

1.4 STRUCTURAL INDICATORS OF THE SPANISH ECONOMY AND OF THE EU (a)
a LEVELS

7-Mayo-2025 12:11:02

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. SPAIN													
I. GDP per capita and components (b)													
GDP per capita (current prices in PPPs)	3.5	5.7	8.3	12.4	13.6	17.9	22.6	24.1	25.4	25.1	27.8	30.8	33.8
GDP per capita (constant prices in PPPs)	13.9	14.5	15.2	18.7	19.7	23.5	25.6	25.1	25.4	24.5	26.1	27.4	27.8
Population aged 15-64/Total population	62.4	62.9	64.7	66.5	68.3	68.6	68.9	68.1	66.3	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.4
Employment rate	61.7	53.7	47.4	54.5	51.1	60.1	65.8	61.8	60.4	62.5	63.9	65.7	66.6
Labour productivity	36.2	43.0	49.4	51.6	56.5	57.0	56.5	59.7	63.2	59.2	61.5	63.1	62.9
II. TFP & Stocks of capital (c)													
Total factor productivity (TFP) (2015=100)	80.3	85.7	92.6	99.0	100.2	101.8	102.0	99.5	100.0	94.7	99.4	103.4	104.4
Total capital stock/Employment (d)	77.7	102.9	124.0	125.1	150.6	149.7	158.0	191.5	210.6	212.5	209.3	204.6	200.9
Stock of productive capital/Employment (d)	58.8	75.8	90.2	90.8	109.2	106.6	106.9	125.6	135.7	132.4	129.3	125.1	121.6
Stock of private productive capital/Employment (d)	42.0	55.5	64.8	63.1	72.8	71.5	71.5	81.6	87.5	86.3	84.1	81.2	78.5
Stock of public capital/Population (d)	6.5	6.9	7.8	10.1	12.7	14.5	16.0	18.5	19.3	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.1
Stock of residential capital/Population (d)	44.3	44.4	44.8	46.5	47.7	50.4	53.5	56.1	58.5	61.0	61.7	62.2	62.4
Stock of technological capital/GDP (d) . . . . .	...	...	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.9	5.7	6.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.8
Stock of human capital (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	51.4	56.1	60.1	61.9	64.7	67.7	67.7	67.9	68.2
Stock of human capital with quality correction (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.6	60.4	64.1	66.7	66.7	67.7	68.0
III. Supplementary indicators													
R&D expenditure/GDP . . . . .	...	...	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Public R&D expenditure/GDP . . . . .	...	...	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Private R&D expenditure/GDP . . . . .	...	...	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Patent applications in the EPO/Population (g) . . . . .	...	1.1	3.2	6.5	9.7	19.8	19.4	27.0	31.7	39.8	37.9	40.7	40.8
Gross fixed capital formation/GDP	20.5	17.3	16.1	21.6	19.6	22.8	25.1	20.2	18.3	20.6	19.8	19.3	19.2
Private productive GFCF/GDP	11.0	10.0	7.5	10.7	10.0	11.7	12.0	9.2	10.4	10.3	9.8	9.2	8.8
Public GFCF/GDP	2.2	1.6	3.2	5.0	4.0	3.3	3.9	4.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9
Residential GFCF/GDP	7.3	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.6	7.8	9.2	6.3	5.4	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.5
GFCF in non-residential construction/GDP	7.7	6.8	6.2	9.4	8.9	7.7	8.7	7.6	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.7
Public expend. on education per 100 inh. aged 16-64 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	75.4	94.5	124.7	150.9	144.1	164.2	177.1	182.8	202.6
Life-long learning (h) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.8	11.2	9.9	11.0	14.3	15.2	15.8
Higher studies (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	16.4	22.5	28.5	31.0	35.1	39.7	40.4	40.7	41.4
Total social expenditure per 100 inhabitant . . . . .	...	...	...	...	409.4	445.5	505.1	594.9	598.3	725.7	721.6	695.2	735.6
Health expenditure per 100 inhabitant . . . . .	...	...	...	...	103.9	119.6	149.2	163.6	154.6	183.8	186.9	184.0	189.6
Social benefits expend. per 100 inhabitant . . . . .	...	...	...	...	285.6	297.8	332.4	413.9	431.0	529.7	521.7	497.8	531.6
Public expenditure on housing per 100 inhabitant . . . . .	...	...	...	...	20.0	28.1	23.6	17.4	12.7	12.1	13.0	13.5	14.4
Unemployment rate (%)	4.5	11.7	17.8	15.5	22.9	13.9	9.2	19.9	22.1	15.5	14.9	13.0	12.2
Dependency rate (%) (j)	16.5	17.2	18.5	20.4	22.2	24.3	24.1	24.9	28.0	29.6	29.9	30.3	...

Sources: Eurostat, AMECO (Annual Macro Economic Data Base from the European Commission), OECD, European Central Bank (ECB), European Patent Office (EPO) and Banco de España.

(a) All the monetary variables are measured in constant prices and in thousands of PPPs (purchasing power parities) of the year taken as a base (2015), except stocks of capital, which are expressed in constant euros, and current per capita GDP. The depicted variables of spending on R&D and investment in venture capital securities are also obtained from the series expressed in current terms. Data on population and the LFS data includes information from the last census of population and dwellings 2012. Data on National Accounts correspond to ESA2010.

