

Once again the National Statistics Institute presents a new edition of Spain in Figures, both in Spanish and English.

This is a general, informative publication whose objective is to provide an updated panorama of the most relevant demographic, social and economic aspects of our country and its surrounding environment, offering data from both the INE and other statistical sources.

Since last year, this publication has been updated with the aim of making it easier to read statistical data, reducing the number of tables and offering more textual content which ensures a better understanding of the data presented.

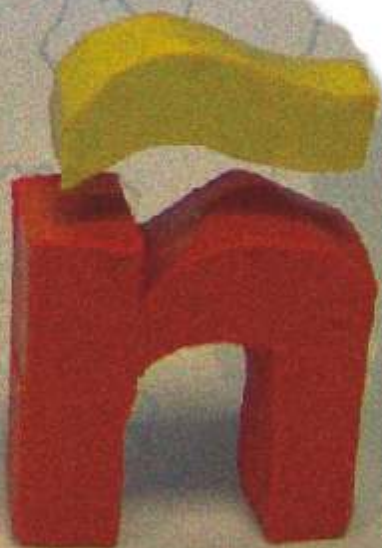
The whole publication is accessible via Internet on the INE server ([www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es)). In the INEbase section the content of this publication and other statistical subjects may be examined in greater depth.

We hope that this publication fulfils its main objective: to show citizens who are not used to statistical data that they enable us to understand and assess to a greater extent our economic and social environment.

Finally, we would like to thank the informants whose collaboration enables this data to be made available.



Carmen Alcaide Guindo  
*INE President*





## Spain and the 25 state EU

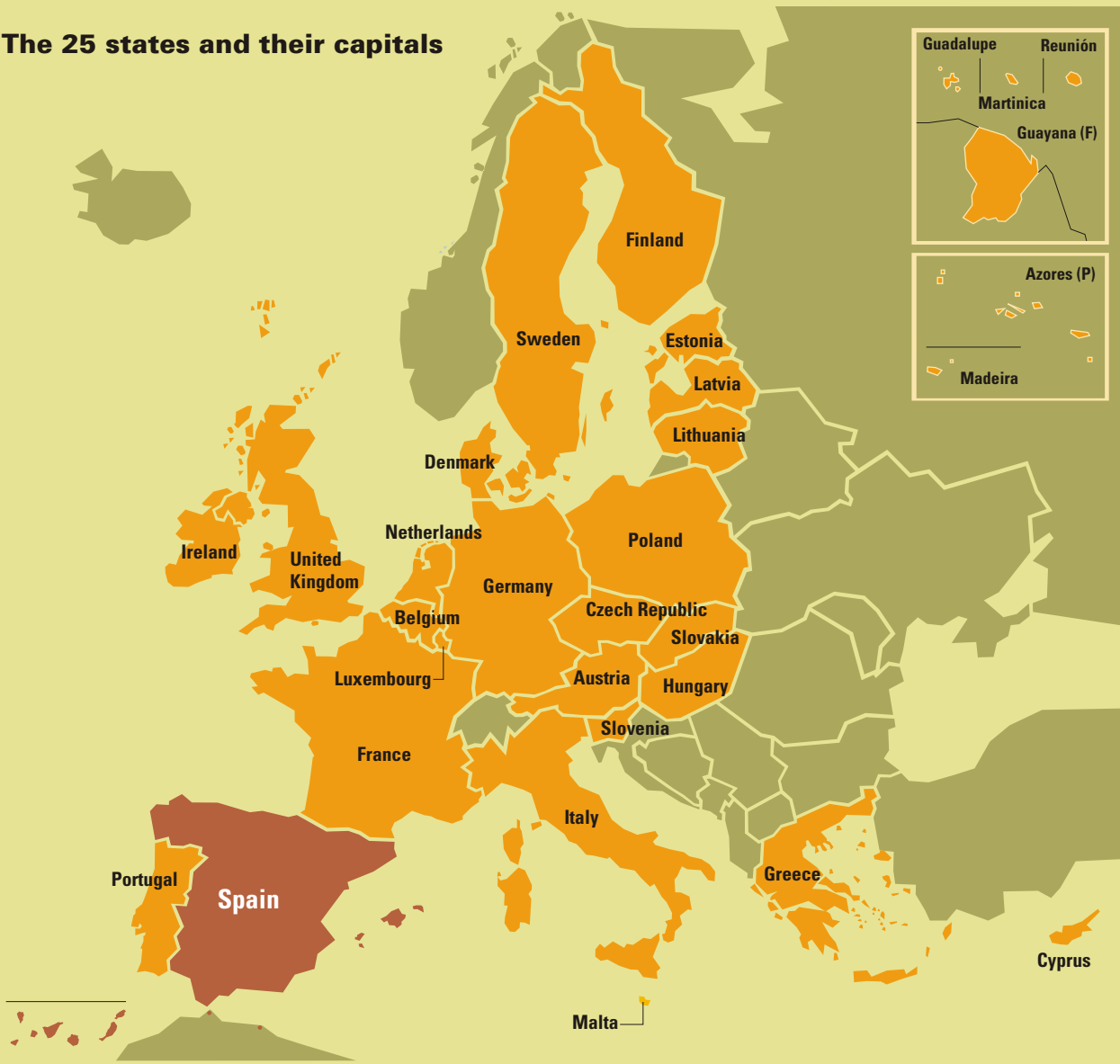
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population 2005 (thousands)	Population density*
<b>European Union</b>	<b>3,959,022</b>	<b>459,488.4</b>	<b>116.1</b>
Austria	83,871	8,206.5	97.8
Belgium	30,518	10,445.9	342.3
Cyprus	5,695	749.2	131.5
Czech Republic	78,868	10,220.6	129.6
Denmark	43,098	5,411.4	125.6
Estonia	43,698	1,347.0	30.8
Finland	338,145	5,236.6	15.5
France	543,965	60,561.2	111.3
Germany	357,027	82,500.8	231.1
Greece	131,626	11,075.7	84.1
Hungary	93,029	10,097.5	108.5
Ireland	69,797	4,109.2	58.9
Italy	301,336	58,462.4	194.0
Latvia	64,589	2,306.4	35.7
Lithuania	62,678	3,425.3	54.6
Luxembourg	2,586	455.0	175.9
Malta	316	402.7	1,275.9
Netherlands	41,528	16,305.5	392.6
Poland	312,685	38,173.8	122.1
Portugal	91,947	10,529.3	114.4
Slovakia	49,034	5,384.8	109.8
Slovenia	20,273	1,997.6	98.5
<b>Spain</b>	<b>505,997</b>	<b>43,038.0</b>	<b>85.1</b>
Sweden	441,37	9,011.4	20.4
United Kingdom	243,82	60,034.5	246.2

\*Population density: inhabitants by km<sup>2</sup>

Source: Eurostat

The population figure for Spain provided to Eurostat is obtained from statistical estimates using the 2001 Population Census and taking into account the latest available information on registered demographic changes.

The 25 states and their capitals



Austria	<i>Vienna</i>	Greece	<i>Athens</i>	Malta	<i>Valletta</i>
Belgium	<i>Brussels</i>	Hungary	<i>Budapest</i>	Netherlands	<i>Amsterdam</i>
Cyprus	<i>Nicosia</i>	Ireland	<i>Dublin</i>	Poland	<i>Warsaw</i>
Czech Republic	<i>Prague</i>	Italy	<i>Rome</i>	Portugal	<i>Lisbon</i>
Denmark	<i>Copenhagen</i>	Latvia	<i>Riga</i>	Slovakia	<i>Bratislava</i>
Estonia	<i>Tallinn</i>	Lithuania	<i>Vilna</i>	Slovenia	<i>Ljubljana</i>
Finland	<i>Helsinki</i>	Luxembourg	<i>Luxembourg</i>	<b>Spain</b>	<b><i>Madrid</i></b>
France	<i>Paris</i>			Sweden	<i>Stockholm</i>
Germany	<i>Berlin</i>			United Kingdom	<i>London</i>

### Highest peaks

	Province	Metres
Teide	Tenerife	3,715
Mulhacén	Granada	3,479
Aneto	Huesca	3,404
Veleta	Granada	3,396
Posets o Llardana	Huesca	3,371
La Alcazaba	Granada	3,366
Monte Perdido	Huesca	3,355
Cilindro de Marboré	Huesca	3,328
Pico Perdiguero	Huesca	3,321
Pico de la Maladeta	Huesca	3,308

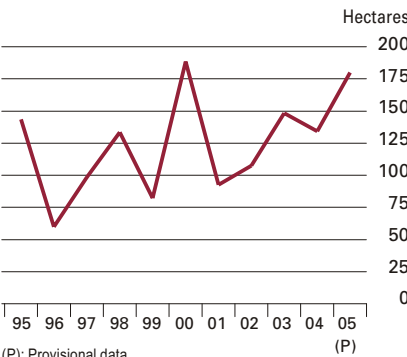
Source: General Directorate of the National Geographical Institute

### Longest rivers

	Kms
Tajo	1,007
Ebro	910
Duero	895
Guadiana	818
Guadalquivir	657
Júcar	498
Guadaira	337
Segura	325
Miño	310
Guadalaviar o Turia	280

Source: Geographical Reports of the Spanish National Atlas

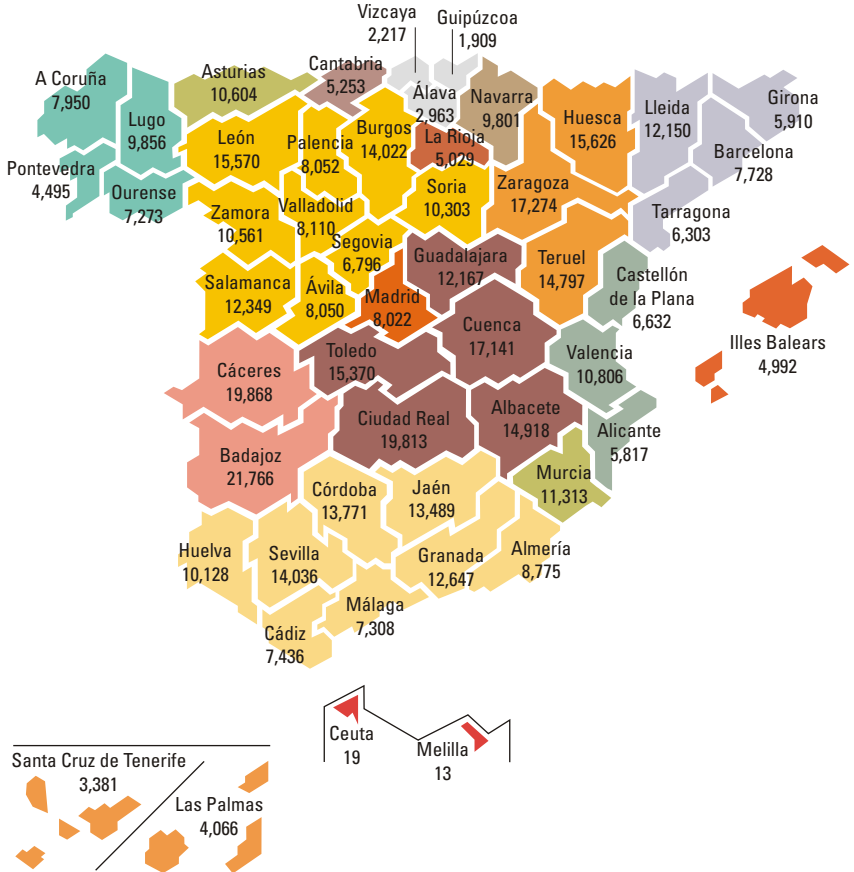
### Burnt forest area



(P): Provisional data

Source: Ministry of Environment

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



Source: General Directorate of the National Geographical Institute

### Forest fires

Spain, with an area of **504,645 km<sup>2</sup>**, is divided into 17 autonomous communities and two autonomous cities.

Although the climate is very varied, both in terms of rainfall and temperature, 2005 stood out for its **lack of rain** and an increase in the number of **forest fires** in comparison with previous years.

According to provisional data on fires in 2005, the number of **large forest fires** (bigger than 500 Ha) almost doubled in one year, rising **from 21 to 40**. In 2004, **134,192 Ha of forest area was burnt**, whereas in 2005, this figure rose to **179,928.9 Ha**.

