

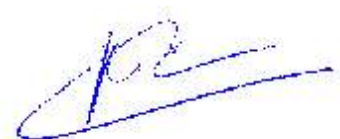
Continuing the trend, which started more than 35 years ago, the National Statistics Institute is presenting a new edition of *Spain in figures*, both in Spanish and English, as on previous occasions.

This is a general, informative publication whose objective is to provide an updated panorama of different aspects of the social, demographic and economic reality in this country and also in relation to the European environment. To this end, in the different chapters data from the Institute itself is gathered, along with other official statistical sources, both national and international.

The entire publication is available online from the INE ([www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es)) server. In the INEbase section the data in this publication and other statistical subjects will be examined in greater depth and additional information is provided on equally relevant statistical subjects.

We hope that this publication fulfils its main objective: to show citizens who are increasingly familiar with statistical data that it enables us to understand and better assess our economic and social environment.

Finally, we would like to thank all informants whose collaboration with official surveys enables this valuable data to be made available.



Carmen Alcaide Guindo  
*INE President*



### Spain and the 27 EU states

	Area <sup>1</sup> in 2006 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population <sup>2</sup> at 1 January 2007 (thousands)	Population density <sup>3</sup> (inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> )
EU-27	4,402,273	495,128.5	112.5
Austria	83,844	8,298.9	99.0
Belgium	30,528	10,584.5	346.7
Bulgaria	111,002	7,679.3	69.2
Cyprus	9,250	778.7	84.2
Czech Republic	78,867	10,287.2	130.4
Denmark	43,098	5,447.1	126.4
Estonia	45,288	1,342.4	29.6
Finland	338,176	5,277.0	15.6
France	632,834	63,392.1	100.2
Germany	357,093	82,314.9	230.5
Greece	131,957	11,171.7	84.7
Hungary	93,028	10,066.2	108.2
Ireland	69,797	4,314.6	61.8
Italy	301,336	59,131.3	196.2
Latvia	64,589	2,281.3	35.3
Lithuania	65,300	3,384.9	51.8
Luxembourg	2,586	476.2	184.1
Malta	316	407.8	1,292.2
Netherlands	41,543	16,358.0	393.8
Poland	312,685	38,125.5	121.9
Portugal	92,118	10,599.1	115.1
Romania	238,391	21,565.1	90.5
Slovakia	49,034	5,393.6	110.0
Slovenia	20,273	2,010.4	99.2
<b>Spain</b>	<b>505,987</b>	<b>44,474.6</b>	<b>87.9</b>
Sweden	441,370	9,113.3	20.6
United Kingdom	242,495	60,852.8	250.9

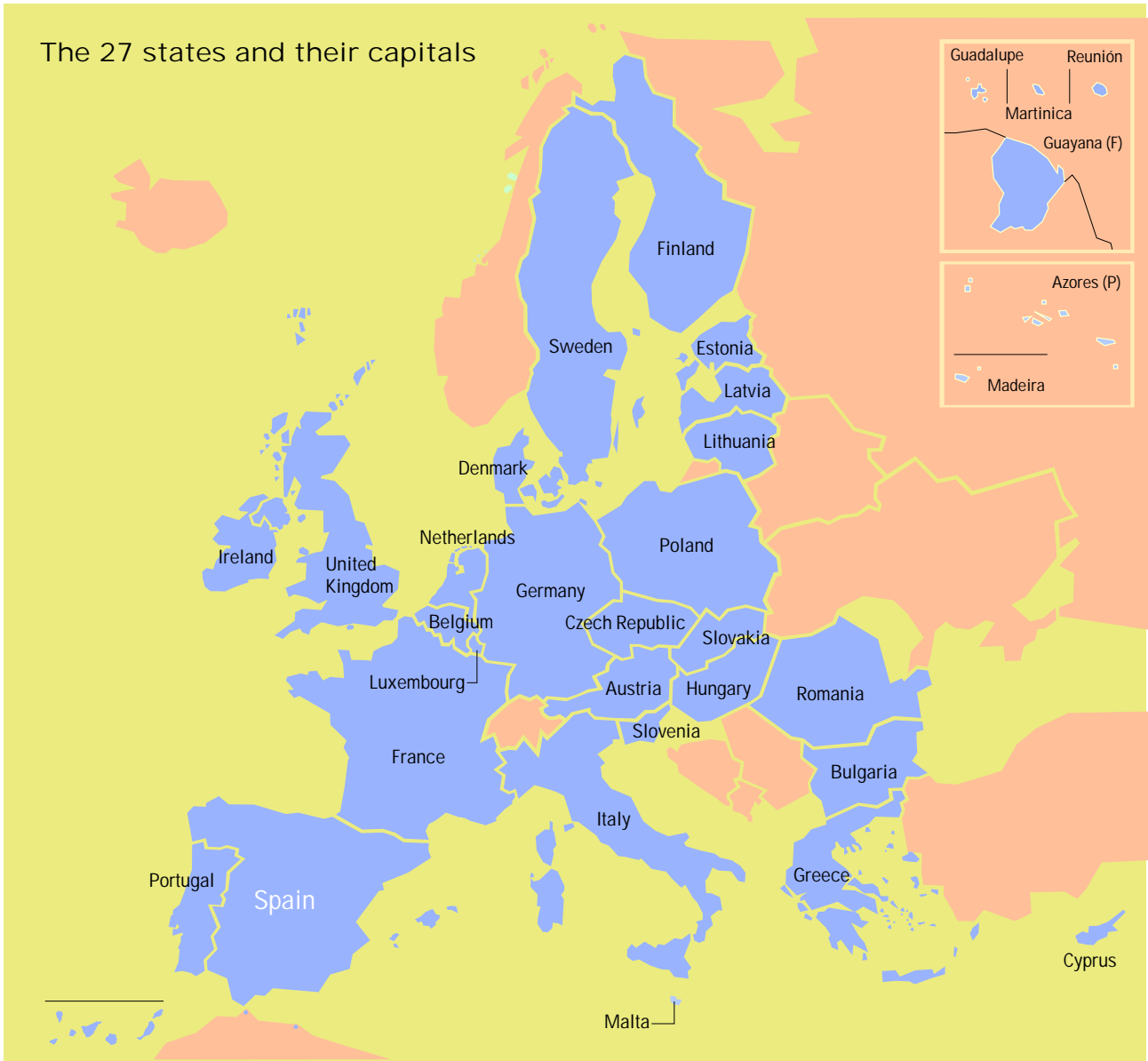
1. Data from 2006, except Belgium (2005), Bulgaria (2005), the United Kingdom (2004) and the EU (2003).

2. The population figure for Spain provided to Eurostat is obtained from statistical estimates (Population Now Cast), taking into account the latest available demographic information.

3. INE compilation with population data at 1 January 2007 and area data, according to note 1.

Source: Eurostat

The 27 states and their capitals

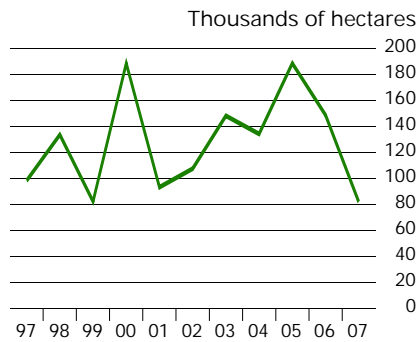


Austria	<i>Vienna</i>
Belgium	<i>Brussels</i>
Bulgaria	<i>Sofia</i>
Cyprus	<i>Nicosia</i>
Czech Republic	<i>Prague</i>
Denmark	<i>Copenhagen</i>
Estonia	<i>Tallinn</i>
Finland	<i>Helsinki</i>
France	<i>Paris</i>

Germany	<i>Berlin</i>
Greece	<i>Athens</i>
Hungary	<i>Budapest</i>
Ireland	<i>Dublin</i>
Italy	<i>Rome</i>
Latvia	<i>Riga</i>
Lithuania	<i>Vilnius</i>
Luxembourg	<i>Luxembourg</i>
Malta	<i>Valletta</i>

Netherlands	<i>Amsterdam</i>
Poland	<i>Warsaw</i>
Portugal	<i>Lisbon</i>
Romania	<i>Bucharest</i>
Slovakia	<i>Bratislava</i>
Slovenia	<i>Ljubljana</i>
Spain	<i>Madrid</i>
Sweden	<i>Stockholm</i>
United Kingdom	<i>London</i>

Burnt forest area



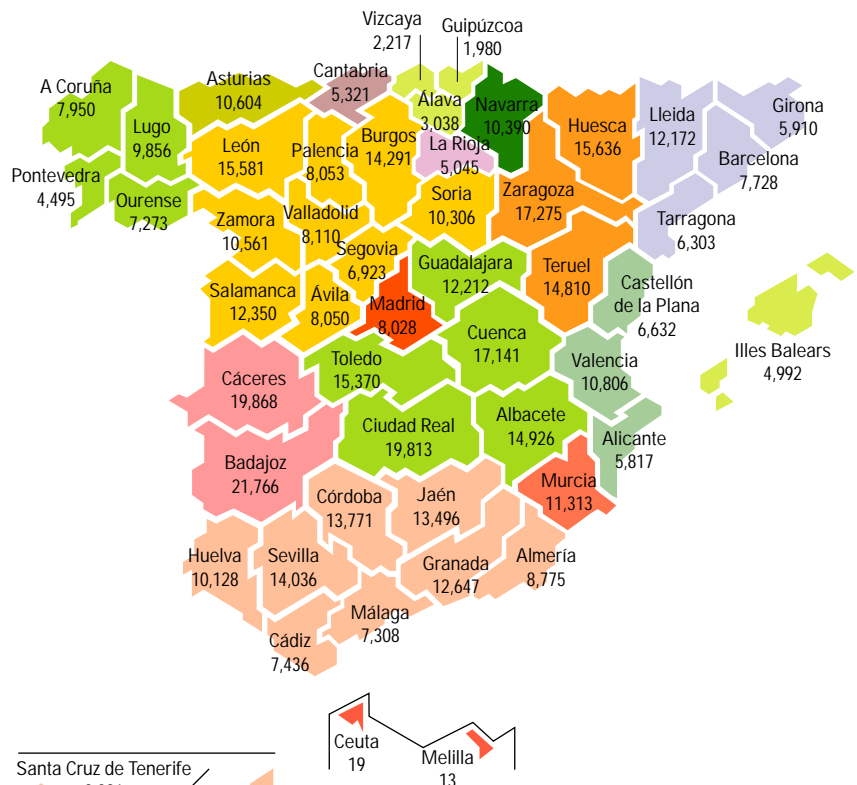
Source: Ministry of Environment

National parks. 2007  
Situation and surface area (ha)

Sierra Nevada (Andalucía)	86,208
Picos de Europa (Cantabria, Castilla y León y Principado de Asturias)	64,660
Doñana (Andalucía)	54,251
Cabañeros (Castilla-La Mancha)	40,856
Teide (Canarias)	18,990
Monfragüe (Extremadura)	18,118
Ordesa y Monte Perdido (Aragón)	15,608
Aigüestortes i Estany de Sant Maurici (Cataluña)	14,119
Archipiélago de Cabrera (Illes Balears)	10,020
Islas Atlánticas (Galicia)	8,480
Timanfaya (Canarias)	5,107
Caldera de Taburiente (Canarias)	4,699
Garajonay (Canarias)	3,986
Tablas de Daimiel (Castilla-La Mancha)	1,928

Source: Ministry of Environment

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



Source: National Geographical Institute

A good year

The surface area of the 52 Spanish provinces covers a total of 505,990 km<sup>2</sup>. Spain is the country with the most biodiversity of all of the European Union. In 2007, there were already 38 biosphere reservations recognised by UNESCO and 14 natural spaces comprising the Network of National Parks.

The year 2007 recorded the lowest figure of burnt forest areas in the last ten years (82,027.7 ha). The 13 large forest fires (greater than 500 ha) were also significantly fewer than the average of 30 for the decade. The highest number of incidences took place in the northwest of the peninsula, accounting for 48.1% of the total. 32% took place in inland Communities, whereas 18.3% were registered in the Mediterranean area and 1.6% in Canarias.

## Main rivers

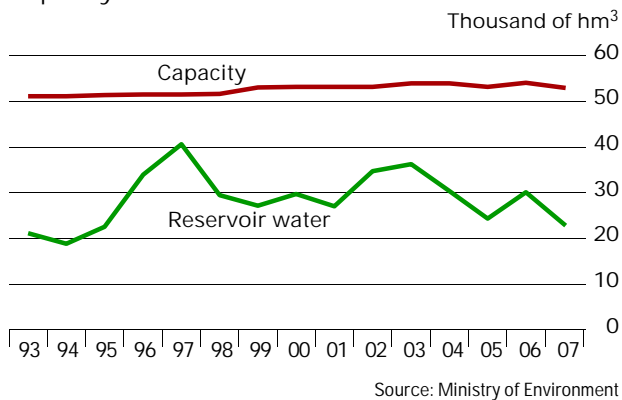
	km	Source	Mouth
Tajo	1,007	Sierra de Albarracín	Lisboa (Portugal)
Ebro	910	Pico de los Tres Mares	Amposta
Duero	895	Picos de Urbión	Oporto (Portugal)
Guadiana	818	Lagunas de Ruidera	Cabeza Alta, término de Ayamonte
Guadalquivir	657	Sierras del Pozo y Cazorla	Sanlúcar de Barrameda

## Highest mountain peaks

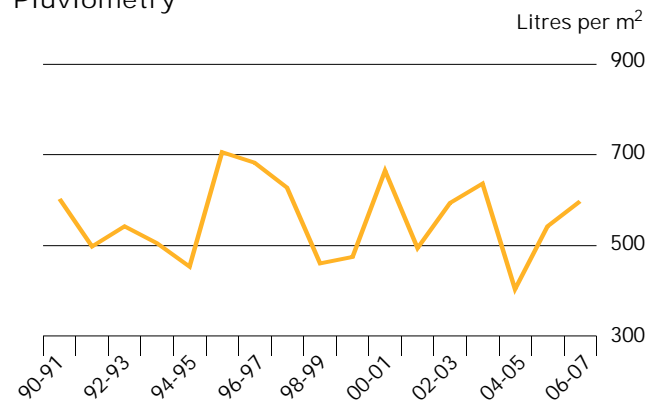
	Altitude (m)	Autonomous Community
Teide	3,715	Canarias
Mulhacén	3,479	Andalucía
Aneto	3,404	Aragón
Veleta	3,396	Andalucía
Llardana	3,371	Aragón

Source: National Geographical Institute

## Capacity of reservoirs and reservoirs water



## Pluviometry\*



## Lack of rain...

In 2007, the capacity of mainland reservoirs reached 54,148 million cubic metres, while the average amount of water collected was 22,466 million cubic metres. This indicates that the reservoirs' annual average was 41.5% of their capacity, 14 points below the figure recorded the previous year, with an interannual decrease of 25.3% in the amount of water collected.

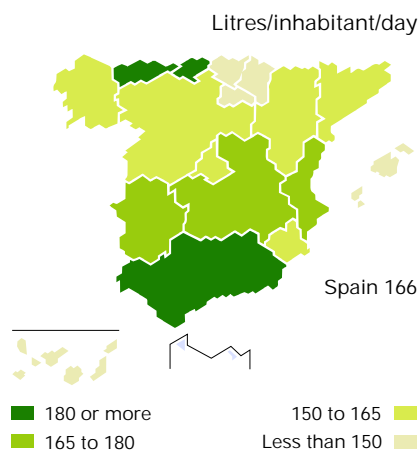
Accumulated precipitation in Spain during the year 2007 yielded a slightly dry nature to the whole of the Spanish peninsular territory. Most noteworthy this year in terms of the lack of rain was Galicia, with deficits greater than 40% as observed in its southern half.

## ... and mild temperatures

In terms of temperatures, the year 2007 as a whole was markedly warm in nature. For mainland Spain and Baleares, they were four tenths higher than the average for the 1971-2000 period, but they were also the lowest in the last seven years, far from the thirteen tenths' positive deviation recorded in the year 2006.



Average household water consumption. 2005



Unit price of water. 2005

	Euros/m <sup>3</sup>
Canarias	1.65
Illes Balears	1.58
Región de Murcia	1.52
Comunitat Valenciana	1.36
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	1.12
Comunidad de Madrid	1.09
Cataluña	1.04
Spain	1.02
La Rioja	0.98
Ceuta y Melilla	0.98
Andalucía	0.92
País Vasco	0.91
Aragón	0.87
Extremadura	0.81
Galicia	0.75
Principado de Asturias	0.74
Castilla-La Mancha	0.74
Cantabria	0.68
Castilla y León	0.66

Main water indicators. 2005

		Interannual variation %
Average household consumption (litres/inhabitant/day)	166	-2.9
% of water lost in the distribution network	17.9	0.0
Average price (euros/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.02	6.2
Volume of water available for urban supply (hm <sup>3</sup> )	4,873	-1.0
Volume of water supplied to households (hm <sup>3</sup> )	2,673	-1.0

Household water consumption decreases...

During the year 2005 in Spain, a total of 4,873 hm<sup>3</sup> of water were distributed via the public urban supply networks. 82.1% (4,002 hm<sup>3</sup>) were for the consumption of families, companies, institutions and municipal services. The percentage of water lost in public distribution networks remained at 17.9%, the same as in 2004.

The unit price of water (the quotient between the amount paid by the users and the water consumed) increased 6.2% to reach 1.02 euros/m<sup>3</sup>.

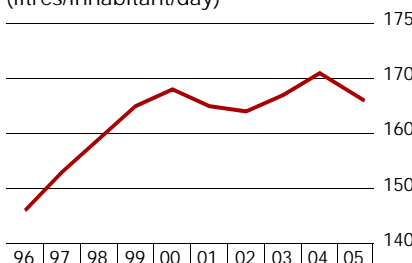
Drinking water consumption by Spanish families reached 2,673 hm<sup>3</sup>, representing 66.8% of the total consumption. Average consumption was 166 litres per inhabitant per day, 2.9% less than in 2004.

Andalucía recorded the highest average consumption per inhabitant per day (195 litres) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra recorded the lowest (134 litres).

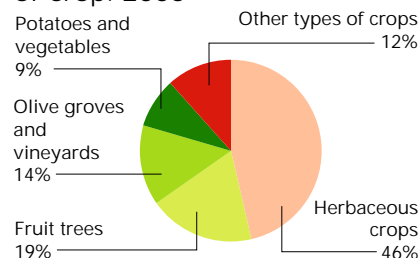
... and in the agricultural sector

Agricultural operation consumption reached 16,505 hm<sup>3</sup> in 2005, implying a decrease of 7.3% as compared with the previous year. Herbaceous crops accounted for 46.3% of the total consumption. By irrigation technique, sprinkler and trickle systems represented 52.9% of the total water expenditure, 9% more than in 2004.

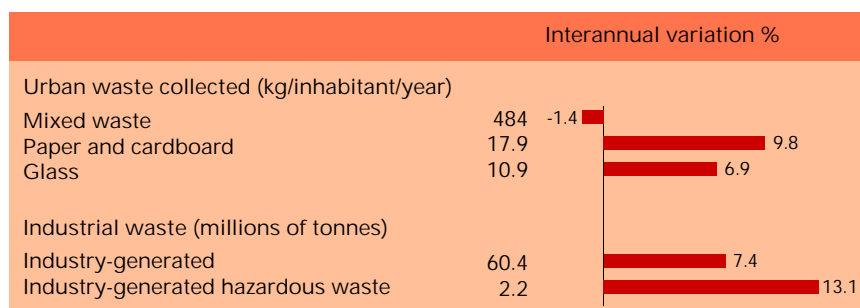
Water consumption (litres/inhabitant/day)



Water consumption by type of crop. 2005

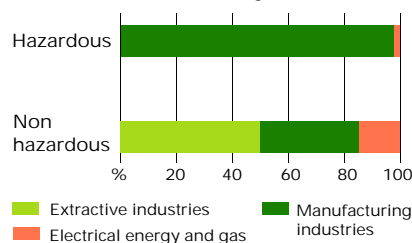


## Main waste indicators. 2005



1. By urban waste managers

## Waste generated in the three branches of industry. 2005 (%)



## Increase in selective waste collection

In 2005, the collection of urban waste reached 28.1 million tonnes. Of such waste, 21.6 million tonnes corresponded to mixed waste, and 6.4 million tonnes were selective waste. Recycling accounted for 11.3% of mixed waste and 37.4% of selective waste.

These figures indicate 484 kilograms of mixed urban waste per person per year, 17.9 kg of paper and cardboard, and 10.9 kg of glass. As compared with 2004, this represents an increase of 9.8% for paper and cardboard, and 6.9% for glass.

The highest indices of selective waste collection for paper and cardboard were in Illes Balears (55.2 kg) and País Vasco (38.6 kg). In the case of glass, the highest indices of collection were recorded in País Vasco (19.3 kg) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (18.9 kg).

## Waste generated by Industry

In terms of the waste generated by Industry, this sector generated 60.4 million tonnes, 7.4% more than in 2004. Of the total waste generated by Industry, 2.2 million tonnes were classified as hazardous, according to community regulations, 13.1% more than the previous year.

On the other hand, Industry expenditure on environmental protection reached 2,360.6 million euros in 2005, with an increase of 6.2% as compared with the previous year. The most important investments were focused on reducing atmospheric emissions (with an increase of 23.1%) and on waste water management (12.9% more than the previous year).

The electricity sector invested the most in environmental protection, with an increase of 65.1% as compared with the year 2004. Cataluña was the Community in which Industry invested the most in environmental protection, with 218.7 million euros (21.2% of the national total).

