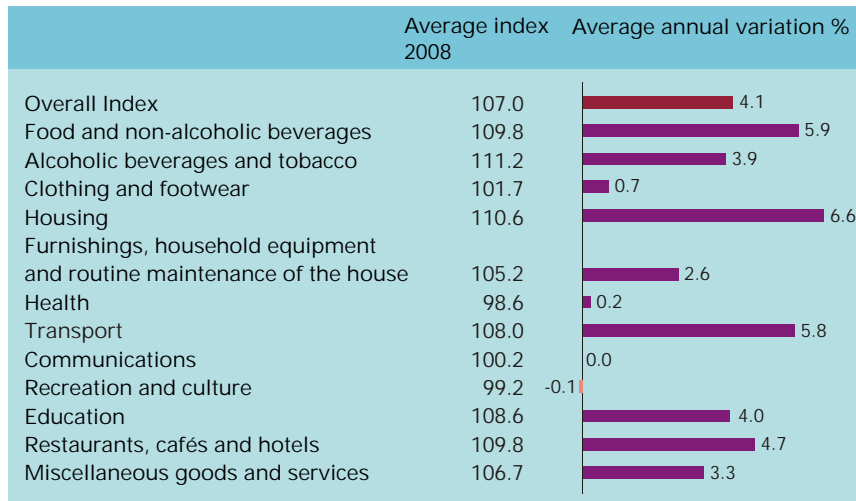




Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2006



Rise in the prices of basic products

The average annual variation rate of the prices of consumer goods and services in 2008 stood at 4.1%.

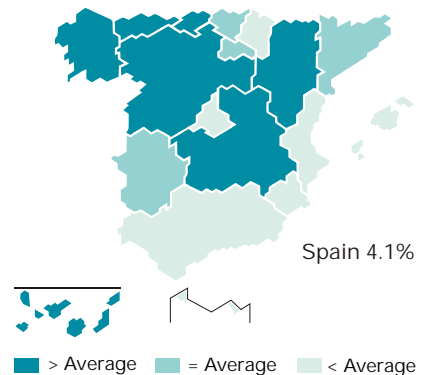
Among the twelve large groups of consumer goods and services, the highest growth rates corresponded to housing (6.6%), followed by alcoholic beverages and tobacco (5.9%). Conversely, the recreation and culture group experienced a decrease of -0.1%, and in communications, no variation was observed (0.0%).

In more detailed terms, the highest average annual variations were registered in other fuels (23.5%), rice (18.8%) and pasta products (18.5%); whereas the greatest decreases were recorded in telephone equipment (-25.7%) and IT equipment (-21.5%).

What increased and decreased the most on average in 2008 (%)

Other fuels	23.5	Telephone equipment	-25.7
Rice	18.8	IT equipment	-21.5
Pasta products	18.5	Photographic and cinematographic equipment	-18.0
Butter and margarine	16.2	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	-12.7
Milk	15.6	Medicines and other pharmaceutical products	-6.5

CPI. 2008  
Average annual variation %

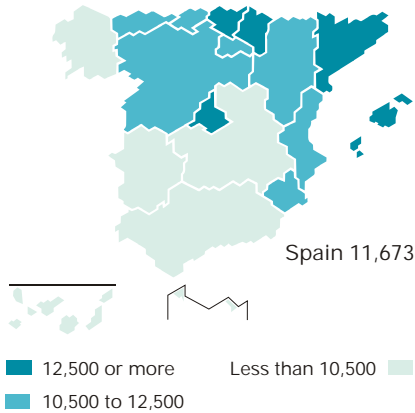


Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices. 2008  
Average annual variation %