Environmental indicators. 2005

Average temperatures (°C)

The highest

Location	Average T.
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	21.3
Telde/Airport	
de Gran Canaria (Gando)	20.8
Sevilla Airport	19.5

Rainfall (mm)

Highest rainfall

Location	
San Sebastián (Igueldo)	1,363.2
Santiago de Compostela (Labacolla)	1,321.1
Bilbao Airport	1,215.4

Hours of sun

Most hours

Location	No. of hours
Córdoba Airport	3,191.6
Toledo (Buenavista)	3,139.7
Cáceres (Carretera de Trujillo)	3,135.0

The lowest

Location	Average T.
Soria (Observatorio)	11.1
Burgos (Villafria)	11.0
León (Virgen del Camino)	10.9

Lowest rainfall

Location	
Ciudad Real	
(Escuela de Magisterio)	168.3
Toledo (Buenavista)	159.6
Almería Airport	120.7

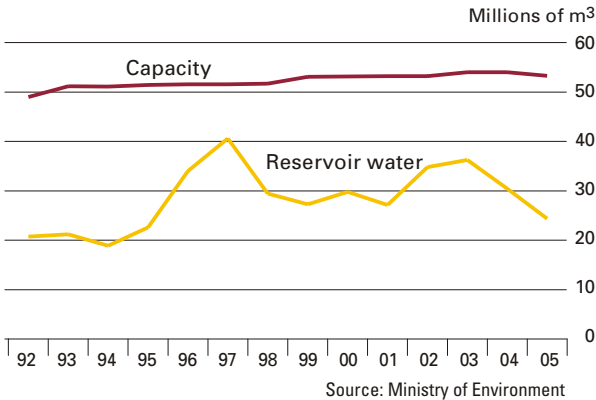
Least hours

Location	No. of hours
Parayas Airport	1,949.7
Oviedo (El Cristo)	1,917.4
Bilbao Airport	1,730.8

2005: a year of drought

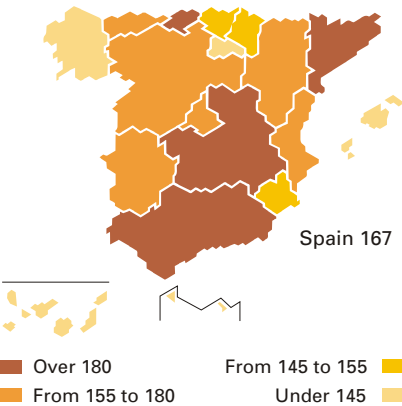
In 2005, the **capacity of peninsular reservoirs** rose to **53,252 million cubic metres**, but the **average amount of water collected** was **24,364 million cubic metres**. This means that in 2005, the reservoirs' annual average was **45.8%** of their capacity, ten points lower than the previous year. The amount of water collected has seen an interannual decease of **19.9%**, making the drought problems worse.

Capacity of reservoirs and reservoir water



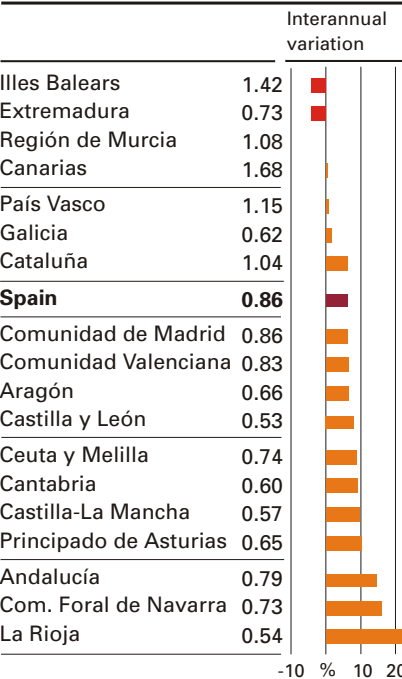
Average water consumption in households. 2003

Litres/inhabitant/day



Average price of water. 2003

Euros/m<sup>3</sup>



Main water indicators. 2003

Interannual variation		
Average household consumption (litres/inhab./day)	167	1.8
% of water lost in the distribution network	18.7	-3.6
Average price (euros/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.9	6.2
Volume of available water (Hm <sup>3</sup> )	4,947	3.4
Volume of water supplied to households (Hm <sup>3</sup> )	2,603	3.6

167 litres per inhabitant per day

4,947 Hm<sup>3</sup> of water was available for public urban supply in Spain in 2003, according to the Survey on the Supply and Treatment of Water. Of this quantity, 81.3% was distributed for consumption by families, companies, municipal consumption,... . In public distribution networks, 18.7% of the available water was lost due to leaks, breakages, ...

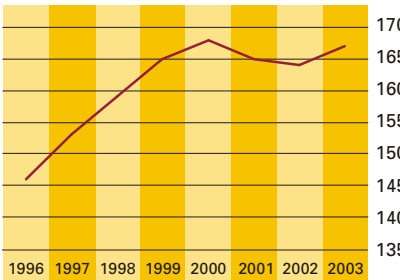
The water consumption of Spanish families rose to 2,603 Hm<sup>3</sup>, which amounts to 65% of the total consumption. **Average consumption was 167 litres per inhabitant per day**, which was 1.8% more than in 2002. In terms of the autonomous communities, Cantabria had the highest average level of consumption (185 litres) and Illes Balears the lowest (130).

The **average price of water** increased by 6.2% in 2003, rising to **0.86 euros/ m<sup>3</sup>**.

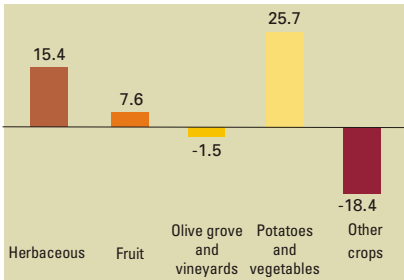
The agricultural sector increases its water consumption by 2.8%

Agricultural operations increased their consumption to **17,568 Hm<sup>3</sup>** in 2003, which represents a rise of 2.8% with regards 2002 according to the Survey on the Use of Water in the Agricultural Sector. By type of crop, herbaceous crops took 43.2% of the total consumption. In terms of irrigation techniques, the gravity method used 69.3% of total water use.

Average daily water consumption per inhabitant (litres)



Interannual variation of water consumption. 2002/2003 (%)



Main waste indicators. 2003

Interannual variation		
Urban waste collected (kg/inhab./year)		
Total waste	629	-1.5
Mixed waste	576	-0.9
Paper and cardboard	15.2	-6.7
Glass	11.8	-20.3
Industrial waste (millions of t.)		
Generated in industry	59.5	0.9
Hazardous waste generated in industry	2.1	36.2

1. By urban waste managers

Waste

In 2003, **24,583,907 tonnes** of mixed **urban waste** was collected in Spain, 2.4% more than in 2002. Illes Balears collected the most waste (721 kg per person per year), followed by Andalucía (642 kg). In terms of selective waste collection systems, 3,002,795 tonnes was collected, which represents an interannual increase of 16.4%.

In 2003, **Spanish industry** generated 59.5 million tonnes of waste, 0.9% more than in 2002. Of this amount, 2.1 million tonnes was hazardous waste (the majority - 1.7 million tonnes - was chemical). Castilla y León and Principado de Asturias generated the most waste with 38.7% and 16.1% of the total respectively, although the amount of waste generated in these autonomous communities decreased between 2002 and 2003, dropping from 25.7 to 23.1 and from 10.7 to 9.6 million tonnes respectively.

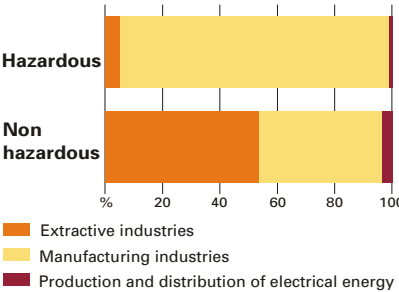
The **services sector** generated 9.7 million tonnes of waste in 2003. In terms of hazardous waste, used oils stand out with 148,574 tonnes, which represents 33.6% of the total.

Industry expenditure on environmental protection

According to the Survey on Company Expenditure on Environmental Protection, expenditure rose to **1,963.6 million euros** in 2003, which was 4% more than in 2002. The majority of investment is focussed on reducing atmospheric emissions (**30.7%** of the total) and the management of waste water (**22.7%**). The **chemical sector** invested the most in environmental protection in 2003 spending 138.1 million euro.

The **Waste Statistic** is made up of the following surveys: Surveys on the Generation of Waste in the Industrial and Services Sector and the Survey on the Collection and Treatment of Urban Waste.

Waste generated in the three branches of the industry (%)



Urban waste. 2003 (kg/inhab./year)

Ireland	757
Cyprus	724
Denmark	672
Luxembourg	(e)662
<b>Spain</b>	<b>(n)629</b>
Netherlands	610
Austria	609
Germany	601
United Kingdom	593
France	(e)559
Malta	543
<b>EU</b>	<b>531</b>
Italy	524
Sweden	471
Hungary	(e)463
Finland	453
Portugal	452
Belgium	447
Greece	428
Estonia	418
Slovenia	418
Lithuania	377
Latvia	298
Slovakia	297
Czech Republic	280
Poland	260

(e) Estimate value  
(n) National data

Source: Eurostat





## Population figures on 1 January 2005

<b>Spain</b>	<b>44,108,530</b>
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>7,849,799</b>
Almería	612,315
Cádiz	1,180,817
Córdoba	784,376
Granada	860,898
Huelva	483,792
Jaén	660,284
Málaga	1,453,409
Sevilla	1,813,908
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>1,269,027</b>
Huesca	215,864
Zaragoza	912,072
Teruel	141,091
<b>Principado de Asturias</b>	<b>1,076,635</b>
<b>Illes Balears</b>	<b>983,131</b>
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>1,968,280</b>
Las Palmas	1,011,928
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	956,352
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>562,309</b>
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>2,510,849</b>
Ávila	167,032
Burgos	361,021
León	495,902
Palencia	173,471
Salamanca	352,414
Segovia	155,517
Soria	92,773
Valladolid	514,674
Zamora	198,045
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>1,894,667</b>
Albacete	384,640
Ciudad Real	500,060
Cuenca	207,974
Guadalajara	203,737
Toledo	598,256
<b>Cataluña</b>	<b>6,995,206</b>
Barcelona	5,226,354
Girona	664,506
Lleida	399,439
Tarragona	704,907
<b>Comunidad Valenciana</b>	<b>4,692,449</b>
Alicante/Alacant	1,732,389
Castellón/Castelló	543,432
Valencia/València	2,416,628
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>1,083,879</b>
Badajoz	671,299
Cáceres	412,580
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>2,762,198</b>
A Coruña	1,126,707
Lugo	357,625
Ourense	339,555
Pontevedra	938,311
<b>Comunidad de Madrid</b>	<b>5,964,143</b>
<b>Región de Murcia</b>	<b>1,335,792</b>
<b>Comunidad Foral de Navarra</b>	<b>593,472</b>
<b>País Vasco</b>	<b>2,124,846</b>
Álava	299,957
Guipúzcoa	688,708
Vizcaya	1,136,181
<b>La Rioja</b>	<b>301,084</b>
<b>Ceuta</b>	<b>75,276</b>
<b>Melilla</b>	<b>65,488</b>

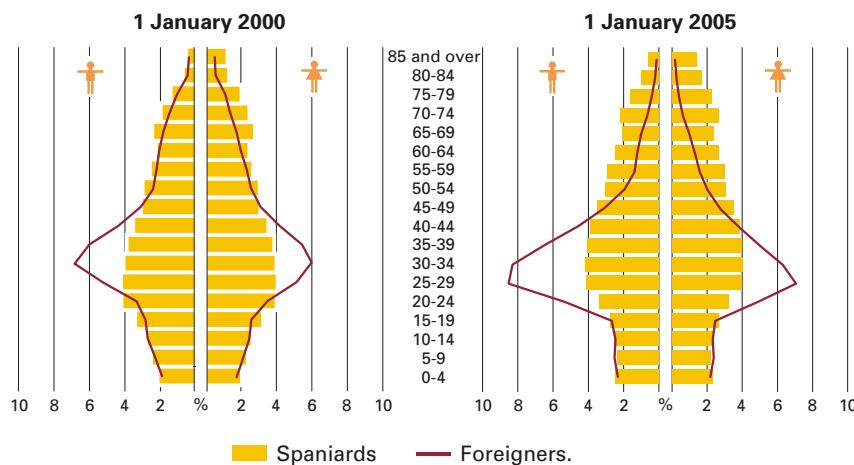
## A population of 44 million

The population resident in Spain on 1 January 2005 was **44.11 million** inhabitants, according to the figures taken from the last revision of the **Municipal Register**. Of these, **40.38 million** people have a **Spanish nationality** and **3.73 million** are **foreigners** (which now amount to **8.5%** of the total number of persons registered in Spain).

This population is not distributed homogeneously over the whole of the country. The **average density** for Spain is **87 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>**. There are major differences between autonomous communities. The greatest population density appears in Comunidad de Madrid (**743 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>**), País Vasco (**300 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>**) and Canarias (**264 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>**). On the other end of the ranking, Castilla-La Mancha (**24 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>**) and Extremadura (**26 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>**) appear as the least populated areas.

In terms of sexes, **49.4%** of the people registered are **males** and **50.6%** are **females**. As regards ages, **15.2%** of the population is **under 16 years old**, **44.8%** is aged **between 16 and 44** and **40%** is **over 45**.

## Spanish and foreign population pyramid



The population pyramids representing the people resident in Spain in 2000 and 2005 show that the arrival of young foreign people has contributed to thickening the central part of the pyramids, therefore favouring the curbing of the population's aging process. It is also important to note that there are more females than males in the group of Spaniards **over 70 years old**, whilst there are more males than females among young foreigners.