## Incinerated municipal waste 2005 (kg/inhabitant/year)

Denmark	397
Luxembourg*	272
Sweden	242
Netherlands	202
France*	183
Austria	169
Belgium	160
Germany	160
Portugal	98
EU-27	94
Italy	65
United Kingdom	49
<b>Spain</b>	<b>44</b>
Finland	43
Czech Republic	37
Slovakia	34
Hungary	30
Letonia	3
Poland	1
Slovenia	1
Bulgaria	0
Estonia	0
Ireland	0
Greece	0
Cyprus	0
Latvia	0
Malta	0
Romania	0

\* Estimated data

Source: Eurostat



# Population

## Population figures at 1 January 2007

Spain	45,200,737
Andalucía	8,059,461
Almería	646,633
Cádiz	1,207,343
Córdoba	792,182
Granada	884,099
Huelva	497,671
Jaén	664,742
Málaga	1,517,523
Sevilla	1,849,268
Aragón	1,296,655
Huesca	220,107
Teruel	144,046
Zaragoza	932,502
Asturias (Principado de)	1,074,862
Balears (Illes)	1,030,650
Canarias	2,025,951
Las Palmas	1,042,131
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	983,820
Cantabria	572,824
Castilla y León	2,528,417
Ávila	168,638
Burgos	365,972
León	497,387
Palencia	173,281
Salamanca	351,326
Segovia	159,322
Soria	93,593
Valladolid	521,661
Zamora	197,237
Castilla-La Mancha	1,977,304
Albacete	392,110
Ciudad Real	510,122
Cuenca	211,375
Guadalajara	224,076
Toledo	639,621
Cataluña	7,210,508
Barcelona	5,332,513
Girona	706,185
Lleida	414,015
Tarragona	757,795
Comunitat Valenciana	4,885,029
Alicante/Alacant	1,825,264
Castellón/Castelló	573,282
Valencia/València	2,486,483
Extremadura	1,089,990
Badajoz	678,459
Cáceres	411,531
Galicia	2,772,533
A Coruña	1,132,792
Lugo	355,176
Ourense	336,926
Pontevedra	947,639
Madrid (Comunidad de)	6,081,689
Murcia (Región de)	1,392,117
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	605,876
País Vasco	2,141,860
Álava	305,459
Guipúzcoa	694,944
Vizcaya	1,141,457
Rioja (La)	308,968
Ceuta	76,603
Melilla	69,440

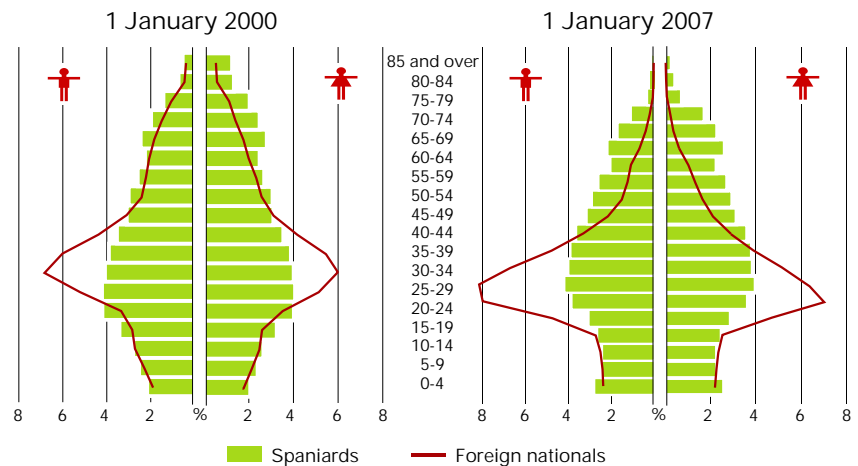
## 4.5 million registered foreign nationals

The population residing in Spain at 1 January 2007 reached 45.2 million inhabitants, according to the latest revision of the Municipal Register. Of these, 4.5 million were foreign nationals and represented 10% of the registered population.

The average population density in Spain was 89.3 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>, but there were major territorial differences. The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla (5,177 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup> and 3,933 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>, respectively), followed by Comunidad de Madrid (758 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>), recorded the highest population density. On the other end of the scale were Castilla-La Mancha (25 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>) and Extremadura (26 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>).

By sex, among Spaniards, the proportions remained for another year: 49% were males and 51% were females. Nonetheless, among foreign nationals, 53% were males and 47% were females.

## Spanish and foreign population pyramid



## Those who grew the most and those who grew the least

On a whole for the country, the registered population grew by 491,773 persons, indicating a 1.1% growth over the figure from 2006. The number of Spaniards experienced a net increase of 116,385 persons (0.3%), and the number of foreign nationals grew by 375,388 persons (9.1%).

In relative terms, the largest population increases took place in Melilla (3.8%), Illes Balears (3.0%) and Castilla-La Mancha (2.3%). The most modest increases were registered in Castilla y León and Galicia (0.2%), Extremadura (0.3%) and País Vasco (0.4%). Within this generalised growth, Principado de Asturias was the only exception, with a population decrease of 0.2%.



## Natural growth increasing

In 2006, natural growth (the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths) amounted to 111,479 inhabitants, 41.1% more than the figure recorded the previous year.

Natural growth per thousand inhabitants by reference Autonomous Community was highest in Región de Murcia (6.21), Comunidad de Madrid (5.35) and Illes Balears (4.43). In the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, this figure reached 7.86 and 9.97, respectively.

The Autonomous Communities with more deaths than births were Principado de Asturias (-4.49), Galicia (-2.94) and Castilla y León (-2.57). Cantabria and Aragón also had negative, though smaller, balances (-0.39 and -0.56, respectively).

## Age groups in Spain

14.3% of the population was under 15 years of age. Ceuta and Melilla registered figures above 20%. They were followed by Región de Murcia, with 17.1%. The lowest proportion was found in Principado de Asturias (10%).

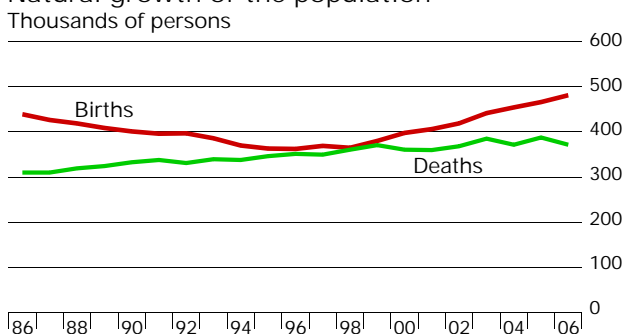
On the other hand, the population aged 65 and over accounted for 16.7% of the total population. In the Autonomous Communities of the northwestern part of mainland Spain (Castilla y León, Principado de Asturias and Galicia), and in Aragón, this group surpassed 20%.

## One third of the population resides in small municipalities

One third of the population resided in municipalities that are provincial capitals (32.9%), but another third was found throughout municipalities with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants (32.8%).

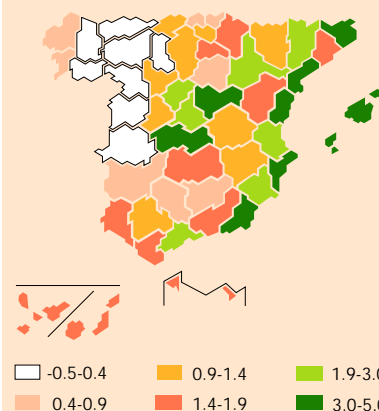
Madrid heads the provincial capitals with the most population. At 1 January 2007, there were more than three million persons registered in the city, and of the five most populous municipalities (Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Sevilla and Zaragoza), only Madrid and Zaragoza increased in the number of registered persons as compared with the previous year.

### Natural growth of the population



## Population Now Cast (ePOBa)

Growth as compared with the total population 1 January 2008 (%)

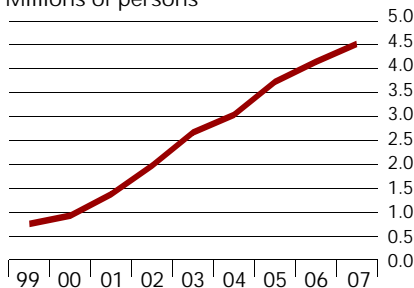


The INE has established a procedure for action that allows for obtaining population figures updated to the most recent short-term demographic development, which constitutes the so-called Population Now Cast (ePO-Ba).

The figures obtained in this manner are considered to be the best statistical estimation of the population currently residing in Spain, its Autonomous Communities and provinces, with the information available at any given moment, and are therefore the figures used by the INE as the reference population for surveys of households and population and for the computation of all types of indicators (demographic, economic, etc.).

The population residing in Spain at 1 January 2008 stood at 45,283,259 inhabitants. The foreign migration balance of Spain has been estimated at 716,257 persons for the year 2007; in turn, the natural increase balance estimated for said period is 92,371.

Foreign population  
Millions of persons



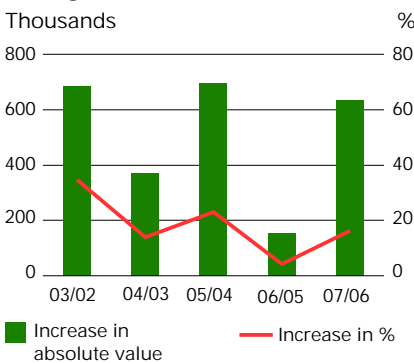
### The greatest migration balance of the European Union

In 2007, 10% of the population residing in Spain was foreign, with the figure reaching 4.5 million inhabitants.

The Autonomous Communities with the highest percentages of foreign residents were Illes Balears (18.5%), Comunitat Valenciana (15%), Región de Murcia (14.5%) and Comunidad de Madrid (14.3%). At the opposite end of the scale, Extremadura and Galicia were worth noting for their low proportion (2.7% and 2.9%, respectively).

Spain is the European Union country with the greatest migration balance. According to Eurostat, at 1 January 2007, Spain had more than 650 thousand net immigrants. It was followed by Italy, with 454 thousand immigrants, and by the United Kingdom, with 247 thousand.

Interannual variation of foreigners



### Nationalities and predominant groups

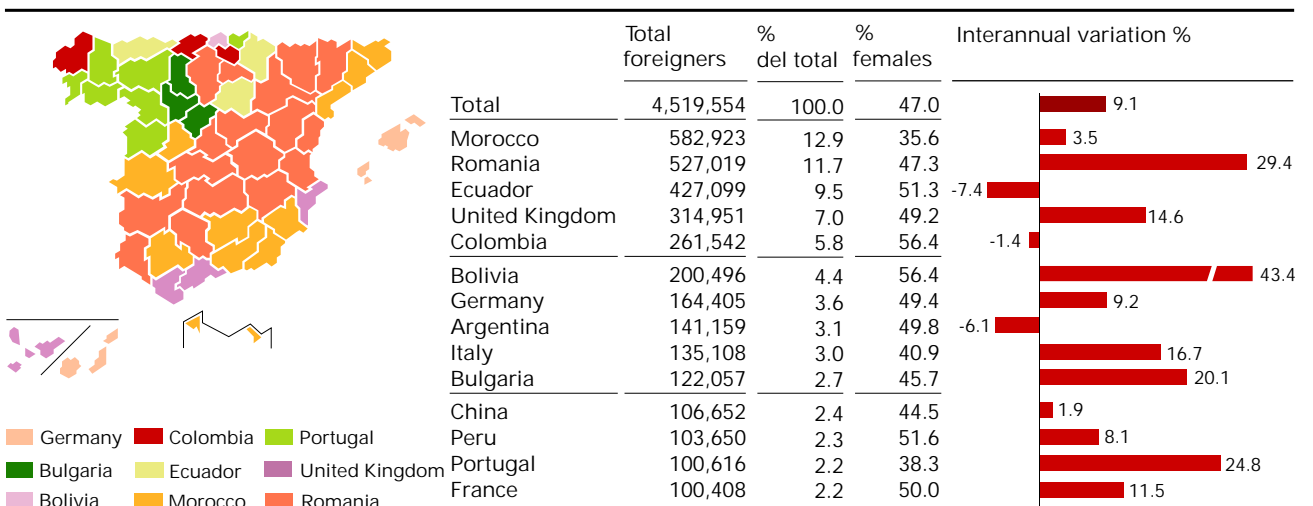
Among the foreign population, the predominant nationality is Moroccan (582,923), for the third consecutive year. Next were the Romanian (527,019) and Ecuadorian (427,099) populations.

As compared with the previous year, the largest increase was observed among Bolivians (43.4%) and Romanians (29.4%). A drop was experienced by Ecuadorian (-7.4%), Argentine (-6.1%) and Colombian (-1.4%) citizens.

The group aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for 15% of the foreign population, almost twice the percentage of this same age group among Spaniards, contributing to the demographic rejuvenation of the general population.

By sex, the highest proportions of females were found among Colombians and Bolivians (above 56%), and the lowest proportions, among Moroccans (35.6%) and Portuguese (38.3%).

Predominant nationalities. 2007



### Main birth and fertility indicators. 2006

		Interannual variation %
Number of births	482,957	3.6
Gross birth rate (1)	10.96	2.1
Percentage of births to foreign women	16.50	9.5
Average number of children per woman	1.38	2.5
Average age of the mother at the birth of the first child	29.31	-0.1
Percentage of extra-marital births	28.40	6.9

(1) Gross birth rate: number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants

### 3.6% more births

Vital Statistics basically refer to births, marriages and deaths occurred with Spanish territory.

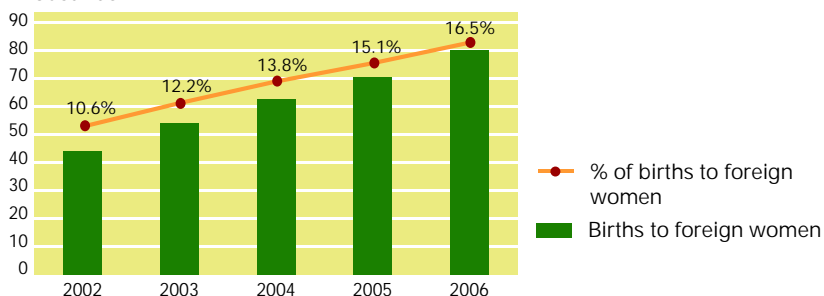
During the year 2006, a total of 482,957 babies were born, 3.6% more than the previous year. The gross birth rate (reflecting the number of births per 1,000 inhabitants), reached a figure of 10.96. This increase in the number of babies born thus continued to increase, this increase being particularly worth noting since the year 1998. The average number of children per woman increased slightly to stand at 1.38. The average age of the mother at the birth of their first child decreased fairly insignificantly, and was 29.3 years of age.

Extra-marital births represented 28.4% of the total, reflecting a figure that increases year after year.

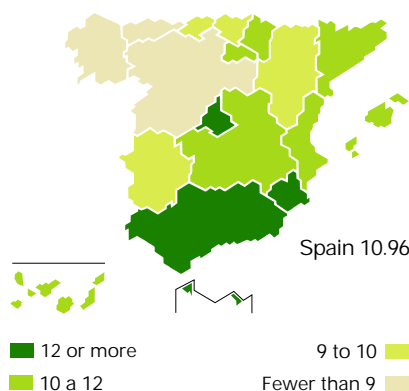
### Contribution of the foreign population

Worth noting was the percentage of births to foreign women (16.5%), whose value also increased in absolute terms, continuing the trend of the past few years. Of the total children born, 19.3% were to couples in which at least one of the two parents was foreign. Among foreign mothers, extra-marital births accounted for 41.2%.

Births to foreign women  
Thousands



Gross birth rate. 2006  
Births per 1,000 inhabitants



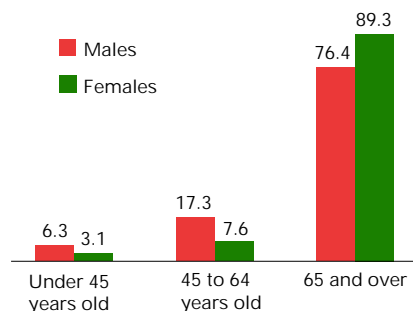
Average number of children per woman. 2006

France	2.00
Ireland	1.93
Sweden	1.85
Finland	1.84
United Kingdom	1.84
Denmark	1.83
Netherlands	1.70
Luxembourg	1.65
Estonia	1.55
Cyprus	1.47
Malta	1.41
Austria	1.40
Greece	1.39
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1.38</b>
Bulgaria	1.37
Latvia	1.35
Portugal	1.35
Hungary	1.34
Czech Republic	1.33
Germany	1.32
Lithuania	1.31
Romania	1.31
Slovenia	1.31
Poland	1.27
Slovakia	1.24
Belgium	:
Italy	:

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Deaths by sex and age. 2006 (%)



### The mortality rate decreases

371,478 deaths were registered in 2006, that is, 15,877 fewer than the previous year. The gross mortality rate (number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants) stood at 8.43, as compared with the 8.92 rate registered for 2005. The infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 babies born) also decreased to 3.53, almost six tenths less than in 2005.

9,856 foreign nationals died, accounting for 2.7% of the total. Most of these deaths corresponded to citizens from European countries (23.6% from the United Kingdom and 13.2% from Germany). They were followed by American countries, representing 15.8% of the deaths of foreign citizens.

The distribution of the deaths by age shows significant differences between males and females. More than twice the deaths in the youngest age groups were males. Of each 10 deaths of persons under 65, seven were males.

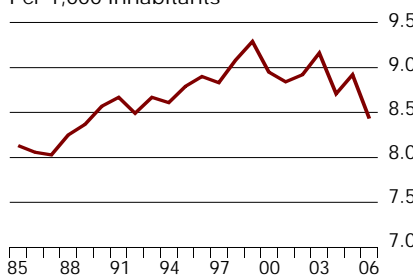
Infant mortality rate. 2006  
Per 1,000 babies born

Romania	13.9
Bulgaria	9.7
Latvia	7.6
Lithuania	6.8
Slovakia	6.6
Poland	6.0
Hungary	5.7
Estonia	4.4
Netherlands	4.4
Denmark	3.8
Germany	3.8
France	3.8
Ireland	3.7
Greece	3.7
Malta	3.6
Austria	3.6
<b>Spain</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Slovenia	3.4
Czech Republic	3.3
Portugal	3.3
Cyprus	3.1
Finland	2.8
Sweden	2.8
Luxembourg	2.5

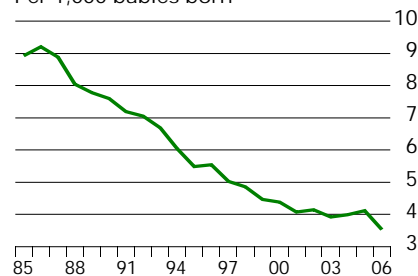
Data not available for the remaining EU countries

Source: Eurostat

Gross mortality rate  
Per 1,000 inhabitants



Infant mortality rate  
Per 1,000 babies born

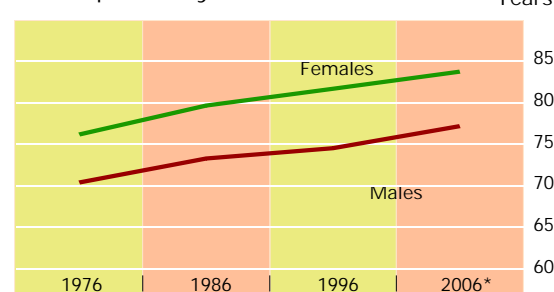


### Life expectancy increases

In 2006, life expectancy at birth was 83.7 years for females and 77.2 years for males.

These figures placed Spain among the European countries with the longest life expectancy, and continued the growing trend of recent years.

Life expectancy at birth



\*Provisional data

### Marriage rate. Main indicators. 2006

		Interannual variation %
Number of marriages	207,766	-0.8
Gross marriage rate *	4.62	-4.1
% of marriages with at least one foreign spouse	16.0	12.7
Average age of women at first marriage	29.61	-2.8
Average age of men at first marriage	31.78	-4.7

\*Number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants

### We marry somewhat earlier

207,766 marriages were registered in 2006, amounting to 1,649 fewer than the previous year. The gross marriage rate (number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants) stood at 4.62, two tenths lower than the previous year.

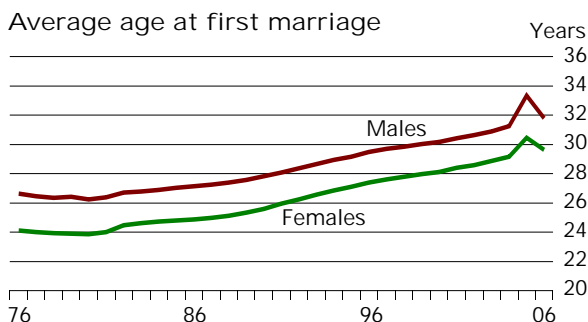
Worth noting was the drop in the average age at first marriage, for the first time since 1980. This was observed for both women and men (29.61 and 31.78 years, respectively).

Marriages with at least one foreign spouse accounted for 16% of the total, almost two points higher than in 2005. 43.7% of these marriages were between Spanish men and foreign women, 28.3% were between Spanish women and foreign men, and in 24%, both spouses were foreign nationals. The remaining 4% corresponded to same-sex marriages with at least one foreign spouse.

There were 4,313 same-sex marriages, accounting for 2.1% of the total, 69.6% of these marriages were between men, and 30.4% were between women.

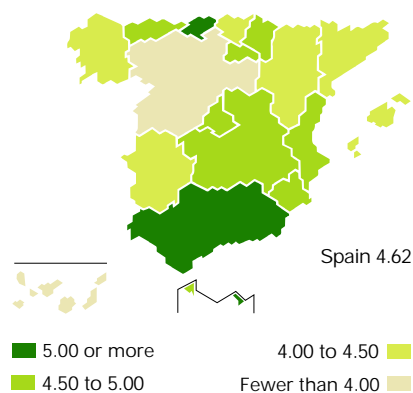
### Fewer separations, but more divorces

According to the Statistics on Annulments, Separations and Divorces, in the year 2006, a total of 145,919 marriages were dissolved, 6.5% more than the previous year. The number of divorces reached 126,952, indicating an interannual increase of 74.3%. In contrast, separations decreased 70.7%, and annulments rose 3.6%. Such an uneven behaviour between divorces and separations could be explained for the most part by the entry into force of Law 15/2005 of 8 July, allowing for divorce without the requirement of previous separation.



### Gross marriage rate. 2006

Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants



### Gross divorce rate. 2006

Per 1,000 inhabitants

Lithuania	3.3
Latvia	3.2
Czech Republic	3.1
Spain*	2.8
Estonia	2.8
Denmark	2.6
Luxembourg	2.5
Hungary	2.5
Austria	2.5
Finland	2.5
Slovakia	2.4
Germany	2.3
Cyprus	2.3
Portugal	2.3
France	2.2
Sweden	2.2
Bulgaria	1.9
Netherlands	1.9
Poland	1.9
Romania	1.5
Slovenia	1.2

Data not available for the remaining EU countries

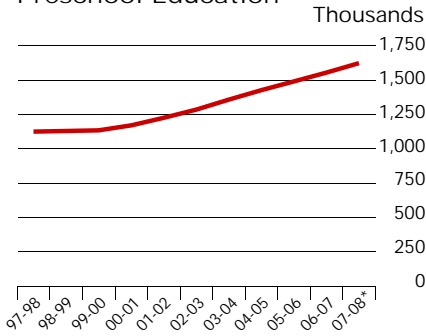
\*National data. Includes divorces and annulments

Source: Eurostat



# Education and culture

## Student body enrolled in Preschool Education



\*Forecast  
Source: Ministry of Education and Science

## Forecast of the number of students. 2007-08 academic year

	Number of students	Public education (%)	Interannual variation % Students
Total	8,587,639	71.2	1.2
Non-university education	7,205,890	67.6	1.8
Preschool Education <sup>(1)</sup>	1,620,515	64.3	4.4
Primary Education	2,603,175	67.3	2.7
Special Education	29,555	54.2	3.4
Obligatory Secondary Education	1,826,825	66.6	-0.4
Post-secondary Education <sup>(2)</sup>	625,275	74.4	-0.8
Vocational Training <sup>(2)</sup>	500,545	75.6	0.0
Higher Education <sup>(2) (3)</sup>	1,381,749	89.7	-1.7

- (1) Students schooled in centres authorised by the educational administrations.  
 (2) This also includes the students enrolled in distance education courses.  
 (3) This does not include PhDs or university awarded degrees.

Source: Ministry of Education and Science

## Early school leaving<sup>(1)</sup>. 2006

Malta	41.7
Portugal	39.2
<b>Spain</b>	<b>29.9</b>
Italy	20.8
Romania	19.0
Latvia	19.0
Bulgaria	18.0
Luxembourg	17.4
Cyprus	16.0
Greece	15.9
EU-27	15.3
Germany	13.8
Estonia	13.2
France (p)	13.1
United Kingdom	13.0
Netherlands	12.9
Belgium	12.6
Hungary	12.4
Ireland	12.3
Sweden	12.0
Denmark	10.9
Lithuania (p)	10.3
Austria	9.6
Finland	8.3
Slovakia	6.4
Poland (p)	5.6
Czech Republic	5.5
Slovenia	5.2

(1) Percentage of the population aged 18 to 24 years old that has not completed the second stage of Secondary Education and does not follow any type of education-training.

