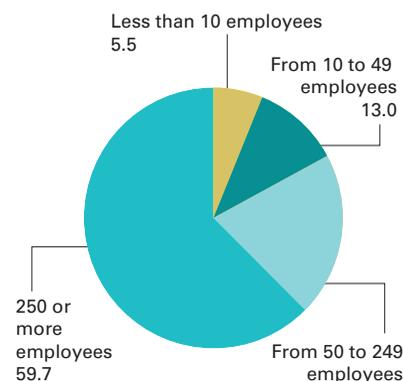


Large companies account for almost 60% of the turnover

83.1% of companies in the sector have fewer than 10 employees and another 13.5% between 10 and 49. Meanwhile, companies with 250 or more employees represent only 0.6% of the total, but they employ 40.5% of the workforce and account for 59.7% of the sector's turnover.

The Autonomous Communities with the greatest contribution to industrial turnover in the year 2022 were Cataluña (20.5% of the total), Comunidad de Madrid (12.5%) and Andalucía (12.3%).

Industry turnover by company size. 2022 (%)



Some indicators according to activity section. 2022

	Productivity ¹ (euros)	Value added rate ²	Personnel cost rate ³	Female participation rate in paid personnel ⁴
Industry total	81,047	24.3	49.0	27.2
Mining Industries	119,955	41.3	35.4	12.3
Manufacturing	68,658	21.5	57.2	27.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	743,497	40.9	8.8	27.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	58,460	41.0	66.3	22.7

1. Productivity: Added value at factor cost / Average employed personnel * 100.

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

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

4. Female participation rate: Women in paid personnel / Paid personnel * 100.



Industrial sales declined in 2023

According to the Industrial Products Survey, the value of sales of self-produced products in the manufacturing industry reached 552,378 million euros in 2023, a 0.4% decrease compared to the previous year and the first decline since 2020.

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

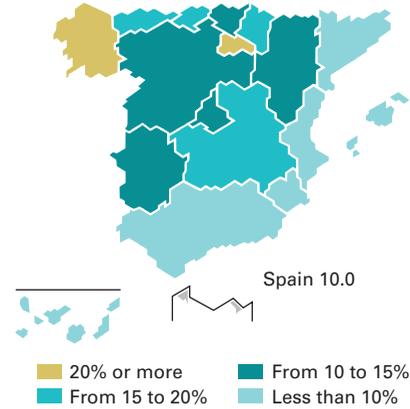


Construction and housing



Housing sales. 2024

Annual variation %



People employed in Construction. 2023

Provisional data

	Thousands
European Union	14,125.4
Germany	2,780.6
France	2,129.4
Italy	1,623.7
Spain	1,350.2
Poland	1,147.3
Netherlands	556.8
Romania	516.3
Portugal	430.4
Sweden	427.0
Czechia	413.1
Austria	360.4
Belgium	358.8
Hungary	327.8
Slovakia	200.1
Denmark	199.7
Ireland	187.0
Greece	184.2
Finland	178.9
Bulgaria	158.8
Croatia	149.2
Lithuania	135.0
Slovenia	85.7
Latvia	60.6
Estonia	53.8
Luxembourg	52.7
Cyprus	39.0
Malta	18.8

Source: Eurostat

Housing sales. 2024

Provisional data

		Inter-annual variation %
Total	641,919	10.0
New	135,052	23.4
Used	506,867	6.9
Free-market	594,501	10.3
Protected	47,418	6.7

Housing sales increased by an average of 10.0%

During 2024, almost 2.21 million properties recorded in the land registers were transferred, 5.0% more than the previous year, according to the Statistics on Transfer of Property Rights.

Housing sales (641,919) rose by 10.0% compared to 2023. Galicia recorded the highest increase (22.3%) and the only region where it fell was Illes Balears (-3.8%).

Biggest increase in house prices since 2008

Housing prices increased 8.4% on average during 2024. The increase was greater for new homes than for second-hand ones (10.9% and 8.0%, respectively). This is the largest increase in house prices since 2008.

Average annual price variation by type of home



Mortgages constituted. 2024

Provisional data

		Inter-annual variation %
Total mortgages properties	544,721	9.7
Rural properties	9,387	-1.8
Urban properties	535,334	9.9
Housing	423,761	11.2
Average amounts (euros)	145,673	2.7

Number of mortgages increased, boosted by urban properties

In 2024, 544,721 new mortgages were registered, 9.7% more than the previous year. In the case of housing, the increase was 11.2%. Their average price has risen as well, standing at 145,673 euros, 2.7% higher than in 2023.

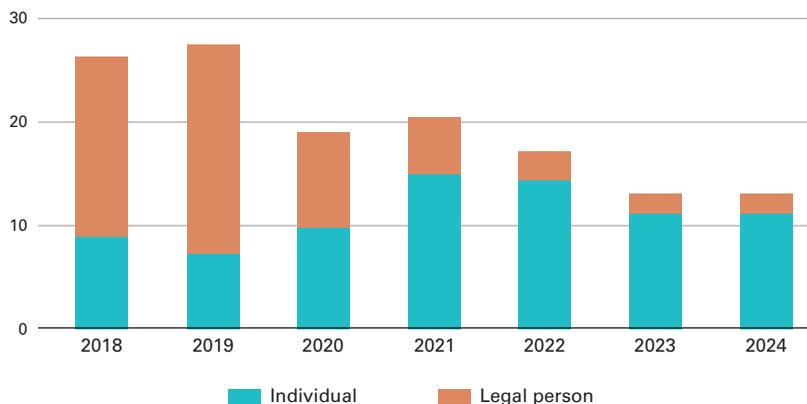
30.3% of the population resides in home ownership with a mortgage or loan, compared to an EU average of 24.9%, according to Eurostat data.