## Spain's real growth almost amounts to one million

Spain's population grew by **910,846 people** during 2004, which implies a **2.1% increase**. This was mainly due to the **over 690,000 new registrations of foreign citizens** (22.9% more than in 2004). The registration of Spaniards grew by 0.5%. **76.4% of the demographic growth was caused by foreigners.**

## The highest natural growth of the last five years

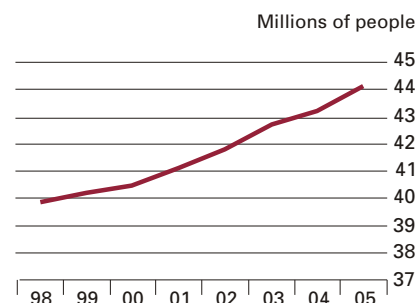
The **natural growth** of the population (difference between the number of births and deaths) amounted to **82,657 inhabitants** in 2004, showing an increase compared to 2003 (57,053 inhabitants).

Analysing the natural growth of the last five years shows that the increase in 2004 (slightly over 25,000) was a lot more intense than in previous years (in 1998, it amounted to 5,000).

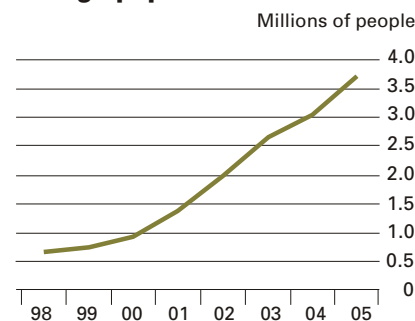
The autonomous communities that registered the highest natural growth in 2004 were the **Comunidad de Madrid** (with **28,734** more inhabitants), **Andalucía** (with **25,986**) and **Cataluña** (with **19,252**).

Conversely, **Galicia, Castilla y León, Principado de Asturias** and **Aragón** registered the lowest natural growth.

## Evolution of the population

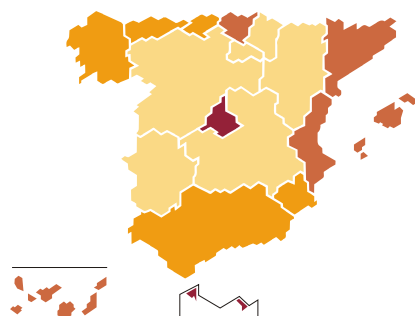


## Foreign population



## Population density. 2005

(Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>)

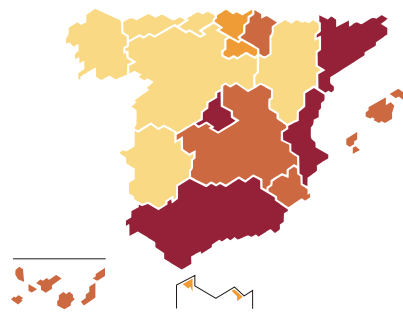


Over 300  
From 190 to 300

From 85 to 190  
Under 85

## Natural growth. 2004

(Inhabitants)

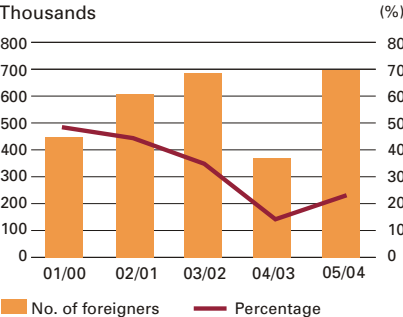


Over 10,000  
From 1,000 to 10,000

From 0 to 1,000  
Negative



Interannual variation of foreigners



A mixture of cultures

Foreigners now make up **8.5% of the population in Spain**. The most numerous are **Moroccan** (over **500,000**) followed by Ecuadorians (approximately 498,000), although Rumanians have experienced the highest growth during 2004, with over 100,000 new registrations.

As occurred in previous years, the number of females is greater among **Latin American nationalities**, whilst there is a higher number of **males** among **African nationalities** and, to a lesser extent, among people from the former Eastern European and Asian countries.

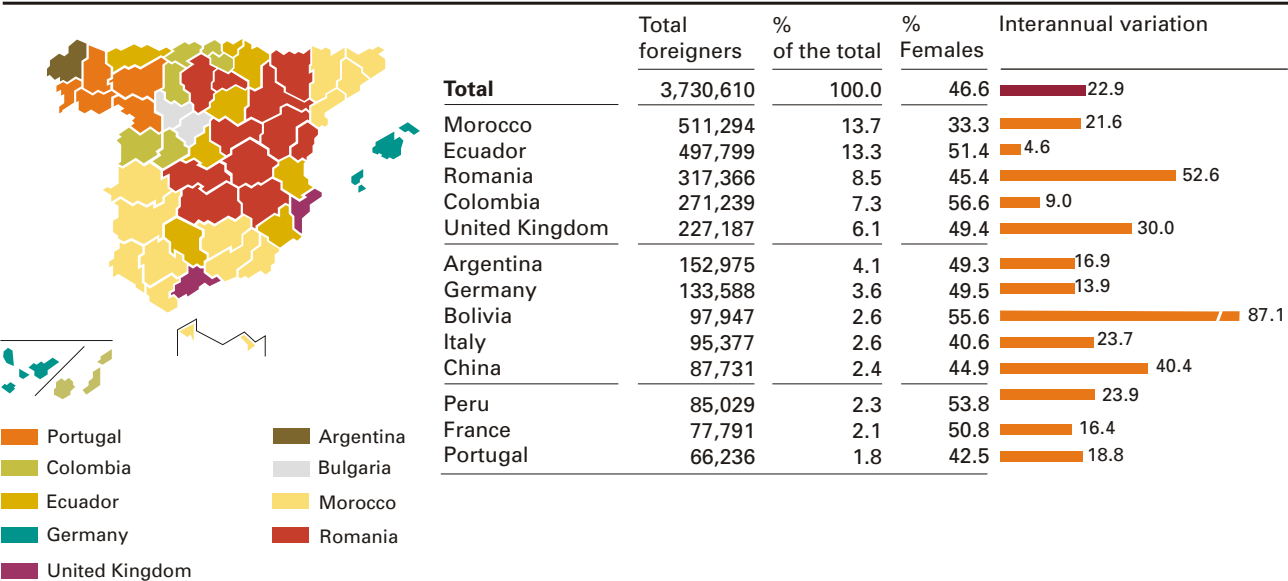
By ages, **15%** is under 16 years old, **64.8%** are aged between 16 and 44 and **20.2%** are over 45.

High percentages of foreigners

The **Mediterranean area** and **Comunidad de Madrid** attract the highest percentage of foreign population: Illes Balears with **15.9%**, Madrid with **13.1%**, Comunidad Valenciana and Región de Murcia, both with **12.4%**, and Cataluña with **11.4%**.

Moreover, it is important to note that, given the presence of retired persons from European Union countries, there are nine municipalities with over 10,000 inhabitants in **Alicante** where over 40% per cent of the population is foreign.

Predominant nationalities. 2005

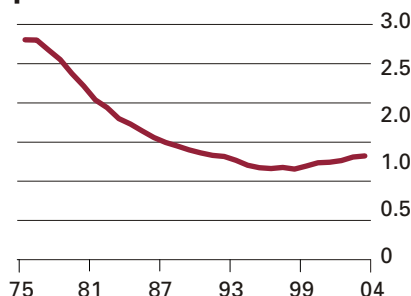


### Main birth and fertility indicators. 2004

		Interannual variation
Number of births	454,591	2.9
Gross birth rate (1)	10.6	1.2
Percentage of births to a foreign mother	13.8	13.1
Average number of children per mother	1.33	1.4
Average age of the mother at birth of first child	29.3	0.2
Percentage of extra-marital births	25.1	10.2

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

### Average number of children per female



### The average number of children reaches the highest value since 1993...

**Vital Statistics** refer basically to births, marriages and deaths occurred in the Spanish territory. During 2004, **454,591 babies** were born, which amounts to 12,710 more births than in 2003. This increase is, partly, due to the fertility of foreign mothers, which is increasing. In 2004, the **births to a foreign mother amounted to 13.8% of the total**, compared to 12.2% in 2003 and 10.6% in 2002. Moroccan females present the highest birth rate, with **20.8%** of the total number of births to a foreign mother. **23.8%** of the total number of babies born to foreign mothers have a Spanish father.

The **fertility rate**, that measures the average number of children per mother of childbearing age, amounted to **1.33** compared to 1.31 registered in 2003. Consequently, fertility is still on the mend in Spain and reached the highest value since 1993, although it is still lagging behind the 2.1 that will ensure the generational replacement.

The **percentage of extra-marital births** has continued to increase, reaching **25.1%** in 2004. In the case of foreign mothers, this percentage rises to **42.4%**

### Percentage of extra-marital births. 2004

Estonia	(*)57.8
Sweden	55.4
France	(p*)45.2
Denmark	45.4
Latvia	45.3
Slovenia	(p)43.5
United Kingdom	(p)42.3
Finland	40.8
Austria	35.9
Hungary	34.0
Netherlands	32.5
<b>EU</b>	<b>(e)31.6</b>
Ireland	(*)31.4
Belgium	(e*)31.0
Czech Republic	30.6
Portugal	(p)29.1
Lithuania	28.7
Germany	(p)28.0
Luxembourg	26.1
<b>Spain</b>	<b>(n)25.1</b>
Slovakia	24.8
Malta	19.1
Poland	17.2
Italy	(e)14.9
Greece	(e)4.9
Cyprus	3.3

(\*) Year 2003

(p) Provisional data

(e) Estimate

(n) National data

Source: Eurostat

### ... but we are still lagging behind in Europe

Spain's position compared to the other EU countries, as regards the value of the short-term fertility indicator, has dropped from the second place in 1976 (behind Ireland) to the place before last in 1999 (in front of Italy). Most of the countries that have recently entered the EU have a short-term fertility indicator below the other EU countries, especially the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Child mortality rate  
(per 1,000 births). 2004

Sweden	3.1
Finland	3.3
Cyprus	3.5
Czech Republic	3.7
Slovenia	(p)3.7
Greece	(e)3.9
France	(e)3.9
Luxembourg	3.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Portugal	(e)4.0
Germany	(p)4.1
Italy	(p)4.1
Netherlands	4.1
Belgium	(e)4.3
Denmark	4.4
<b>EU</b>	<b>(e)4.5</b>
Austria	4.5
Ireland	(n)4.9
United Kingdom	(p)5.1
Malta	5.9
Estonia	6.3
Hungary	6.6
Poland	6.8
Slovakia	6.8
Lithuania	7.9
Latvia	9.4

(e) Eurostat estimate  
(p) Provisional data  
(n) National estimate

Source: Eurostat

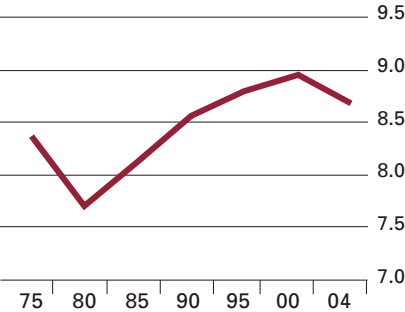
Lower mortality rate

**371,934 deaths** were registered in 2004, in other words 12,894 less than in 2003. The **gross mortality rate** (number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants) has decreased, amounting to **8.71** compared to the 9.16 registered in 2003.

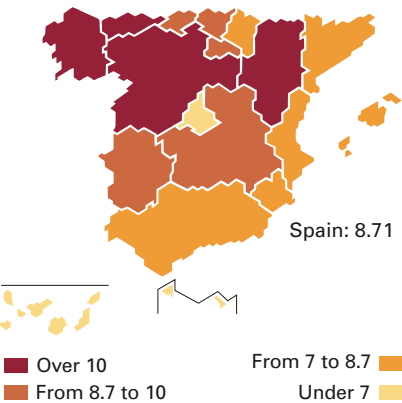
The number of deaths of **foreign citizens** amounted to **9,399 people (2.5% of the total)**. **74.2%** of the deceased foreigners were **European citizens**, as these foreigners resident in Spain present the highest average ages. If these figures are considered by countries, the United Kingdom and Germany stand out, with **23.7%** and **15.3%** of the total, respectively.