(p) Provisional data Source: Eurostat

## Girls get better results

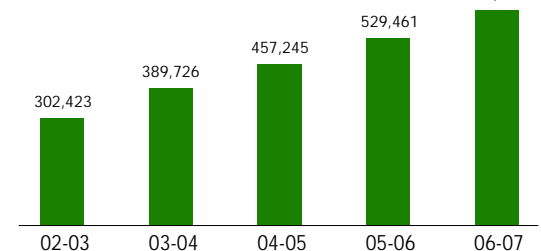
According to data from the Ministry of Education and Science, the 2007-08 academic year began with a forecast of more than 7.2 million students in non-university education, 1.8% more than the previous academic year. Preschool Education experienced the most significant increase (4.4% more).

The academic results differ by sex. 77.5% of female students received the obligatory secondary education degree, while the corresponding percentage of male students was 63.7%. A similar situation was observed in post-secondary education, in which 52.5% of the female students finished their studies, as compared with 36.7% of the male students.

There were 608,040 foreign nationals registered in non-university education during the 2006-07 academic year, with an increase of 14.5% over the previous academic year. The highest percentages of foreign students were observed in Illes Balears (13.6%), La Rioja (12.9%) and Comunidad de Madrid (12.4%).

Considering Higher Education, the decrease in students begun several years ago continued, foreseeing a reduction of 24,145 students (-1.7%) for the 2007-08 academic year.

## Evolution of the foreign non-university student body



## University entrance tests. 2007

	Enrolled	% passed	Interannual variation % Enrolled
Total	222,086	80.6	0.5
June	155,400	89.5	-2.0
September	42,804	68.1	-0.9
Persons over 25 years of age	23,882	45.1	24.1

## University access

In 2007, a total of 222,086 students registered to take the University entrance tests. 57.2% were female, and 81.5% of those who took them passed. The percentage of males who passed was 79.3%.

Excluding the tests for persons over 25 years of age, Social Sciences was the preferred option; it led the percentage distribution of the students registered by option (31%), followed by Health Sciences (24.6%) and Technical-scientific (22.8%).

## Three out of 10 adults participate in training

The new Survey on the Participation of the Adult Population in Learning Activities 2007 (AES) studies the training and learning activities carried out by the adult population.

According to data from this survey, three out of 10 persons aged 25 to 64 years old carried out some type of training activity. 6% participated in formal or regulated education (which leads to obtaining an official degree), and 27.2% participated in non-formal education. Seven out of 10 persons receiving training did so for reasons relating to work (70.7%).

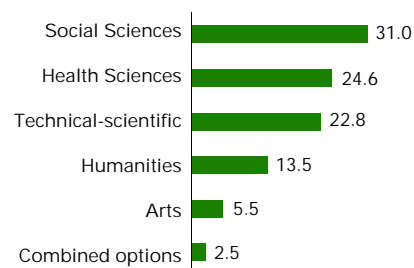
Castilla-La Mancha, Canarias and Comunidad de Madrid were the Autonomous Communities with the highest participation in learning activities, 32%. Principado de Asturias and Andalucía presented the least participation, both with 23%.

Within linguistic knowledge, more than one out of every two adults knows some language other than his/her mother tongues (53.4%); outstanding were English (32.4%) and French (15.5%).

Regarding the ability to use a computer, 40.8% of females and 35.1% of males admit that they are unable to use one. On the other hand, 19.6% of females and 20.8% of males consider themselves to be advanced users.

Finally, AES-07 also measures the cultural habits and social and cultural involvement of the adult population.

## Options chosen. 2007 (%)

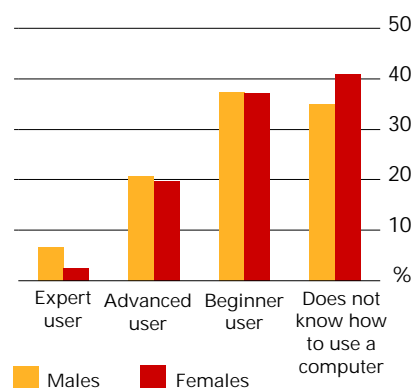


## Main reasons not to carry out training activities\*

Reason	%
Lack of time due to family responsibilities	23.5
Does not need it for work	11.7
Scheduling problems	12.2
Does not need it for personal reasons	9.5
Age or health problems	7.9

\*Population aged 25 to 64 years old

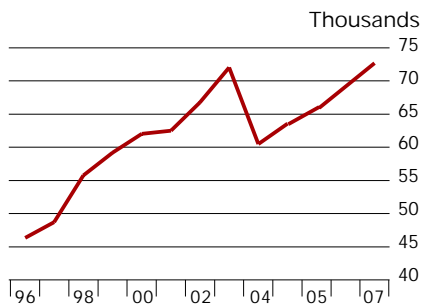
## Ability to use a computer\*



\*Population aged 25 to 64 years old

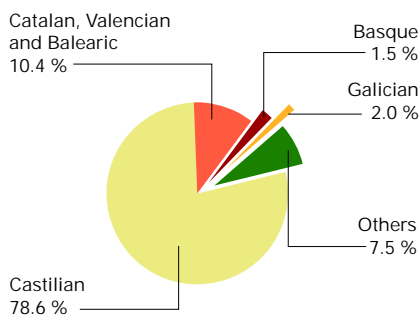
Publishing production 2007. Books and leaflets

Number of titles



	Titles	Copies (thousands)	Interannual variation % Copies
Total	72,914	226,871	-11.3
Literature	19,371	97,638	-9.0
Social sciences	14,940	22,807	3.1
Applied sciences	9,461	22,203	-26.6
Arts	8,081	21,236	-4.7
Geography and history	5,981	15,350	-28.9
Pure sciences	3,889	12,024	-11.1
Philosophy, psychology	3,236	10,740	12.8
Religion, theology	2,809	7,665	-40.5
General Interest	2,778	5,696	2.3
Philology	2,368	11,511	7.8

Number of titles by language of publication. 2007



The average print-run decreases 19.4%

The number of titles (books and leaflets) published in Spain and filed in the Copyright Section of the National Library during 2007 was 72,914 (this figure does not include reprints), with an increase of 10% as compared with the previous year, according to the Book Publishing Production Statistics.

By subject category, more than one quarter (26.6%) corresponded to literature, history and literary criticism, followed by law, public administration, social prevision and work and insurance, with 7%.

The number of copies published was 226.9 million, with a decrease of 11.3% as compared with 2006. The average print-run stood at 3,111 copies per title, 19.4% less than the previous year.

85.5% of libraries have Internet access

According to the Libraries Statistics, there were 6,523 libraries in Spain in 2006, that is, 1% fewer than in 2004, and a total of 8,066 open service points.

There were 14.8 million registered users. The average percentage of the population using libraries was 34%, two points higher than in 2004, and the number of visitors stood at 194.7 million.

Users borrowed 68.2 million documents, indicating an increase of 3.8%. The borrowing of audiovisual documents increased 30.6%, and loans of electronics increased 7%. On the other hand, the borrowing of books decreased 0.8%, and that of audio documents fell 11.9%.

The number of volumes existing in the libraries (219 million documents) increased 9%.

The proportion of libraries with Internet access had doubled in six years, reaching 85.5%. In addition, 21.4% had a website.

Main library indicators. 2006

Libraries	6,523
Number of volumes at 31 December 2006 (millions)	219.0
Number of loans (millions)	68.2
Visitors (millions)	194.7
Registered users (millions)	14.8
Service points	8,066
Average loans per person	1.55
Average visits per person	4.42
Number of persons per service point	5,463



## The cinema is the preferred cultural activity

In cooperation with the INE, the Ministry of Culture compiles the quadrennial Spanish Cultural Habits and Practices Survey 2006-07 carried out regarding persons aged 15 years old and over.

According to this survey, the activities that were, without a doubt, most frequently carried out by Spaniards include listening to music, reading and going to the cinema. The cinema was the preferred cultural activity, with annual attendance rates of 52.1%.

In turn, each year, 40% of the population attends live performances. Among these, worth noting were modern music concerts, with rates of 26.4%, observing a lesser frequency in the attendance at classical music concerts. Regarding performing arts performances such as theatre, opera, dance or zarzuela, attendance at theatre was outstanding, with 19.1% of annual supporters.

## Different sexes, different activities

On the other hand, the survey revealed that, among females, there was a greater interest in writing and reading. They also go to libraries more often, carry out artistic activities (such as painting or drawing) more intensely, and present higher-than-average rates in visits to museums, exhibitions or art galleries. Playing a musical instrument, practicing photography or video were artistic activities more frequent among males, who likewise presented higher rates of annual attendance to concerts and the cinema.

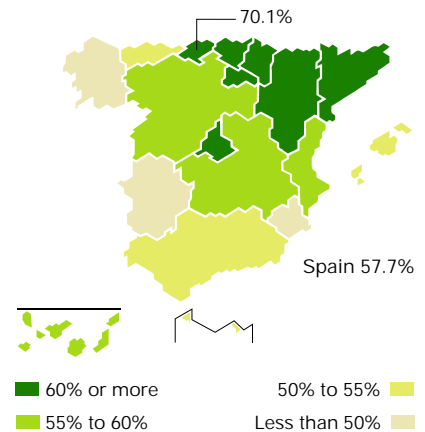
### Cultural habits and practices. 2006-07

Persons who carried out certain cultural activities in the last year. (%)

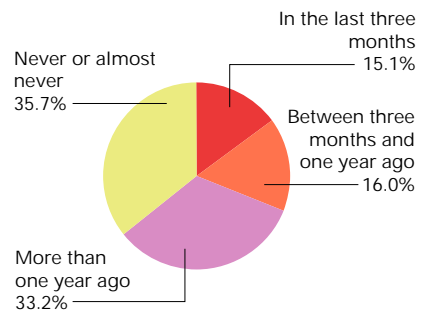
	Males	Females
Listen to music	89.7	86.2
Read books	55.4	60.0
Go to the cinema	54.3	50.1
Watch videos	56.5	47.5
Visit monuments	35.1	33.2
Visit museums	31.0	31.3
Attend modern music concerts	28.9	24.0
Visit exhibitions	24.2	25.2
Go to the theatre	17.0	21.0

Source: Ministry of Culture

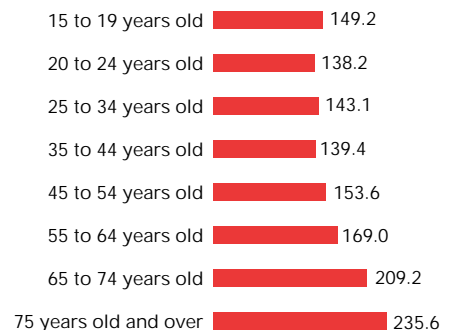
### Persons who read books



### Persons who visit museums

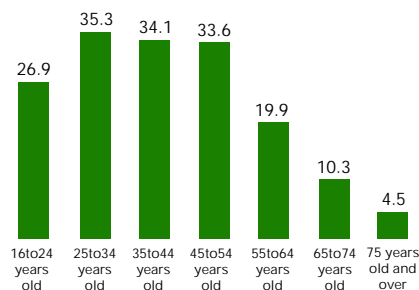


### Average daily time spent watching television (minutes)





Persons who smoke daily  
% of each age group



Some conditions diagnosed  
% of the population

	Males	Females
Hypertension	18.7	22.7
Arthrosis <sup>1</sup>	13.3	27.7
Chronic back pain (lower back)	16.4	25.5
Chronic allergy	10.6	13.7
High cholesterol	15.4	16.2
Depression, anxiety <sup>2</sup>	8.2	19.3
Migraine or headache	6.5	17.3
Thyroid problems	0.9	6.9
Prostate problems	7.1	-

1. Arthritis or rheumatism
2. Other mental disorders

Nutritional habits of Spaniards. 2006

	% of the population
Eats fruit daily	66.8
Eats fish 3 or more times a week	38.8
Eats vegetables or green vegetables daily	40.6
Eats legumes 3 or more times a week	24.4
Consumes dairy products daily	90.9
Eats sweets daily	36.5

## Health of Spaniards

According to National Health Survey 2006, 70% of Spaniards considered that their state of health was good or very good. This data is in contrast with the 62.2% who admitted to having consumed some medicine in the two weeks prior to the study, and the 38.3% of the population who had visited a doctor in the four weeks prior to the survey.

The percentage of smokers aged 16 years old and over is lower and lower. It went from 38.4% of daily and occasional smokers in 1987 to 29.5% in 2006. Even so, one out of every three persons under the age of 16 was exposed to tobacco smoke at home.

Regarding the weight of Spaniards, 53.4% of the adult population (aged 18 years old and over) and 27.6% of children (aged 2 to 17 years old) were overweight or obese.

On the other hand, 60.5% of the adult population practiced physical exercise in their free time, and 20.9% of the population had difficulty in carrying out everyday activities due to a health problem.

## 4.7 million hospital admissions

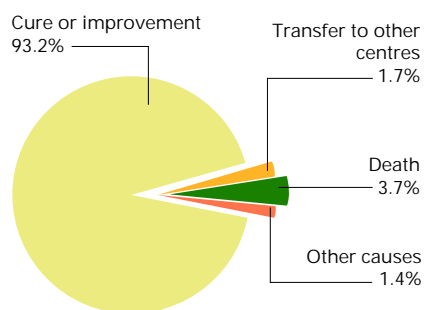
According to data from the Hospital Morbidity Survey, more than 4.7 million admissions were recorded with stays in Spanish hospitals in 2006, that is, 1% more than in 2005. 53.6% of the total corresponded to females, resulting from the significant participation of admissions due to delivery and complications during pregnancy.

The average age of hospital admissions stood at 51 years (53 years for males and 49 for females).

The average stay per admission was seven days. The longest stays, without considering mental illness, corresponded to tumours (10 days) and diseases originating in the perinatal period (nine days).

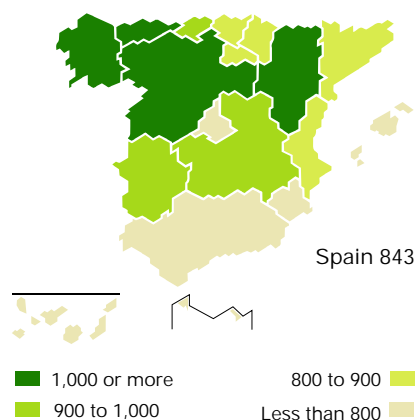
The number of hospital admissions of persons admitted through casualty accounted for 59.7% of the total.

Reasons for discharge. 2006



## Deaths according to main cause of death. 2006

	Total	Females (%)	Interannual variation %
Total diseases	371,478	47.7	-4.1
Ischaemic heart diseases	37,092	42.8	-5.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	32,900	57.9	-5.3
Bronchial and lung cancer	19,516	13.5	2.2
Cardiac failure	18,895	65.3	-4.8
Chronic lower of respiratory tract diseases	14,335	24.9	-18.6

Mortality rate. 2006  
Per 100,000 inhabitants

## Cardiovascular diseases, the number one cause of death

In 2006, according to the Death Statistics by Cause of Death, 371,478 deaths occurred, 4.1% less than in 2005.

Cardiovascular diseases remained the number one cause of death (32.5% of the total number of deaths) and tumours and respiratory tract diseases appeared second and third (27.4% and 10.6%, respectively). Among females, cerebrovascular diseases were the number one cause of death, whereas among males, ischaemic heart diseases and bronchial and lung cancer were the most frequent causes of death.

On the other hand, deaths due to external causes (mainly traffic accidents and suicides) were more frequent among males, and deaths originating in the nervous system (Alzheimer's) and mental disorders (dementia) were more frequent among females.

The gross mortality rate in 2006 stood at 843 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants. Mortality is directed related to the ageing of the population and thus, Principado de Asturias recorded the highest rate (1,166.7 per 100,000 inhabitants) and Canarias the lowest (643.4).

The average age at death stood at 76.37 years.

## Deaths due to traffic accidents drop

Among the causes of death that decreased the most in 2006 were AIDS, with 9.5% less than in 2005, and traffic accidents, with 7.4% less.

The number of persons who died by suicide decreased 4.5%. In 2006, a total of 3,246 persons died, 2,512 males and 734 females, indicating a greater male mortality of more than 3 to 1.

Deaths from the nervous system and sense organs group\*. 2006  
Per 100,000 inhabitants

Finland	60.8
France (1)	42.8
<b>Spain</b>	<b>35.6</b>
Luxembourg (1)	32.1
Sweden (1)	31.2
United Kingdom (1)	28.3
EU-27	26.7
Austria	25.0
Portugal (1)	24.3
Germany	23.6
Netherlands	23.6
Malta (1)	22.8
Estonia	21.0
Czech Republic	19.9
Lithuania	16.8
Ireland	16.4
Cyprus	16.2
Hungary	16.0
Latvia	15.5
Poland	12.7
Slovakia (1)	12.7
Slovenia	11.2
Bulgaria (1)	10.9
Romania	8.6

\* Codes G00- H95

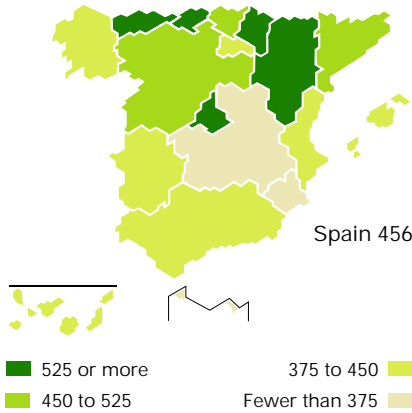
(1) Data 2005

Data not available for the remaining

EU countries

Source: Eurostat

Doctors per 100,000 inhabitants 2006

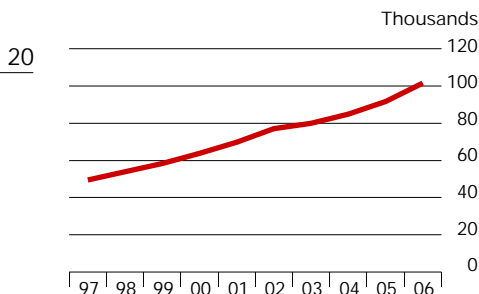


Number of transplants by type 2007

Deceased-donor kidney	2,077
Living-donor kidney	133
Liver	1,112
Heart	241
En bloc heart-lung	2
Single lung	77
Double lung	108
Pancreas	76
Intestine	5

Source: Ministry of Health and Consumption

Number of abortions



Source: Ministry of Health and Consumption

Registered health professionals. 2006

	Total	Females %	Interannual variation %
Doctors	203,091	42.9	2.0
Odontologists and stomatologists	23,300	41.9	5.2
Pharmacists	60,581	69.8	2.2
Veterinarians	26,502	37.8	2.6
Chiropodists	4,554	52.2	9.5
Physiotherapists (1)	26,343	67.9	
Registered nurses	237,050	82.8	2.6

(1) As of the year 2006, 'Physiotherapists' is included as a new health professional category

Health personnel

In 2006 in Spain, there were 581.4 thousand professionals, according to the Registered Health Professionals Statistics. 203 thousand of them were registered doctors, of whom 57.1% were males, although if we narrow the selection down to persons under 45 years old, 60% were females. In the case of registered nurses, pharmacists and physiotherapists, the percentage of females (83.0%, 69.8% and 68.0%, respectively) was greater than that of males; this higher female ratio was observed for almost all age groups.

The rate of registered doctors per 100,000 inhabitants stood at 456.6. Aragón was the Autonomous Community with the highest rate (584.1), as compared with Castilla-La Mancha, which with 363.5, had the lowest rate.

Hospital infrastructure

According to the final data from the Hospital Indicator Statistics for the year 2005, there were 3.36 available beds per 1,000 inhabitants in Spain. The average capacity was 209.59 beds, and the average stay in hospital stood at 8.47 days.

56.9% of the hospitals, by objective, were general, 15.7% specialised in long-term stays, another 15.5% were short-stay, and 12.0% were psychiatric.

Hospital Indicators. 2005

		Interannual variation %
Hospitals per 100,000 inhabitants	1.73	-1.7
Available beds per 1,000 inhabitants	3.36	-1.8
Average stay (days)	8.47	-0.5
Hospital health personnel *	2.10	2.4
Hospital non-health personnel *	0.82	2.5

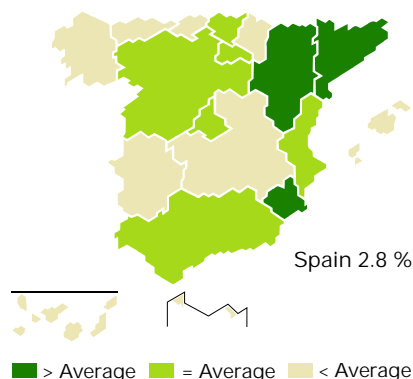
\* By available beds



Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2006

	Average index 2007	Annual average variation %
General index	102.8	2.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	103.7	3.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	107.0	7.0
Clothing and footwear	101.1	1.1
Housing	103.7	3.7
Household items	102.6	2.6
Medicine	98.5	-1.5
Transport	102.1	2.1
Communications	100.2	0.2
Leisure and culture	99.3	-0.7
Education	104.5	4.5
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	104.8	4.8
Other goods and services	103.3	3.3

CPI. 2007  
Average annual variation %



Milk, the product that rose the most in 2007

The average annual variation rate of the prices of consumer goods and services in 2007 stood at 2.8%, eight tenths less than the previous year

Among the twelve large expenditure groups, the highest growth rates corresponded to alcoholic beverages and tobacco (7%), followed by hotels, cafés and restaurants (4.8%). In contrast, the medicine group experienced a decrease of 1.5%, and articles related to leisure and culture, 0.7%.

In more detailed terms, the highest average annual variations were registered in milk (10%), poultry (9.7%) and jewellery, imitation jewellery and time-keeping instruments (9.7%); whilst the greatest decreases were recorded in IT equipment (-20%), oils and fats (-18.4%) and photographic and cinematographic equipment (-14.5%).

Three Autonomous Communities surpassed the national average annual variation rate: Región de Murcia (3.1%), Cataluña (3%) and Aragón (2.9%). Those with the lowest inflation rate were Canarias (2.3%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (2.4%). The minimum was registered in Ceuta, with 1.9%.