Foreclosures of individuals continue to fall

The number of registered foreclosure certificates initiated in 2024 stood at 20,262, 4.8% more than in 2023. The highest increase was observed in rural properties (61.5%). Those for the primary residence of individuals fell by 4.3% while those for legal entities increased by 9.0%.

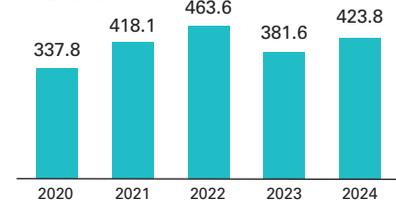
Homes with foreclosure initiated according to owner of housing

Thousands



Number of mortgages on homes

Thousands



Home ownership with mortgage or loan. 2023

% population

European Union	24,9
Netherlands	58,3
Sweden	50,1
Denmark	47,2
Belgium	45,9
Luxembourg	41,8
Finland	39,4
Ireland	36,5
Portugal	34,5
France	31,3
Spain	30,3
Estonia	26,4
Slovakia	25,0
Germany	23,8
Austria	23,5
Malta	23,4
Czechia	20,7
Cyprus	19,9
Slovenia	17,4
Lithuania	16,8
Latvia	13,9
Italy	13,7
Hungary	13,3
Poland	12,0
Greece	9,9
Croacia	7,0
Bulgaria	1,8
Rumania	1,3

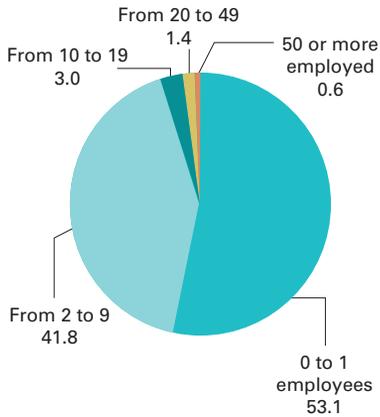
Source: Eurostat



Main trade variables. 2022

		Annual variation %
Economic variables (millions of euros)		
Turnover	955,065	13.6
Total purchases of goods and services	848,345	15.4
Gross added value at factor cost	135,047	5.9
Personnel expenses	83,291	7.1
Investment in tangible assets	12,682	-3.5
Companies and personnel employed		
Number of companies	722,387	-1.0
Personnel employed (annual average in thousands)	3,139	1.9

Trade companies by number of employees. 2022 (%)



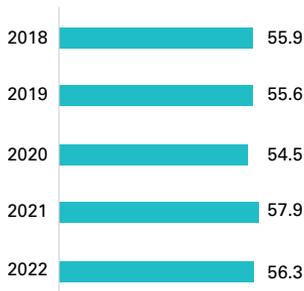
Six out of 10 companies were retailers

Turnover of the Trade sector reached 955,065 million euros in 2022, 13.6% more than the previous year, according to the Structural Business Statistics: Trade Sector. Most of it is due to Wholesale trade and trade intermediaries, except for motor vehicles and motorcycles, which account for 60.2% of the total and employ 35.9% of the workforce.

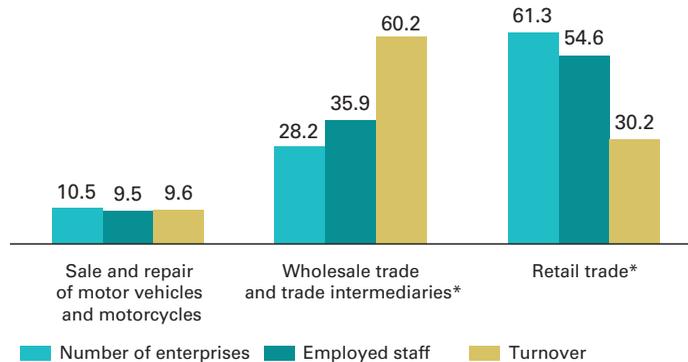
95.0% of the companies in Trade have fewer than 10 employees.

Comunidad de Madrid accounted for 25.8% of turnover, Cataluña for 19.1%, and Andalucía for 12.4%.

Value added rate* in Trade (%)



Main Trade magnitudes. 2022 (%)



* Proportion of gross value added at factor cost relative to the production value.

* Except for motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Main variables of non-financial services. 2022

		Annual variation %
Economic variables (millions of euros)		
Turnover	710,217	22.2
Total purchases of goods and services	411,018	24.3
Gross added value at factor cost	325,292	17.2
Personnel expenses	206,620	12.9
Investment in tangible assets	45,464	15.4
Companies and personnel employed		
Number of companies	2,071,604	3.4
Personnel employed (annual average in thousands)	8,300	6.6



Increased turnover in all Services

The business volume of companies in Non-financial Services, excluding Trade, reached 710,217 million euros in 2022, a 22.2% increase compared to the previous year, according to the Structural Business Statistics. Services Sector.

One-fifth of the total comes from *Transportation and storage* (19.9%), although the largest number of employees was found in *Hospitality* (19.5% of the total).

The activity divisions with the highest percentage of sales outside Spain were *Air transport* (51.2%) and *Warehousing and activities related to transportation* (34.2%).