(b) GDP per capita and components series are prepared drawing on information provided by Eurostat as from 1995, chained backwards with the growth rates of the series provided by the European Commission in its spring forecasting exercise.

(c) The series for total factor productivity, stock of capital and gross fixed capital formation are obtained from the European Commission's spring economic forecasts.

(d) Calculated drawing on cumulative spending in R&D according to the perpetual inventory methodology.

(e) Weighted average of the labour force with tertiary, secondary and primary education relative to the labour force if everybody had tertiary education.

(f) Stock of human capital adjusted by the results of the PISA report.

(g) Until 2011 the data is obtained from Eurostat, while since 2012 the source is the European Patent Office (EPO).

(h) Percentage of 25-64-year-olds who have received some type of training in the four weeks prior to the Labor Force Survey.

(i) Percentage of 25-64-year-olds who have completed higher education studies.

(j) Over-65s as a proportion of the working-age population.

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
2. SPAIN/EURO AREA (EURO AREA=100)													
I. GDP per capita and components (b)													
GDP per capita (current prices in PPPs) (1)	80.4	72.5	71.5	76.0	80.2	85.7	92.0	88.7	85.4	79.1	80.6	82.2	85.0
GDP per capita (constant prices in PPPs) (1)	84.9	76.6	75.5	80.2	84.6	88.5	91.1	87.3	85.4	82.1	82.4	84.0	85.2
Population aged 15-64/Total population (2)	98.6	97.4	96.4	98.5	101.2	102.0	102.8	102.6	102.0	103.3	103.6	103.8	104.3
Employment rate (3)	96.7	85.7	80.1	87.4	83.4	91.8	98.4	91.5	87.8	86.4	86.9	87.5	87.9
Labour productivity (4)	89.1	91.7	97.7	93.2	99.9	94.2	89.7	92.8	95.2	91.9	91.3	92.5	93.1
II. TFP & stocks of capital (c)													
Total factor productivity (TFP) (2015=100) (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	110.9	106.5	103.6	102.9	100.0	97.4	97.2	99.2	100.7
Total capital stock/Employment (4) (d)	61.9	71.3	76.4	73.7	85.5	82.4	82.1	93.2	99.7	100.0	99.0	98.1	96.6
Stock of productive capital/Employment (5) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	71.8	83.1	80.9	78.4	88.1	94.0	92.7	91.6	90.4	88.6
Stock of private productive capital/Employment (5) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	87.6	95.1	90.9	87.1	95.6	101.6	100.5	99.2	97.5	95.2
Stock of public capital/Population (5) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	43.8	56.0	61.6	65.9	72.1	74.0	72.3	72.3	72.2	71.9
Stock of residential capital/Population (5) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	48.8	52.1	53.4	55.6	57.2	59.0	60.6	61.0	61.3	61.4
Stock of technological capital/GDP (*) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock of human capital (6) (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.3	95.0	95.8	97.0	96.9	97.0	97.0
Stock of human capital with quality correction (6) (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.0	92.7	95.0	95.6	95.4	96.7	96.7
III. Supplementary indicators													
R&D expenditure/GDP (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	49.7	62.0	68.5	57.3	60.5	61.6	62.7	66.4
Public R&D expenditure/GDP (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	63.5	78.2	89.3	78.7	79.2	79.8	84.0	89.4
Private R&D expenditure/GDP (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	41.8	53.2	56.9	46.4	51.3	52.7	53.5	56.6
Patent applications in the EPO/Population (7) (g) . . . . .	...	3.2	5.9	9.2	12.4	15.2	13.0	16.6	19.4	23.7	22.2	24.1	23.9
Gross fixed capital formation/GDP (4)	87.0	78.5	83.0	100.9	94.6	103.8	116.4	100.4	93.0	94.6	93.3	92.0	90.5
Private productive GFCF/GDP (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	101.9	104.3	108.2	118.7	98.9	104.5	98.8	96.8	90.3	86.0
Public GFCF/GDP (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	153.9	128.1	107.2	120.2	129.3	89.2	82.0	85.5	86.4	90.5
Residential GFCF/GDP (8) . . . . .	...	71.4	77.1	69.7	96.7	113.2	88.0	79.6	95.5	93.2	97.9	98.4	98.4
GFCF in non-residential construction/GDP (8) . . . . .	...	...	90.9	123.8	128.2	118.7	137.8	129.7	108.1	99.6	99.1	91.7	90.4
Public expend. on education per 100 inh. aged 16-64 (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.6	72.8	65.0	66.7	68.1	66.0	67.0
Life-long learning (6) (h) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	138.5	140.0	91.7	111.1	125.4	125.6	122.5
Higher studies (6) (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	116.0	125.9	121.2	120.4	118.4	117.6	116.8	116.3
Total social expenditure per 100 inhabitant (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	64.8	66.0	70.2	75.3	73.0	80.0	77.7	75.2	78.7
Health expenditure per 100 inhabitant (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	72.1	71.5	80.4	79.2	73.3	77.8	73.4	73.2	77.9
Social benefits expend. per 100 inhabitant (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	61.9	61.6	65.0	73.9	72.9	81.1	80.8	77.7	81.6
Public expenditure on housing per 100 inhabitant (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	75.6	115.8	104.8	76.6	71.1	69.1	46.4	42.0	36.4
Unemployment rate (%) (9)	102.4	182.3	189.7	194.6	214.0	149.5	101.1	193.2	200.9	193.8	191.0	191.2	184.8
Dependency rate (%) (2) (j)	81.3	82.0	93.9	96.7	98.5	100.2	92.5	90.1	92.1	89.8	89.6	89.8	...