What increased and decreased the most on average in 2007 (%)

Milk	10.0	IT equipment	-20.0
Poultry	9.7	Oils and fats	-18.4
Jewellery, imitation jewellery and time-keeping instruments	9.7	Photographic and cinematographic equipment	-14.5
Tobacco	8.8	Image and sound equipment	-11.4
Potatoes and their by-products	8.4	Medicines and other pharmaceutical products	-9.0

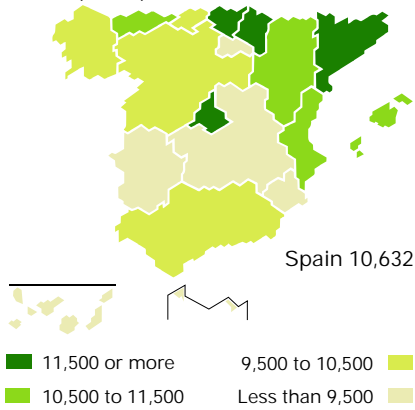
Harmonised Consumer Price Index. 2007

Average annual variation %

Latvia	10.1
Hungary	7.9
Bulgaria	7.6
Estonia	6.7
Lithuania	5.8
Romania	4.9
Slovenia	3.8
Greece	3.0
Czech Republic	3.0
Ireland	2.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Luxembourg	2.7
Poland	2.6
Portugal	2.4
Germany	2.3
United Kingdom	2.3
EU	2.3
Austria	2.2
Cyprus	2.2
MU	2.1
Italy	2.0
Slovakia	1.9
Belgium	1.8
Denmark	1.7
Sweden	1.7
Finland	1.6
France	1.6
Netherlands	1.6
Malta	0.7

Source Eurostat

Average expenditure per person 2006 (Euros)



## Households and consumption

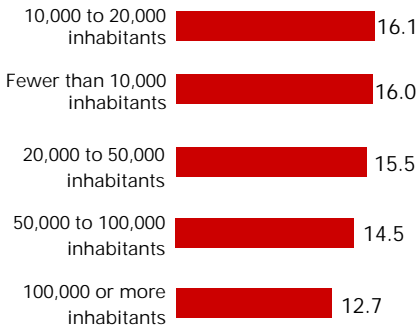
According to data from the Household Budget Survey, in 2006, the average annual household expenditure on consumer goods and services reached 29,394 euros.

Households used the bulk of their consumption expenditure budget on expenses relating to housing (26.4%), transport (14.3%) and food (14.0%). The expenditure on transport thus exceeded the amount spent on food, and became the second largest after housing.

By sex and age of the main breadwinner, the households with the greatest annual expenditure (36,571 euros) corresponded to those whose main breadwinner was male and aged 45 to 64 years old. When the main breadwinner was female and aged 64 and over, the expenditure was the least (15,463 euros).

The average annual expenditure per person reached 10,632 euros. In Comunidad de Madrid, this figure reached 12,112 euros, while in Extremadura, this expenditure was 8,566 euros.

Expenditure on transport by size of the municipality. 2006 (%)

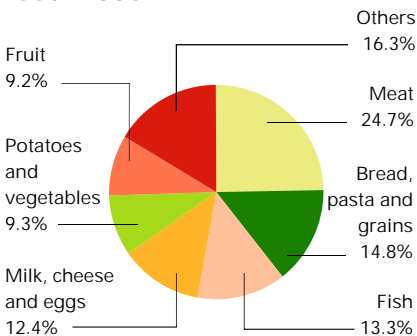


## Variable expenditures, by size of the municipality

The expenditure per person was greater for households residing in municipalities with 100,000 or more inhabitants (6.2% above the average). In municipalities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants, this expenditure was 9.7% below the average).

By expenditure group, the highest percentage of expenditure spent on housing was recorded in large municipalities (28%). However, the highest percentage spent on transport was registered in municipalities with 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants (16.1%), followed by those with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants (16.0%), that is, smaller municipalities.

Distribution of expenditure on food. 2006



## Basic social welfare benefit indicators. 2006<sup>(1)</sup>

Euros

		Interannual variation %
Total social welfare per inhabitant	4,532	6.4
Illness and health care per inhabitant	1,214	9.3
"Old age" cash benefits per person aged 65 or over	9,904	5.5
"Unemployment" benefits (*)	10,749	9.3

(1) Preview data

Source: Ministry for Employment and Social Affairs

(\*) In cash per unemployed person

## Expenditure on social welfare grows

According to data from the Ministry for Employment and Social Affairs, in 2006, there was an increase of 6.4% in total social welfare benefits per inhabitant as compared with the figure registered the previous year. The greatest increase was in health care per inhabitant and in unemployment benefits, with 9.3% in both cases.

By expenditure group, the largest percentage of the benefits was derived from Old age (38.2%), followed by Illness and health care (32.2%) and Unemployment (12.5%).

Regarding Social Security system pensions, the average value of the contributory pensions in euros/month increased 5.3%. Worth noting for their growth were Orphanhood pensions (6.7%). The number of non-contributory pensions decreased 0.6%, while their average value increased 3.5%.

Total expenditure on social welfare in 2005 accounted for 20.8% of GDP, some tenths more than in 2004. Within the community context, the average of the European Union stood at 27.2% of GDP.

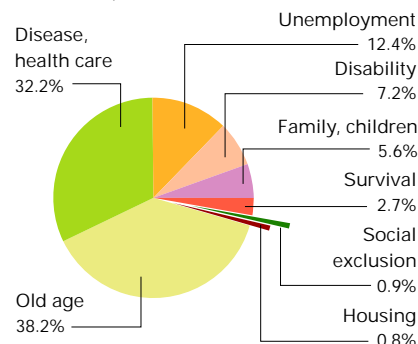
## Social Security system pensions. 2006

	Thousands of pensions	Euros/month
Contributory pensions	8,165.3	641.86
Permanent disability	4,809.3	722.71
Retirement	859.8	731.55
Widowhood	2,196.9	476.70
Orphanhood	260.2	285.87
Family allowance	39.1	374.57
Non-contributory pensions	481,764	346.25

Source: Ministry for Employment and Social Affairs

## Expenditure on social welfare benefits. 2006

Total: 199,722 million euros



Source: Ministry for Employment and Social Affairs

## Total expenditure on social welfare. 2005 (% of GDP)

Sweden (p)	32.0
France (p)	31.5
Denmark	30.1
Belgium	29.7
Germany (p)	29.4
Austria	28.8
Netherlands (p)	28.2
EU-27 (e)	27.2
United Kingdom (e)	26.8
Finland	26.7
Italy (p)	26.4
Greece	24.2
Slovenia (p)	23.4
Luxembourg	21.9
Hungary	21.9
<b>Spain (p)</b>	<b>20.8</b>
Poland (p)	19.6
Czech Republic (p)	19.1
Malta	18.3
Ireland	18.2
Cyprus (p)	18.2
Slovakia (p)	16.9
Bulgaria (p)	16.1
Romania	14.2
Lithuania (p)	13.2
Estonia	12.5
Latvia (p)	12.4
Portugal	:

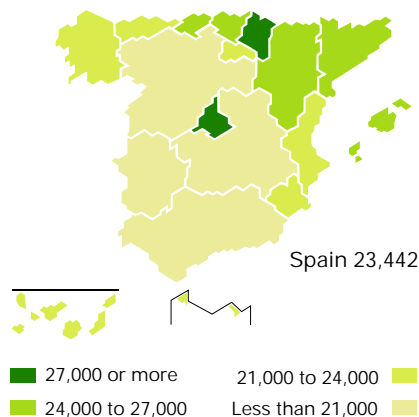
p: provisional

e: estimated

: Data not available

Source Eurostat

Average annual net income per household. 2005 (euros)



### The average income per person grew 6%

According to the Living Conditions Survey, the annual average net income of households in 2005 was 23,442 euros, 4.6% more than the previous year. Average income per person rose to 8,403 euros, 6% more.

The Autonomous Communities with the highest net income per household were Comunidad Foral de Navarra, with 29,845 euros, and Comunidad de Madrid, with 27,718 euros. At the other end of the scale were Extremadura (17,910 euros) and Andalucía (20,268 euros).

19.9% of the population residing in Spain was below the relative poverty threshold, this rate being similar to that registered in the 2005 survey.

### Housing and its problems

Each household allocated, on average, 221 euros per month for housing-related expenses, 4.2% more than in 2005. The expenditure was greater when the tenancy regime was a rental at market prices (517 euros), than when it was a purchase (204 euros).

Considering the conditions of the dwelling and the corresponding neighbourhood, 11.8% of households lacked natural light in at least one bedroom, 19.3% indicated that there were problems with crime and vandalism in the neighbourhood, 26.7% complained of noise, and 16.5% suffered from pollution and other environmental problems.

Relative poverty rate (%)

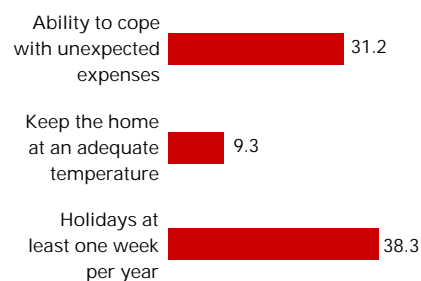
	Males	Females
Total	18.5	21.2
Under 16 years old	23.6	24.1
16 to 24 years old	17.7	21.2
25 to 49 years old	14.7	16.3
50 to 64 years old	15.4	17.4
65 years old and over	28.0	32.6

### Social life

Age noticeably marks differences. Almost half of the persons aged 16 to 29 years old met daily with friends. In contrast, approximately one out of every five persons aged over 64 years old never met with friends.

Participation in cultural and recreational activities increases with the level of education. Almost one third of the persons with higher education frequently went to the cinema, this figure decreasing to 3.6% in the case of adults with primary education or lower. Single persons recorded the highest level of participation in these activities (34.5% went to the cinema frequently, and 13.3% went to sporting events).

Households that cannot afford certain expenditures (%)





## Technology in the home

According to data from the Survey on Equipment and Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Households, in 2007, 99% of households had telephones (either landlines or mobile telephones), 99.5% had televisions and 22.8% had digital terrestrial television (DTT) reception. In one out of every five dwellings with televisions, at least one of them was flat screen (plasma, LCD). DVDs were present in three out of four households, to the detriment of video cassette recorders. 60.4% had some kind of computer.

## Broadband gains supporters

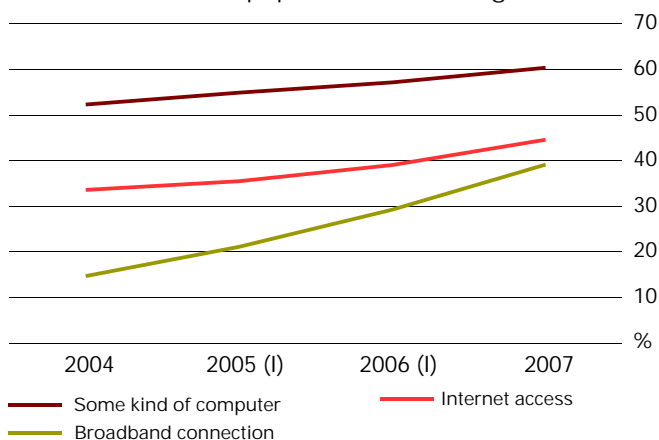
6.5 million family dwellings had Internet access (44.6% of the total). 39% of households had a broadband Internet connection (ADSL, cable network,...), indicating an increase of 10 points as compared with the year 2006.

The highest percentages of dwellings with Internet access were in Comunidad de Madrid (56.6%) and Cataluña (51.3%).

The difference in percentage points between the sexes in terms of the main indicators of ICT use decreased in 2007, both in computer use and in frequent users; however, it increased in Internet access. 60.5% of males had used the Internet at some time, in comparison with 54.1% of females.

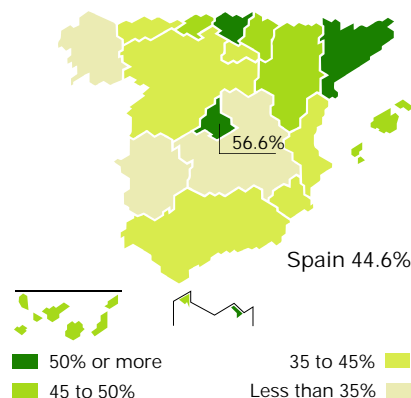
Within the European Union, the countries with ICT indicators above the average were mainly found in the north of Europe. Below the average were the countries in the Mediterranean area, or those most recently admitted.

Evolution of ICT equipment in dwellings



(I) First biannual survey

Dwellings that have Internet access. 2007



ICT use in households. 2007

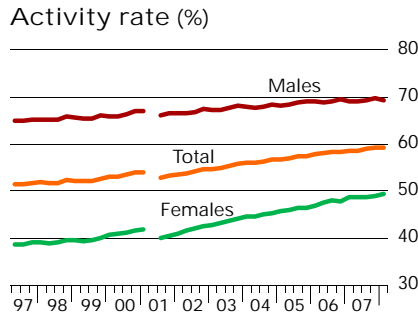
	Households with Internet access (%)	Persons who purchased via the Internet (%)
Netherlands	83	55
Sweden	79	53
Denmark	78	56
Luxembourg	75	47
Germany	71	52
Finland	69	48
United Kingdom	67	53
Belgium	60	21
Austria	60	36
Slovenia	58	16
Ireland	57	33
EU-27	54	29
Estonia	53	9
Latvia	51	11
France	49	:
Slovakia	46	16
<b>Spain</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>18</b>
Lithuania	44	6
Italy	43	10
Poland	41	16
Portugal	40	9
Cyprus	39	10
Hungary	38	11
Czech Republic	35	17
Greece	25	8
Romania	22	3
Bulgaria	19	3
Malta	:	:

: Data not available

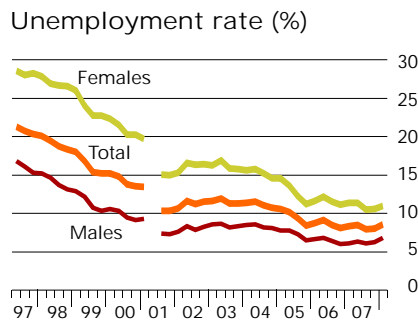
Source: Eurostat



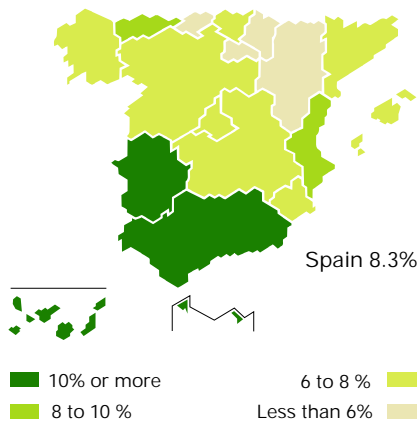
# Labour market



From the first quarter of 2001, there was a gap in the unemployed, active and inactive population series, due to the modification of the definition of unemployment.



Unemployment rate. 2007



Population 16 years old and over by sex and economic activity situation. 2007. Thousands of persons

Both sexes		Interannual variation %	
Total	37,662.9		1.8
Active population	22,189.9		2.8
Employed	20,356.0		3.1
Unemployed	1,833.9	-0.2	
Inactive population	15,473.0		0.3
<b>Males</b>			
Total	18,480.7		1.9
Active population	12,802.5		2.1
Employed	11,987.2		2.1
Unemployed	815.2		3.0
Inactive population	5,678.2		1.4
<b>Females</b>			
Total	19,182.2		1.6
Active population	9,387.4		3.7
Employed	8,368.8		4.5
Unemployed	1,018.7	-2.6	
Inactive population	9,794.8	-0.3	

## Increase in the number of employed persons

According to the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), in 2007, the total number of active persons stood at almost 22.2 million persons. The activity rate reached 58.9% of the population aged 16 years old and over; the female activity rate was 48.9% and the male activity rate was 69.3%.

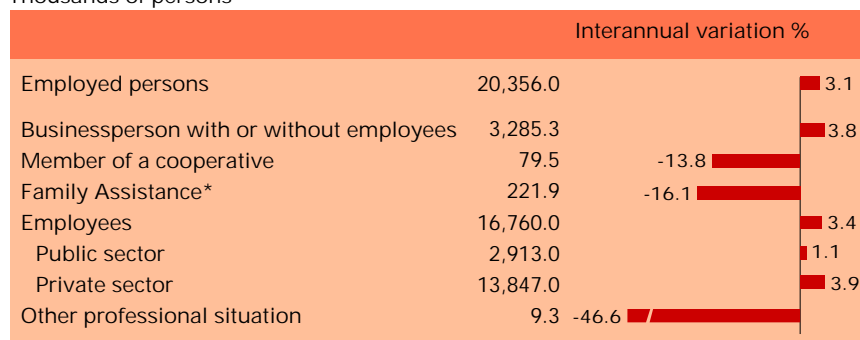
The number of employed persons grew 3.1% as compared with the year 2006. In one year, 608.3 thousand new jobs were created; six out of every ten new jobs corresponded to women.

The economic sector that grew the most in employment as compared with the previous year was construction (6.1%), followed by services (3.9%). In agriculture and industry, there were decreases of 2% and 0.9%, respectively.

The number of employees rose to almost 16.8 million persons, 3.4% more than one year prior, and the increase in the private sector was greater than in the public sector (3.9% as compared with 1.1%).

## Employed persons by professional situation. 2007

Thousands of persons



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

## Slight decrease in the unemployment rate

The number of unemployed persons in 2007 remained at practically the same level as the previous year, 1.83 million persons. The unemployment rate stood at 8.3% of the active population, with the female rate being more than 4 points higher than the male rate (10.9% as compared with 6.4%). The most vulnerable group was that comprised of young persons under 25 years of age, with an unemployment rate of 18.2%.

The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla presented the highest unemployment rates (20.3% and 18.2%, respectively), followed by the Autonomous Communities of Extremadura, with 13.1% and Andalucía, with 12.8%. In Comunidad Foral de Navarra, this rate stood at 4.8%.

By province, the lowest employment rate corresponded to Lleida, with 3%.

## Transition to retirement

According to the special module of EAPS 2006 on the transition to retirement, one out of three persons aged 50 to 69 years old had a working life in excess of 35 years. For half of the persons aged over 49 years old, the main reason for working was to provide enough income to his/her household.

Three out of four persons aged 50 to 69 years old, who were either employed or who had worked after turning 49, did not receive any type of pension. This result decreased as the reference group aged. Thus, 82% of the persons aged 65 to 69 years old received a retirement pension.

## Survey on the Transition from Education/Training to Labour Market Insertion. 2005

This is a pioneering survey in the study of labour market insertion of young persons regarding the paths taken within the educational system and of transitions between study and work.

### Labour Market Insertion (1)

Groups	Males	Females
Leaving OSE	84.0	68.8
C. F. Intermediate Level	90.5	85.7
C. F. Advanced Level	79.9	78.0
TIP Plan Courses	77.2	71.6
Schools Educational Workshops and Trade Schools	86.9	71.2

(1) Percentage of young persons who found their first job, working for more than 20 hours per week during a minimum period of 6 months continuously and for the same company

Information from the survey reveals that 94.3% of young persons who completed OSE continued with their studies. The majority opted for Post-Secondary Education and a quarter opted for Vocational Training.

93.1% of those who had completed Post-Secondary Education continued with their studies. Almost three times as many opted to go to university as to go onto advanced education.

In turn, young persons who completed advanced education opted to enter the labour market, achieving high rates of stable employment, greater than those for their age group.

In the case of those completing vocational training courses, 74.3% of students affiliated to the TIP plan secured a significant job, and six out of ten students at Educational Workshops and Trade Schools were already working six months following the end of their courses.

### Annual Wage Structure Survey

The average annual earnings per worker were 18,676.9 euros in the year 2005, with a 2% growth as compared with 2004.

Average annual female earnings (15,294.8 euros) were 72.5% of the corresponding male earnings (21,093.92 euros). These differences were reduced when considering similar situations with regard to variables such as occupation, type of working day or contract, among others.

Comunidad de Madrid, with 22,973.7 euros per worker per year, registered the highest average annual salary. Extremadura, with 15,242 euros, had the lowest.

Workers with a determined duration contract had average annual earnings 34% lower than the earnings of those employees with permanent contracts.

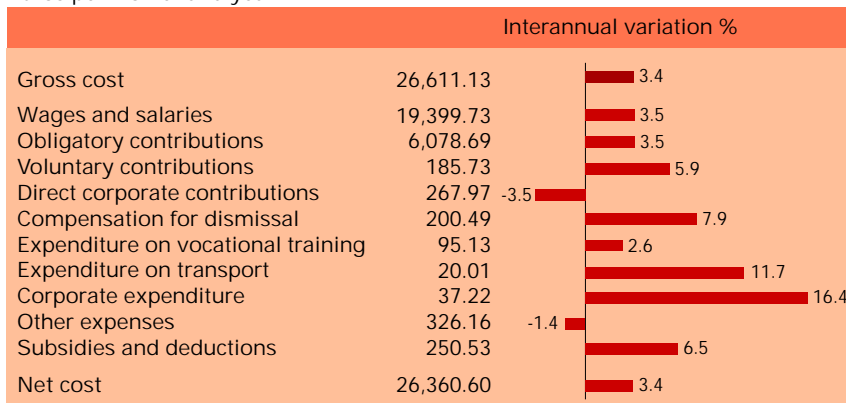
#### Gross annual salary, by economic activity. 2005

	Males	Females
Total	21,093.92	15,294.83
Industry	23,913.66	16,675.05
Construction	17,765.14	15,484.32
Services	21,387.29	15,111.28

On the other hand, workers with Spanish nationality and those belonging to the EU (excluding Spain) presented the highest average annual salaries (18,905.7 euros for Spanish nationals and 18,238.6 euros for the EU).

### Labour cost and components. 2006

Euros per worker and year



### Gross wages and salaries grow 3.5%

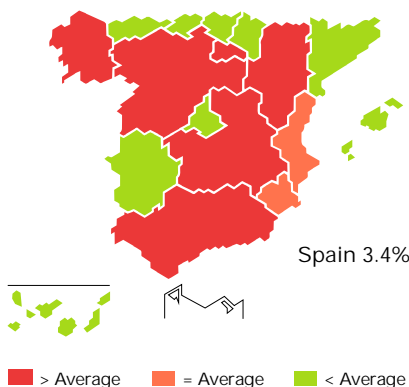
The net annual labour cost per worker in 2006 was 26,360.6 euros, 3.4% more than the previous year, according to the Annual Labour Cost Survey. Gross wages and salaries grew 3.5%, and other costs registered an increase of 3.1%.

By activity sector, the greatest labour cost appeared in industry, with a total net cost per worker and year of 30,547.7 euros, followed by services (25,411.5 euros) and construction (25,257 euros).

The highest labour costs corresponded to Comunidad de Madrid, with 31,407.8 euros per worker and year, and País Vasco, with 30,294.9 euros. In contrast, the lowest costs were recorded in Extremadura and Canarias, with 21,411 euros and 22,020.9 euros, respectively.

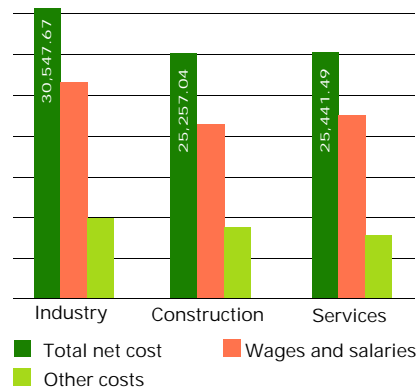
#### Growth rate of the net labour cost. 2006

Per worker and year



#### Annual net labour cost. 2006

Euros per worker and year





## Spanish national accounts. 2007. First estimate

		Interannual variation %
GDP mp at current prices (million euros)	1,049,848	7.0
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)	23,396	5.1
GDP per capita in PPP (EU-27=100). 2006*	105.2	

\*Source: Eurostat

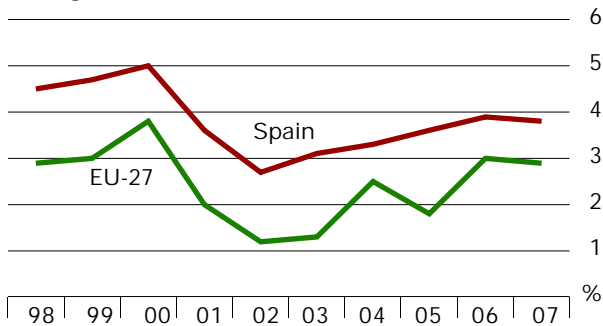
## Growth of the economy

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices in 2007 is estimated at 1,049,848 million euros. Real growth in the Spanish economy (annual variation rate of GDP in volume) stands at 3.8%.