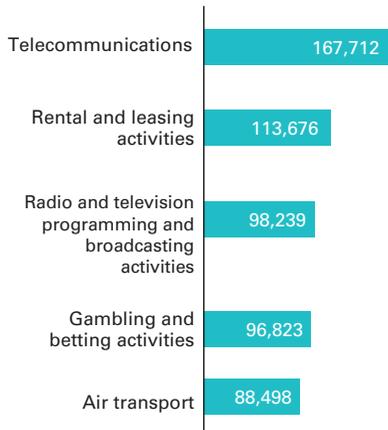
Turnover per employee in Information and communications. 2022

	Thousands of euros
European Union	232
Ireland	2,061
Luxembourg	495
Cyprus	486
Sweden	372 (p)
Malta	297
Belgium	285
Netherlands	267
France	237
Finland	234
Denmark	234
Germany	215
Austria	208
Italy	177
Spain	166
Czechia	157
Estonia	145
Slovenia	137
Portugal	121
Greece	114
Slovakia	111
Poland	106
Lithuania	99
Hungary	92
Croatia	90
Latvia	82
Romania	77
Bulgaria	76

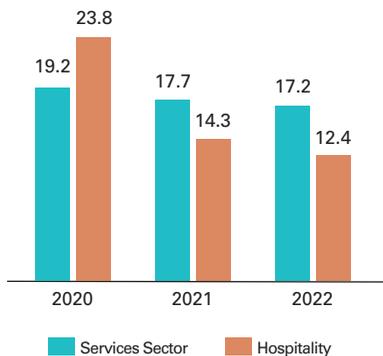
Distribution of Turnover and Employment in Services. 2022 (%)



Services sector activity divisions with the highest productivity. 2022 (Euros)



Investment rate in the Services Sector and in Hospitality (%)



Services activities with significant growth

The sectors with the highest increase in their turnover in 2022 were *Travel agency activities, tour operators, reservation services, and related activities* (with an increase of 140.4%), *Recreation, artistic and entertainment activities* (109.2%), and *Air transport* (106.7%).

More productive services

Productivity (value added per person employed) of the Services sector was 39,191 euros in 2022, with a 10.0% increase compared to 2021. The highest productivity was registered in *Telecommunications* (167,712 euros), and the lowest in *Other personal services* (laundries, hairdressers, and other personal services), with 16,257 euros.

Unequal weight of the sector by region

The autonomous communities with the highest participation in the Services sector turnover in 2022 were Comunidad de Madrid (33.3%), Cataluña (19.5%), and Andalucía (9.9%).

Selection of indicators according to main activity. 2022

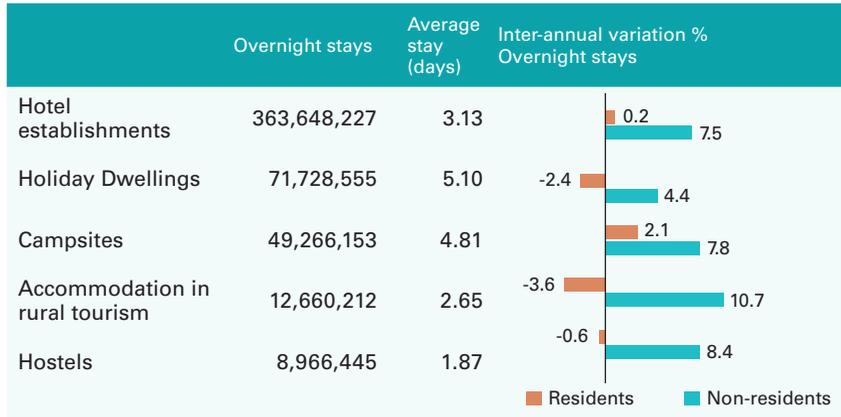
	Productivity ¹ (euros)	Value added rate ²	Personnel cost rate ³	Female participation rate in paid personnel ⁴
Total Services	39,191	54.1	63.5	52.6
Transport and storage	53,501	46.9	57.9	23.4
Hospitality	25,297	44.2	70.6	54.5
Information and Communications	73,317	52.1	65.2	34.7
Real estate activities	70,045	57.1	27.6	57.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	50,073	55.5	64.2	53.0
Administrative and support services activities	29,559	64.6	74.2	54.0
Education	25,702	78.8	76.6	68.6
Human health and social work activities	32,263	66.7	67.3	80.2
Artistic, recreational and entertainment activities	48,514	49.8	51.0	44.7
Other services	17,691	56.0	61.6	67.0

1. Productivity: Added value at factor cost / average employed personnel * 100.
 2. Value added rate: Value added at factor cost / Value of Production * 100.
 3. Personnel cost rate: Personnel costs / Value added at factor cost * 100.
 4. Female participation rate: Women in paid personnel / Paid personnel * 100.



Tourist accommodations. Main results of the demand. 2024

Provisional data



Overnight stays at tourist accommodations

Millions



Overnight stays increased, mainly by non-residents

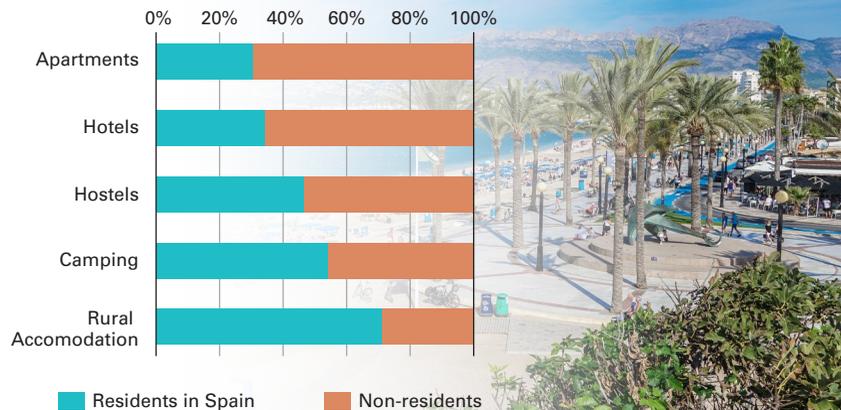
Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodations reached 506.3 million in 2024, with a 4.4% increase compared to the previous year, reaching a new maximum in the series.