Sources: Eurostat, AMECO (Annual Macro Economic Data Base from the European Commission), OECD, European Central Bank (ECB), European Patent Office (EPO) and Banco de España.

(a) All the monetary variables are measured in constant prices and in thousands of PPPs (purchasing power parities) of the year taken as a base (2015), except stocks of capital, which are expressed in constant euros, and current per capita GDP. The depicted variables of spending on R&D and investment in venture capital securities are also obtained from the series expressed in current terms. Data on population and the LFS data includes information from the last census of population and dwellings 2012. Data on National Accounts correspond to ESA2010.

(b) GDP per capita and components series are prepared drawing on information provided by Eurostat as from 1995, chained backwards with the growth rates of the series provided by the European Commission in its spring forecasting exercise.

(c) The series for total factor productivity, stock of capital and gross fixed capital formation are obtained from the European Commission's spring economic forecasts.

(d) Calculated drawing on cumulative spending in R&D according to the perpetual inventory methodology.

(e) Weighted average of the labour force with tertiary, secondary and primary education relative to the labour force if everybody had tertiary education.

(f) Stock of human capital adjusted by the results of the PISA report, weighted, for the EMU (variable composition) by the population of each member state.

(g) Until 2011 the data is obtained from Eurostat, while since 2012 the source is the European Patent Office (EPO).

(h) Percentage of 25-64-year-olds who have received some type of training in the four weeks prior to the Labor Force Survey.

(i) Percentage of 25-64-year-olds who have completed higher education studies.

(j) Over-65s as a proportion of the working-age population.

(1) Until 1990, EMU12 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 1992, EMU12 (with all of Germany). Since 1993, EMU20.

(2) Until 1992, EMU12 (with all of Germany). From 1993 to 2000, EMU19. From 2001, EMU20.

(3) Until 1990, EMU12 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 1994, EMU12 (with all of Germany). From 1995 to 2000, EMU19. From 2001, EMU20.

(4) Until 1990, EMU12 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 1999, EMU12 (with all of Germany). Since 2000, EMU20.

(5) Until 1990, EMU12 (only with West Germany). From 1991, EMU12 (with West Germany).

(6) EMU20.

(7) Until 1993, EMU19. From 1994, EMU20.

(8) Until 1990, EMU12 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 2014, EMU12 (with all of Germany). From 2015, EMU20.

(9) Until 1992, EMU12 (with all of Germany). From 1993 to 1996, EMU12 (with all of Germany). From 1997 to 2008, EMU19. From 2009, EMU20.

(*) The stock of technological capital for the EU and for the EMU could not be obtained.