GDP per capita at current prices was 23,396 euros in 2007 nationally, 5.1% higher than the previous year.

In terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), GDP per inhabitant in Spain in PPP was 5.2% higher than the average for the 27 member states of the European Union in 2006.

## Real growth rate in GDP



Source: Eurostat

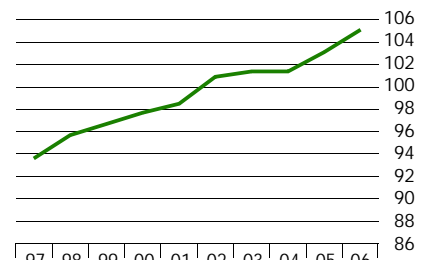
## GDP components at market prices (%)

	2006 (Pr)	2007 (1 <sup>st</sup> E)
Agriculture, livestock and fishing	2.6	2.6
Industry and energy	16.2	16.1
Construction	10.8	11.0
Services	59.5	59.9
Market services	46.5	46.7
Non-market services	13.0	13.2
Net taxes on products	10.9	10.4

(Pr) Preview

(1<sup>st</sup>E) First estimate

## GDP per capita in Spain in PPP EU-27=100



Source: Eurostat

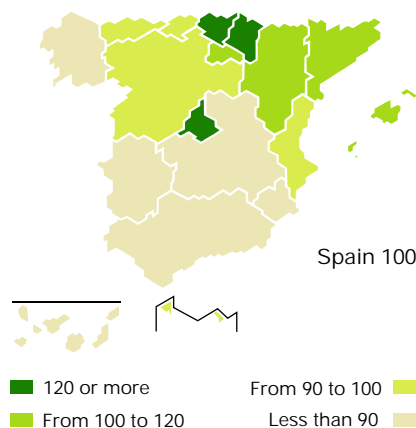
## GDP per capita in purchasing power parity. 2006 EU-27=100

Luxembourg	279.7
Ireland	145.7
Netherlands	130.8
Austria	127.8
Denmark	126.0
Sweden	124.8
Belgium	120.0
United Kingdom	118.1
Finland	117.2
Germany	114.4
France	111.1
<b>Spain</b>	<b>105.2</b>
Italy	103.3
EU-27	100.0
Greece (p)	97.8
Cyprus	92.1
Slovenia	88.0
Czech Republic	78.8
Malta	77.1
Portugal	74.6
Estonia	68.5
Hungary	65.0
Slovakia	63.8
Lithuania	56.3
Latvia	54.2
Poland	52.4
Romania (p)	38.9
Bulgaria	36.7

(p) forecast

Source: Eurostat

## GDP per capita. 2007



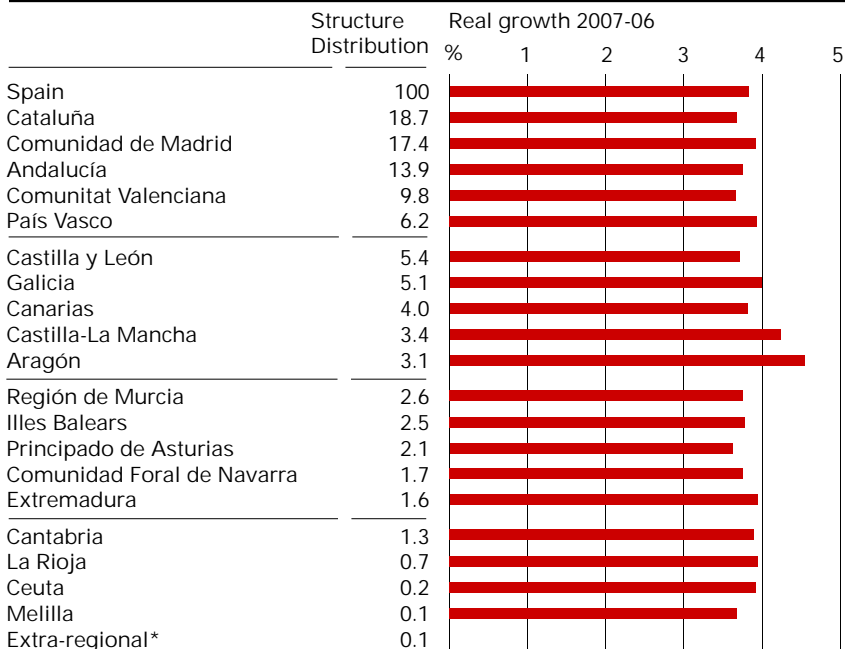
## GDP per capita by Autonomous Community. 2007

First estimate

	Euros
País Vasco	30,599
Comunidad de Madrid	29,965
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	29,483
Cataluña	27,445
Aragón	25,361
Illes Balears	25,238
La Rioja	24,717
EU-27*	24,700
Spain	23,396
Cantabria	23,377
Castilla y León	22,589
Ceuta	21,994
Comunitat Valenciana	21,239
Principado de Asturias	21,200
Melilla	21,089
Canarias	21,004
Galicia	19,800
Región de Murcia	19,574
Castilla-La Mancha	18,564
Andalucía	18,298
Extremadura	16,080

\*Source: Eurostat

## GDP mp at current prices. 2007. First estimate



\* All the Extra-Regional Gross Added Value is generated in the LL branch (Public Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security).

## Aragón leads real growth of the economy

Aragón was the Autonomous Community that registered the highest real growth rate in Gross Domestic Product, reaching 4.5%, seven tenths above the national average. It was followed by Castilla-La Mancha, with 4.2%, and Galicia and La Rioja, both with a growth of 4%. Principado de Asturias (3.6%), along with Comunitat Valenciana, Cataluña, Castilla y León and the autonomous city of Melilla, with a growth rate of 3.7%, were further from the national average.

It is worth noting the intense growth in construction activity (6.9%) in the case of Aragón, three points above the Spanish average, as a result of the preparatory work for the 2008 International Exposition, to be held in the city of Zaragoza.

The highest nominal per capita GDP value in 2007 corresponded to País Vasco, with 30,599 euros per inhabitant, followed by Comunidad de Madrid, with 29,965 euros. At the other end of the scale were Andalucía (18,298 euros) and Extremadura (16,080 euros).

Seven Communities with per capita GDP records higher than the national average (23,396 euros) also surpassed the average of the 27 Member States of the European Union. Eurostat estimates this value at 24,700 euros.

## Financing the Spanish economy

In 2007 the national economy recorded a foreign financing need of 99,868 million euros, 9.5% of GDP and 1.4 points higher than that from the year 2006.

Households and NPISH (non-profitmaking institutions which serve households) reduced their savings rate by two tenths, to stand at 10.3% of their disposable income, as a result of the lesser increase in gross disposable income (5.8%) than in final consumption expenditure (6.0%).

The saving generated by households and NPISH reached 68,908 million euros. This saving, linked to the 4,415 million euros corresponding to the balance of capital transfers received, did not allow for financing the elevated investment flow of households and NPISH, estimated at 102,591 million euros, 6.7% higher than in the year 2006. The sector thus increased its financing need to 29,268 million euros, 2.8% of GDP.

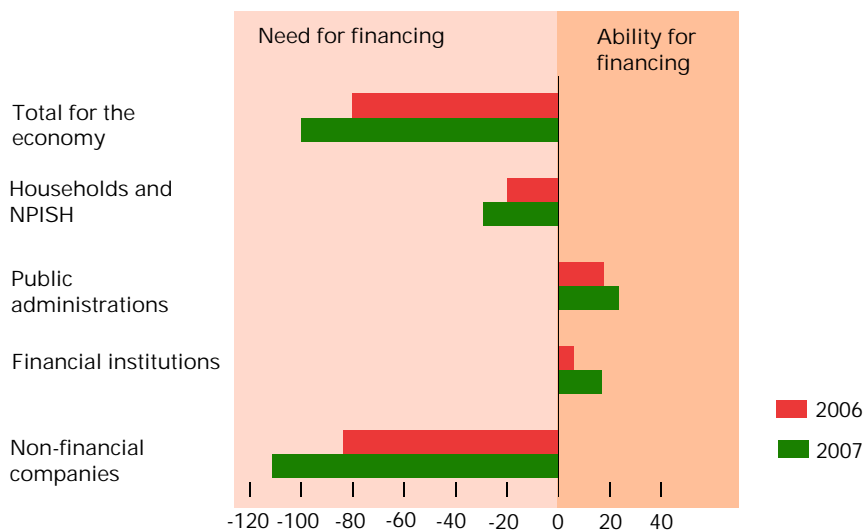
In terms of the remaining institutional sectors, for the third consecutive year, the public administrations present an ability for financing, yielding a financing capacity of 23,398 million euros, accounting for 2.2% of GDP in 2007.

Non-financial institution investment has been 13.9% greater than in 2006, which has favoured the increase in financing needs for this sector, reaching 110,970 million euros, 10.6% of the annual GDP.

Finally, financial institutions showed an ability for financing of 16,972 million euros, 1.6% of GDP for 2007.

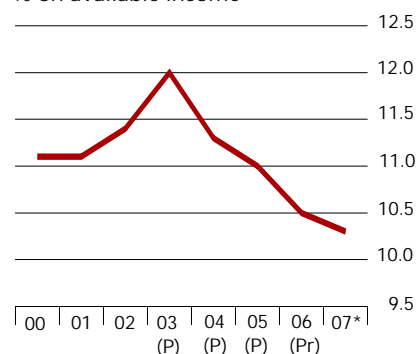
### Financing of institutional sectors. 2007

Thousands of million euros



### Evolution of savings rates in homes and NPISH

% on available income



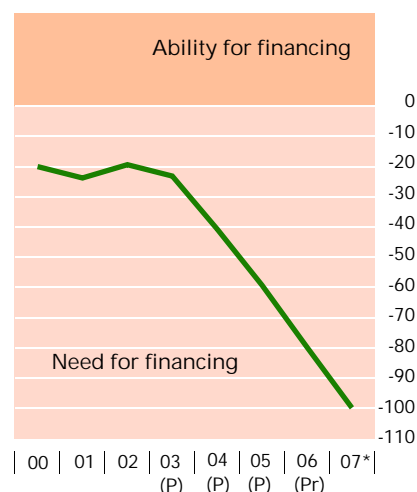
(\*) Quarterly accounts estimate

(Pr) Preview data

(P) Provisional data

### Financing of the Spanish economy against the rest of the world

Thousands of million euros



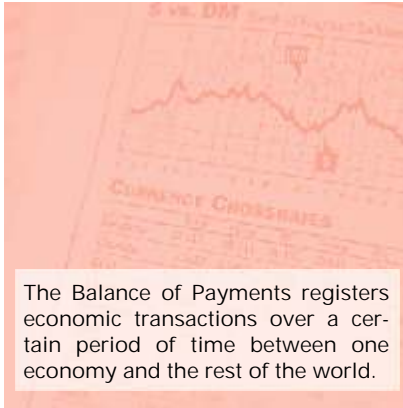
(\*) Estimation of quarterly accounts

(Pr) Preview data

(P) Provisional data



## Foreign sector



The Balance of Payments registers economic transactions over a certain period of time between one economy and the rest of the world.

Balance of payments: Current and capital account. 2007  
Millions of euros

	Balance	Income	Payments
Current account	-106,201	341,851	448,051
Trade balance	-88,459	184,150	272,610
Services	22,371	93,404	71,034
Tourism and travel	27,841	42,201	14,360
Other services	-5,470	51,203	56,673
Income	-32,913	45,331	78,244
Current transfers	-7,200	18,964	28,164
Capital account	4,812	6,389	1,577
Current+capital account	-101,389	348,239	449,628

Source: Bank of Spain

Balance of payments. Balance per current account. 2006

	Millions of euros
Germany	117,178
Netherlands	44,496
Sweden	22,651
Finland	8,649
Belgium	8,432
Austria	7,109
Denmark	5,822
Luxembourg	3,495
Malta	-338
Slovenia	-858
Cyprus	-860
Estonia	-2,052
Lithuania	-2,551
Latvia	-3,603
Slovakia	-3,636
Czech Republic	-3,749
Bulgaria	-3,935
Hungary	-5,915
Ireland	-7,276
Poland	-8,792
Romania	-10,220
Portugal	-14,600
France	-22,454
Italy	-37,882
United Kingdom	-61,614
<b>Spain</b>	<b>-84,736</b>
Greece	:

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

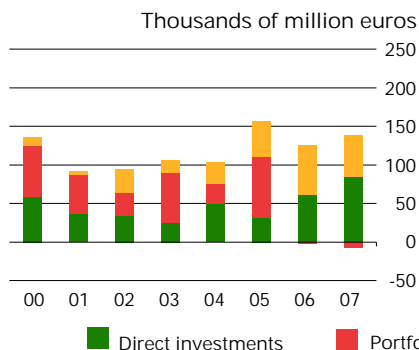
### Deficit per current account

In 2007, the accumulated deficit of the balance per current account rose to 106,201 million euros, 25.3% more than that recorded in 2006. Extension of the deficit in balance per current account is due, primarily, to the increase in the deficit in the balance of income, followed by the increase in negative trade balances and, to a lesser extent, in the current transfers balance.

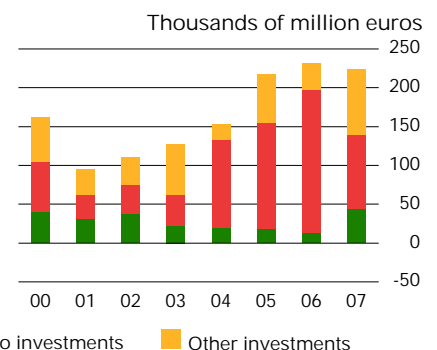
The capital account covers, among other concepts, transfers of capital from the European Union, and in 2007 recorded a surplus of 4,812 million euros, 22% less than the previous year.

Direct foreign investment by Spain led to spending valued at 84.2 thousand million euros. These outgoings exceed income in concept of direct investment from outside Spain, reaching 43.3 thousand million euros.

Spanish investment abroad



Foreign investment in Spain



■ Direct investments

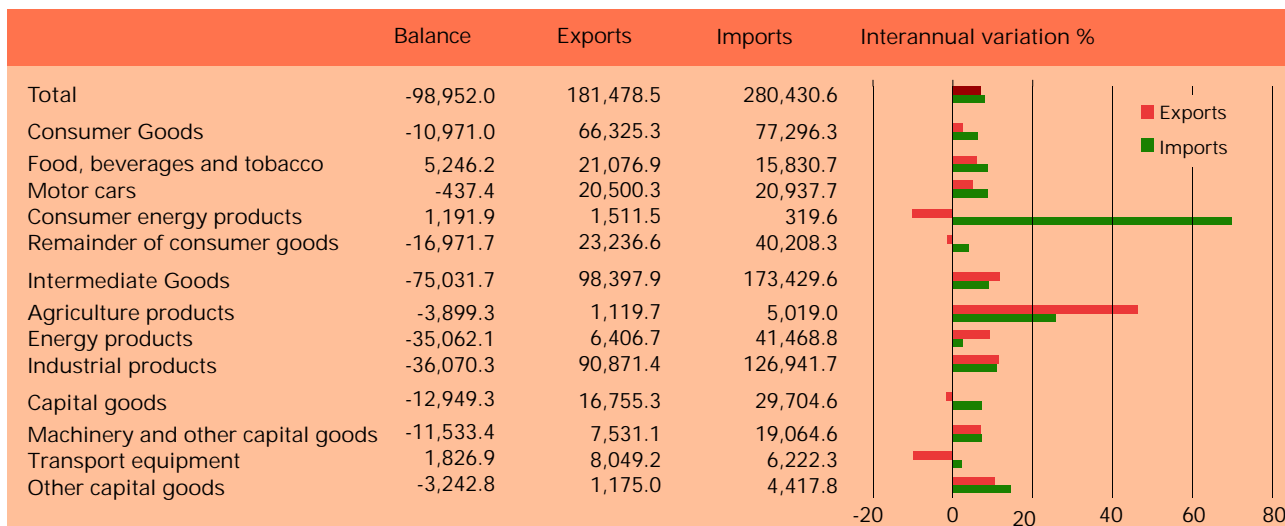
■ Portfolio investments

■ Other investments

Source: Bank of Spain



Foreign trade. 2007  
Millions of euros



Source: Department of Customs. State Tax Office

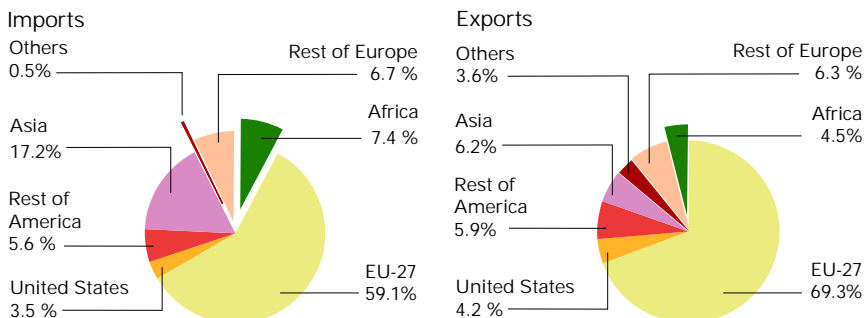
70% is exported to the European Union

In 2007, exports in Spain amounted to 181,478.5 million euros, 6.8% more than in 2006. In turn, imports increased 8% and stood at 280,430.6 million euros.

Exported products generating most value are industrial products and those which increased the most as compared with last year were agricultural products (46.4%). As regards imports, the growth in consumer energy products (69.8%) was of note as compared with 2006.

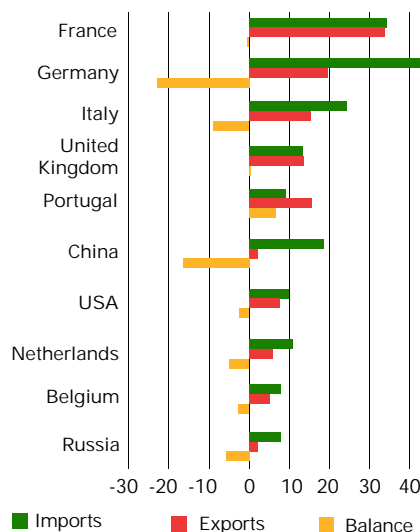
69.3% of our exports were destined for different countries in the European Union, which was also the point of origin of the greater part of imports (59.1% of the total). Asia increased its weight in foreign trade by half a percent, both as a destination for exports and as point of origin for imports.

Commercial exchanges between Spain and other countries. 2007



Main commercial exchanges in Spain. 2007

Thousands of million euros

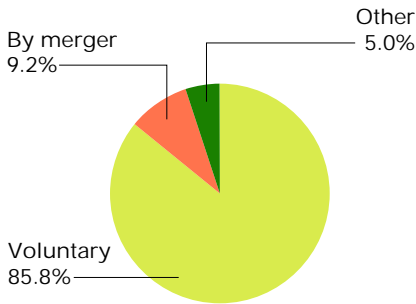


Source: Department of Customs. State Tax Office



# Finances

Mercantile companies dissolved 2007



Mercantile companies. 2007. Provisional data

	Number	Capital (millions of euros)	Interannual variation % Capital
Constituted	141,986	13,676.9	29.7
-Public limited	1,923	3,446.1	23.1
-Private limited	140,049	10,230.3	32.1
Those that increased capital	46,536	56,640.5	32.7
-Public limited	4,695	24,952.5	67.2
-Private limited	41,824	31,586.7	13.9
Dissolved	17,872		

## The weight of mercantile companies

According to data from the Mercantile Companies Statistics, 141,986 mercantile companies were created in 2007, that is, 3.9% less than the previous year. The capital subscribed for their constitution reached almost 13,677 million euros, indicating an increase of 29.7%. On the other hand, 46,536 mercantile companies increased their capital, 7.6% more than in 2006, while 17,872 mercantile companies were dissolved for different reasons, 63.4% more than in 2006.

Automatic Teller Machines per 100,000 inhabitants. 2005

Spain	125
Portugal	107
Slovenia	74
Belgium	70
Finland	66
Germany	64
Italy	63
Estonia	58
Greece	56
Bulgaria	54
Denmark	54
United Kingdom	53
Netherlands	48
France	41
Austria	37
Hungary	35
Sweden	30
Lithuania	29
Czech Republic	23
Poland	20
Romania	20

Data not available for the remaining EU countries

Source: Eurostat

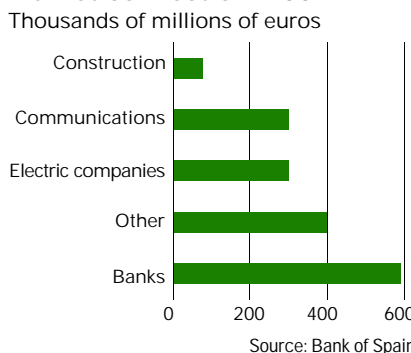
## Fewer mortgages, but for a higher average value

During the year 2007, a total of 1,768,798 mortgages were constituted on rustic and urban properties, indicating a decrease of 5.1% as compared with the year 2006. The average amount per mortgage constituted on housing stood at 149,007 euros, 6.2% more than the previous year.

Savings banks were the financial institutions that granted the most mortgage loans (59.2% of the total). They were followed by banks (31.7%) and other financial institutions (9.1%).

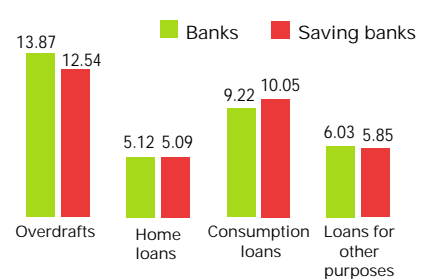
The average interest rate for mortgage loans in 2007 was 4.71%, with an average term of 26 years (one more than the figure registered in 2006). 98% of all mortgages constituted were variable interest rate.

Purchase of shares by stock market connection. 2007



Source: Bank of Spain

ERRD Interest rates\* applied to households. 2007



\*Effective Rate Restricted Definition, equivalent to the Equivalent Annual Rate without including commissions. Source: Bank of Spain



## Number of active companies

	01/01/2007	Interannual variation %
Total	3,336,657	5.1
Industry	244,359	0.8
Construction	488,408	8.9
Trade	845,229	1.2
Other services	1,758,661	6.7

## The number of companies increases in all sectors

According to the latest update from the Central Companies Directory (CCD) at 1 January 2007, the number of active companies increased 5.1% as compared with the previous year, reaching 3.3 million. This increase was most significant in the construction (8.9%) and other services (6.7%) sectors.

The other services sector maintained the highest weighting in the company population structure, 52.7% of the total, as compared with the 51.9% registered the previous year. It was followed by the trade (25.3% of the total, as compared with the 26.3% from the previous year) and construction (14.6% and 14.1%, respectively) sectors. On the other hand, the weighting for companies in industry decreased from 7.7% to 7.3%.

## Small companies predominate

More than 1.7 million companies (51.1% of the total) had no employees, and 932 thousand (27.9% of the total) had one or two employees. This indicates that almost eight out of every ten companies had two or fewer employees. Companies employing 20 or more workers accounted for 2.7% of the total.