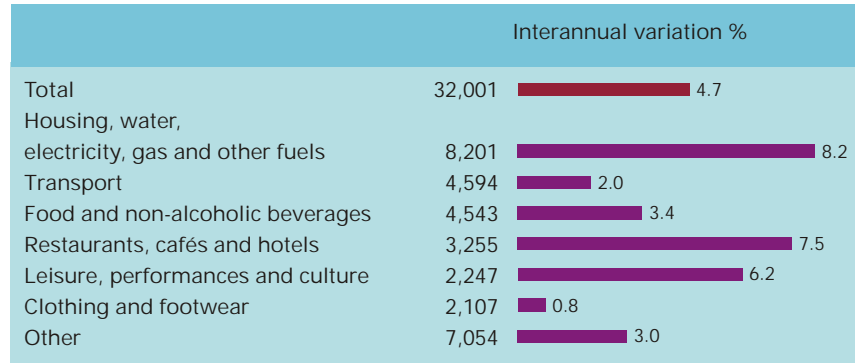
Latvia	15.3
Bulgaria	12.0
Lithuania	11.1
Estonia	10.6
Romania	7.9
Czech Republic	6.3
Hungary	6.0
Slovenia	5.5
Malta	4.7
Belgium	4.5
Cyprus	4.4
Greece	4.2
Poland	4.2
<b>Spain</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Luxembourg	4.1
Slovakia	3.9
Finland	3.9
EU-27	3.7
Denmark	3.6
United Kingdom	3.6
Italy	3.5
Sweden	3.3
MU	3.3
Austria	3.2
France	3.2
Ireland	3.1
Germany	2.8
Portugal	2.7
Netherlands	2.2

Source: Eurostat

Average expenditure per person 2007 Euros



Average household expenditure. 2007 (Euros)



Type of household and average expenditure per person. 2007

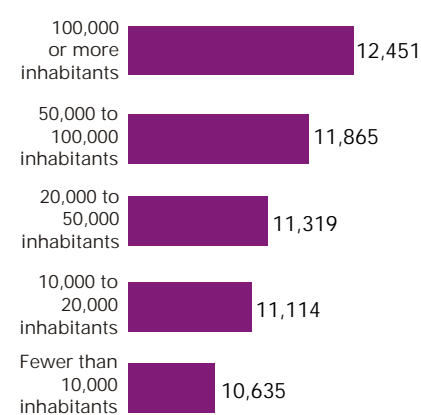
Type of household	%	Euros
Total	100	11,673
Couple without children	21.5	14,719
Couple with 1 child	21.0	12,019
Couple with 2 children	17.5	10,454
Person under 65 years of age and living alone	8.8	20,826
Person 65 years old and over and living alone	8.7	14,019
One adult with children	7.9	11,027
Couple with 3 or more children	3.7	8,848
Another type of household	10.9	9,249

### Housing, our greatest expenditure

According to data from the Household Budget Survey, in 2007, each household dedicated an average of 32,001 euros annually to consumption expenses, 4.7% more than the previous year. After adjusting for the effect of inflation, this rate was 1.7%.

25.6% of the budget was used for housing-related expenses, 14.4% for transport and 14.2% for food and non-alcoholic beverages.

Average expenditure per person, by size of municipality. 2007



17.5% of households have one member, and half of them are persons over 64 years of age living alone

### 2.74 members per household

The average household size was 2.74 members for the national total. Average expenditure per person was 11,673 euros, this figure rising to 20,827 in the case of households made up of persons living along and under 65 years of age.

## Social Security system contributory pensions. 2008

	Thousands of pensions	Euros/month	Interannual variation % Number of pensions
Total	8,390.8	719.7	1.4
Permanent disability	906.8	801.5	2.0
Retirement	4,936.8	814.5	1.5
Widowhood	2,249.9	529.0	1.1
Orphanhood	259.4	325.0	0.5
Family allowance	37.8	428.2	-1.3