71.8% of the total nights spent by travellers in these types of establishments correspond to hotels, where non-residents are the majority. One out of every four corresponds to travellers from the United Kingdom (25.0%) and Germany accounts for 17.6% of the total.

The main destination chosen by non-residents in hotel establishments was Canarias, with 26.3% of total overnight stays, followed by the Illes Balears (23.9%) and Cataluña (18.2%).

Overnight stays according to traveller residence and type of accommodation. 2024

(% of the total of each type)



Tourist intensity. 2023

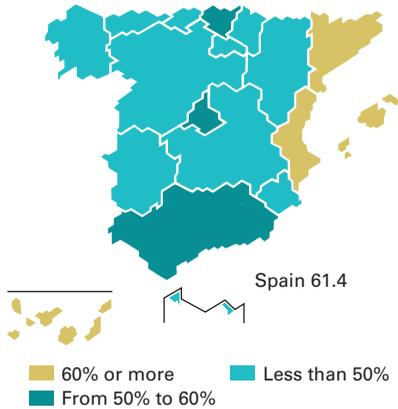
Overnight stays per inhabitant

Country	Overnight stays per inhabitant
European Union	6.6
Croatia	24.0
Malta	18.2
Cyprus	16.5
Greece	14.1
Austria	14.0
Spain	10.1
Portugal	8.1
Netherlands	8.0
Ireland	7.7
Slovenia	7.6
Italy	7.6
France	6.7
Denmark	6.6
Sweden	6.1
Luxembourg	5.3
Czechia	5.2
Germany	5.2
Estonia	4.7
Bulgaria	4.2
Finland	4.1
Belgium	3.8
Hungary	3.2
Lithuania	3.0
Slovakia	2.6
Poland	2.5
Latvia	2.3
Romania	1.5

Source: Eurostat

Hotel occupancy rate (by bed-places). 2024

(%)



Main tourist sites* in hotels. 2024

	Overnight stays (thousands)
Mallorca Island	49,518.2
Tenerife Island	26,600.2
Barcelona	23,269.0
Costa del Sol	20,872.2
Grand Canary Island	19,685.5

Main tourist sites* in flats. 2024

	Overnight stays (thousands)
Tenerife Island	9,026.1
Grand Canary Island	7,678.3
Costa Blanca	7,333.6
Lanzarote Island	6,726.2
Costa del Sol	5,638.1

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



Tourist accommodations. Main results of the supply. 2024

Provisional data. Annual averages

	Estimated open establishments ¹	Estimated average bed-places	Occupancy rate by bed-places ²	Inter-annual variation % Bed-places offered
Hotel establishments	14,613	1,576,016	61.41	2.6
Holiday Dwellings	131,676	504,132	38.21	-1.4
Campsites	856	510,300	45.76	1.1
Rural tourism accommodation	16,636	166,189	20.67	0.5
Hostels	1,243	71,455	34.23	3.2

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

The larger islands once again lead the way in tourist areas

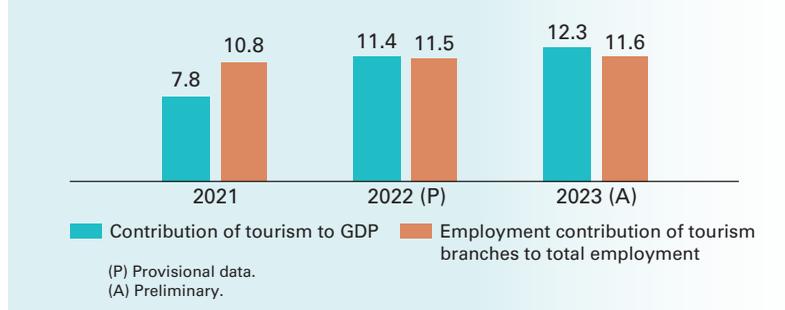
During 2024, the number of bed-places offered in hotels increases by 2.6% compared to the previous year, with an average occupancy of 61.4%. Illes Balears and the Canarias registered the highest average occupancy rates in these establishments, with 77.0% and 74.2%, respectively.

On the other hand, the supply of tourist flats fell by 1.4%. The occupancy rate by bedplaces reached 38.2%.

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

Tourism contributed 184,002 million euros in 2023, accounting for 12.3% of GDP, nearly one point higher than in 2022, according to the Tourism Satellite Account.

Contribution of tourism activity to GDP and employment (%)



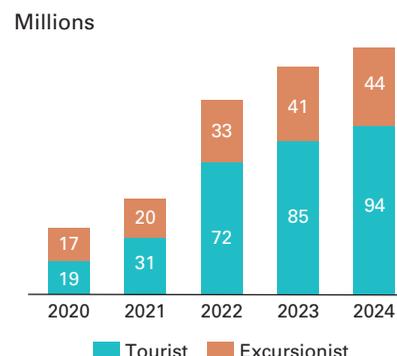
New record number of international tourists

93.8 million international tourists visited Spain in 2024, 10.1% more than in 2023, according to the Tourism Movements Survey At the Border. Meanwhile, the number of same-day visitors (visitors without overnight stays) increased 8.1%, reaching 43.9 million.