## Company demography

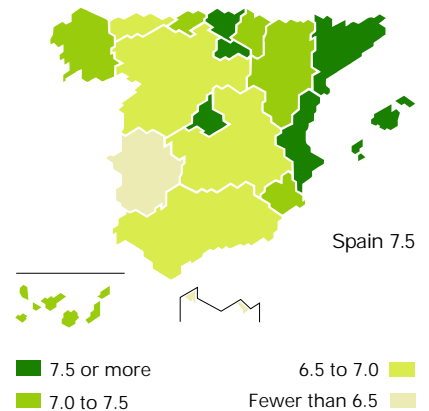
426 thousand companies (11.8% of the total active companies in 2006) began to undertake economic activities during the year 2006, while 260 thousand (7.3% of the total) brought their activities to an end.

Growth in the number of companies was 5.8% in Cataluña, 5.1% in Andalucía and 5.2% in Comunidad de Madrid. These three Communities together accounted for almost half of the total Spanish companies.

## Active companies by number of employees. January 2007 (%)

No employees	51.1
1 to 2 employees	27.9
3 to 5 employees	10.2
6 to 9 employees	4.7
10 to 19 employees	3.3
20 or more employees	2.7

## Active companies. 2007 Per 100 inhabitants



## Creation of companies\* with 20 or more employees. 2004

United Kingdom	1,050
<b>Spain</b>	<b>708</b>
Romania	499
Hungary	492
Portugal	322
Italy	297
Slovakia	264
Czech Republic	243
Netherlands	145
Bulgaria	113
Sweden	45
Latvia	43
Estonia	22
Cyprus	11
Luxembourg	5
Finland	4

\*Industry and services, except public administration and management of holding companies

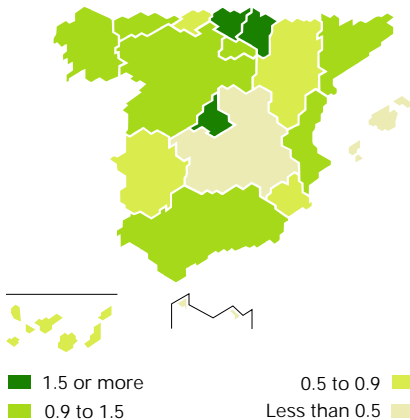
Data not available for the remaining EU countries

Source: Eurostat



# Technology

Internal R&D expenditure. 2006  
% of regional GDP



Expenditure on R&D. 2006  
% of GDP

Sweden	3.82
Finland	3.45
Germany	2.51
Austria	2.45
Denmark	2.43
France	2.12
EU-27	1.84
Belgium	1.83
Netherlands	1.72
Slovenia	1.59
Czech Republic	1.54
Ireland	1.32
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1.20</b>
Estonia	1.14
Hungary	1.00
Lithuania	0.80
Latvia	0.69
Greece	0.57
Poland	0.56
Malta	0.55
Slovakia	0.49
Bulgaria	0.48
Romania	0.46
Cyprus	0.42

Data not available for the remaining EU countries

Source: Eurostat

Total internal expenditure on R&D activities. 2006

Field of operation	Millions of euros	%	Expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	Annual growth rate %
Total	11,815.2	100.0	1.20	15.9
Companies and PNPI*	6,578.7	55.7	0.67	19.6
Higher education	3,265.7	27.6	0.33	10.3
Public Administration	1,970.8	16.7	0.20	13.4

\*Private Non-Profit Institutions

## Expenditure on R&D reaches 1.20% of GDP

According to the results of the Statistics on R&D Activities, internal expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) reached 11,815 million euros in the year 2006, accounting for 1.2% of Gross Domestic Product, and an increase of 15.9% as compared with the year 2005.

The companies sector, together with private non-profit institutions, presented the highest percentage of the total expenditure on R&D (55.7%), with an increase of 19.6% as compared with the previous year. It was followed by the higher education sector, with 27.6% of the total expenditure.

In Comunidad de Madrid, Comunidad Foral de Navarra and País Vasco, expenditure on R&D surpassed 1.5% of regional GDP.

## Expenditure on technological innovation grows 20%

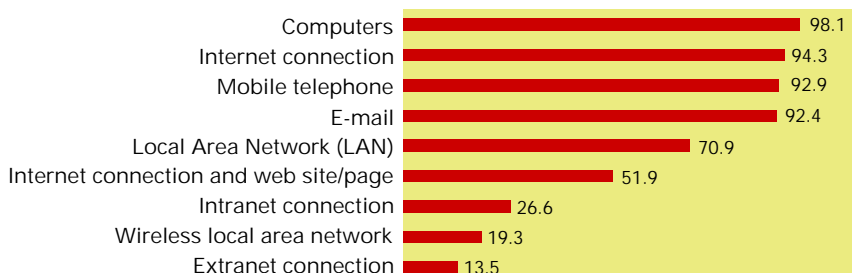
According to the Survey on Technological Innovation in Companies, expenditure on technological innovation activities, excluding agriculture, reached 16,396 million euros in 2006, with an interannual increase of 20.2%.

For the first time, the branch of agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing was included, increasing expenditure on technological innovation activities to 16,533 million euros.

Expenditure on innovation in 2006 reached 1.8% of turnover in companies with innovative activities. Post and communications companies accounted for the highest percentage of total expenditure on innovation, with 12.5%.

The greatest expenditure on technological innovation activities was registered in Comunidad de Madrid (33.9% of the national total), Cataluña (21.4%) and País Vasco (9.4%).

Use of various ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) in companies. January 2007 (%)



## Companies establish an online presence

94.3% of Spanish companies with at least 10 employees had an Internet connection in January 2007. Of these, 95.2% used some form of broadband access. Somewhat more than half of the companies with Internet access also had a website (51.9%), this figure reaching 87% in companies with more than 250 employees.

The most frequent Internet use was for information searches (96.1%), and to obtain banking and financial services (85.8%).

## Online shopping

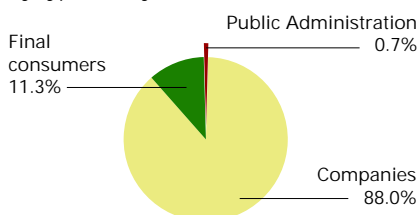
7.8% of Spanish companies made sales via the Internet in 2006. The turnover generated by these sales was 75,823 million euros, with an interannual increase of 32.9%. The branch of activity with the highest percentage of companies carrying out sales via e-commerce was hotels and campsites (62.9%).

On the other hand, 18.2% of companies made purchases via the Internet. The total volume of these purchases reached 74,953 million euros, 64.4% more than the previous year. The branch of activity with the highest percentage of companies carrying out purchases via e-commerce was computer activities (65.4%).

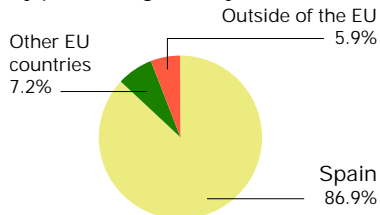
12.3% of companies used teleworking in January 2007, that is, they had employees who regularly worked off-site, and who connected their ICT systems via external telematic networks. This figure indicates an interannual increase of 13.7% as compared with January 2006.

### Destination of Internet sales

By type of buyer



By purchasing country



Teleworking. January 2006  
% companies\*

Denmark	55
Sweden	42
Netherlands	36
United Kingdom	35
Belgium	34
Finland	34
Slovenia	32
Slovakia	31
Ireland	29
Germany	27
Estonia	24
Austria	24
Czech Republic	23
Greece	22
Luxembourg	22
EU-27	21
Cyprus	18
Lithuania	18
Bulgaria	16
Portugal	15
Hungary	14
<b>Spain</b>	<b>11</b>
Romania	10
Latvia	9
Poland	6
Italy	4
France	:

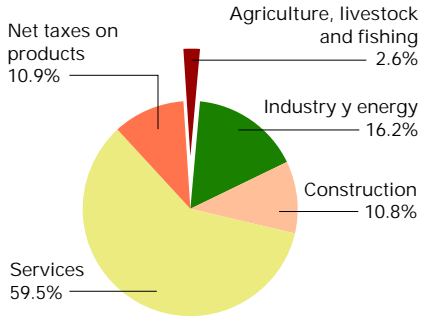
\*Companies with 10 or more employees, excluding the financial sector  
: Data not available

Source: Eurostat



# Agriculture and fishing

GDP components at current prices. 2006 (%)



Used agricultural area. 2005  
Hectares

EU-27	171,878,310
France	27,590,940
<b>Spain</b>	<b>24,855,130</b>
Germany	17,035,220
United Kingdom	15,956,960
Poland	14,754,880
Romania	13,906,700
Italy	12,707,850
Hungary	4,266,550
Ireland	4,219,380
Greece	3,983,790
Portugal	3,679,590
Czech Republic	3,557,790
Austria	3,266,240
Sweden	3,192,450
Lithuania	2,792,040
Bulgaria	2,729,390
Denmark	2,589,800
Finland	2,263,560
Netherlands	1,958,060
Slovakia	1,879,490
Latvia	1,701,680
Belgium	1,385,580
Estonia	828,930
Eslovenia	485,430
Cyprus	151,500
Luxembourg	129,130
Malta	10,250

Source: Eurostat

## The second largest agricultural area in the EU

The Agriculture, livestock and fishing sector represented 2.6% of Gross Domestic Product in Spain.

According to results from the latest Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Operations, taking place between 1 October 2004 and 30 September 2005, there were 1,079,420 agricultural operations in Spain, with a decrease of 5.4% as compared with 2003. The average area per operation was 30.94 ha, and the average used agricultural area was 23.38 ha. These figures indicate a slight increase as compared with the previous agricultural study, carried out two years prior.

The predominant operations were smaller than 5 ha (52.7% of the total). The operations measuring 100 ha or more represented 4.7% of the total.

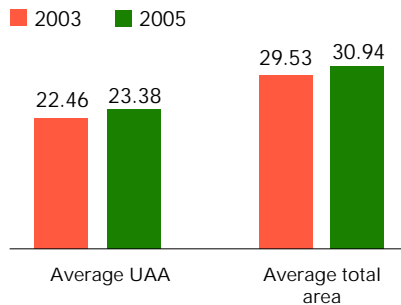
In the European Union, Spain came in second place in terms of used agricultural area (UAA), and fourth in terms of the number of operations. The highest average UAA per operation corresponded to Castilla y León (56.3 ha) and Aragón (47.7 ha). The lowest were found in Canarias (3.9 ha) and Comunitat Valenciana (4.9 ha).

The land cultivated was, for the most part, arable crops and fallow land (73.6% of the total), olive groves (13.2%), fruit orchards (6.8%) and vineyards (6.3%).

## Decrease in agricultural work

Between the years 2000 and 2005, there was a general decrease in the number of annual work units dedicated to the agricultural sector throughout the European Union (-3.2% in the average annual variation). In Spain, this decrease was -1.5% per year.

Area (hectares)



Harvested vineyard area. 2005  
% of the total EU-27

Spain	30.8
France	22.7
Italy	21.0
Portugal	5.9
Romania	5.0
Greece	3.5

Source: Eurostat

## Ecological Agriculture, little by little

According to data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food, in the last few years, the area dedicated to ecological crops increased, with growth as compared with the previous year of 10.1% in 2005, and of 14.7% in 2006.

Of the area dedicated to this type of agriculture, 67.9% had an ecological agriculture qualification, whilst the remaining 32.1% was in the process of conversion. In addition, 3.3% of these operations also used ecological production methods for livestock.

## Predominance of porcine livestock

In Spain, the vast majority of livestock was porcine. By number of head, in 2005, more than 22.7 million were registered, accounting for 40.5% of the national total in animal units.

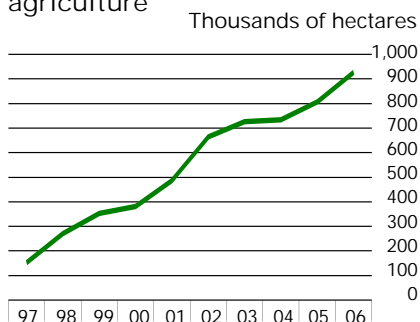
In the European Union, our country represented 15% of the total porcine livestock by number of head, and in addition, was the second largest porcine livestock breeding country, after Germany.

## Leading Europe in fish production

In 2005, the total fish production of the European Union reached more than 6.9 million tonnes, indicating a decrease of 4.2% as compared with the previous year.

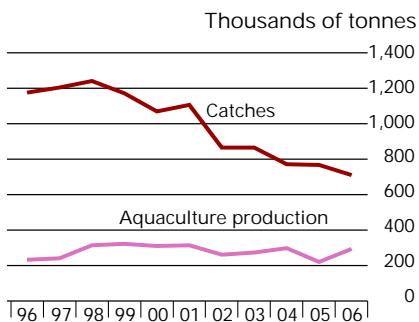
For yet another year, Spain topped the list of European Union countries in fish production, with 990 thousand tonnes of fish, that is, 14.3% of the total.

Area dedicated to ecological agriculture

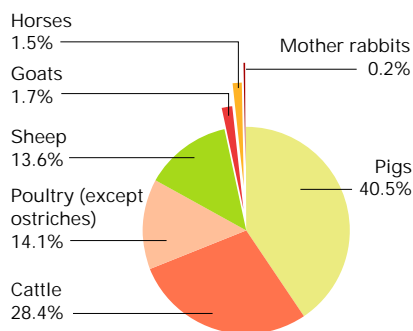


Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food

Evolution of fish production



Livestock. 2005  
Animal units\*



\*Reference unit common to several categories of animals. These are obtained by applying a coefficient to each species and type. 1 AU = 1 dairy cow. Beehives and ostriches are excluded, and are not converted to AU.

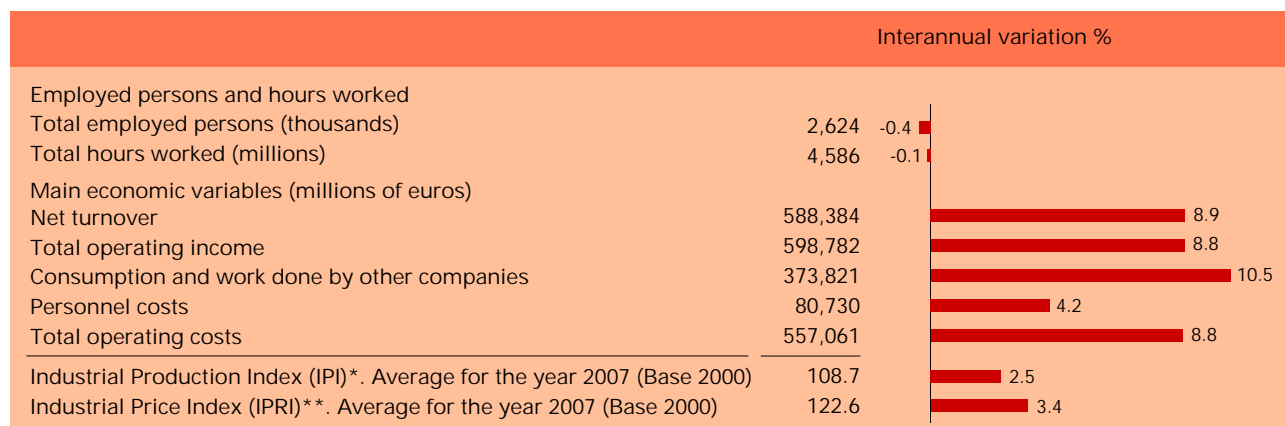
Total fish production. 2005

	%
EU-27	100.0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Denmark	13.8
France	12.7
Unirted Kingdom	12.3
Netherlands	8.9
Italy	6.9
Germany	4.8
Ireland	4.7
Sweden	3.8
Portugal	3.2
Greece	2.9
Poland	2.8
Latvia	2.2
Finland	2.1
Lithuania	2.1
Estonia	1.5
Belgium	0.4
Czech Republic	0.4
Hungary	0.3
Romania	0.2
Bulgaria	0.1
Cyprus	0.1
Austria	0.0
Slovenia	0.0
Slovakia	0.0
Malta	0.0
Luxembourg	0.0

Source: Eurostat



## Main industry variables. 2006



\* Short-term indicator that measures the monthly development of the productive activity of the industrial branches, excluding construction.

\*\* Short-term indicator that measures the monthly development of the prices of the industrial products manufactured and sold in the domestic market during their first marketing stage.

## Turnover in the industrial sector increases 8.9%

The industrial sector represented somewhat more than 16% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and comprised three large branches of activity: manufacturing, extraction and energy production.

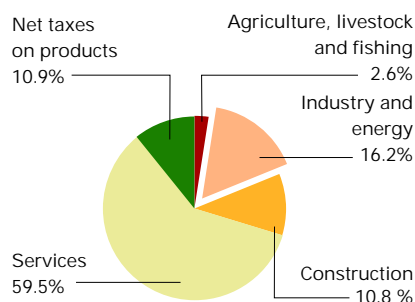
According to data from the Industrial Companies Survey, the net value of turnover for industrial companies rose to 588 thousand million euros during the year 2006, with an increase of 8.9% as compared with the previous year.

In the operating income structure, sales of products amounted to 485 thousand million euros, 8.4% more than the previous year. These sales accounted for 81.1% of the total operating income. Sales of merchandise were the second largest source of income (12.4% of the total) and reached 74,328 million euros (12.2% more than in 2005). In third place was the provision of services, totalling 28,644 million euros (with an increase of 8.9% as compared with the previous year), and representing 4.8% of operating income.

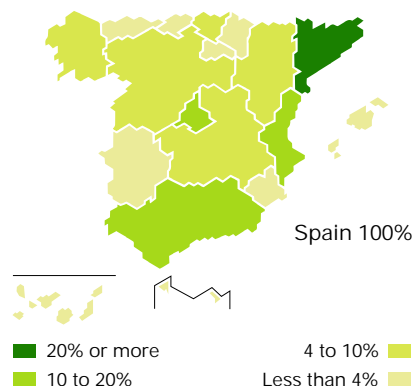
On the other hand, in the operating cost structure, consumption of raw materials accounted for 44.5% of the total of these costs. In second and third place were personnel costs (14.5% of the total) and external services (14.3%), respectively.

Regarding the number of persons employed in industry, during the year 2006, the figure slightly surpassed 2.6 million (0.4% less than in 2005). Cataluña and Comunitat Valenciana account for more than one third of the total number of persons employed in industry.

## GDP components at market prices. 2006

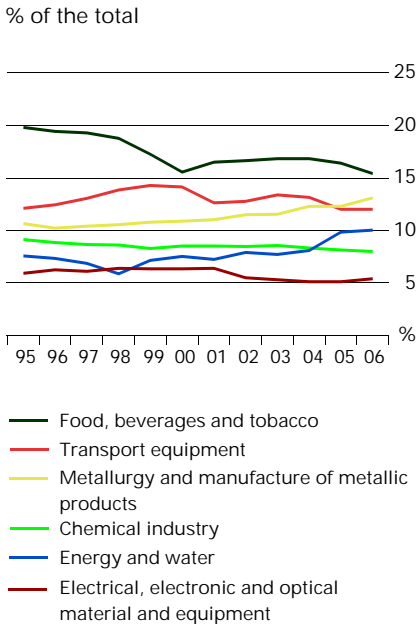


## Persons employed in industry 2006





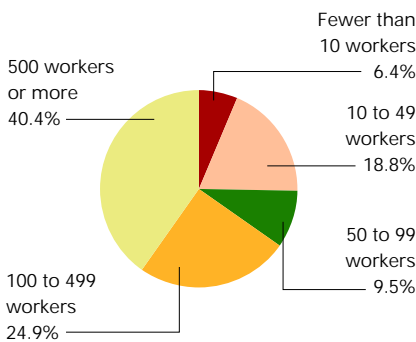
Turnover for the main activity groups  
% of the total



Turnover by activity group. 2006

	% of total	Interannual variation %
Industry total	100.0	8.9
Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	13.1	16.6
Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment	5.4	15.3
Mechanical machinery and equipment	5.1	12.8
Non-metallic mineral products	6.2	12.5
Extractive and petroleum industries	7.8	12.2
Energy and water	10.0	10.7
Transport equipment	12.0	8.7
Wood and cork	1.9	7.6
Chemical industry	8.0	7
Paper, publishing and graphic arts,...	5.2	5.3
Various manufacturing industries	2.9	4.9
Rubber and plastic products	3.5	2.8
Food, beverages and tobacco	15.4	2.3
Textile, clothing, leather and footwear industries	3.6	0.8

Turnover by size of the company. 2006



### Activity groups and sectors

For analysis purposes, the Industrial Companies Survey divides industry into 14 groups and 100 sectors.

The activity groups that registered the greatest increases in turnover as compared with the year 2005 were Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products (experiencing an increase of 16.6%) and Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment (with an increase of 15.3%).

Regarding contribution to total turnover, Food, beverages and tobacco was the group with the largest contribution, with 15.4% of the total, followed by Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products, with 13.1%, occupying second place for the second consecutive year.

Bearing in mind the division by activity sector, Production and distribution of electrical energy was the sector with the largest contribution to total turnover (7.6%), followed by Manufacture of motor vehicles (6.9%) and Oil, natural gas and nuclear fuel industry (6.8%).

### The size of industrial companies

Companies with 20 or more employed persons represented almost 88% of total turnover for the industrial sector. If we consider only companies with 100 or more workers, these accounted for 65.3% of total turnover.

## The industrial sector in the Autonomous Communities

Five Autonomous Communities together accounted for 65.5% of total turnover for the industrial sector. Cataluña topped the list, with 24.0% of the total, followed by Comunidad de Madrid (11.6%), Comunitat Valenciana (10.3%), Andalucía (10.1%) and País Vasco (9.5%).

## Distribution of business and investment

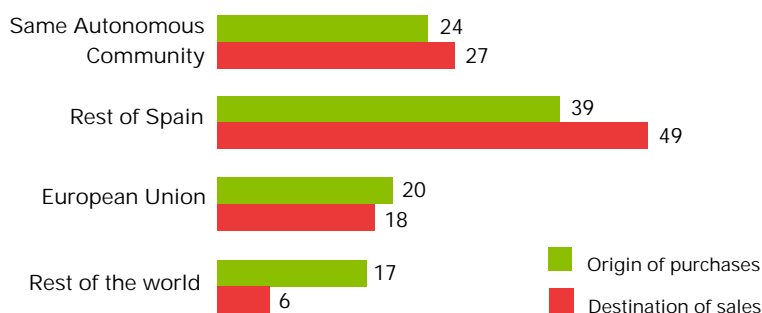
Domestic sales for companies with 20 or more employed persons accounted for 76% of the total, while those aimed at other European Union countries represented 18%.

20% of the purchases of raw materials, merchandise, etc. by those same companies, came from other European Union countries, and 17% from the rest of the world. Purchases within Spain amounted to 63% of the total.

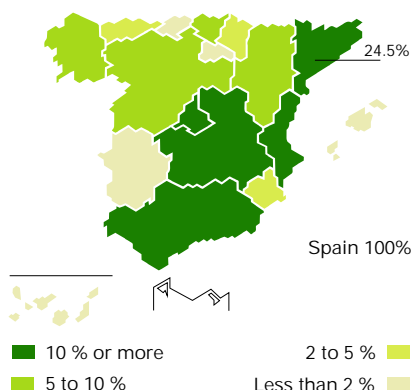
The total industrial investment of companies this size reached 28,764 million euros, of which 39.7% corresponded to technical installations, 23.4% to machinery and tools and 16.8% to immaterial fixed assets.

