Overview

Spain exceeded its national target on GHG emissions in ESD sectors by 5.3 percentage points in 2017. Although the country had already met its goal on primary energy consumption in 2016, the situation deteriorated in 2017, pushing Spain 5.8 Mtoe away from its goal. Despite a gradual increase in share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, in 2017 Spain was still 2.5 percentage points from its 2020 national target. By reducing the school drop-out rate by 13.8 percentage points between 2008 and 2018, Spain made substantial progress towards its 2020 national target. In contrast, in 2018 the share of 30- to 34-year-olds with tertiary education was almost the same as in 2008, leaving a distance of 1.6 percentage points to the national target of 44%. Since 2008, the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion has risen sharply. Despite improvements...
since 2015, Spain would need to lift some 2.7 million people out of being at risk of poverty to meet its 2020 objective. Although the country’s employment rate has picked up since 2014, in 2018 it was still 7.0 percentage points behind its national target — the second largest gap in the EU. R&D spending has also fallen, however, the country was closer to its national target than the EU as a whole was to the EU 2020 target in 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate age group 20–64 (%)</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D (% of GDP)</td>
<td>1.2 (%)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse gas emissions in ESD sectors (% change since ESD base year)</td>
<td>~ 15.3 (%)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>~ 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy consumption (million tonnes of oil equivalent)</td>
<td>125.6</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>119.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18–24)</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>15 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30–34)</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (thousands)</td>
<td>12,047</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>9,386 (%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: National Europe 2020 indicators: most recent data and targetsSource: Eurostat (see dedicated web section: Europe 2020 headline indicators)

Data sources
More information about the origin of the data and the calculation of indicators can be obtained via the Europe 2020 indicators dedicated website.

Under 'Main tables', click on the icons next to the indicators:

- 'Explanatory texts (metadata)' for a detailed overview of the collection and compilation methods;
- 'Information on the leaf' for data availability per country.

A more general overview of quality procedures can be found in Implementation of standard reference metadata for indicators - the ESMS Indicator Profile (ESMS-IP) (PDF file).

Context
Europe 2020 is the EU’s agenda for jobs and growth for the current decade. It emphasises smart, sustainable and inclusive growth as a way to strengthen the EU economy and prepare its structure for the challenges of the next decade. As a main objective, the strategy strives to deliver high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion in the Member States, while reducing the impact on the natural environment.

Other articles
- All articles on Spain
- Europe 2020 headline indicators

Tables
- Europe 2020 indicators

Dedicated section
- Europe 2020 indicators

Publications
- Smarter, greener, more inclusive - indicators to support the Europe 2020 strategy - 2019 edition
Methodology


Legislation


External links

- European Commission website on the European Semester