The total expenditure by non-resident tourists during 2024, according to the Tourist Expenditure Survey, was 126,143.2 million euros, this represents an increase of 16.0% compared to 2023.

Spain is positioned in 2023 as the second favourite destination for international tourism and sets a new visitor record in 2024.

Tourists and excursionists



Arrival of international tourists. 2023

	Millions
France	100.0
Spain	85.2
United States	66.4
Italy	57.4
Turkey	55.2

Income from international tourism. 2023

	Billions of US dollars
United States	189.1
Spain	92.0
United Kingdom	73.4
France	71.2
Italy	55.9

Source: UN Tourism

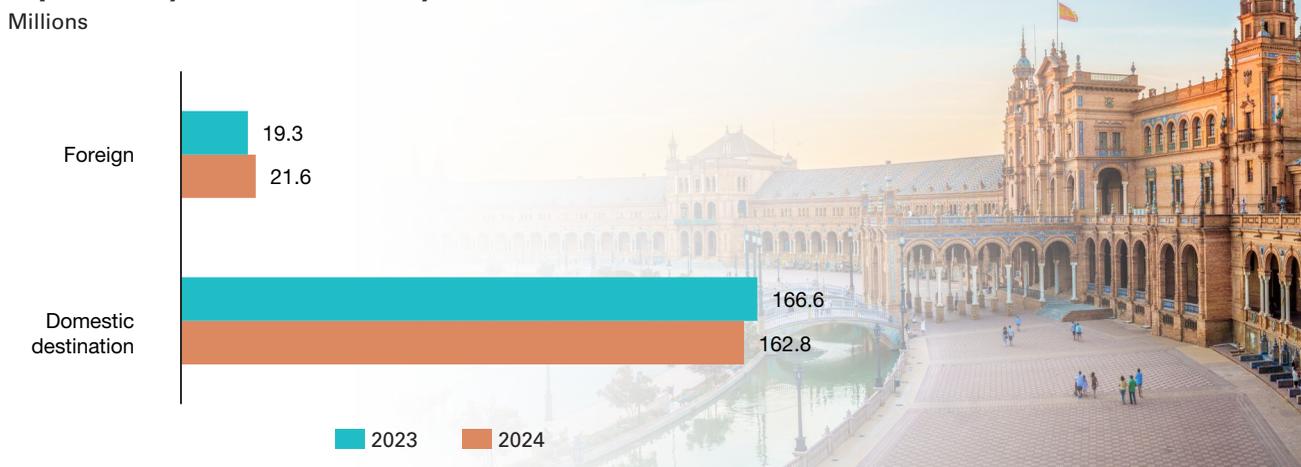
Residents travel abroad more

Residents in Spain took 184.4 million trips in 2024, 0.8% fewer than in 2023. The majority (88.3%) were domestic trips, which fell by 2.3% compared to the previous year, while trips abroad increased by 12.1%.

Overnight stays associated with residents' trips increased by 1.1%, and related spending increased by 5.9%.

Andalucía and Cataluña were again the main destinations, with 17.2% and 12.5% of the total, respectively. 21.8% of all overnight stays took place abroad.

Trips made by resident tourists by destination



Transportation



Goods transported by rail

Million tons



Passengers transported by plane. 2023

Millions

Country	Millions
European Union	973.0
Spain	236.0
Germany	185.3
Italy	162.9
France	160.1
Netherlands	71.3
Greece	63.5
Portugal	61.1
Poland	50.2
Ireland	39.0
Austria	33.1
Belgium	32.3
Denmark	31.7
Sweden	29.4
Romania	23.0
Finland	16.6
Czechia	14.9
Hungary	14.9
Cyprus	11.6
Croatia	10.8
Bulgaria	10.6
Malta	7.8
Latvia	6.6
Lithuania	6.0
Luxembourg	4.8
Estonia	2.9
Slovakia	2.4
Slovenia	1.3

Source: Eurostat

Passengers transported. 2024

Provisional data	Thousands	Inter-annual variation %
Domestic		
Total	5,539,437	7.1
City		
Total	3,451,497	8.1
Bus ¹	2,032,394	8.7
Metro	1,419,105	7.4
Inter-city		
Total	1,614,262	7.1
Bus	859,717	9.4
Railway	693,640	4.7
Air (domestic) ^{2,4}	48,893	5.3
Maritime (coastal freight) ^{2,3}	12,013	1.4
Special and unscheduled by bus	473,679	-0.9

1. Urban trams and cablecars are included.

2. Includes only disembarked passengers.

3. Source: State Ports.

4. Source: Civil Aviation.

Public transport gained 7.1% more passengers

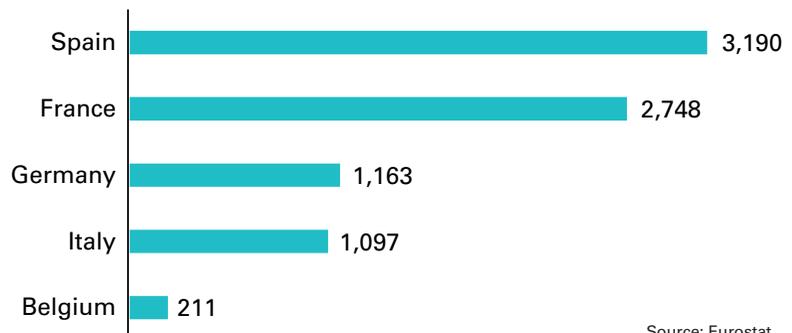
The number of passengers using public transport in 2024 reached 5,539.4 million, increasing by 7.1% compared to 2023, according to the Passenger Transport Statistic. The majority (62.3%) took place within cities.