Within the whole of the European Union, turnover for the industrial sector in Spain represented 8.2% of the total.

### Origin of purchases and destination of sales in industry 2006 (%)



### Distribution of turnover. 2006



### Turnover\*. 2006

EU	100.0
Germany	25.7
Italy	15.7
France	14.1
United Kingdom	12.1
<b>Spain</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Netherlands	4.7
Belgium	3.9
Poland	3.3
Sweden	2.9
Austria	2.4
Denmark	1.5
Hungary	1.3
Portugal	1.3
Romania	0.9
Slovakia	0.6
Bulgaria	0.4
Slovenia	0.4
Lithuania	0.2
Luxembourg	0.2
Estonia	0.1
Latvia	0.1
Cyprus	0.1

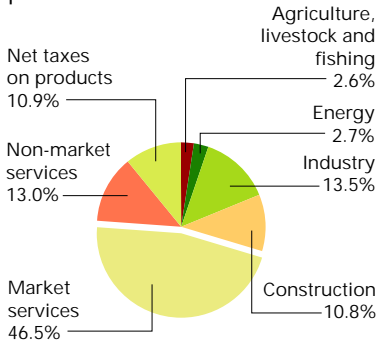
Data not available for the remaining EU countries

\* Percentage distribution over the available total. Preview data

Source: Eurostat



GDP components at current prices. 2006



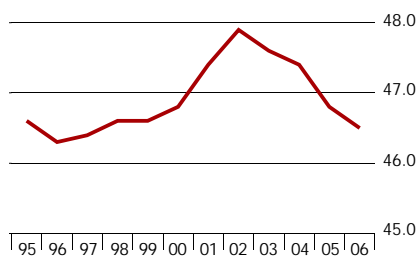
Main market service variables. 2005

Variable	Value	Interannual variation %
Number of companies	2,068,789	3.6
Turnover	1,111,693	7.9
Production value (*)	504,290	8.6
Purchases and expenditure on goods and services	889,889	9.5
Added value at factor cost	284,487	8.2
Personnel costs	152,472	8.8
Employed personnel (annual average)	8,573,021	4.3

Economic variables in millions of euros

(\*) In some service activities, fundamentally in trade, the value of merchandise purchases is high, thus, the difference between turnover and production.

Evolution of market services % of GDP



## More than 2 million companies in the sector

The services sector represented 59.5% of Gross Domestic Product. 46.5% was due to the contribution made by market services.

The Annual Services Survey studies eight activity groups, which together account for 85% of the added value generated by these services, these groups being: trade, tourism, transport, ICT, real estate and rental activities, services provided to companies, cultural and recreational services and personal services.

According to information from this Survey, in the year 2005, there were more than 2 million companies dedicated to these activities, indicating an increase of 3.6% as compared with the year 2004.

By legal nature, 64.7% of the companies belonged to individuals and 25.8% were private limited companies. Only 3.3% of the total were public limited companies.

Companies by activity group 2005 (%)



## 98% of companies are small

Companies with fewer than 20 employees represented 98% of the total, painting a clear picture of the importance small companies have in terms of business structure. In the sector of hairdressing and other beauty treatment, this figure reached 99.6% of the total, whereas in investigation and security services, it dropped to 81%.

## Trade contributes 61% of turnover

Turnover in 2005 reached the figure of 1,111,693 million euros, 7.9% more than the previous year.

Services provided to companies experienced the greatest growth (14.1%), followed by cultural and recreational services (11.8%) and real estate and rental activities (10.5%).

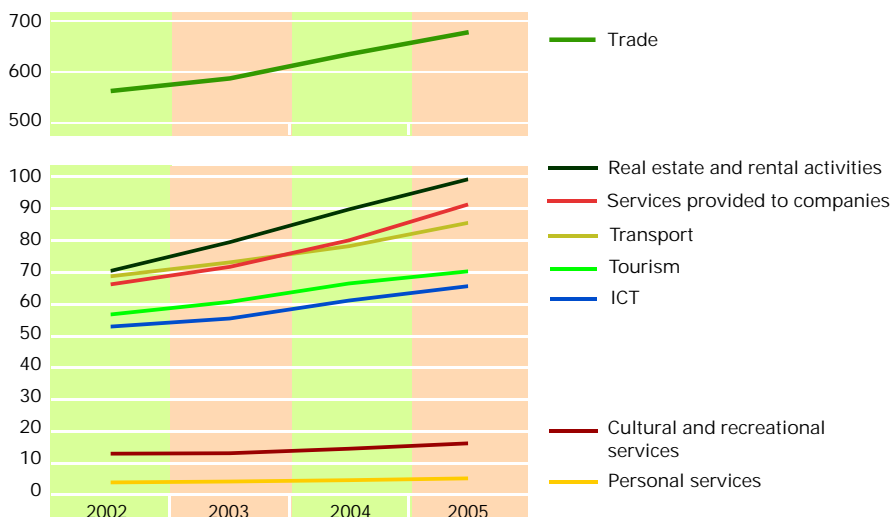
Considering the services sector as a whole, trade contributed 61% of total turnover, while the weight of each of the rest of the groups stood between 6% and 9%, with the exception of cultural and recreational services (1.5%) and personal services (0.5%).

## Madrid, leading the services sector

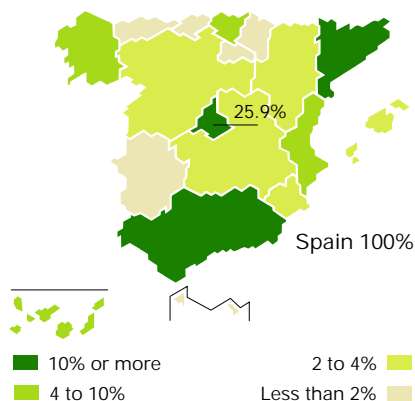
The Autonomous Communities with the most participation in market services sector turnover in 2005, bearing in mind the location of the premises, were Comunidad de Madrid (25.9%), Cataluña (19.6%), Andalucía (12.2%) and Comunitat Valenciana (9.9%).

The concentration was most noticeable in services provided to companies, where 58% of turnover was generated in Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña, and in information and communication technologies services, where 55.8% of turnover was invoiced in Comunidad de Madrid.

Turnover  
Thousands of millions of euros



Distribution of turnover. 2005  
By location of the company premises



Turnover\*. 2005  
Millions of euros

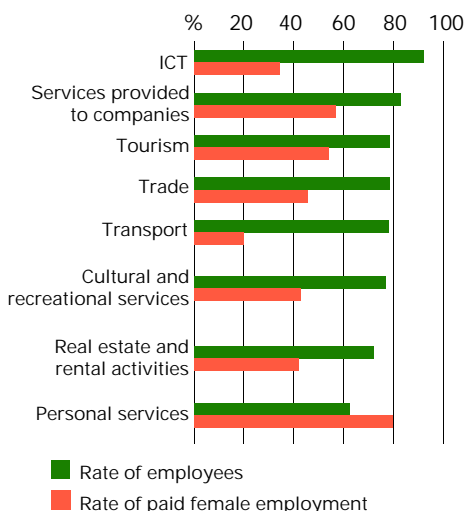
United Kingdom	2,254,076
Germany	1,921,489
France	1,849,412
Italy	1,331,717
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1,079,172</b>
Netherlands	660,810
Belgium	449,721
Sweden	326,501
Poland	281,990
Austria	281,959
Denmark	268,110
Greece	195,887
Portugal	187,760
Ireland	179,663
Finland	153,777
Hungary	114,993
Romania	75,804
Luxembourg	37,436
Bulgaria	36,037
Slovakia	33,333
Slovenia	32,522
Lithuania	23,233
Latvia	21,270
Estonia	19,792
Cyprus	13,261
Czech Republic	:
Malta	:

\* Except Different recreational activities and Different personal services activities

:Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Employees and female employment



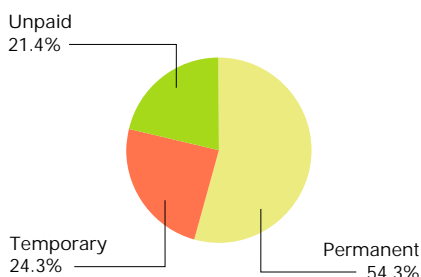
8.6 million persons work in services

The number of persons employed in services sector companies rose in 2005 to 8.6 million persons, 4.3% more than in 2004. By activity sector, real estate agencies and cultural and recreational services were those generating the most employment, with increases of 12.6% and 6.7%, respectively.

Almost one quarter of the employees of the sector were unsalaried freelance workers. The highest percentages were recorded in taxi transport (76.1%), legal services (58.4%) and hairdressers' (43%).

43.7% of the total employed persons were women, this figure rising to 78.2% in the specific case of cleaning services, while in taxi transport, female representation was the lowest, with 4.4%.

Employed personnel. 2005



Employment characteristics at 30 September 2005

	Rate of employment	Rate of job stability	Rate of female participation	Average salary (euros)
Total groups	79.6	69.1	43.7	17,803
Trade	77.9	78.8	44.2	17,442
Tourism	77.9	62.5	50.4	13,578
Transport	77.8	74.6	16.6	22,611
ICT	91.8	79.0	32.7	30,934
Real estate and rental activities	71.7	71.3	36.6	20,401
Services provided to companies	82.5	53.4	51.7	16,185
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	76.6	64.6	38.0	19,223
Personal services	61.9	72.2	76.8	10,226

Investment. 2005

Investment as compared with turnover (%)

Total	6.6
Trade	2.5
Tourism	6.1
Transport	13.4
ICT	10.2
Real estate and rental activities	26.7
Services provided to companies	5.1
Cultural and recreational services	13.0
Personal services	8.6

Investment

Market services companies invested 73 thousand million euros during the year 2005, accounting for 6.6% of their turnover.

Real estate and rental agencies, transport services and cultural services were those that most increased their productive capacity, acquiring investment goods for a value of 26.7%, 13.4% and 13.0% of their invoicing, respectively.

Material investment represented 85.1% of total investment, and reached 62,182 million euros. More than half of material investment was used for construction, buildings and land (63.6%).



## Tourist accommodation. Main results of the demand. 2007 Provisional data

	Overnight stays (millions)	Average stay (days)	Interannual variation % Overnight stays
Hotel establishments	272.7	3.22	Residents abroad: 2.5 Residents in Spain: 1.6
Holiday dwellings	70.9	8.14	Residents abroad: -3.5 Residents in Spain: 2.4
Campsites	31.7	4.86	Residents abroad: -2.7 Residents in Spain: 1.5
Rural tourism accommodation	8.0	2.99	Residents abroad: 0.5 Residents in Spain: 8.1

### Overnight stays increase in hotels...

According to the Hotel Tourism Short-Term Trends and Non-Hotel Tourist Accommodation Occupancy Surveys, 383.3 million overnight stays were registered in Spain in 2007.

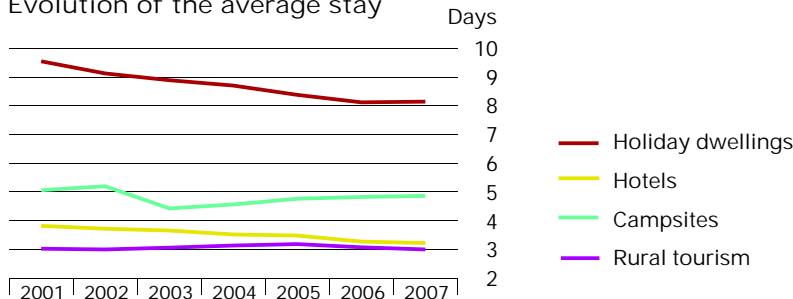
Overnight stays in hotel establishments accounted for 71.2% of the total and increased 2.1% as compared with 2006. 48.2% were concentrated during the period from June through September. Resident visitors amounted to 57.6% of the total visitors, and represented 42.9% of the total overnight stays. Among foreign nationals, more than half of the total overnight stays corresponded to residents from Germany and the United Kingdom (29.2% and 28.2%, respectively).

### ... and decrease in non-hotel tourist accommodation

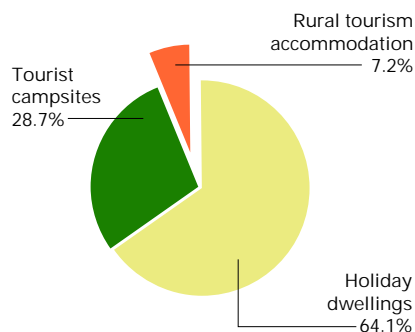
In non-hotel establishments, overnight stays exceeded 110.6 million in 2007 (1.2% less than the previous year). Overnight stays by residents in Spain grew 1.1%, while those made by non-residents decreased 2.4%. The average stay dropped 0.6% to stand at 6.2 days per traveller.

64.1% of the total overnight stays in non-hotel establishments took place in holiday dwellings. Of these, residents of the United Kingdom accounted for 37.9% of the total. They were followed by Spanish residents (23.3%) and German residents (20.5%).

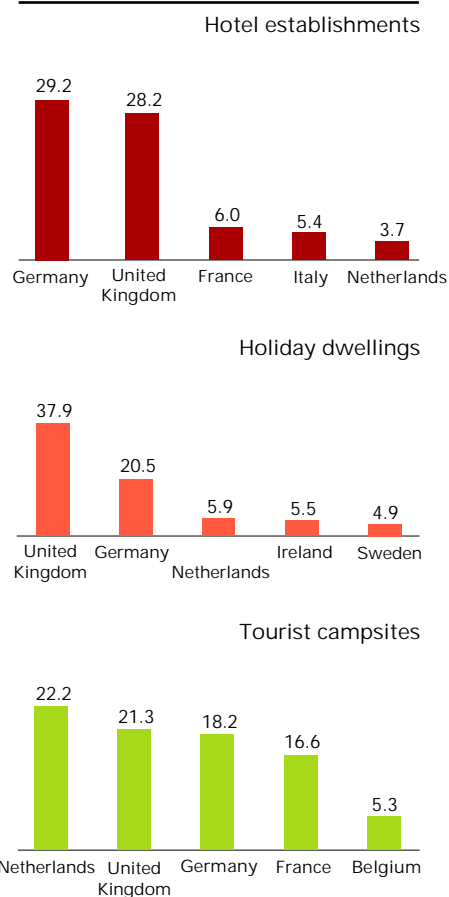
### Evolution of the average stay



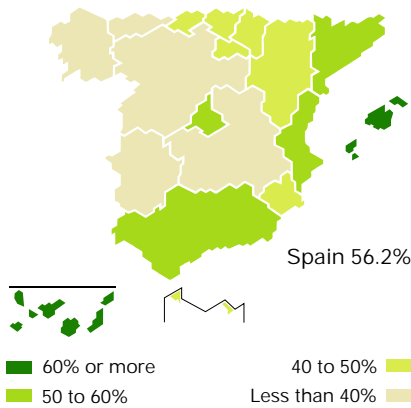
## Overnight stays in non-hotel tourist accommodation. 2007



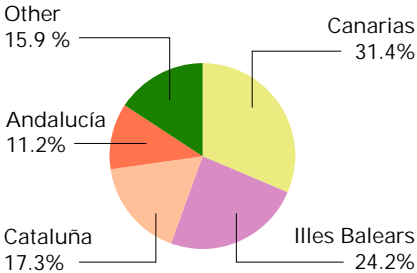
## Main nationalities of origin % of non-resident overnight stays



Hotel occupancy rate. 2007



Destinations preferred by non-residents  
% of the total overnight stays



Main tourist destinations. 2007  
Thousands of overnight stays in Spain by non-residents

	Overnight stays*	%
EU-27	707,590	100.0
Top 10	600,083	84.8
Spain	151,940	21.5
Italy	110,162	15.6
France	69,551	9.8
United Kingdom	64,951	9.2
Austria	57,114	8.1
Germany	42,821	6.1
Greece	42,459	6.0
Portugal	25,216	3.6
Ireland	18,834	2.7
Czech Republic	17,035	2.4

\* Overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments

Source: Eurostat

Tourist accommodation. Main results of the supply. 2007  
Provisional data

	Estimated open establishments	Estimated average bedplaces	Occupancy rate by bedplace	Interannual variation % Available bedplaces
Hotel establishments	14,268	1,298,846	56.2	2.8
Holiday dwellings	125,274	441,216	43.5	-1.0
Campsites	710	479,899	37.7	-0.5
Rural tourism accommodation	11,559	103,455	20.8	7.5

Rural tourism increases its supply

During the year 2007, Spanish hotels had an average 1.3 million bedplaces available, with an increase of 2.8% as compared with the previous year. The occupancy rate by bedplace stood, on average, at 56.2%.

Non-hotel accommodation had somewhat more than one million bedplaces: 46.8% in campsites, 43.1% in holiday dwellings and 10.1% in rural tourism accommodation. The average number of bedplaces available in these accommodations increased only rural tourism establishments, which grew 7.5%. An average of 59.9% of available holiday dwellings were occupied, as were 37.7% of available lots on campsites and 23.8% of available rooms in rural tourism accommodation.

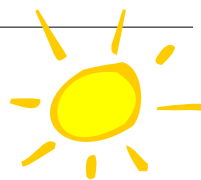
Tourist preferences

Illes Balears, Canarias, Andalucía and Cataluña together accounted for 68.6% of the total overnight stays in hotels in 2007. Spaniards preferred to visit Andalucía, Comunitat Valenciana, Cataluña and Canarias; whereas for non-residents, Illes Balears and Canarias were the favourite destinations.

In terms of non-hotel accommodation, the most frequently visited by residents in Spain were Cataluña, Comunitat Valenciana and Andalucía, amounting to 53.2% of the total overnight stays of Spaniards in these establishments. Non-residents mainly preferred Canarias, which accounted for 46.4% of the total, due to the importance of holiday dwellings in this Autonomous Community.

Tourist sites\* with the highest number of overnight stays

in hotels	in holiday dwellings
Madrid (Madrid)	San Bartolomé de Tirajana (Isla de Gran Canaria)
Barcelona (Barcelona)	Tías (Isla de Lanzarote)
Benidorm (Alicante)	Mogán (Isla de Gran Canaria)
San Bartolomé de Tirajana (Isla de Gran Canaria)	Arona (Isla de Tenerife)
Adeje (Isla de Tenerife)	Adeje (Isla de Tenerife)



\* Municipality in which the concentration of supply is significant

## Favourite destinations of Spanish travellers. 2007 (% of overnight stays)

Hotels		Holiday dwellings		Campsites		Rural tourism accommodation	
Andalucía	21.1	Canarias	28.7	Cataluña	39.0	Castilla y León	20.7
Comunitat Valenciana	13.8	Comunitat Valenciana	23.5	Andalucía	14.4	Cataluña	12.8
Cataluña	12.6	Cataluña	14.7	Comunitat Valenciana	13.0	Principado de Asturias	9.4

## The price of tourism

The average growth of hotel prices in 2007 was 2.5%. All of the Autonomous Communities registered increases in prices. Aragón was worth noting, with a rise of 4.1%. Hotels and one-star guesthouses presented the highest variation rates (6.1% and 4.5%, respectively). On the other hand, income per occupied room in hotel establishments increased an average of 3.1%.

The Holiday Dwelling Price Index registered an average growth of 3.4%, while that corresponding to campsites grew 4.9%.

Hotels and holiday dwellings rose the most in August, whereas in campsites the highest increase took place in January.

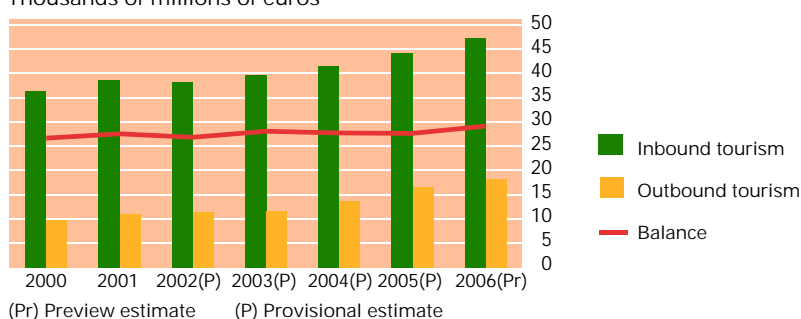
## Spain, centre of international tourist interest

According to data from the Spanish Tourism Satellite Account, final tourist demand in 2006 reached 106,374.2 million euros, the equivalent of 10.8% of Gross Domestic Product of the Spanish economy.

Spain continued to play a leading role in international tourism flows. In 2006, it remained the number two country in the world, in both the number of visitors (7% of world tourism and 13% of tourism in Europe), and inbound tourism expenses.

Regarding trips by Spaniards abroad, the trend of growth continued, but more moderately. The combined result of both flows, inbound and outbound, was that, for the first time since 2003, the outbound figure of the tourism balance improved, with an increase of 5.5% as compared with 2005.

Tourism flows at current prices  
Thousands of millions of euros

Arrival of international tourists 2006  
Millions

		Variation 2006-05 (%)
France	79.1	4.2
Spain	58.5	4.5
United States	51.1	3.8
China	49.6	6.0
Italy	41.1	12.4
United Kingdom	30.7	9.3
Germany	23.6	9.6
Mexico	21.4	2.6
Austria	20.3	1.5
Russian Federation	20.2	1.3

Source: World Tourism Organisation

## Income from international tourism. 2006

Thousands of millions of US dollars

		Variation 2006-05 (%)
United States	85.7	4.8
Spain	51.1	6.6
France	42.9	1.5
Italy	38.1	7.7
China	33.9	15.9
United Kingdom	33.7	9.8
Germany	32.8	12.3
Australia	17.8	5.8
Turkey	16.9	-7.2
Austria	16.7	4.0

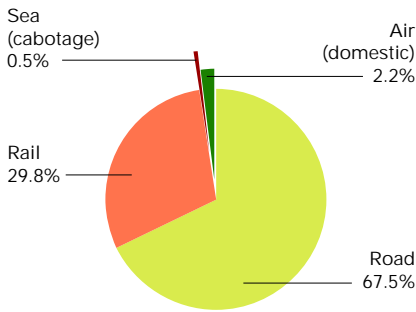
Source: World Tourism Organisation





# Transport

Travellers who used inter-city transport. 2007



Sources: INE, RENFE, FEVE, Directorate General for Civil Aviation and Directorate General for Ports and Coasts

Travellers. 2007. Provisional data

Urban transport	Thousands	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	3,175,384	0.7
Buses	1,967,792	-1.6
Metropolitan	1,207,592	4.5
<b>Intercity transport</b>		
<b>Total</b>	1,982,379	-0.9
Road (coach)	1,337,810	-1.1
Rail	591,122	-1.3
Air (domestic) <sup>1</sup>	44,400	9.0
Sea (cabotage) <sup>2</sup>	9,047	6.7
<b>International transport</b>		
Air	119,710	9.2
Sea	2,844	-2.1

1. Domestic traffic only includes arrivals  
2. Only includes disembarked passengers

Sources: INE, RENFE, FEVE, Directorate General for Civil Aviation and Directorate General for Ports and Coasts

Passenger transport by air. 2006

	Thousands
United Kingdom	212,575
Germany	156,323
<b>Spain</b>	<b>147,962</b>
France	113,183
Italy	97,920
Netherlands	48,899
Greece	32,751
Ireland	28,053
Sweden	26,325
Denmark	23,184
Portugal	21,495
Austria	21,007
Belgium	19,293
Poland	13,546
Finland	13,330
Czech Republic	12,329
Hungary	8,246
Cyprus	7,035
Malta	2,700
Latvia	2,502
Slovakia	2,153
Lithuania	1,805
Luxembourg	1,597
Estonia	1,534
Slovenia	1,330

Source: Eurostat

## Preference for air transport

In 2007, more than 3,175 million travellers used urban transport (bus and metropolitan), and almost 2,000 million travellers used inter-city transport (coach, train, airplane and boat).