1.4 STRUCTURAL INDICATORS OF THE SPANISH ECONOMY AND OF THE EU (a)

a) LEVELS

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	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
3. SPAIN/EU (EU=100) (b)													
I. GDP per capita and components (b)													
GDP per capita (current prices in PPPs) (1)	81.0	73.6	71.8	76.4	91.5	97.5	102.6	96.1	91.3	82.6	83.9	85.7	88.6
GDP per capita (constant prices in PPPs) (1)	86.2	78.4	76.4	81.3	96.3	100.3	101.0	94.9	91.3	85.6	85.8	87.7	88.8
Population aged 15-64/Total population (2)	98.7	97.6	96.9	99.1	101.9	102.7	102.4	101.8	101.2	102.8	103.2	103.5	103.8
Employment rate (3)	94.3	83.4	77.7	84.4	81.3	89.6	100.6	93.0	88.5	86.5	86.9	87.6	88.3
Labour productivity (1)	92.7	96.4	101.5	97.2	115.6	106.3	98.1	100.2	101.9	96.2	95.5	96.6	96.9
II. TFP & stocks of capital (c)													
Total factor productivity (TFP) (2015=100) (4) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	113.4	108.1	103.9	103.3	100.0	98.3	97.7	99.5	101.1
Total capital stock/Employment (1) (d)	61.2	71.6	77.3	74.5	103.1	97.0	94.9	107.1	114.1	113.1	111.8	110.3	108.1
Stock of productive capital/Employment (4) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	72.9	82.9	80.2	78.0	87.3	93.2	91.0	89.5	88.0	86.0
Stock of private productive capital/Employment (4) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	87.0	93.2	88.5	85.0	93.1	99.4	97.5	95.9	94.0	91.6
Stock of public capital/Population (4) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	44.6	56.1	62.0	66.6	72.5	73.8	71.3	71.2	70.9	70.5
Stock of residential capital/Population (4) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	46.9	49.6	51.1	53.4	55.4	57.6	59.5	59.8	60.3	60.4
Stock of technological capital/GDP (*) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock of human capital (5) (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.3	94.0	94.8	96.3	96.1	96.1	96.1
Stock of human capital with quality correction (5) (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.2	92.5	94.7	95.0	94.8	96.1	96.1
III. Supplementary indicators													
R&D expenditure/GDP (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	48.9	61.8	69.2	57.6	61.3	62.4	63.6	67.3
Public R&D expenditure/GDP (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	63.6	78.7	90.0	78.6	80.5	81.2	85.3	90.7
Private R&D expenditure/GDP (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	40.7	52.7	57.4	46.8	51.8	53.2	54.0	57.2
Patent applications in the EPO/Population (5) (g) . . . . .	...	4.0	7.3	11.7	15.1	18.6	15.7	19.4	22.5	26.9	24.9	27.0	26.8
Gross fixed capital formation/GDP (1)	90.7	81.1	83.3	101.4	96.6	104.5	117.1	99.9	91.4	94.0	92.4	91.0	89.4
Private productive GFCF/GDP (4) . . . . .	...	...	...	101.8	104.5	111.0	120.9	100.8	104.3	100.1	98.4	91.4	86.9
Public GFCF/GDP (4) . . . . .	...	...	...	162.0	131.8	119.8	135.2	130.9	88.3	79.8	83.6	84.0	88.6
Residential GFCF/GDP (6) . . . . .	...	...	70.4	76.6	74.2	102.3	117.9	93.6	83.6	101.0	97.5	102.4	104.2
GFCF in non-residential construction/GDP (6) . . . . .	...	...	93.2	124.6	126.2	116.9	137.5	126.3	100.9	92.4	92.6	84.7	82.6
Public expend. on education per 100 inh. aged 16-64 (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	78.3	81.2	71.2	72.3	73.6	71.5	72.4
Life-long learning (5) (h) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	144.0	143.6	98.0	120.9	132.4	127.7	123.4
Higher studies (5) (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	98.7	110.3	132.9	126.0	123.3	121.2	120.3	119.2	118.1
Total social expenditure per 100 inhabitant (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	73.1	74.1	77.5	82.2	79.2	85.8	84.0	81.1	84.8
Health expenditure per 100 inhabitant (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	83.0	81.5	88.8	87.0	79.5	82.6	78.8	78.7	82.9
Social benefits expend. per 100 inhabitant (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	69.4	68.8	71.8	80.5	79.2	87.4	87.2	83.9	88.4
Public expenditure on housing per 100 inhabitant (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	85.6	130.0	115.7	83.0	76.1	72.5	54.7	44.0	38.2
Unemployment rate (%) (7)	103.8	184.1	186.8	203.2	224.5	140.4	93.9	197.0	216.7	215.3	209.9	209.7	200.0
Dependency rate (%) (8) (j)	80.7	80.7	90.5	93.6	95.8	99.2	92.9	90.9	92.8	91.3	91.2	91.4	...

Sources: Eurostat, AMECO (Annual Macro Economic Data Base from the European Commission), OECD, European Central Bank (ECB), European Patent Office (EPO) and Banco de España.

(a) All the monetary variables are measured in constant prices and in thousands of PPPs (purchasing power parities) of the year taken as a base (2015), except stocks of capital, which are expressed in constant euros, and current per capita GDP. The depicted variables of spending on R&D and investment in venture capital securities are also obtained from the series expressed in current terms. Data on population and the LFS data includes information from the last census of population and dwellings 2012. Data on National Accounts correspond to ESA2010.

(b) GDP per capita and components series are prepared drawing on information provided by Eurostat as from 1995, chained backwards with the growth rates of the series provided by the European Commission in its spring forecasting exercise.

(c) The series for total factor productivity, stock of capital and gross fixed capital formation are obtained from the European Commission's spring economic forecasts.

(d) Calculated drawing on cumulative spending in R&D according to the perpetual inventory methodology.

(e) Weighted average of the labour force with tertiary, secondary and primary education relative to the labour force if everybody had tertiary education. Data for the EU in 1998 are not available.

(f) Stock of human capital adjusted by the results of the PISA report, weighted, for the EU (variable composition) by the population of each member state.

(g) Until 2011 the data is obtained from Eurostat, while since 2012 the source is the European Patent Office (EPO).

(h) Percentage of 25-64-year-olds who have received some type of training in the four weeks prior to the Labor Force Survey.

(i) Percentage of 25-64-year-olds who have completed higher education studies.

(j) Over-65s as a proportion of the working-age population.

(1) Until 1990, EU15 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 1994, EU15 (with all of Germany). Since 1995, EU27.

(2) Until 2000, EU15 (with all of Germany). Since 2001, EU27.

(3) Until 1990, EU15 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 2000, EU15 (with all of Germany). Since 2001, EU27.

(4) Until 1990, EU15 (only with West Germany). Since 1991, EU15 (with all of Germany).

(5) EU27.

(6) Until 1990, EU15 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 2014, EU15 (with all of Germany). Since 2015, EU27.

(7) Until 1990, EU15 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 1999, EU15 (with all of Germany). Since 2000, EU27.

(8) Until 1995, EU15 (only with West Germany). Since 1996, EU15 (with all of Germany).

(*) The stock of technological capital for the EU and for the EMU could not be obtained.