The number of inter-city transport passengers rose by 7.1%. More than half were by bus (53.3%) and 43.0% by rail, where commuter services account for 85.3% of the total.

Spain is the EU country with the most kilometres of high-speed railways.

Length of railway lines dedicated to high-speed rail. 2023

(Kilometres)



Source: Eurostat



Sentenced with final judgement. 2023

		Annual variation %
Total convicted adults¹	280,322	-9.2
Men	225,947	-9.6
Women	54,375	-7.5
Total convicted minors²	13,022	-7.2
Men	10,367	-7.7
Women	2,655	-4.9
Convicted sex offenders		
Adults	2,867	-10.4
Minors	424	-15.4

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

Number of convictions and offences decreased

According to the Central Registry of Convicted Persons, 280,322 adults were convicted by final judgement in 2023, 9.2% fewer than the previous year. The most predominant were road safety infractions (24.6% of the total), injuries (17.3%) and theft (15.0%). Meanwhile, the total number of minors (aged 14 to 17) convicted by final judgement decreased by 7.2%.

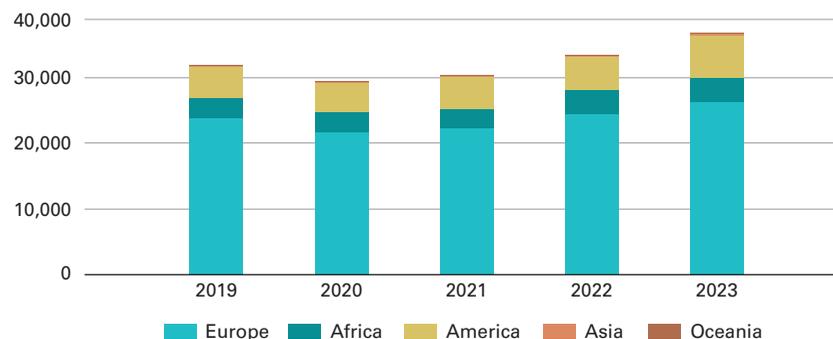
Convicted sex offenders decreased by 10.4% in the case of adults and by 15.4% in the case of minors.

Rising figures for gender-based and domestic violence

The number of women victims of gender-based violence in issues where precautionary measures or orders for protection had been issued rose by 12.1% in 2023 and is currently at 36,582. In relative terms, this amounts to 1.7 per 1,000 women aged 14 and over, two tenths more than the previous year.

Meanwhile, the number of victims of domestic violence (which specifically excludes cases of gender-based violence) stood at 9,126 people, 12.0% more than in 2022.

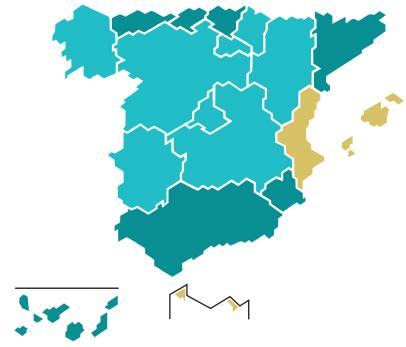
Men reported for gender-based violence* by place of birth



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

Crimes committed by place of conviction. 2023

Per 1,000 inhabitants aged 18 and over



■ 12 or more ■ From 10 to 12 ■ Less than 10

Serious assaults recorded by the police. 2022

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants

France	577.3
Belgium	560.2
Germany	173.8
Ireland	120.4
Luxembourg	107.8
Spain	55.8
Austria	48.2
Bulgaria	45.8
Sweden	44.4
Malta	42.2
Czechia	39.7
Denmark	36.7
Finland	31.1
Latvia	28.7
Netherlands	27.9
Slovakia	23.8
Croatia	20.1
Cyprus	19.6
Poland	13.6
Greece	12.7
Portugal	7.2
Slovenia	5.4
Lithuania	5.2
Estonia	4.4
Italy	1.5
Romania	1.2
Hungary	:

: Data not available.