In comparison with the previous year, the greatest increase in the number of passengers was observed in air transport, both domestic (9%) and international (9.2%). There was also an increase in passengers using sea cabotage (not international) transport, which rose 6.7%, and those who used the different metropolitan transport networks in Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia, which grew 4.5% as a whole. Worth noting was the increase of 7.6% in the number of Bilbao metropolitan users.

In 2006, two of Spain's main airports remained among the five European airports with the highest number of travellers on domestic flights. Madrid-Barajas led the classification with somewhat more than 20 million, amounting to almost 13% of the total.

Domestic passengers in EU-27. 2006

Airports	Thousands	%*
Madrid/Barajas	20,387	12.9
Paris/Orly	15,612	9.9
Barcelona	14,136	8.9
Roma/Fiumicino	12,329	7.8
München	9,271	5.9
Frankfurt/Main	6,729	4.3

\* Percentage of the total domestic passengers in airports in the European Union

Source: Eurostat

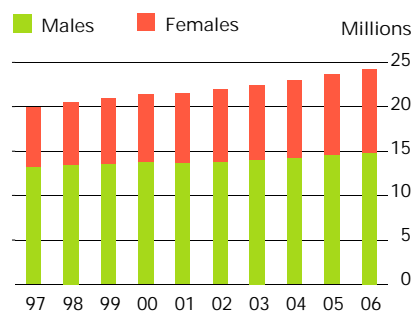
Vehicles by type. 2007. Provisional data

	Licensed vehicles at 31 December 2006	Newly registered in 2007	Interannual variation % Registered motor vehicles
Total	28,531,183	2,350,098	-0.6
Lorries and vans	4,835,670	396,507	-0.3
Buses and microbuses	58,286	4,228	9.9
Passenger cars	20,636,738	1,633,803	-1.6
Motorcycles	2,042,298	285,625	3.9
Industrial tractors	196,866	23,164	9.8
Other vehicles <sup>1</sup>	761,325	6,771	2.4

1. Does not include vehicles registered with a special vehicle registration, a trailer and semi-trailer plaque or a moped plaque.

Source: Spanish Traffic Authority

Driver census



Source: Spanish Traffic Authority

24 million persons with a driving licence

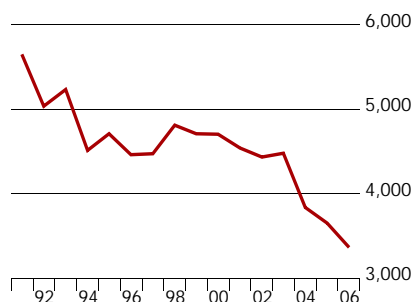
The number of vehicles registered in 2007 decreased 0.6% as a whole, in comparison with the previous year. By type of vehicle, the largest number of registrations was observed in passenger cars (more than 1.6 million). These experienced an interannual drop of 1.6%.

Regarding the driver census, in the year 2006, the total figure reached 24.1 million persons, of whom 14.8 million were male and 9.3 million were female.

Fewer fatalities in traffic accidents

According to the Spanish Traffic Authority, in 2006, there were 99,797 traffic accidents with injuries, 9.4% more than in 2005. Of these, 3,119 had fatalities, 83.4% of which were caused by road accidents. Despite the increase in the number of accidents, the decrease in the number of fatalities continued, in both urban areas and the open highway. This decrease was 6.7% for urban areas and 7.8% for the number of fatalities on the open highway.

Fatalities on the open highway



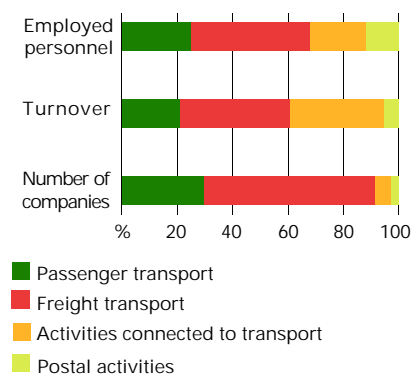
Source: Spanish Traffic Authority

Transport as an activity sector

According to the Annual Services Survey, in the year 2005, transport represented 17.7% of the total of the services sector by number of companies, and 19.7% by turnover generated.

Within transport, more than half of the companies corresponded to freight transport (61.4% of the total). This was also the sector that generated the highest turnover (40%) and that which employed most of the personnel (43%).

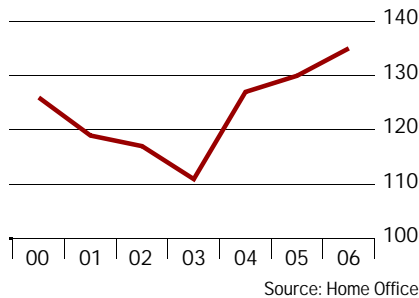
Transport structure. 2005





## Safety and justice

Arrest rate  
Per 1,000 crimes



Source: Home Office

Crime rate. 2006  
Crimes per 1,000 inhabitants

### Highest rates

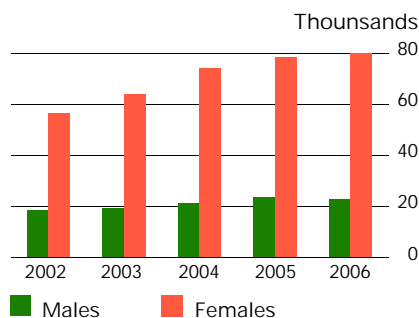
Illes Balears	78.8
Comunidad de Madrid	70.8
Comunitat Valenciana	67.5
Ceuta	67.4
Cataluña	65.3

### Lowest rates

Cantabria	28.1
Extremadura	27.4
Principado de Asturias	27.3
Galicia	27.1
La Rioja	27.0

Source: Home Office

Victims of domestic violence



Source: Home Office

Convicts according to crimes committed. 2006

Crime Category	Total	Interannual variation %
Total	142,746	10.7
Against collective security	42,512	10.2
Against patrimony and the socioeconomic order	36,238	8.4
Order from torture and other crimes against morality	2,238	9.4
From injuries	23,429	-0.8
Against the Justice Administration	7,827	9.4
Tenders of crimes*	11,452	
Against public order	6,391	0.3
Against family relations	3,094	7.8
Other crimes	9,565	22.7

\* Due to methodological changes affecting the collection of data by tender of crimes, this figure is not comparable to that of the previous year.

## 27% of convicts is a foreign national

According to data from the Justice Statistics, in the year 2006, almost 143 thousand persons were convicted in Spain of committing a crime, 10.7% more than in 2005. Of the total convicted persons, 27% were foreign nationals.

This highest increase took place in those convicted for crimes against collective security (10.2%), which were also the most frequent (29.8% of the total). They were followed by crimes against patrimony and the socioeconomic order (25.4%).

Data from the Home Office Statistical Yearbook indicates that foreign nationals accounted for 32.2% of the prison population, with the figure reaching 20,643, almost 11% more than in 2005. Nine out of every ten prison inmates were male (92%).

In terms of civil security, in 2006, the arrest rate for every one thousand crimes reached 135, the highest rate in the last seven years.

## Gender violence continues relentlessly

Domestic violence increased slightly as compared with the previous year for women, and decreased in the case of men. According to data from the Institute for Women, in 2007, the number of women who died due to gender violence at the hands of their partners, or ex-partners, increased 4.4% as compared with 2006. 39.4% of these women were foreign nationals, indicating a rate of 13.2 per million foreign women (11 points higher than the rate for Spanish women).



### Local and autonomous elections

In February 2007, a referendum took place regarding the Reform of the Statute of Andalucía, and in May of the same year, local elections were held throughout the country, in addition to the legislative assemblies of thirteen Autonomous Communities. In 2007, no autonomous elections were held in Andalucía, Cataluña, Galicia or País Vasco. Andalucía held theirs in March 2008.

The referendum on the Reform of the Statute of Andalucía was worth noting due to poor participation, 35.9%, as compared with the 53.7% from the year 1981, when a referendum was held on the Statute of Autonomy.

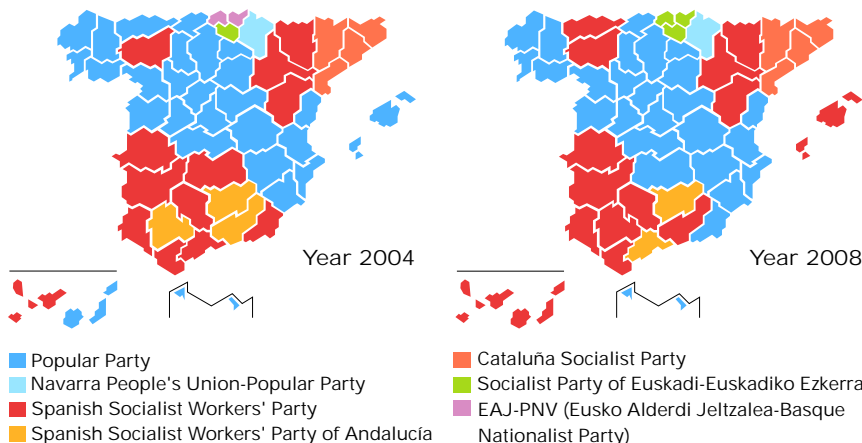
Citizen participation in local elections stood at 63.2%, four points lower than the rate registered in 2003. Women with the highest representation on a municipal level amounted to 14.6%, a figure seven times higher than that recorded in 1983.

In the Autonomous Communities with elections to their legislative assemblies in 2007 and 2008, participation as a whole reached an average of 69.2%, with a maximum in Extremadura (75%) and a minimum in Illes Balears (60.1%).

### General Elections

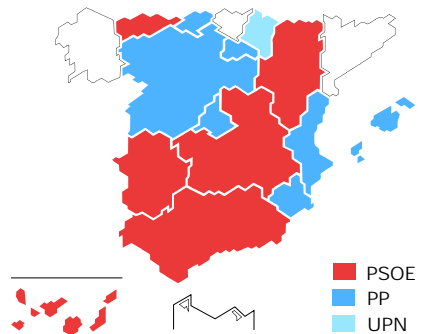
In March 2008, Municipal Elections were held. Participation in the Congress was 75.3%. The PSOE was the most voted candidature, with nearly 11.1 million votes, and obtained the largest number of seats, 169 out of a total of 350. It was followed by the PP, with somewhat more than 10.1 million votes and 154 seats. In the Senate, participation was recorded at 76%. The PP was the candidature that gained the highest number of senators, 101 out of a total of 208. It was followed by the PSOE; with 89 senators.

#### Most voted candidates in elections to Congress



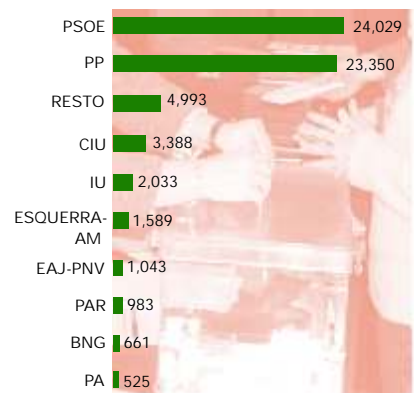
Source: Home Office

#### Autonomous elections. 2007 and 2008. Most voted candidatures



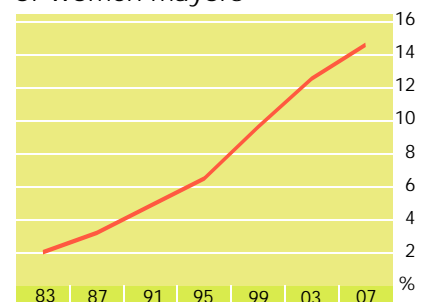
Source: Official Bulletins of the Autonomous Communities

#### Local elections. 2007. Number of councillors



Source: Home Office

#### Evolution of the percentage of women mayors



Source: Institute for Women

	Population on 1 January 2007					Demographic indicators 2006	
	Total	Females (%)	Foreign nationals (%)	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density (inhab/km <sup>2</sup> )	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
Spain	45,200,737	50.6	10.0	505,990	89.3	10.96	8.43
Andalucía	8,059,461	50.4	6.6	87,598	92.0	12.14	7.95
Almería	646,633	48.5	18.0	8,775	73.7	13.43	6.95
Cádiz	1,207,343	50.2	3.1	7,436	162.4	12.55	7.12
Córdoba	792,182	50.9	2.2	13,771	57.5	11.02	8.94
Granada	884,099	50.5	5.5	12,647	69.9	11.46	8.32
Huelva	497,671	50.1	5.7	10,128	49.1	11.64	8.58
Jaén	664,742	50.3	2.2	13,496	49.3	10.57	9.14
Málaga	1,517,523	50.5	14.5	7,308	207.7	12.31	7.65
Sevilla	1,849,268	50.9	2.7	14,036	131.8	12.82	7.90
Aragón	1,296,655	50.1	9.6	47,720	27.2	9.70	10.26
Huesca	220,107	49.1	8.8	15,636	14.1	8.77	11.25
Teruel	144,046	48.4	9.6	14,810	9.7	8.03	11.81
Zaragoza	932,502	50.6	9.8	17,275	54.0	10.18	9.78
Principado de Asturias	1,074,862	52.1	3.0	10,604	101.4	7.18	11.67
Illes Balears	1,030,650	49.8	18.5	4,992	206.5	11.70	7.26
Canarias	2,025,951	49.9	12.4	7,447	272.0	10.48	6.43
Las Palmas	1,042,131	49.5	11.9	4,066	256.3	10.89	6.07
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	983,820	50.3	12.9	3,381	291.0	10.04	6.83
Cantabria	572,824	51.1	4.7	5,321	107.7	9.33	9.73
Castilla y León	2,528,417	50.5	4.7	94,225	26.8	7.97	10.54
Ávila	168,638	49.7	5.0	8,050	20.9	8.20	12.42
Burgos	365,972	49.5	6.5	14,291	25.6	8.72	9.44
León	497,387	51.2	3.9	15,581	31.9	6.82	11.43
Palencia	173,281	50.7	2.7	8,053	21.5	7.28	11.16
Salamanca	351,326	51.2	3.5	12,350	28.4	7.59	10.56
Segovia	159,322	49.5	9.9	6,923	23.0	9.12	10.05
Soria	93,593	49.6	7.3	10,306	9.1	7.83	12.67
Valladolid	521,661	50.9	4.4	8,110	64.3	9.36	8.69
Zamora	197,237	50.4	2.9	10,561	18.7	6.09	12.49
Castilla-La Mancha	1,977,304	49.6	8.1	79,462	24.9	10.68	9.05
Albacete	392,110	49.8	6.7	14,926	26.3	10.42	8.46
Ciudad Real	510,122	50.3	6.1	19,813	25.7	10.28	9.70
Cuenca	211,375	49.6	8.9	17,141	12.3	8.19	10.84
Guadalajara	224,076	48.8	11.4	12,212	18.3	12.86	7.98
Toledo	639,621	49.3	9.1	15,370	41.6	11.27	8.64
Cataluña	7,210,508	50.4	13.5	32,113	224.5	11.76	8.27
Barcelona	5,332,513	50.8	12.6	7,728	690.0	11.69	8.12
Girona	706,185	49.3	18.3	5,910	119.5	12.62	8.14
Lleida	414,015	49.0	13.9	12,172	34.0	10.82	9.99
Tarragona	757,795	49.2	15.4	6,303	120.2	11.96	8.46
Comunitat Valenciana	4,885,029	50.2	15.0	23,255	210.1	11.24	8.22
Alicante/Alacant	1,825,264	50.0	21.5	5,817	313.8	10.81	7.56
Castellón/Castelló	573,282	49.7	15.4	6,632	86.4	12.18	8.80
Valencia/València	2,486,483	50.5	10.1	10,806	230.1	11.34	8.56
Extremadura	1,089,990	50.3	2.7	41,635	26.2	9.43	9.66
Badajoz	678,459	50.4	2.5	21,766	31.2	10.06	9.56
Cáceres	411,531	50.1	3.0	19,868	20.7	8.41	9.81
Galicia	2,772,533	51.8	2.9	29,574	93.7	7.86	10.80
A Coruña	1,132,792	51.9	2.5	7,950	142.5	8.08	10.25
Lugo	355,176	51.5	2.6	9,856	36.0	5.86	13.97
Ourense	336,926	51.9	3.7	7,273	46.3	6.16	14.11
Pontevedra	947,639	51.6	3.4	4,495	210.8	8.97	9.09
Comunidad de Madrid	6,081,689	51.6	14.3	8,028	757.6	12.01	6.66
Región de Murcia	1,392,117	49.3	14.5	11,313	123.1	13.39	7.19
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	605,876	50.1	9.2	10,390	58.3	11.07	8.37
País Vasco	2,141,860	51.1	4.6	7,235	296.0	9.46	8.74
Álava	305,459	50.2	6.3	3,038	100.5	9.70	7.47
Guipúzcoa	694,944	50.9	4.2	1,980	351.0	10.26	8.61
Vizcaya	1,141,457	51.5	4.4	2,217	514.9	8.90	9.15
La Rioja	308,968	49.6	11.9	5,045	61.2	10.12	8.75
Ceuta	76,603	49.2	3.9	19	4,031.7	14.55	6.70
Melilla	69,440	49.3	7.7	13	5,341.5	16.74	6.77

1 The last available series for the Spanish Regional Accounts, 2000 base, corresponds to years 2000-2005 for the provincial data

Average number of children per women	CPI 2007/2006	GDP per capita <sup>1</sup> 2005 (euros)	Number of companies 2007	Employment and unemployment. 2007			
				Employed (thousands)	Activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
1.38	2.8	20,933	3,336,657	20,356.0	58.9	8.3	Spain
1.51	2.8	16,343	511,728	3,219.3	56.3	12.8	Andalucía
1.65	2.8	19,128	43,970	303.6	64.0	11.5	Almería
1.53	2.7	16,539	63,338	453.9	54.8	14.9	Cádiz
1.46	2.7	14,593	49,302	304.0	55.0	13.9	Córdoba
1.45	2.9	14,698	61,055	346.6	53.9	12.0	Granada
1.44	3.0	17,600	27,063	196.2	56.2	13.9	Huelva
1.46	2.8	13,804	36,962	237.2	51.0	13.0	Jaén
1.49	2.5	16,761	114,547	631.4	56.8	10.9	Málaga
1.56	2.9	17,084	115,491	746.3	57.6	13.0	Sevilla
1.33	2.9	22,262	92,162	610.8	58.8	5.2	Aragón
1.28	2.9	20,832	16,694	98.8	55.0	3.9	Huesca
1.25	3.0	21,706	9,502	64.6	55.1	4.5	Teruel
1.36	2.9	22,690	65,966	447.4	60.3	5.6	Zaragoza
0.97	2.6	18,329	72,276	433.3	50.5	8.5	Principado de Asturias
1.41	2.7	23,119	91,254	508.0	64.1	7.0	Illes Balears
1.22	2.3	19,039	140,414	915.4	61.0	10.4	Canarias
1.28	2.0	19,607	73,691	480.5	63.3	11.3	Las Palmas
1.18	2.6	18,432	66,723	434.9	58.7	9.5	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
1.20	2.7	20,500	39,560	258.5	56.2	5.9	Cantabria
1.11	2.8	19,707	170,319	1,073.0	53.7	7.2	Castilla y León
1.25	2.8	16,918	11,434	70.4	52.4	6.7	Ávila
1.22	3.0	23,083	25,372	167.9	57.8	6.4	Burgos
0.99	3.1	18,350	33,563	197.0	50.3	7.8	León
1.07	2.2	20,502	11,060	70.0	50.7	6.2	Palencia
1.05	2.7	17,527	23,594	133.4	48.9	8.9	Salamanca
1.29	3.0	21,068	11,629	69.7	54.8	5.4	Segovia
1.19	3.0	19,969	6,008	43.0	57.2	4.7	Soria
1.18	2.8	21,771	35,173	250.5	60.8	7.3	Valladolid
0.95	2.7	15,874	12,486	71.1	45.2	8.2	Zamora
1.41	2.6	16,636	132,906	843.1	56.0	7.6	Castilla-La Mancha
1.36	2.9	15,779	27,068	172.4	58.5	9.1	Albacete
1.41	2.5	17,119	31,881	203.4	52.8	9.0	Ciudad Real
1.22	2.6	15,727	14,741	81.6	48.3	5.7	Cuenca
1.59	2.4	18,640	12,874	99.0	56.6	4.9	Guadalajara
1.45	2.6	16,413	46,342	286.6	59.6	7.1	Toledo
1.48	3.0	24,814	612,404	3,510.6	62.5	6.6	Cataluña
1.48	3.0	24,658	469,432	2,593.7	62.5	6.6	Barcelona
1.61	3.0	25,304	50,108	351.9	65.7	8.1	Girona
1.48	2.8	24,613	36,065	197.5	57.9	3.0	Lleida
1.51	2.9	25,621	56,799	367.4	62.4	6.6	Tarragona
1.39	2.8	19,272	368,586	2,220.5	60.1	8.8	Comunitat Valenciana
1.35	2.8	18,236	140,145	783.5	57.7	10.3	Alicante/Alacant
1.53	3.4	22,363	42,476	272.5	61.7	6.8	Castellón/Castelló
1.41	2.7	19,312	185,965	1,164.5	61.6	8.1	Valencia/València
1.29	2.7	14,163	66,232	412.5	52.9	13.1	Extremadura
1.35	2.7	13,836	40,168	257.0	54.0	14.1	Badajoz
1.20	2.7	14,693	26,064	155.5	51.0	11.3	Cáceres
1.03	2.5	17,110	200,020	1,193.4	54.3	7.6	Galicia
1.04	2.6	18,026	82,873	494.8	55.2	8.3	A Coruña
0.88	2.3	16,184	24,609	139.3	47.7	5.8	Lugo
0.93	2.1	15,682	23,520	136.4	49.5	5.7	Ourense
1.11	2.4	16,876	69,018	422.8	57.4	8.1	Pontevedra
1.42	2.8	27,220	503,000	3,052.6	63.9	6.3	Comunidad de Madrid
1.64	3.1	17,823	97,374	632.8	60.5	7.6	Región de Murcia
1.44	2.4	26,271	43,142	289.8	60.8	4.8	Comunidad Foral de Navarra
1.22	2.8	26,592	164,431	990.6	57.6	6.1	País Vasco
1.22	3.0	29,196	20,676	150.7	60.8	5.0	Álava
1.34	2.7	26,928	59,546	331.1	59.5	4.9	Guipúzcoa
1.16	2.9	25,703	84,209	508.7	55.7	7.2	Vizcaya
1.33	2.8	22,364	23,404	145.9	59.0	5.7	La Rioja
1.92	1.9	19,016	3,752	23.1	51.6	20.3	Ceuta
2.20	2.7	18,553	3,693	22.8	54.1	18.2	Melilla

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