1.4 STRUCTURAL INDICATORS OF THE SPANISH ECONOMY AND OF THE EU (a)
b) ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES OF CHANGE

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	1975- 1979	1980- 1984	1985- 1989	1990- 1994	1995- 1999	2000- 2004	2005- 2009	2010- 2014	2015- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 2021	2021- 2022	2022- 2023
1. SPAIN													
I. GDP per capita and components (b)													
GDP per capita (current prices in PPPs)	7.4	6.4	6.7	2.6	4.1	3.6	1.5	0.1	2.5	-12.3	10.8	10.8	9.7
GDP per capita (constant prices in PPPs)	0.7	0.5	3.5	0.6	2.6	1.4	-0.3	-0.6	1.7	-11.4	6.7	5.2	1.4
Population aged 15-64/Total population	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Employment rate	-1.1	-1.1	1.1	-0.8	1.3	0.8	-0.6	-0.7	1.1	-3.3	1.5	1.7	1.0
Labour productivity	2.6	2.1	0.9	1.7	0.2	-0.0	0.7	0.9	0.1	-6.8	4.0	2.6	-0.3
II. TFP & stocks of capital (c)													
Total factor productivity (TFP) (2015=100)	1.3	1.0	1.2	-0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.8	-8.8	5.0	4.0	0.9
Total capital stock/Employment (d)	4.4	3.2	-0.0	3.5	0.0	1.0	3.1	2.3	-0.9	5.6	-1.5	-2.3	-1.8
Stock of productive capital/Employment (d)	4.0	3.0	-0.1	3.5	-0.2	0.2	2.6	2.0	-1.4	4.7	-2.3	-3.2	-2.8
Stock of private productive capital/Employment (d)	4.4	2.7	-0.5	2.8	-0.1	0.1	2.2	1.9	-1.1	4.5	-2.6	-3.5	-3.3
Stock of public capital/Population (d)	1.0	1.9	3.8	4.1	2.1	1.7	2.3	0.7	-0.3	-0.1	0.6	-0.2	-0.2
Stock of residential capital/Population (d)	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.3
Stock of technological capital/GDP (d) . . . . .	...	...	1.4	5.3	-0.1	3.6	6.9	2.6	-0.4	14.6	-3.7	-3.0	1.9
Stock of human capital (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.5
Stock of human capital with quality correction (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.1	-0.1	1.6	0.4
III. Supplementary indicators													
R&D expenditure/GDP . . . . .	...	...	6.5	-0.2	1.7	3.3	4.3	-1.8	0.5	12.4	-0.0	0.8	6.2
Public R&D expenditure/GDP . . . . .	...	...	5.7	4.5	0.2	3.3	5.2	-2.4	-1.1	13.7	-1.5	0.2	6.4
Private R&D expenditure/GDP . . . . .	...	...	6.9	-4.3	3.2	3.6	3.6	-1.3	1.8	11.4	1.1	1.1	6.1
Patent applications in the EPO/Population (g) . . . . .	...	13.6	14.3	8.7	13.4	-37.3	8.1	3.7	3.6	5.3	-4.8	7.4	0.2
Gross fixed capital formation/GDP	-3.2	-2.3	5.6	-2.9	2.6	1.3	-3.2	-2.1	1.9	2.3	-3.8	-2.8	-0.5
Private productive GFCF/GDP	-1.9	-5.0	7.7	-3.3	3.9	-0.2	-5.4	2.0	0.7	-3.6	-4.9	-6.8	-3.9
Public GFCF/GDP	-6.0	9.7	6.9	-2.9	-2.5	2.7	5.2	-14.5	-3.4	22.3	1.2	-4.4	12.3
Residential GFCF/GDP	-4.5	-2.1	1.4	-2.3	3.5	2.8	-5.0	-1.8	6.2	4.9	-4.0	3.3	-0.8
GFCF in non-residential construction/GDP	-2.2	-2.0	7.4	-1.8	-0.5	2.0	-1.3	-6.3	-1.2	3.8	-5.7	-11.9	1.7
Public expend. on education per 100 inh. aged 16-64 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3.5	5.0	4.2	-1.6	2.0	3.0	7.8	3.2	10.9
Life-long learning (h) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-2.0	1.4	3.8	30.0	6.3	3.9
Higher studies (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5.2	3.5	1.0	2.3	1.9	2.8	1.7	0.8	1.8
Total social expenditure per 100 inhabitant . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1.1	1.9	3.4	0.1	1.7	11.4	-0.6	-3.7	5.8
Health expenditure per 100 inhabitant . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2.0	3.4	2.4	-1.7	1.5	10.2	1.7	-1.6	3.1
Social benefits expend. per 100 inhabitant . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0.5	2.0	3.6	1.1	1.9	11.9	-1.5	-4.6	6.8
Public expenditure on housing per 100 inhabitant . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4.4	-6.1	6.4	-6.7	-2.9	10.5	7.3	4.2	6.2
Unemployment rate (%)	0.9	1.0	-0.3	1.7	-1.4	-0.6	1.7	0.9	-1.6	1.4	-0.6	-1.9	-0.8
Dependency rate (%) (j)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	...

Sources: Eurostat, AMECO (Annual Macro Economic Data Base from the European Commission), OECD, European Central Bank (ECB), European Patent Office (EPO) and Banco de España.