**Life expectancy at birth** continues to increase both for males and females: **76.7** and **83.2** years respectively.

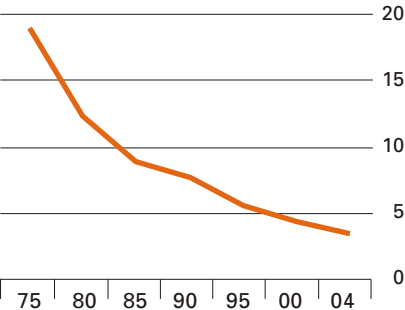
Gross mortality rate  
(per 1,000 inhabitants)



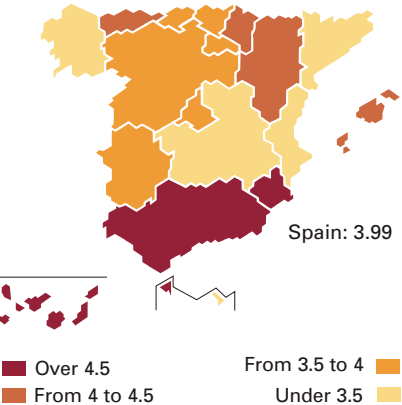
Gross mortality rate  
(per 1,000 inhabitants). 2004



Child mortality rate  
(per 1,000 inhabitants)



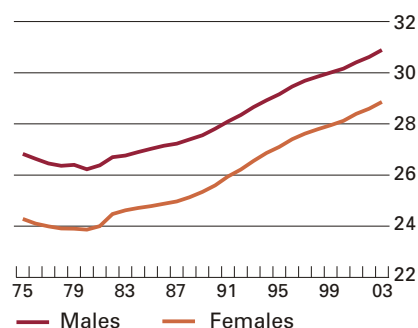
Child mortality rate  
(per 1,000 births). 2004



## Marriage rate. Main indicators. 2004

		Interannual variation rate
Number of marriages	216,149	1.8
Gross marriage rate	5.06	0.2
% marriages with at least one foreign spouse	14.3	18.6
Average age of women at first marriage	29.2	1.2
Average age of men at first marriage	31.2	1.0

## Average age at first marriage



## We are getting married later in life

**216,149** marriages were registered in 2004, amounting to 3,849 more than in the previous year. Consequently, the **gross marriage rate** (number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants) has increased slightly to 5.06%.

It is worth noting that in **30,930 marriages at least one of the spouses was foreign, thus representing 14.3%** of the total. **43.9%** of these marriages were between Spanish men and foreign women, **29.3%** were between Spanish women and foreign men and in **26.8%** both spouses were foreign.

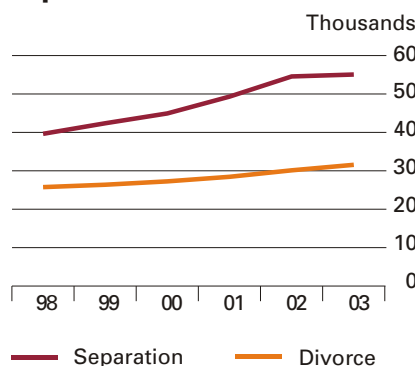
The **average age at first marriage** is still dropping: **males** get married at **31.2 years old**, whilst **females** do so at **29.2 years old**.

The number of **civil marriages** is increasing, from **23.1%** of the total in 1996 to **37%** in 2004.

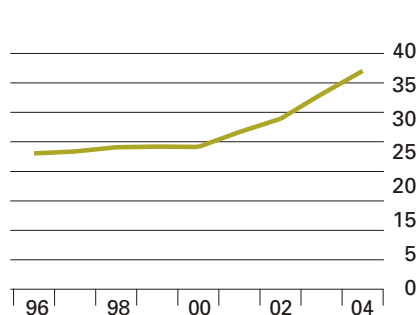
## Gross divorce rate (per 1,000 inhabitants). 2003

Czech Republic	3.2
Lithuania	3.1
Belgium	3.0
Denmark	2.9
Estonia	2.9
United Kingdom	(e)2.8
Germany	2.6
Finland	2.6
Hungary	2.5
Sweden	2.4
Luxembourg	2.3
Austria	(p)2.3
Portugal	(p)2.2
<b>EU</b>	<b>(e)2.1</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>(e)2.1</b>
France	2.1
Latvia	(e)2.1
Cyprus	2.0
Slovakia	2.0
Netherlands	1.9
Poland	1.3
Slovenia	1.2
Greece	1.1
Italy	0.8
Ireland	(e)0.7
Malta	:

## Separations and divorces



## Civil Marriages (%)



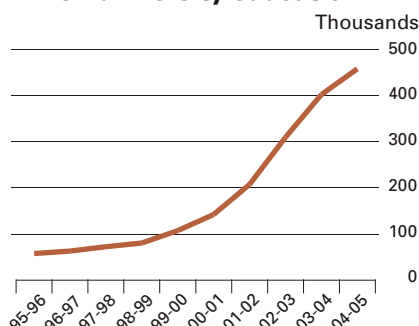
(p) Provisional data  
(e) Estimate  
(:) Data not available

Source: Eurostat



## Education and culture

### Evolution of foreign students in non-university education



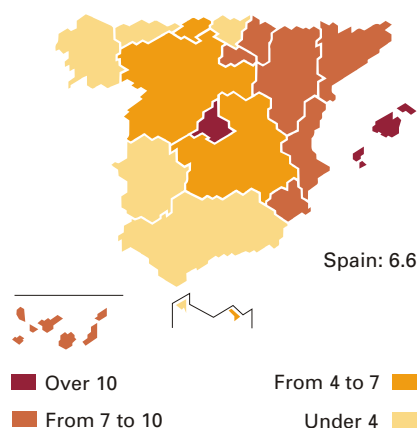
### Forecast of number of students. 2005-06 academic year

	Number students	Public education (%)	Interannual variation Students
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,420,476</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Non-university education	6,978,395	67.5	0.6
Preschool education	1,480,810	64.9	3.9
Primary education	2,481,667	66.7	0.5
Special education	29,892	52.1	3.4
Obligatory secondary education	1,843,313	66.3	-0.7
Post-secondary education (1)	640,241	75.3	-0.8
Vocational Training (1)	502,472	75.0	-1.3
Higher education (1) (2)	1,442,081	90.4	-1.4

(1) This also includes students enrolled on distance education courses.

(2) This does not include PhDs or university awarded degrees.

### Percentage of foreign students. 2004-05 academic year



Source: Ministry of Education and Science

### Foreign students number almost half a million

According to data from the Ministry of Education and Science, the number of students who were expected to start the 2005-06 academic year was **8,420,476**, an increase of **0.3%** with regards the previous academic year. The rise in **non-university education (0.6%)** is due to the considerable increase in children expected to begin primary education (3.9%).

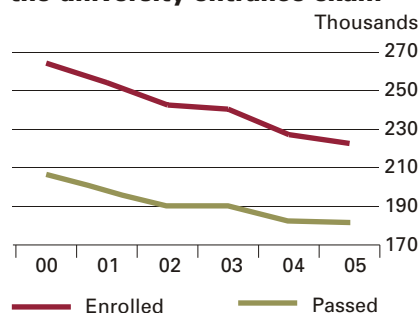
This new situation is a result of the number of foreign students enrolled in the last few years, together with a rise in the number of births starting in 1999 (which is beginning to affect the initial phases of the education system).

In 2004-05, the **foreign student body** in non-university education reached **457,245 (6.6% of the total)**, 13.9% more than in the previous academic year.

### The dreaded university entrance exam

In **2005**, a total of **222,594** students enrolled to take the university entrance exam, **2% less** than in the previous year. The number of students wishing to go to university has **decreased by 30% in 10 years**, in line with the decrease in the population of young people. **58.1%** of these people are **females** and **82.2%** of those who take the exam, pass it.

### Number of students taking the university entrance exam



### University entrance exams. 2005

	Enrolled	% passed	Interannual variation % passed
<b>Total</b>	<b>222,594</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>
June	158,502	89.3	0.9
September	44,239	66.2	3.5
Over 25 years old	19,853	55.2	8.1



### Student body enrolled in higher education. 2004-05 academic year

	Number students	Public education (%)	Interannual variation Students
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,449,136</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
University degrees	713,030	90.9	-3.2
Architecture and engineering	158,448	90.7	-2.6
Diplomas	342,465	91.2	0.7
Architecture and technical engineering	223,832	91.6	-1.0
Joint degrees (1)	11,361	77.1	35.4

(1) Studies leading to the attainment of two official qualifications.

### The way opens for joint degrees

In the **2004-05 academic year**, Spain recorded nearly one and a half million university students. The **three leading degrees** by number of students are **Law** with 7.5% of those enrolled, **Business Administration and Management** with 6% and **Psychology** with 4%.

The number of universities has doubled since 1982, from 33 to 70 in 2004. **91%** of students choose **public universities** and the **Spanish Open University (UNED)** has the most students (144,917), in other words, **10%** of the total number of university students.

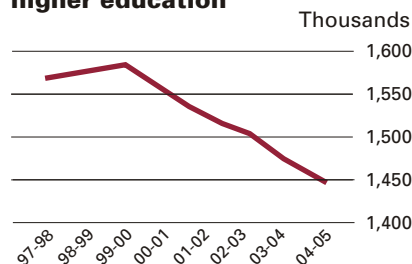
Students are increasingly choosing studies that lead to **two official qualifications**. In the 2004-05 academic year, the number of students enrolled in joint degrees reached **11,361**, in other words, **35.4%** more than in the previous academic year.

The number of Erasmus students, which is an exchange programme for European university students, has increased since it began in 1987. In the **2003-04 academic year**, **Spain** sent the **third highest** number of Erasmus students with 20,034, behind France (20,981) and Germany (20,688).

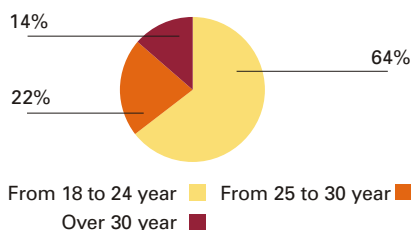
### New degrees

	First year of degree	Students the first year the degree is available	Students in the 2004-05 academic year
<b>Short cycle</b>			
Tourism	1996-97	2,870	31,145
Human Nutrition and Dietetics	1998-99	629	3,738
<b>Long cycle</b>			
Music history and sciences	1994-95	109	1,786
Statistical Sciences and Techniques	1996-97	135	628
Enology	1996-97	69	544
Human Work Sciences	2000-01	1,095	8,835
Biotechnology	2003-04	519	821
Criminology	2003-04	88	180
East Asian Studies	2003-04	514	657
Geology Engineering	1999-00	319	1,046

### Student body enrolled on higher education



### Student body enrolled by age. 2004-05 academic year



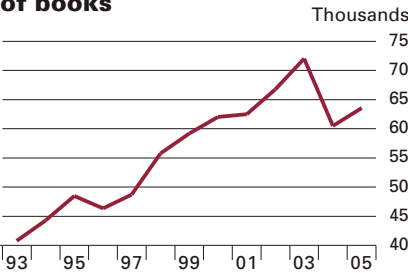
### Erasmus students in Spain

Origin	2003-04 academic year
Italy	5,688
France	5,115
Germany	4,325
United Kingdom	1,636
Belgium	1,287
Portugal	920
Netherlands	907
Austria	631
Poland	546
Finland	479
Greece	374
Sweden	370
Ireland	291
Czech Republic	286
Denmark	259
Hungary	125
Slovenia	63
Lithuania	61
Slovakia	59
Estonia	30
Luxembourg	14
Latvia	9
Malta	3
Cyprus	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,481</b>

Source: Eurostat



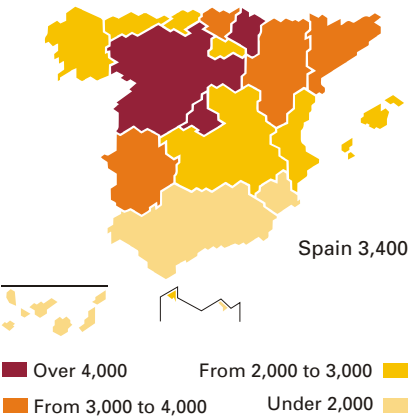
Evolution in the number of books



Publishing production 2005. Books and leaflets

	Titles	Copies (thousands)	Interannual variation Copies
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,551</b>	<b>281,005</b>	<b>31.6</b>
Philology and literature	19,863	133,680	28.3
Pure sciences	13,551	40,682	16.6
Social sciences	11,383	28,629	23.1
Arts	7,097	34,354	132.7
Geography and history	4,712	21,350	36.9
Religion, theology	2,614	8,761	7.2
Philosophy, psychology	2,535	9,026	-0.7
General	1,796	4,523	24.8

Number of volumes\* in libraries  
(per 1,000 inhabitants)



\*Volume includes: Books and leaflets, periodicals and manuscripts

Average circulation increases more than 25%

The **number of titles** (books and leaflets) **published** in Spain in 2005 was **63,551**, 5.1% more than in 2004. Reprints are not included in this figure and amount to 17,902, representing 22% of the total number of titles published.

The number of printed copies was 281 million; an increase of 31.6% with regards 2004. The **average print run** stands at **4,422 copies per title**, which is **25.3% more than in 2004**.

Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña have the highest publishing production with 21,763 and 17,899 published titles respectively.

In terms of publication language, Spanish represented 78% of the total number of published titles. 11.1% were published in Catalan, Valenciano and Balear, 1.8% in Gallego and 1.4% in Euskera. English represented 48% of published titles in a single foreign language and 1.9% of the total published.

73% of libraries have Internet access

There are **6,585 libraries** in Spain, according to the 2004 Libraries Statistic, with a total of 8,099 open service points.

Library funding fundamentally falls to public administrations and in particular city councils and local administrative entities, which provide 48.6%. Private funding represents 15.7%.

79.4% of libraries are public and **75.4%** of them are **free access**.