Source: Eurostat

	Population as of 1 January 2024					Demographic indicators 2023	
	Total	Women (%)	Foreigners (%)	Area ¹ (km ²)	Population density (inhab./km ²)	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
Spain	48,619,695	51.0	13.4	506,018	96.1	6.61	8.96
Andalucía	8,631,862	50.8	9.9	87,594	98.5	7.13	8.68
Almería	760,964	48.9	22.7	8,773	86.7	8.72	7.55
Cádiz	1,258,730	50.8	5.1	7,440	169.2	6.69	8.63
Córdoba	774,313	51.1	3.6	13,772	56.2	7.12	10.35
Granada	939,741	50.8	8.6	12,645	74.3	7.21	8.86
Huelva	535,734	50.4	10.9	10,127	52.9	6.84	8.80
Jaén	619,055	50.5	3.6	13,493	45.9	6.84	10.76
Málaga	1,774,701	51.1	18.5	7,308	242.9	6.67	7.91
Sevilla	1,968,624	51.2	5.0	14,036	140.3	7.37	8.39
Aragón	1,351,591	50.6	14.2	47,740	28.3	6.44	10.29
Huesca	228,519	49.2	14.8	15,638	14.6	6.15	10.64
Teruel	135,309	49.3	12.8	14,827	9.1	6.36	12.32
Zaragoza	987,763	51.0	14.2	17,275	57.2	6.52	9.93
Asturias. Principado de	1,009,599	52.3	6.0	10,606	95.2	4.51	12.91
Balears. Illes	1,231,768	50.2	21.2	4,992	246.8	7.16	7.08
Canarias	2,238,754	50.6	14.7	7,446	300.7	5.39	8.01
Palmas. Las	1,159,890	50.3	14.0	4,070	285.0	5.67	7.87
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,078,864	51.0	15.4	3,376	319.6	5.09	8.16
Cantabria	590,851	51.5	7.6	5,330	110.8	5.05	10.23
Castilla y León	2,391,682	50.8	7.7	94,219	25.4	5.23	11.77
Ávila	160,463	49.8	8.9	8,049	19.9	5.20	12.33
Burgos	359,740	50.0	10.0	14,289	25.2	5.58	11.34
León	447,802	51.4	5.6	15,578	28.7	4.69	13.12
Palencia	158,063	50.4	6.1	8,052	19.6	4.99	12.60
Salamanca	327,552	51.6	6.3	12,348	26.5	5.14	11.52
Segovia	156,620	49.9	13.8	6,923	22.6	5.89	10.64
Soria	90,073	49.2	12.4	10,307	8.7	5.58	12.12
Valladolid	525,116	51.3	7.1	8,111	64.7	5.69	9.80
Zamora	166,253	50.4	5.2	10,561	15.7	4.17	15.28
Castilla-La Mancha	2,104,433	49.9	11.3	79,447	26.5	6.72	9.29
Albacete	389,070	49.9	8.6	14,932	26.1	6.60	9.58
Ciudad Real	492,948	50.4	7.6	19,812	24.9	6.54	10.58
Cuenca	199,025	49.6	14.1	17,121	11.6	6.25	11.87
Guadalajara	280,225	49.3	16.0	12,213	22.9	6.66	7.58
Toledo	743,165	49.7	12.7	15,369	48.4	7.05	8.21
Cataluña	8,012,231	50.8	18.0	32,113	249.5	6.81	8.50
Barcelona	5,877,672	51.2	17.3	7,734	760.0	6.74	8.40
Girona	821,108	49.9	21.6	5,908	139.0	7.16	8.28
Lleida	451,707	48.8	20.3	12,163	37.1	6.92	9.39
Tarragona	861,744	50.0	18.4	6,307	136.6	6.86	8.94
Comunitat Valenciana	5,319,285	50.8	18.2	23,265	228.6	6.72	8.86
Alicante/Alacant	1,993,289	50.6	23.3	5,818	342.6	6.62	8.61
Castellón/Castelló	615,188	50.3	17.7	6,634	92.7	6.90	9.12
Valencia/València	2,710,808	51.1	14.6	10,813	250.7	6.74	8.99
Extremadura	1,054,681	50.5	4.1	41,634	25.3	6.46	10.77
Badajoz	666,029	50.6	3.9	21,769	30.6	6.88	10.07
Cáceres	388,652	50.4	4.4	19,865	19.6	5.73	11.98
Galicia	2,705,833	51.9	5.7	29,584	91.5	5.18	12.13
Coruña. A	1,128,449	52.1	5.5	7,954	141.9	5.33	11.55
Lugo	325,048	51.5	6.9	9,858	33.0	5.25	15.65
Ourense	304,467	52.0	7.1	7,275	41.9	4.40	15.63
Pontevedra	947,869	51.8	5.2	4,497	210.8	5.23	10.49
Madrid. Comunidad de	7,009,268	52.1	16.0	8,027	873.2	7.25	7.01
Murcia. Región de	1,568,492	49.9	15.4	11,316	138.6	8.24	7.82
Navarra. Comunidad Foral de	678,333	50.5	12.7	10,392	65.3	6.66	8.66
País Vasco	2,227,684	51.4	9.6	7,234	307.9	6.06	10.05
Araba/Álava	338,594	50.8	10.9	3,038	111.5	6.57	8.64
Bizkaia	1,159,368	51.7	9.2	2,216	523.3	5.77	10.29
Gipuzkoa	729,722	51.2	9.7	1,981	368.3	6.27	10.33
Rioja. La	324,184	50.7	14.4	5,045	64.3	6.18	10.01
Ceuta	83,179	49.6	6.0	20	4,186.2	8.22	6.74
Melilla	85,985	49.7	12.9	14	6,037.1	8.99	5.83