(a) All the monetary variables are measured in constant prices and in thousands of PPPs (purchasing power parities) of the year taken as a base (2015), except stocks of capital, which are expressed in constant euros, and current per capita GDP. The depicted variables of spending on R&D and investment in venture capital securities are also obtained from the series expressed in current terms. Data on population and the LFS data includes information from the last census of population and dwellings 2012. Data on National Accounts correspond to ESA2010.

(b) GDP per capita and components series are prepared drawing on information provided by Eurostat as from 1995, chained backwards with the growth rates of the series provided by the European Commission in its spring forecasting exercise.

(c) The series for total factor productivity, stock of capital and gross fixed capital formation are obtained from the European Commission's spring economic forecasts.

(d) Calculated drawing on cumulative spending in R&D according to the perpetual inventory methodology.

(e) Weighted average of the labour force with tertiary, secondary and primary education relative to the labour force if everybody had tertiary education.

(f) Stock of human capital adjusted by the results of the PISA report.

(g) Until 2011 the data is obtained from Eurostat, while since 2012 the source is the European Patent Office (EPO).

(h) Percentage of 25-64-year-olds who have received some type of training in the four weeks prior to the Labor Force Survey.

(i) Percentage of 25-64-year-olds who have completed higher education studies.

(j) Over-65s as a proportion of the working-age population.

1.4 STRUCTURAL INDICATORS OF THE SPANISH ECONOMY AND OF THE EU (a)

b) ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES OF CHANGE

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	1975- 1979	1980- 1984	1985- 1989	1990- 1994	1995- 1999	2000- 2004	2005- 2009	2010- 2014	2015- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 2021	2021- 2022	2022- 2023
2. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SPANISH AND EURO AREA RATES													
I. GDP per capita and components (b)													
GDP per capita (current prices in PPPs) (1)	-2.0	-0.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.1	-1.1	0.1	-7.6	2.0	2.2	3.7
GDP per capita (constant prices in PPPs) (1)	-1.9	-0.3	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	-0.4	-0.9	0.3	-5.1	0.3	2.1	1.4
Population aged 15-64/Total population (2)	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Employment rate (3)	-1.0	-0.4	0.6	-0.5	0.7	0.6	-0.8	-0.8	0.2	-2.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Labour productivity (4)	-0.0	0.9	-0.7	0.8	-0.9	-0.7	0.8	0.5	-0.3	-2.0	-0.8	1.4	0.6
II. TFP & stocks of capital (c)													
Total factor productivity (TFP) (2015=100) (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	-0.6	-0.2	-0.7	-0.6	0.2	-3.3	-0.1	2.0	1.6
Total capital stock/Employment (4) (d)	2.2	1.1	-0.8	2.0	-0.6	0.0	2.1	1.7	-0.6	3.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.5
Stock of productive capital/Employment (5) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	2.9	-0.3	-0.4	1.9	1.7	-0.8	2.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.9
Stock of private productive capital/Employment (5) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	1.8	-0.6	-0.7	1.5	1.6	-0.8	2.9	-1.3	-1.6	-2.3
Stock of public capital/Population (5) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	4.4	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.4	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.4
Stock of residential capital/Population (5) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2
Stock of technological capital/GDP (*) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock of human capital (6) (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Stock of human capital with quality correction (6) (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	-0.2	1.4	-0.0
III. Supplementary indicators													
R&D expenditure/GDP (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	2.2	-3.2	-0.6	9.1	1.8	1.8	6.0
Public R&D expenditure/GDP (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	2.5	-2.5	-1.2	7.2	0.7	5.0	6.4
Private R&D expenditure/GDP (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3.9	1.8	-3.5	0.2	9.8	2.7	1.6	5.8
Patent applications in the EPO/Population (7) (g) . . . . .	...	5.8	9.2	7.6	3.9	-39.3	7.6	3.6	2.8	6.6	-6.7	8.6	-0.8
Gross fixed capital formation/GDP (4)	-1.8	0.2	3.8	-2.1	1.6	1.9	-2.3	-1.2	-0.0	1.9	-1.4	-1.3	-1.7
Private productive GFCF/GDP (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	-1.1	2.1	1.3	-3.7	1.6	-1.4	1.5	-2.0	-6.7	-4.8
Public GFCF/GDP (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	-2.5	-2.6	1.4	2.1	-10.2	-3.8	12.7	4.2	1.0	5.1
Residential GFCF/GDP (8) . . . . .	...	...	1.1	-3.1	3.1	3.0	-3.3	-0.6	3.7	0.2	-2.3	4.9	0.5
GFCF in non-residential construction/GDP (8) . . . . .	...	...	5.4	-0.3	0.7	2.1	-1.1	-4.0	-1.7	0.2	-0.4	-7.1	-1.5
Public expend. on education per 100 inh. aged 16-64 (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	-2.4	0.0	2.5	2.2	-3.3	1.6
Life-long learning (6) (h) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.8	-8.2	-0.1	18.4	14.8	0.2	-2.7
Higher studies (6) (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	-0.9	0.1	-0.1	-1.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.4
Total social expenditure per 100 inhabitant (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	-0.0	0.9	1.7	-0.3	0.7	6.3	-2.9	-3.2	4.7
Health expenditure per 100 inhabitant (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0.3	1.8	0.5	-1.9	0.3	4.9	-6.1	-0.2	6.2
Social benefits expend. per 100 inhabitant (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	-0.7	1.0	2.0	0.4	0.9	6.4	-0.3	-3.8	5.1
Public expenditure on housing per 100 inhabitant (6) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8.9	-4.4	4.1	-1.5	-4.1	18.2	-52.4	-11.0	-16.4
Unemployment rate (%) (9)	0.6	0.4	-0.1	1.1	-1.4	-0.6	1.6	0.6	-0.9	1.0	-0.4	-0.9	-0.6
Dependency rate (%) (2) (j)	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	...