There are **13.9 million users** registered in Spanish libraries, 10.3% more than in 2002. The number of visitors reached 186.2 million, an increase of 22.3% with regards 2002.

Users **borrowed 44.2 million books**, 10.2 million audiovisual documents and 6.6 million sound documents.

**73%** of libraries have **Internet access**, which represents an increase of 20.4% in comparison with 2002.

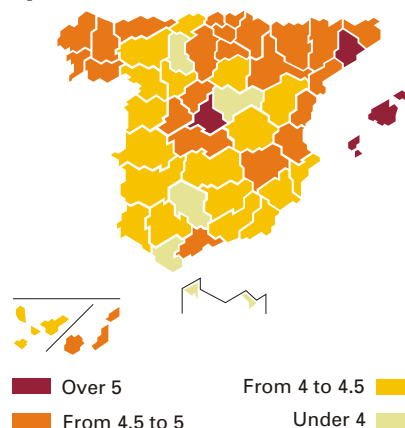


### Cinematographic projection room activity. 2005

Interannual variation			
Number of cinemas	1,042	-7.5	
Number of screens	4,383	-0.2	
Films shown	1,695	-5.6	
<b>Takings (million euros)</b>	<b>627.3</b>	<b>-9.3</b>	
By Spanish films	105.1		13.1
By foreign films	522.3	-12.8	
<b>Spectators (millions)</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	
Of Spanish films	21.0		9.0
Of foreign films	105.0	-15.8	

Source: Ministry of Culture

### Average expenditure per spectator. (Euros). 2004



### Cinema or DVD?

During 2005, there were almost the same number of screens as in 2004, however the **number of cinemas decreased 7.5%** given the opening of multiscreen cinemas throughout Spain.

There were **126 million spectators, 17.9% less than in 2004** and the lowest figure since 1998, when 112.1 million spectators were recorded. In line with the number of spectators, **takings** also decreased with **9.3% less than in 2004**.

The opposite occurred with **Spanish films** where the number of **spectators increased 1.7 million** and 12.2 million more than in 2004 were taken. May (38.3% of the total) and October (46.4% of the total) recorded the highest takings in terms of Spanish films. Spanish films with the highest number of spectators and the highest takings are premiered in these months.

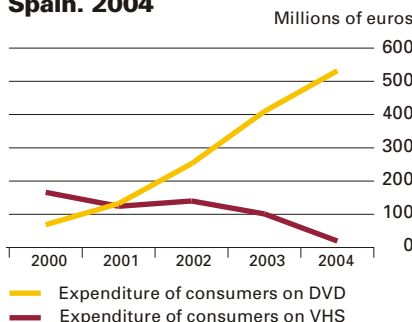
**Average expenditure** per spectator in 2004 was **4.98 euros**, 3.6% more than in the previous year.

### Nationality of films shown with the highest takings. 2005

Country	Takings (million euros)	Films
USA	377.90	602
<b>Spain</b>	<b>105.05</b>	<b>343</b>
United Kingdom	94.26	111
France	24.62	156
Germany	6.51	187

Source: Ministry of Culture

### Video graphic consumption in Spain. 2004



### Performing and musical arts. 2004

	Shows	Viewers *	Average expenditure**
Theatre	59,415	214	10.3
Dance	4,754	324	11.2
Lyrical	1,547	692	31.9
<b>Music</b>			
Classical	17,318	298	7.6
Current	114,425	190	5.5

\* By show

Source: Ministry of Culture

\*\* Euros per spectator

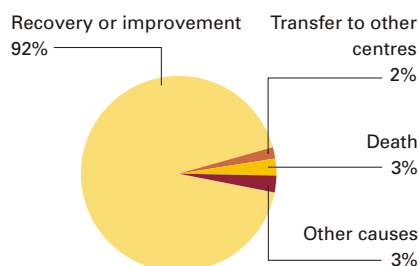
### Theatre

In 2004, the number of performing and musical arts spectators was 42.2 million, of which 50% correspond to current music. Spectator numbers increased in all the arts in comparison with 2003, except in terms of pop concerts.

The theatre had the highest takings with 131.8 million euros, 38.5% of total takings. On the other hand, takings relating to dance decreased 13.8%.



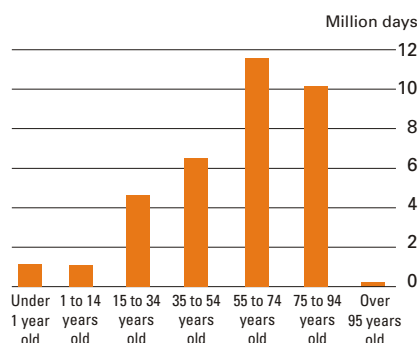
## Reasons for discharge. 2003



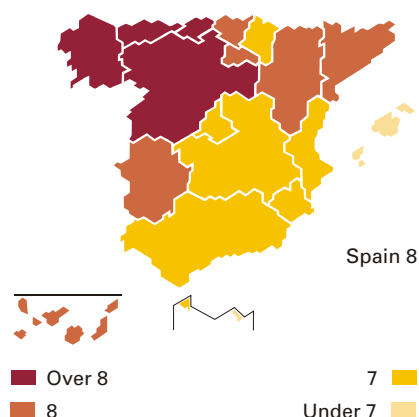
## Admissions to hospital. Main causes. 2003 (days)

Interannual variation		
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,350,701</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Circulatory system	5,243,162	0.8
Mental disorders	3,949,150	5.5
Tumours	3,852,395	-0.2
Respiratory system	3,559,052	5.9
Digestive system	3,423,678	1.0
Injuries and poisoning	3,382,422	1.5
Complications during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1,992,908	1.9

## Stays in hospital. 2003



## Average stay per hospital discharge. 2003. (Days)



## An X-Ray of diseases...

According to data from the Hospital Morbidity Survey, in 2003 **4.6 million** persons were admitted to Spanish hospitals, 2.4% more than in 2002.

The greater number of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants appeared in the group of diseases of the **circulatory system**, with **1,413 admissions**, supposing 12.91% of the total number of hospital admissions. The next highest percentages refer to complications during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium with 12.64% of the total, the group of diseases of the digestive system with 11.69%, diseases of the respiratory system with 10.17% and tumours with 8.2%.

## ... and of patients

53% of the total number of patients admitted to hospital were **females**. The first cause of admission of females corresponds to complications during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, which amount to 23.7% of the total. The second cause are diseases of the circulatory system with 10.6%.

In males, diseases of the circulatory system cause the greatest number of admissions (15.4% of the total), followed by diseases of the digestive system (14.4%).

The **average age** of persons admitted to hospital was **50 years old**: 52 for males and 49 for females.

The **average duration of the admissions is 8 days**. The longest admissions, except for mental illnesses, correspond to patients suffering tumours and fractures, with an average of 10 days per admission.

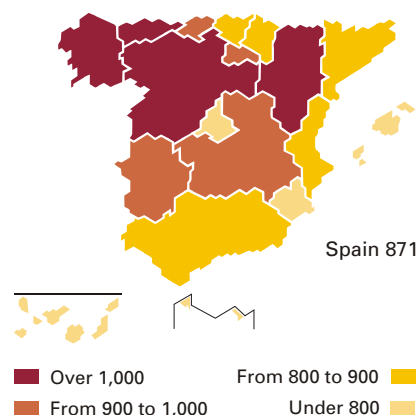
By ages, the highest average admission in all diagnoses corresponds to people aged 85 years old and over (12 days), followed by people aged 75 to 84 years old (11 days).

Hospital admissions via casualty represent 57.9% of the total number of discharges.

## Deaths according to main cause of death. 2004

	Total	Females (%)	Interannual variation Total
<b>Total diseases</b>	<b>371,934</b>	<b>47.6</b>	-3.4
Ischaemic heart diseases	38,840	43.6	-3.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	34,250	58.5	-8.0
Cardiac failure	19,123	65.7	-3.7
Bronchial and lung cancer	19,065	12.8	1.5
Chronic diseases of the lower respiratory tracts	15,517	25.4	-9.2

## Mortality rate (per 100,000 inhabitants). 2004



## Cardiovascular diseases are the main cause of death

The Death Statistic according to Cause of Death shows that there were **371,934 deaths** in Spain in 2004, **12,894 less** than in 2003. This abnormal reduction is mainly due to the heat wave Spain experienced in the summer of 2003.

As regards global mortality in 2004, **cardiovascular diseases** were the first cause of death in Spain, representing 33.3% of the total. In this group, ischaemic heart diseases were the first cause of death among males (21,898 deaths) and cerebrovascular diseases were the main cause among females (20,049 deaths).

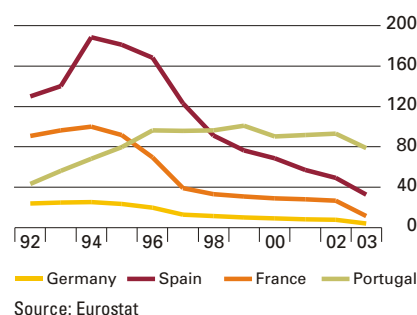
**Tumours** appear in the second place, with **27%** of the total number of deaths. In 2004, 100,485 deaths were caused by tumors. Among females, the most significant cause is breast cancer (5,833 deaths) and among males the main cause is bronchial and lung cancer (16,632) and prostate cancer with 5,694.

## What happened in 2003?

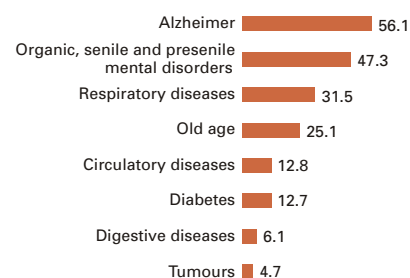
In **June, July and August 2003** there were **12,919 deaths** more than in the same period in 2002. This increase in mortality mainly affected people aged 70 years old and over and had a greater bearing on females (8,231) than males (4,688).

The two most relevant causes most closely related to heat were heat stroke (169 cases compared to 9 in 2002) and dehydration (191 compared to 71). However, the greatest repercussion appeared in other causes of death that respond to previous chronic pathologies considered at risk in high temperature situations (see graph on the right).

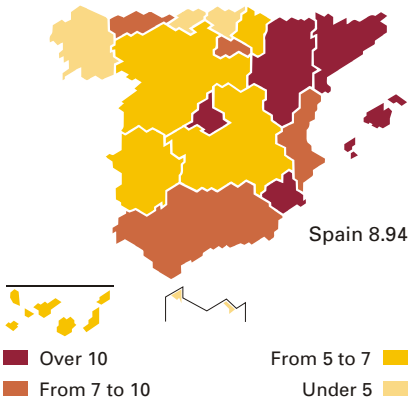
## AIDS incidence rate by year of diagnosis (per million inhabitants)



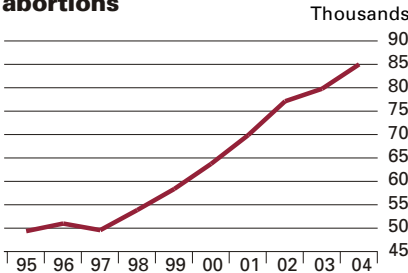
## Increase of deaths in summer 2003



Number of abortions per 1,000 females between 15 and 44 years old



Evolution of the number of abortions



Donations per 1,000,000 inhabitants. 2004

Spain	34.6
Portugal	22.2
Ireland	22.1
Italy	21.1
France	21.0
Norway	19.6
Poland	14.7
United Kingdom	13.8
Germany	13.0

Source: Council of Europe

Voluntary termination of pregnancy. 2004

	Total	Interannual variation
Informing centres	133	3.9
No. of abortions	84,985	6.5
<b>Rate per 1,000 females</b>		
<b>15 to 44 years old</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>1.9</b>
19 years old and younger	10.57	6.8
20 to 24 years old	15.37	0.4
25 to 29 years old	11.43	1.2
30 to 34 years old	8.57	3.5
35 to 39 years old	6.12	1.7
40 years old and over	2.69	0.0

Source: Statistics on Voluntary Terminations of Pregnancy. Ministry of Health and Consumption

The number of abortions has doubled over the last 10 years

In 2004, a total of **84,985 pregnancies** were terminated voluntarily, 6.5% more than the previous year.

61.43% were performed in the first 8 weeks and 26.5% between the ninth and twelfth week. **Private centres** performed **96.44%** of the abortions whilst only 3.57% were carried out in public centres.

Spain still donates the most organs in Europe

In 2004, the donation rate in the European continent amounted to 15.6 per million inhabitants, with a total of 8,699 organ donations.

Spain clearly maintains its world leadership in organ donation and transplants with a rate of 34.6 per million inhabitants, and a total of **1,494 donors**; this figure is much higher than the sum registered in other European countries. This data supposes a 3.5% increase with respect to 2003.

Spain is also at the head of kidney transplants with a rate of 47.8 transplants per million inhabitants.

More females in white coats

According to the Registered Health Professionals Statistic, in 2004 the health personnel was composed by **almost 530 thousand professionals**, 36.8% of which were doctors, 42.7% graduates in nursing and the rest (20.5%) corresponded to pharmacists, dentists and stomatologists, chiropodists and vets. 56.6% of the doctors are males. Conversely, compared to the majority of males in the sector, 65% of the doctors under the age of 35 are females.