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

Average number of children per woman	CPI 2024/2023	GDP per capita 2022 (euros)	Number of enterprises 2024	Employment and unemployment. 2024			
				Employed (thousands)	Activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
1.12	2.8	28,748	3,255,276	21,653.9	58.8	11.3	Spain
1.20	2.7	21,495	529,087	3,462.1	56.8	16.5	Andalucía
1.44	2.4	21,999	43,235	323.6	60.3	15.3	Almería
1.15	2.4	20,304	63,651	462.2	54.8	21.0	Cádiz
1.24	2.9	19,930	46,511	313.3	57.5	16.6	Córdoba
1.20	2.8	20,349	59,829	354.1	56.4	21.4	Granada
1.15	2.7	25,475	25,422	213.1	55.5	15.1	Huelva
1.19	2.9	18,860	33,645	221.9	51.9	19.3	Jaén
1.08	3.0	21,444	136,848	753.1	57.9	13.6	Málaga
1.23	2.6	23,032	119,946	820.9	57.6	14.0	Sevilla
1.17	2.8	32,562	84,439	620.2	58.8	8.1	Aragón
1.16	2.9	33,121	15,666	105.3	59.2	9.1	Huesca
1.20	2.2	30,110	8,690	63.5	59.2	7.2	Teruel
1.16	2.9	32,772	60,083	451.3	58.6	8.0	Zaragoza
0.94	2.9	26,361	64,463	413.6	51.4	10.1	Asturias. Principado de
1.05	2.9	30,997	100,430	607.3	63.9	9.5	Balears. Illes
0.84	2.8	22,096	142,398	1,005.6	59.6	13.8	Canarias
0.88	2.8	22,228	72,287	527.8	60.5	14.0	Palmas. Las
0.79	2.8	21,953	70,111	477.9	58.6	13.5	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
0.97	2.6	26,505	38,005	263.5	55.9	7.8	Cantabria
1.06	2.6	27,382	148,398	1,025.0	54.3	9.4	Castilla y León
1.07	2.7	21,890	9,660	65.0	52.7	11.1	Ávila
1.11	2.8	30,143	23,853	163.2	56.6	6.9	Burgos
0.99	2.6	26,034	27,825	173.0	48.6	9.6	León
1.03	2.3	29,412	8,922	68.9	53.9	7.0	Palencia
1.02	2.6	26,245	20,599	133.6	52.8	11.8	Salamanca
1.14	2.7	25,790	10,432	74.5	58.8	6.7	Segovia
1.10	2.6	31,586	5,540	42.2	57.6	6.3	Soria
1.13	2.5	29,224	31,133	236.0	57.6	10.0	Valladolid
0.93	2.6	24,171	10,434	68.6	53.2	12.9	Zamora
1.18	2.7	24,005	123,486	899.2	58.2	13.3	Castilla-La Mancha
1.18	2.9	24,554	24,868	166.9	56.6	11.3	Albacete
1.16	2.8	24,745	28,437	194.0	55.3	16.9	Ciudad Real
1.14	2.5	28,408	12,870	88.6	57.3	10.5	Cuenca
1.14	2.4	24,052	13,534	135.5	64.4	10.9	Guadalajara
1.23	2.7	21,991	43,777	314.2	58.8	13.9	Toledo
1.11	2.8	33,041	602,706	3,827.1	61.6	8.9	Cataluña
1.07	2.9	33,369	453,568	2,851.1	62.1	8.5	Barcelona
1.21	2.6	32,829	64,130	383.8	61.2	9.5	Girona
1.26	2.9	30,863	32,028	214.1	60.4	6.6	Lleida
1.21	2.6	32,150	52,980	378.1	59.2	12.7	Tarragona
1.16	2.8	24,736	361,234	2,345.2	58.9	12.6	Comunitat Valenciana
1.16	2.8	21,622	140,468	840.4	57.0	13.6	Alicante/Alacant
1.23	2.6	29,198	39,437	267.8	58.9	13.7	Castellón/Castelló
1.14	2.8	26,009	181,329	1,237.2	60.3	11.7	Valencia/València
1.16	2.8	21,932	63,577	418.1	54.7	15.5	Extremadura
1.19	2.8	20,308	39,649	269.5	56.2	15.4	Badajoz
1.10	2.7	24,724	23,928	148.6	52.3	15.7	Cáceres
0.99	2.9	26,483	185,554	1,144.0	53.2	9.4	Galicia
1.01	3.0	27,625	76,843	483.4	53.1	8.0	Coruña. A
1.07	2.9	26,662	22,510	139.2	52.1	7.1	Lugo
0.92	2.7	26,119	20,855	116.8	48.9	11.0	Ourense
0.97	3.0	25,185	65,346	404.5	55.1	11.3	Pontevedra
1.10	2.7	39,207	513,575	3,439.5	63.2	9.0	Madrid. Comunidad de
1.36	2.7	24,334	92,458	680.1	59.7	12.7	Murcia. Región de
1.19	2.6	34,749	40,934	312.5	59.3	7.6	Navarra. Comunidad Foral de
1.15	3.1	36,421	135,658	987.7	56.1	8.1	País Vasco
1.23	2.5	38,591	17,735	148.1	56.6	8.6	Araba/Álava
1.09	3.2	35,478	71,204	526.7	57.4	9.0	Bizkaia
1.20	3.2	36,916	46,719	312.9	53.6	6.4	Gipuzkoa
1.13	2.7	30,260	21,219	146.2	58.5	9.7	Rioja. La
1.24	2.3	21,303	3,301	29.0	60.5	27.4	Ceuta
1.33	2.2	19,501	4,354	28.0	58.9	28.3	Melilla

Some data of interest

48.6
Million
inhabitants



13.4%
Foreign population



Morocco
14.2%



Romania
9.5%



Colombia
8.9%

+3.2
Inter-annual
variation %
GDP

+2.8 Inter-annual
variation %
CPI

11.3% Unemployment
rate



3.3
Million
companies

2.1
Million are from the
services sector



32.6
years **Average age**
of first childbirth



Life expectancy
at birth

86.3
years



Lucía

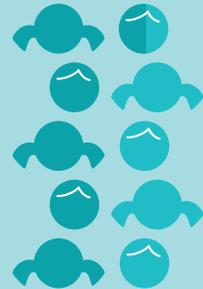
81.1
years



Hugo

Most common
newborn names

49.96%
Born from
a single mother



36,996 €
Average income
per household

32,617 €
Average expenditure
per household

56.7%
Make purchases
via internet
(in the last 3 months)



People aged
16 to 74

Water
consumption

128

Litres/
inhabitant/day



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



Main death
causes



Circulatory
system
26.6%



Tumours
26.5%



Respiratory
system
10.8%

Provincial delegations

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



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Year of Glaciers'
Preservation

Raise global awareness about the critical role of glaciers, snow and ice in the climate system and the hydrological cycle, and the economic, social and environmental impacts of the impending changes in the Earth's cryosphere.



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