Sources: Eurostat, AMECO (Annual Macro Economic Data Base from the European Commission), OECD, European Central Bank (ECB), European Patent Office (EPO) and Banco de España.

(a) All the monetary variables are measured in constant prices and in thousands of PPPs (purchasing power parities) of the year taken as a base (2015), except stocks of capital, which are expressed in constant euros, and current per capita GDP. The depicted variables of spending on R&D and investment in venture capital securities are also obtained from the series expressed in current terms. Data on population and the LFS data includes information from the last census of population and dwellings 2012. Data on National Accounts correspond to ESA2010.

(b) GDP per capita and components series are prepared drawing on information provided by Eurostat as from 1995, chained backwards with the growth rates of the series provided by the European Commission in its spring forecasting exercise.

(c) The series for total factor productivity, stock of capital and gross fixed capital formation are obtained from the European Commission's spring economic forecasts.

(d) Calculated drawing on cumulative spending in R&D according to the perpetual inventory methodology.

(e) Weighted average of the labour force with tertiary, secondary and primary education relative to the labour force if everybody had tertiary education.

(f) Stock of human capital adjusted by the results of the PISA report, weighted, for the EMU (variable composition) by the population of each member state.

(g) Until 2011 the data is obtained from Eurostat, while since 2012 the source is the European Patent Office (EPO).

(h) Percentage of 25-64-year-olds who have received some type of training in the four weeks prior to the Labor Force Survey.

(i) Percentage of 25-64-year-olds who have completed higher education studies.

(j) Over-65s as a proportion of the working-age population.

(1) Until 1990, EMU12 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 1992, EMU12 (with all of Germany). Since 1993, EMU20.

(2) Until 1992, EMU12 (with all of Germany). From 1993 to 2000, EMU19. From 2001, EMU20.

(3) Until 1990, EMU12 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 1994, EMU12 (with all of Germany). From 1995 to 2000, EMU19. From 2001, EMU20.

(4) Until 1990, EMU12 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 1999, EMU12 (with all of Germany). Since 2000, EMU20.

(5) Until 1990, EMU12 (only with West Germany). From 1991, EMU12 (with West Germany).

(6) EMU20.

(7) Until 1993, EMU19. From 1994, EMU20.

(8) Until 1990, EMU12 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 2014, EMU12 (with all of Germany). From 2015, EMU20.

(9) Until 1992, EMU12 (with all of Germany). From 1993 to 1996, EMU12 (with all of Germany). From 1997 to 2008, EMU19. From 2009, EMU20.

(*) The stock of technological capital for the EU and for the EMU could not be obtained.

1.4 STRUCTURAL INDICATORS OF THE SPANISH ECONOMY AND OF THE EU (a)
b) ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES OF CHANGE