According to the National Hospital Catalogue, in 2005 the **number of hospitals** in Spain amounted to **779**, and 59.1% of them are dedicated to general medicine. **The number of beds per 1,000 inhabitants is 3.67**; 76.7% of the total of beds are in hospitals dedicated to general medicine.



## Consumer price index (CPI). 2001 Base

	Average index 2005	Average annual variation
<b>General index</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	116.7	3.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	119.7	5.1
Clothing and footwear	112.6	1.4
Housing	114.7	5.3
Household items	107.9	2.1
Medicine	106.1	0.9
Transport	115.6	6.3
Communications	92.1	-1.6
Leisure and culture	103.0	-0.2
Education	118.1	4.2
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	119.4	4.2
Other goods and services	114.2	3.1

## Prices in 2005

The 2005 interannual variation rate was 3.4%, four tenths higher than the previous year. In terms of expenditure groups, we can see that the highest average annual growth rates are reflected in **Transport** (6.3%) and **Housing** (5.3%).

In the shopping basket the groups that have undergone the greatest variation are: Other fuels (26.8%), Tinned and dried fruits (13.7%) and Fuels and lubricants (12.3%); whereas IT equipment (-17.2%) and Photographic and cinematographic equipment (-11.3%) decreased the most on average in 2005.

Cataluña (3.9%), La Rioja (3.7%), Castilla-La Mancha and Aragón (3.5%) are the four autonomous communities that exceed the average annual variation rate. Those with the lowest inflation include Canarias (2.5%) and Extremadura, alongside the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla (2.8%).

### What has increased the most on average in 2005 ?(%)

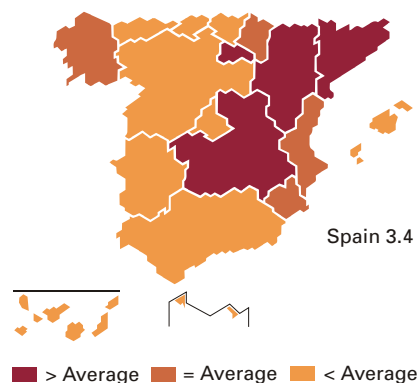
Other fuels	26.8
Tinned and dried fruit	13.7
Fuels and lubricants	12.3
Air transport	11.7
Oils	11.3
Gas	8.5

### What has decreased the most on average in 2005 ?(%)

IT equipment	-17.2
Photographic and cinematographic equipment	-11.3
Image and sound equipment	-10.2
Potatoes and their by-products	-8.2
Eggs	-3.2

## CPI. 2005

Average annual variation



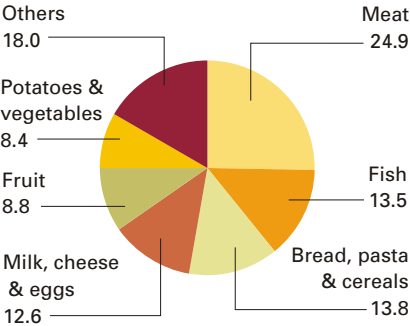
## Harmonised Consumer Price Index

Average annual variation 2005

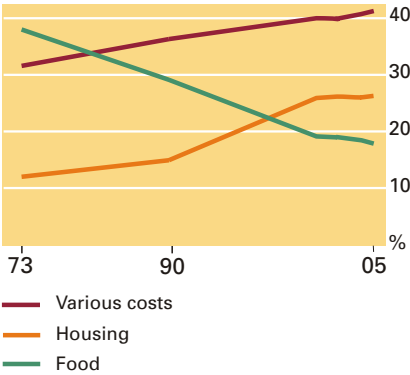
Latvia	6.9
Estonia	4.1
Luxembourg	3.8
Greece	3.5
Hungary	3.5
<b>Spain</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Slovakia	2.8
Lithuania	2.7
Belgium	2.5
Slovenia	2.5
Malta	2.5
Ireland	2.2
Italy	2.2
<b>EU</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>MU</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Poland	2.2
Austria	2.1
Portugal	2.1
United Kingdom	2.1
Cyprus	2.0
Germany	1.9
France	1.9
Denmark	1.7
Czech Republic	1.6
Netherlands	1.5
Finland	0.8
Sweden	0.8

Fuente: Eurostat

Expenditure on food according to different types of food. 2005 (%)



Development of expenditure percentage



Average expenditure per household (euros). 2005

	2005	Interannual variation
Total	24,426	7.7
Food	4,339	2.9
Clothing and footwear	1,580	8.9
Housing	6,469	8.5
Household expenses	1,822	8.5
Other expenditure	10,216	8.9

More than 25% of our expenditure goes on housing

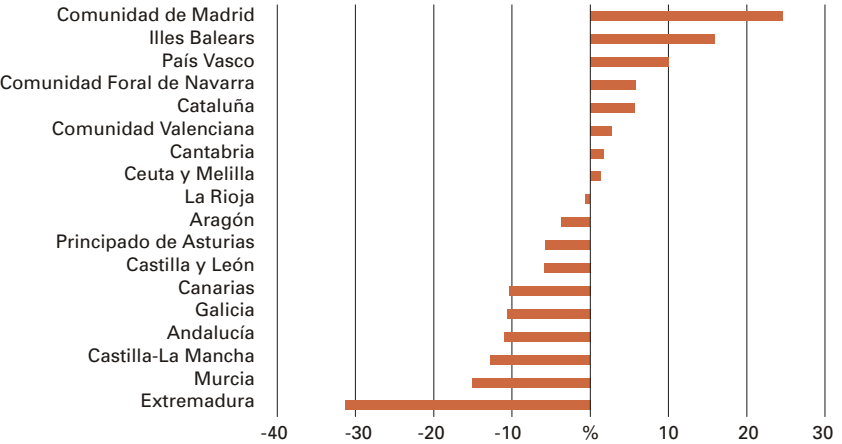
According to provisional data from the Household Budget Continuous Survey, **average household expenditure** in 2005 underwent an increase of 7.7%, increasing to **24,426 euros**.

By groups, apart from "other expenditure" which represents 41.8% of average household expenditure, the second highest expenditure entry is housing with 26.5% and thirdly, food with 17.8%.

Within total expenditure on food, Spanish households put 25% of expenditure towards meat, 13.5% towards fish and 13.8% towards bread, pasta and cereals.

**Average expenditure per person** for the whole country amounts to **8,423 euros**. With 10,497.7 euros, Comunidad de Madrid has the highest average expenditure, exceeding average national expenditure by 24.6%. With expenditure of 5,782.2 euros, Extremadura registers the lowest expenditure, standing at 31.4% less than the national average.

Comparison of average expenditure per person with regards the national average. 2005





### Basic indicators by social welfare benefits at constant prices. 1995 base

	2004 (A)	Interannual variation
<b>Total social welfare per inhabitant</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Health care per inhabitant	933	3.0
"Old age" cash benefits per person aged 65 or over	8,883	4.9
"Unemployment" benefits (*)	11,380	6.0

(A) Preview data

Source: Ministry of Work and Social Affairs

(\*) In cash per unemployed person

### Almost 20% of GDP allocated to social welfare

In 2004, there was an **increase of 4.1% in total social welfare benefits** per inhabitant with regards 2003. The greatest increase was 6% and refers to unemployment benefits.

Within social welfare expenditure, the greatest expenditure increase relates to survivors, with 7% more than in 2003.

In 2004, the number of **Social Security system contributory pensions** increased 0.8% in comparison with the previous year. Permanent disability pensions also stand out for their increase of 2.3%.

In 2002, **social welfare expenditure** as a percentage of the GDP in Spain was 7.8 points below the EU-15. Spain continues to be a country that allocates a low percentage of its GDP to social welfare.

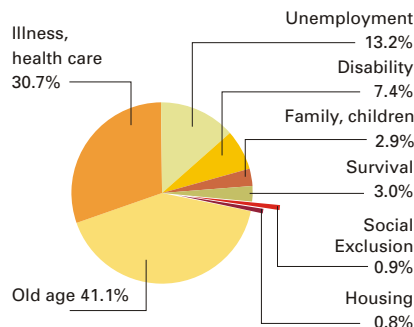
### Social Security system pensions. 2004

	Thousands of pensions	Euros/month
<b>Contributory pensions</b>	<b>7,878.6</b>	<b>576.57</b>
Permanent disability	815.1	665.10
Retirement	4,619.6	648.91
Widowhood	2,136.3	432.09
Orphanhood	266.6	248.46
Family allowance	41.0	327.23
<b>Non-contributory pensions</b>	<b>488.47</b>	<b>320.47</b>

Source: Ministry of Work and Social Affairs

### Expenditure on social welfare benefits. 2004

Total: 158,652 million euros



Source: Ministry of Work and Social Affairs

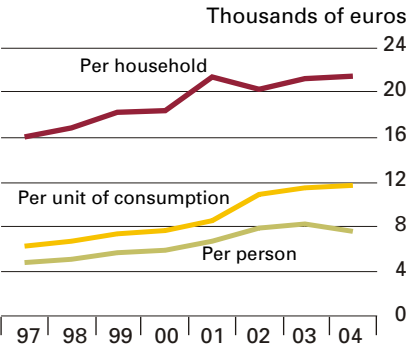
### Total expenditure on social welfare benefits (% of GDP). 2003

Sweden	33.5
Denmark	30.9
France	30.9
Germany	30.2
Belgium	29.7
Austria	29.5
Netherlands	28.1
<b>EU</b>	<b>28.0</b>
Finland	26.9
United Kingdom	26.7
Italy	26.4
Greece	26.3
Slovenia	24.6
Portugal	24.3
Luxembourg	23.8
Poland	21.6
Hungary	21.4
Czech Republic	20.1
<b>Spain</b>	<b>19.7</b>
Malta	18.5
Slovakia	18.4
Ireland	16.5
Lithuania	13.6
Estonia	13.4
Latvia	13.4
Cyprus	:

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Development of average annual income



Poverty threshold and rate (PPS). 2004

(Household comprised of two adults and two children under 14 years old)

	Euros	%
Luxembourg	32,596	11
Netherlands	20,725	12
United Kingdom	20,544	18
Austria	20,223	13
Denmark	19,270	11
Germany	19,268	16
Belgium	18,822	15
France	18,150	14
Ireland	17,854	21
Sweden	17,852	11
Finland	16,655	11
Cyprus	16,426	15
EU	16,204	16
Italy	15,645	19
Spain	15,233	20
Greece	13,171	20
Slovenia	12,785	10
Portugal	9,864	21
Czech Republic	9,202	8
Hungary	7,816	12
Slovakia	7,463	21
Poland	5,590	17
Estonia	4,939	18
Lithuania	4,826	15
Latvia	4,334	16
Malta	:	:

: Data not available Source: Eurostat

This table values the relative character of the poverty threshold when comparing its monetary value on equal terms with purchasing power(PPS).

Our income

The Living Conditions Survey is an annual survey aimed at households that replaces the European Union Household Panel. In 2004, the **average net income** of Spanish households was **21,551 euros** a year and **income per person** amounted to **7,591**. Comunidad de Madrid (**25,493 euros**) and Cataluña (**24,763 euros**) are the autonomous communities with the highest incomes; on the other hand Extremadura (**16,470 euros**) and Andalucía (**18,336 euros**) have the lowest average incomes. In terms of **gross salaries per hour**, men earn **17.3%** more than women.

We don't earn enough for holidays

Each household allocates on average **205 euros** a month for housing expenses. In terms of a household's ability to afford certain items, **9.4%** are not able to maintain their home at an adequate temperature, **6.7%** cannot afford a car and **43.9%** cannot afford paid holidays away from home for at least one week a year. **60.8%** of households believe however that they are able to cope with unexpected expenditure.

One in four households have problems with noise in their homes. **18.9%** of households note problems with crime and vandalism in their area and **15.8%** suffer from pollution and other environmental problems.

Poverty is relative

One in five persons living in Spain is under the **relative poverty threshold**. The percentage of females (**20.8%**) is slightly higher than the percentage of males (**19.0%**). The population group with the highest rate under this poverty threshold are females over 65 years old (**31.8%**).

More than half of households receive some kind of **welfare benefit**. Of these households, **65.4%** receive pensions, **18.6%** unemployment benefit and **28.1%** some other kind of benefit.

The **poverty threshold** is set at 60% of the median income per unit of consumption of persons. For Spain, this value is 6,278.7 euros. In other words, a person with lower annual income per unit of consumption is considered to be living in relative poverty. The poverty threshold value, expressed as total household income, is obtained by multiplying 6,287 euros by the number of units of consumption in the household. **The relative poverty rate** is the percentage of persons below the poverty threshold.

## Internet at home

According to data from the Survey on the Equipment and Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Households, in the second half of 2005, **51.9%** of households had some kind of **computer** and of these, **65.4%** had **Internet access** (more than **5.27 million**, **6%** more than in the first half of 2005). The number of households with **broadband** Internet access (66%) exceeds the number of households using conventional telephone lines.