Source: Ministry of Labour and Immigration



Fotolia

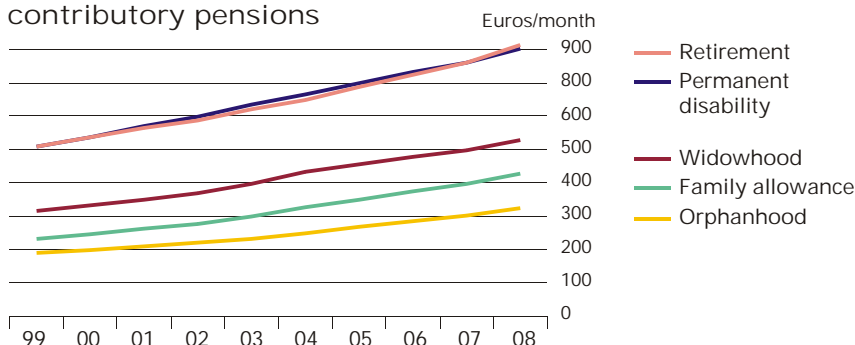
## 20.9% of GDP, used for social welfare

According to data from the Ministry of Labour and Immigration, in 2008, the figure of almost 8.4 million Social Security system contributory pensions was reached, 1.4% more than the previous year; the average value grew 6.8%. The average retirement pension reached 814.5 euros per month, and the widowhood pension reached 529.0.

The number of non-contributory pensions stood at 464,724 in 2008, and decreased 2.0% as compared with the previous year.

On the other hand, total expenditure on social welfare in 2006 accounted for 20.9% of GDP, one tenth more than in 2005. Within the community context, the average of the European Union stood at 26.7% of GDP.

## Average value of Social Security contributory pensions



Source: Ministry of Labour and Immigration

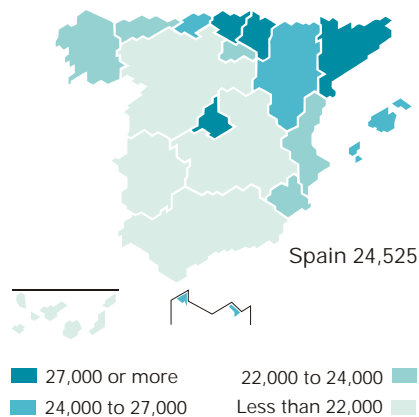
## Total expenditure on social welfare 2006 (% of GDP)

France (p)	31.1
Sweden (p)	30.7
Belgium	30.1
Netherlands (p)	29.3
Denmark	29.1
Germany (p)	28.7
Austria	28.5
EU-27 (p)	26.9
Italy (p)	26.6
United Kingdom (p)	26.4
Finland	26.2
Portugal	25.4
Greece	24.2
Slovenia (p)	22.8
Hungary	22.3
<b>Spain (p)</b>	<b>20.9</b>
Luxembourg	20.4
Poland	19.2
Czech Republic	18.7
Cyprus	18.4
Ireland	18.2
Malta	18.1
Slovakia (p)	15.9
Bulgaria	15.0
Romania	14.0
Lithuania (p)	13.2
Estonia	12.4
Latvia (p)	12.2

(p) provisional

Source: Eurostat

Average net annual income per household. 2006 (Euros)



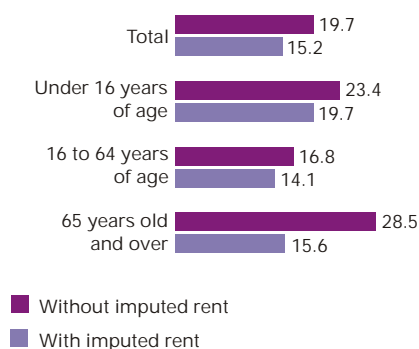
Income and poverty rate

The Living Conditions Survey registered an average net annual income per household of 24,525 euros in 2006, that is, 4.6% more than the previous year. After including the valuation of the dwelling as imputed rent, this amount rose to 29,367 euros.

The households in Comunidad Foral de Navarra had the highest average net income (31,480 euros), while those in Extremadura presented the lowest (18,751 euros).

The poverty rate was 19.7%, but decreased to 15.2% after considering the value of imputed rent.