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	1975- 1979	1980- 1984	1985- 1989	1990- 1994	1995- 1999	2000- 2004	2005- 2009	2010- 2014	2015- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 2021	2021- 2022	2022- 2023
3. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SPANISH AND EU RATES													
I. GDP per capita and components (b)													
GDP per capita (current prices in PPPs) (1)	-2.0	-0.4	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.7	-0.4	-1.3	-0.2	-8.6	1.8	2.3	3.6
GDP per capita (constant prices in PPPs) (1)	-1.8	-0.4	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.8	-1.1	0.0	-5.9	0.2	2.2	1.3
Population aged 15-64/Total population (2)	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Employment rate (3)	-1.0	-0.4	0.5	-0.4	0.7	1.3	-0.9	-0.9	0.1	-2.6	0.1	0.4	0.4
Labour productivity (1)	0.1	0.8	-0.6	0.5	-1.2	-1.3	0.6	0.4	-0.6	-2.6	-0.7	1.2	0.3
II. TFP & stocks of capital (c)													
Total factor productivity (TFP) (2015=100) (4) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	-0.8	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	0.2	-2.6	-0.7	1.9	1.6
Total capital stock/Employment (1) (d)	2.5	1.2	-0.7	1.8	-0.9	-0.3	2.1	1.7	-0.8	3.2	-1.2	-1.3	-2.0
Stock of productive capital/Employment (4) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	2.5	-0.4	-0.4	1.8	1.7	-1.0	2.9	-1.6	-1.7	-2.2
Stock of private productive capital/Employment (4) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	1.5	-0.7	-0.6	1.5	1.7	-1.0	2.9	-1.6	-1.9	-2.6
Stock of public capital/Population (4) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	4.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6
Stock of residential capital/Population (4) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3
Stock of technological capital/GDP (*) (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock of human capital (5) (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.0	0.0
Stock of human capital with quality correction (5) (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.0	0.2	-0.0	0.4	-0.3	1.4	0.0
III. Supplementary indicators													
R&D expenditure/GDP (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	2.4	-3.2	-0.5	9.2	1.8	1.8	6.0
Public R&D expenditure/GDP (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	2.6	-2.6	-0.9	7.7	0.9	4.8	6.3
Private R&D expenditure/GDP (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	2.0	-3.4	0.2	9.5	2.6	1.6	5.9
Patent applications in the EPO/Population (5) (g) . . . . .	...	5.8	9.3	6.9	3.9	-39.5	7.1	3.4	2.5	6.0	-7.7	8.3	-0.8
Gross fixed capital formation/GDP (1)	-2.2	-0.3	3.6	-1.7	1.3	1.9	-2.6	-1.5	0.2	1.7	-1.6	-1.4	-1.8
Private productive GFCF/GDP (4) . . . . .	...	...	...	-0.9	2.5	1.6	-3.8	1.2	-1.0	0.9	-1.6	-7.2	-5.0
Public GFCF/GDP (4) . . . . .	...	...	...	-3.2	-1.2	0.2	0.2	-10.8	-3.9	11.0	4.6	0.4	5.8
Residential GFCF/GDP (6) . . . . .	...	...	1.0	-1.8	3.1	2.7	-2.6	-0.7	4.0	-0.5	-3.4	4.9	1.7
GFCF in non-residential construction/GDP (6) . . . . .	...	...	5.2	-0.7	0.6	2.5	-1.5	-4.8	-1.8	0.4	0.2	-8.2	-2.6
Public expend. on education per 100 inh. aged 16-64 (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	-2.7	-0.2	2.4	1.9	-3.1	1.5
Life-long learning (5) (h) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.8	-7.4	0.0	19.5	11.3	-3.9	-3.6
Higher studies (5) (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1.7	3.3	-1.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9
Total social expenditure per 100 inhabitant (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	-0.1	0.5	1.5	-0.3	0.6	5.7	-2.2	-3.5	4.6
Health expenditure per 100 inhabitant (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0.1	1.2	0.4	-2.1	0.1	3.7	-4.9	-0.1	5.2
Social benefits expend. per 100 inhabitant (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	-0.8	0.7	1.8	0.4	0.9	6.1	-0.2	-3.7	5.4
Public expenditure on housing per 100 inhabitant (5) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8.8	-4.7	3.8	-1.7	-4.4	17.3	-34.7	-25.5	-16.1
Unemployment rate (%) (7)	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.1	-1.2	-0.6	1.8	0.7	-0.9	1.0	-0.5	-1.0	-0.7
Dependency rate (%) (8) (j)	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	...

Sources: Eurostat, AMECO (Annual Macro Economic Data Base from the European Commission), OECD, European Central Bank (ECB), European Patent Office (EPO) and Banco de España.

* The differentials of the variation rates between the years 2019 and 2020 are not disclosed due to the break produced in the series of the EU aggregate by the exit of the United Kingdom in 2020.

(a) All the monetary variables are measured in constant prices and in thousands of PPPs (purchasing power parities) of the year taken as a base (2015), except stocks of capital, which are expressed in constant euros, and current per capita GDP. The depicted variables of spending on R&D and investment in venture capital securities are also obtained from the series expressed in current terms. Data on population and the LFS data includes information from the last census of population and dwellings 2012. Data on National Accounts correspond to ESA2010.

(b) GDP per capita and components series are prepared drawing on information provided by Eurostat as from 1995, chained backwards with the growth rates of the series provided by the European Commission in its spring forecasting exercise.

(c) The series for total factor productivity, stock of capital and gross fixed capital formation are obtained from the European Commission's spring economic forecasts.

(d) Calculated drawing on cumulative spending in R&D according to the perpetual inventory methodology.

(e) Weighted average of the labour force with tertiary, secondary and primary education relative to the labour force if everybody had tertiary education. Data for the EU in 1998 are not available.

(f) Stock of human capital adjusted by the results of the PISA report, weighted, for the EU (variable composition) by the population of each member state.

(g) Until 2011 the data is obtained from Eurostat, while since 2012 the source is the European Patent Office (EPO).

(h) Series discontinued by Eurostat in 2015.

(i) Percentage of 25-64-year-olds who have received some type of training in the four weeks prior to the Labor Force Survey.

(j) Percentage of 25-64-year-olds who have completed higher education studies.

(k) Over-65s as a proportion of the working-age population.

(1) Until 1990, EU15 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 1994, EU15 (with all of Germany). Since 1995, EU27.

(2) Until 2000, EU15 (with all of Germany). Since 2001, EU27.

(3) Until 1990, EU15 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 2000, EU15 (with all of Germany). Since 2001, EU27.

(4) Until 1990, EU15 (only with West Germany). Since 1991, EU15 (with all of Germany).

(5) EU27.

(6) Until 1990, EU15 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 2014, EU15 (with all of Germany). Since 2015, EU27.

(7) Until 1990, EU15 (only with West Germany). From 1991 to 1999, EU15 (with all of Germany). Since 2000, EU27.

(8) Until 1995, EU15 (only with West Germany). Since 1996, EU15 (with all of Germany).

(*) The stock of technological capital for the EU and for the EMU could not be obtained.