**84.6%** of households have a **landline** and **80.9%** of their members have a **mobile phone**. The setting up of landlines decreased by **1.8%** in six months, whereas the introduction of mobiles increased by **0.9%**. The existence of **DVD** players has increased almost three points and **63%** of households now have one.

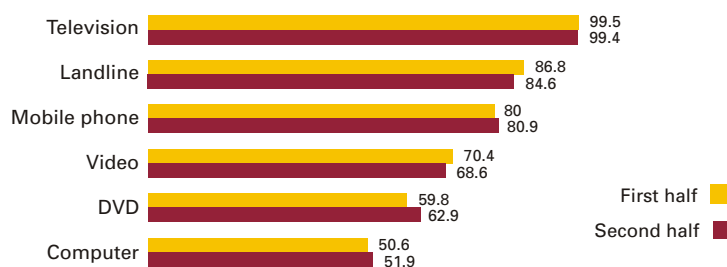
It is worth noting that a progressive increase has been registered in the population of 10 to 14 year olds, who are closely linked to new communication and IT technologies.

## We're still suspicious about Internet shopping

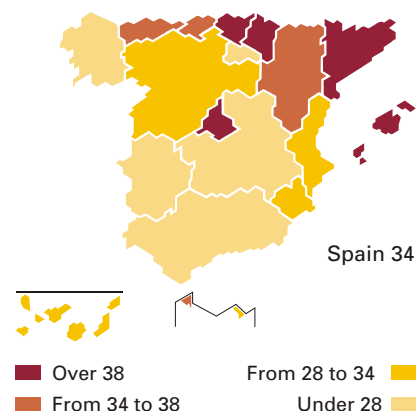
More than three million people bought products or services on the Internet in the second half of 2005. The most frequently bought products are trips and accommodation (**59%** of purchases in the last year), tickets to shows (**35%**) and books, magazines, newspapers and e-learning materials (**25%**).

Those people who use the Internet, but do not use it to make purchases, do so for a variety of reasons such as "they prefer to buy in person in a shop" (**86.4%**) or "they haven't needed to" (**54.5%**). Other reasons include "security concerns" (**65.3%**) and "privacy concerns" when giving credit card or other personal details (**56.6%**). **13.7%** believe that the receipt and return of purchases doesn't work well and **8.6%** provide other reasons.

## Equipping households with information and communication technology products (% of households). 2005



## Households with Internet access (%) Second half of 2005



## Households with Internet access (%). 2005

Netherlands	78
Denmark	75
Sweden	73
Luxembourg	65
Germany	62
United kingdom	60
Finland	54
Belgium	50
<b>EU</b>	<b>48</b>
Slovenia	48
Austria	47
Ireland	*40
Estonia	39
Italy	39
<b>Spain</b>	<b>36</b>
France	*34
Cyprus	32
Latvia	31
Portugal	31
Poland	30
Slovakia	23
Greece	22
Hungary	22
Czech Republic	19
Lithuania	16
Malta	:

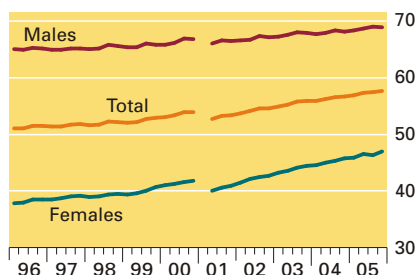
\*Year 2004

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

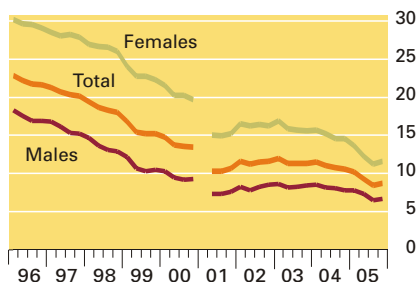


## Activity rate



After the first quarter of 2001 there is a jump in unemployment series, active and inactive population, due to the modification of the definition of unemployment.

## Unemployment rate



## Population 16 and over according to their relationship with the labour activity and sex. (Thousand people). 2005

Both sexes		(*) Interannual variation	
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,416.0</b>		1.7
Active population	20,885.7		3.2
- Employed	18,973.3		4.8
- Unemployed	1,912.5	-10.1	
Inactive	15,530.2	-0.2	
<b>Males</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,812.5</b>		1.9
Active population	12,251.6		2.8
- Employed	11,388.8		3.8
- Unemployed	862.9	-9.0	
Inactive	5,560.8	-0.1	
<b>Females</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,603.5</b>		1.5
Active population	8,634.1		3.9
- Employed	7,584.5		6.5
- Unemployed	1,049.7	-10.9	
Inactive	9,969.4	-0.4	

(\*) Variations have been calculated considering the impact of the methodological change in the EAPS 2005 measured via the control **EAPS for the 1st quarter of 2005**, which allows the comparison of estimates obtained with the old methodology and the new one in the first quarter of 2005.

## 20.9 million active people

According to the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), the total number of active people in Spain amounted to **20.9 million** in 2005. The employment rate for both sexes stood at **57.4%** of the population aged 16 years old and older. The employment rate for females continues to increase and amounted to **46.4%** in the last quarter of 2005.

The number of **employed people** has grown **4.8%** in one year. This growth is greater for females (**6.5%**) than for males (**3.8%**), although the number of employed males is still higher than that of females (**11,389** and **7,585 thousand** people, respectively).

The sectors where **occupation** grew the most in 2004 were construction, with **7.6%** more, and the services sector, with **5.9%** more. In the agriculture sector employment grew **1%** and in the industry sector it increased **0.5%**.

The number of **employees** reached **15.5 million** people, **5.8%** more than a year ago.

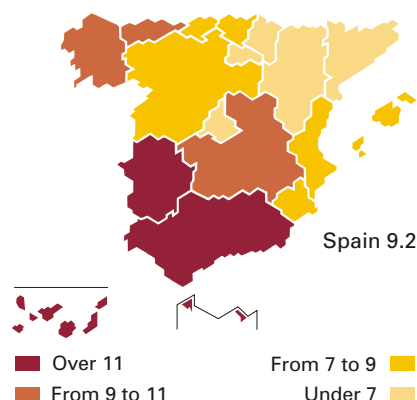


### Employed people by professional situation. (Thousand people). 2005

		(*)Interannual variation
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,973.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Freelance workers	3,445.4	-1.1
Employees	15,502.0	5.8

(\*) Variations have been calculated considering the impact of the methodological change in the EAPS 2005 measured via the control **EAPS for the 1st quarter of 2005**, which allows the comparison of estimates obtained using the old methodology and the new one in the first quarter of 2005.

### Unemployment rate. 2005



### Less unemployed females

The number of **unemployed people** in Spain in 2005 stood at **1.9 million**. Consequently, the unemployment rate amounts to **9.2%** of the active population, almost two per cent less than the previous year. The rate of female unemployment is **12.2%**, compared to **7%** among males. Nevertheless, the number of unemployed people has decreased more for females than for males: **10.9%** and **9%** less in 2004, respectively.

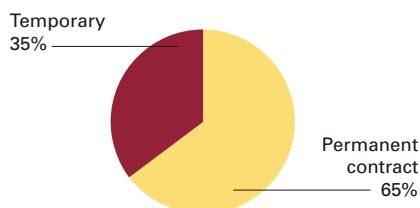
By communities, the highest unemployment rates appeared in Extremadura (**15.8%**), Andalucía (**13.9%**) and Canarias (**11.7%**). The lowest were registered in Comunidad Foral de Navarra (**5.7%**), Aragón (**5.8%**) and La Rioja (**6.2%**).

### Employment rate for employees between 55 and 64 years old. 2004

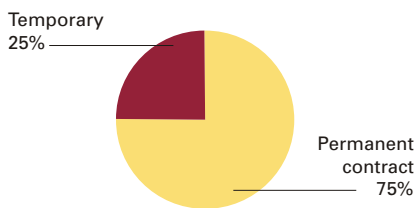
	Males	Females
<b>EU</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>31.7</b>
Austria	(b)38.9	(b)19.3
Belgium	39.1	21.1
Cyprus	70.8	30.0
Czech Republic	57.2	29.4
Denmark	67.3	53.3
Estonia	56.4	49.4
Finland	51.4	50.4
France	41.0	33.8
Germany	50.7	33.0
Greece	56.4	24.0
Hungary	38.4	25.0
Ireland	65.0	33.7
Italy	(b)42.2	(b)19.6
Latvia	55.8	41.9
Lithuania	57.6	39.3
Luxembourg	38.5	22.9
Malta	53.4	11.5
Netherlands	56.9	33.4
Poland	34.1	19.4
Portugal	59.1	42.5
Slovakia	43.8	12.6
Slovenia	40.9	17.8
<b>Spain</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>24.6</b>
Sweden	71.2	67.0
United Kingdom	65.7	47.0

### Employees by type of contract. 2005

#### Private sector



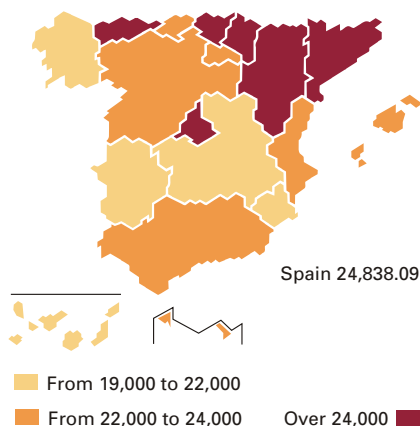
#### Public sector



(b) Break in the series

Source: Eurostat

### Labour cost per worker (euros). 2004



### Monthly labour cost for industry and services (excluding public administration) (PPS). 2003

	Euros
Belgium	3,899.4
Sweden	3,661.9
United Kingdom	3,594.3
Netherlands	3,528.4
Germany	3,464.4
France	(u) 3,379.0
Denmark	3,205.4
Finland	3,106.1
<b>EU</b>	<b>2,955.0</b>
Greece	2,539.6
<b>Spain</b>	<b>2,346.1</b>
Cyprus	2,149.5
Slovenia	2,093.9
Malta	1,917.4
Portugal	1,787.1
Czech Republic	1,619.8
Poland	1,484.9
Hungary	1,408.7
Slovakia	1,235.8
Estonia	1,168.5
Lithuania	1,097.7
Latvia	808.5
Italy	:
Luxembourg	:
Austria	:

(u) Unreliable or uncertain data

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

### Labour cost and components (euros by worker and year). 2004

Interannual variation		
<b>Gross cost</b>	<b>25,059.63</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Wages and salaries	18,280.17	2.8
Obligatory contributions	5,716.41	2.8
Other costs		
Voluntary contributions	178.73	5.0
Direct corporate contributions	266.18	11.3
Compensation for dismissal	168.78	-2.0
Expenditure on vocational training	84.12	3.6
Expenditure on transport	18.22	3.5
Corporate expenditure	32.07	17.0
Other expenses	315.35	23.9
Subsidies and deductions	221.54	4.3
<b>Net cost</b>	<b>24,838.09</b>	<b>3.1</b>

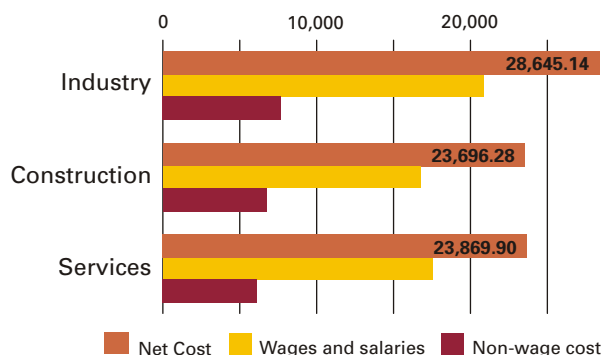
### 3.1% increase of annual net cost per worker

According to the results from the Annual Labour Cost Survey, in 2004 the labour cost per worker amounted to **25,059.63 euros** in gross terms. After subtracting the 221.54 euros received from the public administrations as subsidies and deductions, the annual net cost amounted to **24,838.09 euros**, **3.1%** more than in the previous year.

By activity sectors, the greatest labour cost appears in **industry**, with a total net cost per worker and year of 28,645.14 euros (3.5% more than in 2003), followed by **services** (23,869.90 euros and 2.8% growth) and **construction** (with 23,696.28 euros, 5.0% increase).

The **greatest costs** appear in Comunidad de Madrid and País Vasco, with above **28,000 euros per worker**. Extremadura, Canarias and Región de Murcia presented the **lowest levels**; under **21,000 euros per worker**.

### Labour cost per worker (euros). 2004







## National accounts. 2005

		Interannual variation
GDP pm at current prices (million euros)	904,323	8.0
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)	20,838	6.2
GDP per capita in PPP (EU-25=100). 2004	97.6	0.2

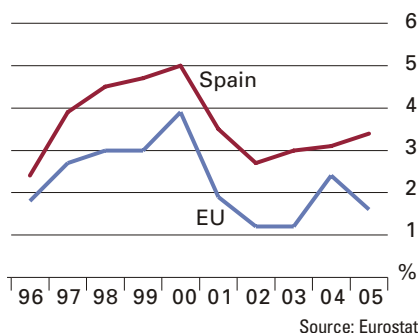
## The Spanish economy saw growth of 3.4% in 2005

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices in 2005 was estimated at 904,323 million euros. Real growth in the Spanish economy (annual variation rate of GDP in volume) stands at 3.4%.