Relative poverty rate, by age 2007 (%)



Households with difficulties

30.5% of households claimed to have difficulties in handling unforeseen expenses, and 35.8% could not afford one week of vacation per year. These problems affected almost one half of the total in the case of single-parent households with underage children.

15.6% expressed that they had a lack of space in the dwelling, and 27.5% did not have any fixed heating system. The services with the most difficult access for households were the postal (21.7%) and primary health care (19.6%) services.

Housing and poverty rate

Living Conditions Survey 2007, in accordance with community regulations, included for the first time the value of the use the household makes of the dwelling when it is the property of the household (or is granted free-of-charge), in the form of imputed rent. This is a non-monetary component, which is relevant in the measurement of income and poverty rates.

Problems linked to housing. 2007  
% of households

No fixed heating system	27.5
Noise made by neighbours or from outside	25.7
Delinquency or vandalism	18.0
Pollution and other environmental problems	15.7
Lack of space in the dwelling	15.6
Insufficient natural light	10.7

## Two years to the digital switchover

99.2% of households had a landline or mobile phone in 2008; television coverage was practically universal (99.7%); DVD players were present in 78.3% of households, and 63.6% of households with at least one member 16 to 74 years of age had a computer. Two years before the digital switchover, 37.4% had digital terrestrial television (DTT) reception.

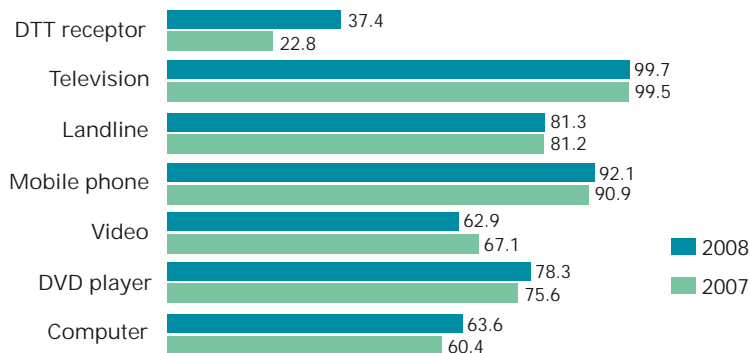
51% of households have Internet access and 87% of them use a broadband connection

## Minors and the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)

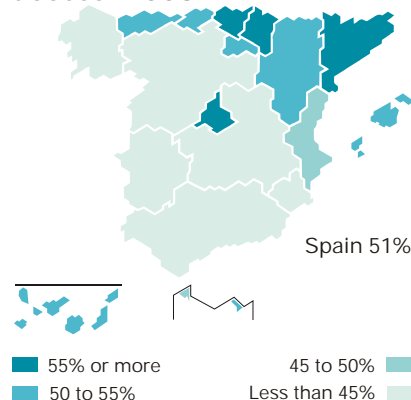
94.1% of minors 10 to 15 years of age used a computer, and 82.2% connected to the Internet.

Regarding mobile phones, there were differences in their availability to girls (69.7% as compared to 62.1% for boys).

### ICT equipment in dwellings % of households



## Dwellings with Internet access. 2008



## Households and the Internet 2008

	Households with Internet access (%)	Broadband Internet connection (% of households with Internet access)
Netherlands	86	86
Sweden	84	84
Denmark	82	90
Luxembourg	80	76
Germany	75	73
Finland	72	91
United Kingdom	71	86
Austria	69	79
France	62	92
EU-27	60	81
Malta	59	94
Slovenia	59	84
Estonia	58	94
Slovakia	58	61
Latvia	53	75
<b>Spain</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>87</b>
Lithuania	51	84
Poland	48	80
Czech Republic	46	79
Portugal	46	85
Cypru	43	77
Italy	42	73
Greece	31	73
Romania	30	45
Bulgaria	25	82

Data not available for the rest of the EU countries

Source: Eurostat