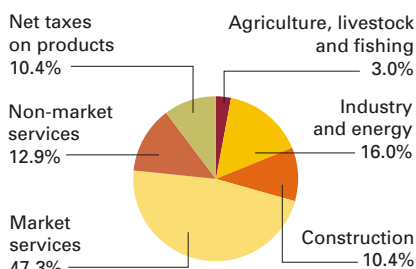
GDP per capita at current prices was 20,838 euros in 2005 nationally, 6.2% higher than the previous year.

For 2004, Eurostat estimated that Spain's GDP per inhabitant in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms was 97.6%, when taking the EU 25 as a reference.

### GDP variation rate in volume (% of variation with regards previous year)



### GDP components at market prices. 2005



## GDP per capita in purchasing power parity. 2004 EU-25=100

EU-15 (f)	108.7
Luxembourg	238.6
Ireland	137.1
Netherlands	124.4
Austria	122.7
Denmark	121.8
Belgium	118.4
Sweden	117.4
United Kingdom	116.2
Finland	112.3
France	109.3
Germany	108.7
Italy	105.8
<b>Spain</b>	<b>97.6</b>
Cyprus	82.8
Greece	82
Slovenia	79.1
Portugal	72.4
Czech Republic	70.3
Malta	69.2
Hungary	60.1
Slovakia	51.9
Estonia	51.2
Poland	48.8
Lithuania	47.8
Latvia	42.8

(f): forecast

Source: Eurostat

## Spanish National Accounts (SNA). 2000 base

Since 2005, SNA are developed within the framework of the new 2000 accounting base. The fundamental objective of the base change operation is to improve the exhaustiveness, reliability and comparability of the national account estimates by using new sources of statistical information, the incorporation of new accounting concepts and conventions and the use of new calculation procedures and methods.

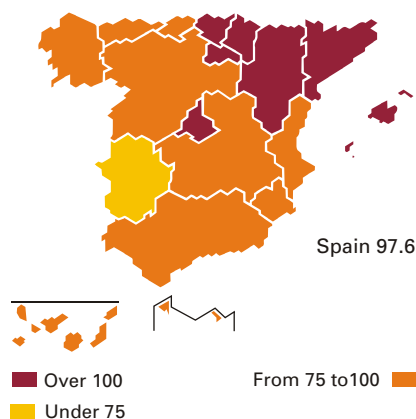
The introduction of a new development method for estimates in terms of volume stands out, by means of which fixed base estimates at constant prices used up to now are replaced by estimates at prices from the preceding year and which are linked. This methodological change is based on Commission Decision number 98/715/EC.



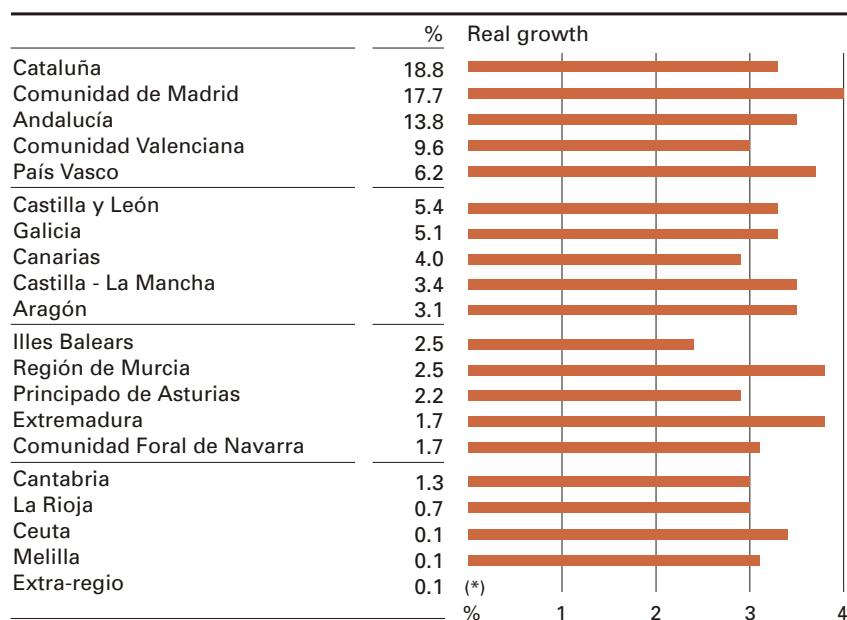


### GDP per capita in PPP by autonomous communities. 2004

Provisional data (EU-25 = 100)



### GDP pm at current prices. 2005. 1st estimate (% of national total)



(\*) Added value generated by the extra-regional territory is shared out between the autonomous communities in accordance with the weighting of each of the communities in relation to the national total.

### Gross Domestic Product per capita. 2005

	Euros
Comunidad de Madrid	27,279
País Vasco	26,515
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	26,489
Cataluña	24,858
Illes Balears	22,947
La Rioja	22,548
Aragón	22,403
<b>Spain</b>	<b>20,838</b>
Cantabria	20,554
Castilla y León	19,782
Comunidad Valenciana	19,057
Canarias	18,879
Ceuta	18,860
Principado de Asturias	18,533
Melilla	18,304
Región de Murcia	17,322
Galicia	16,870
Castilla - La Mancha	16,314
Andalucía	16,100
Extremadura	14,051

### Comunidad de Madrid leads real economic growth

Comunidad de Madrid saw the highest real economic growth rate in 2005 (its GDP increased 4%). Extremadura and Región de Murcia follow (3.8%) and then País Vasco with 3.7%. As in the three previous years, the least growth was seen in Illes Balears (2.4%).

From 2000 to 2005, Región de Murcia was the autonomous community with highest annual average growth (3.9%), eight tenths above the national average; Andalucía followed with (3.7%). On the contrary, the least growth in this period was seen in Illes Balears (2%).

In terms of GDP per capita, only 4 communities exceed the European Union average and 7 are above the national average. The highest values are registered in Comunidad de Madrid and País Vasco; at the other end of the scale are Extremadura and Andalucía.

## Financing the Spanish economy

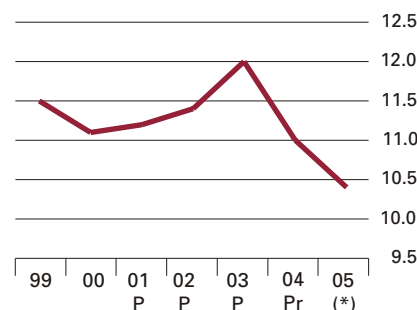
In 2005, the saving rate of households and NPISH (non-profit making institutions which serve households) decreased to 10.4% of disposable income, which was six tenths less than in 2004. This result explains why disposable income has increased less (7.3%) than final consumption expenditure (8.1%).

The savings generated have not been enough to finance the strong household investment (centred mainly on fixed assets) and NPISH, which increased 9.2% with regards the previous year and amounts to almost 82 thousand million euros.

In 2005, the Spanish economy needed external financing of 58,462 million euros; 18,388 more than in 2004. The need for financing is estimated at 6.5% of GDP at market prices, 1.7% more than in the previous year.

The financial situation of non-financial companies, households and NPISH worsened in 2005 with regards the previous year (22,681 and 9,003 million euros respectively). Public administrations increased their financing capacity by 11,097 million and financial institutions by 2,199 million euros.

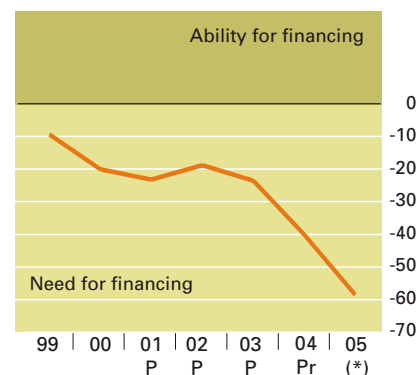
### Evolution of the saving rate of households and NPISH (%)



(\*) Estimate of the quarterly accounts  
(Pr) Preview data  
(P) Provisional data

### Financing of the Spanish economy compared to the rest of the world

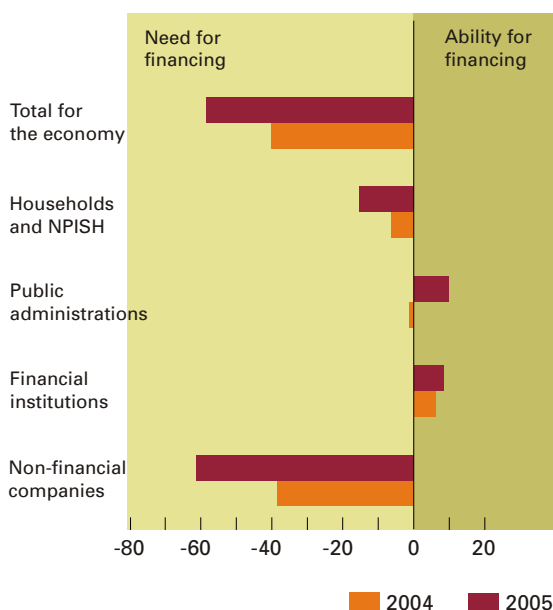
Thousand million euros



(\*) Estimate of the quarterly accounts  
(Pr) Preview data  
(P) Provisional data

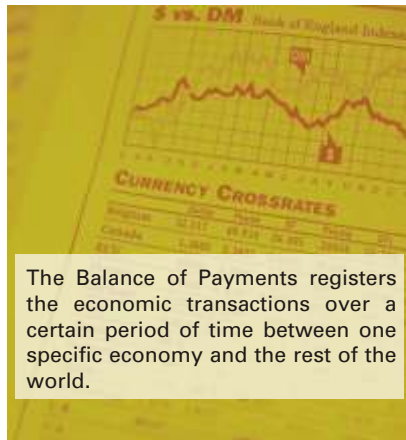
### Financing of institutional sectors. 2005

Thousand million euros





## Foreign sector



### Balance of payments: Current and capital account. 2005

Million euros

	Balance	Receipts	Payments
<b>Current account</b>	<b>-68,952</b>	<b>271,958</b>	<b>340,910</b>
Trade balance	-69,834	154,470	224,305
Services	21,089	73,555	52,466
Tourism and travel	25,668	37,793	12,125
Other services	-4,579	35,762	40,341
Income	-18,163	27,798	45,961
From work	-81	517	597
From investment	-18,082	27,281	45,364
Current transfers	-2,043	15,452	15,496
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>8,163</b>	<b>8,963</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>CURRENT+CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>	<b>-60,789</b>	<b>280,921</b>	<b>341,710</b>

Source: Balance of Payments. Bank of Spain

### Balance of payments. 2004.

#### Balance amount by current account

	Millions of euros
Germany	83,509
Netherlands	43,615
Sweden	22,594
Belgium	9,632
Finland	7,667
Denmark	4,493
Luxembourg	2,851
Austria	573
Malta	-435
Slovenia	-542
Cyprus	-716
Estonia	-1,148
Slovakia	-1,156
Ireland	-1,181
Lithuania	-1,393
Latvia	-1,445
Czech Republic	-4,518
France	-6,760
Hungary	-7,132
Poland	-8,408
Greece	-10,456
Portugal	-10,553
Italy	-12,054
United Kingdom	-34,375
<b>Spain</b>	<b>-44,451</b>

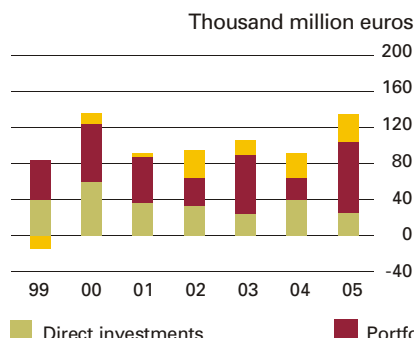
Source: Eurostat

### Balance of payments deficit

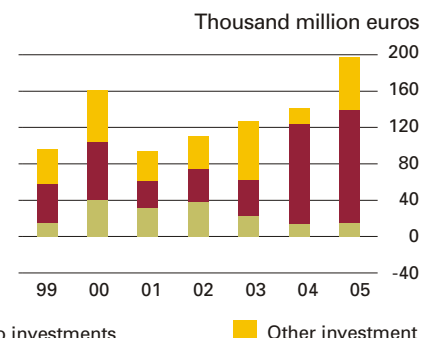
In 2005 as a whole, the **deficit per current account** amounts to **68,952 million euros**, 55.1% more than in 2004 (44,450.7 million euros). This increase is mainly due to the strong widening of the commercial imbalance and the deterioration of the total of the income balance. The decrease of the services balance surplus and the growth of the deficit in current transfers also contribute to the development of the deficit per current account.

The **capital account** accumulates a **surplus of 8,163.3 million euros**, lower than the balance registered the year before, which was also positive. This development is conditioned by the decrease of income in terms of capital transfers from the EU.

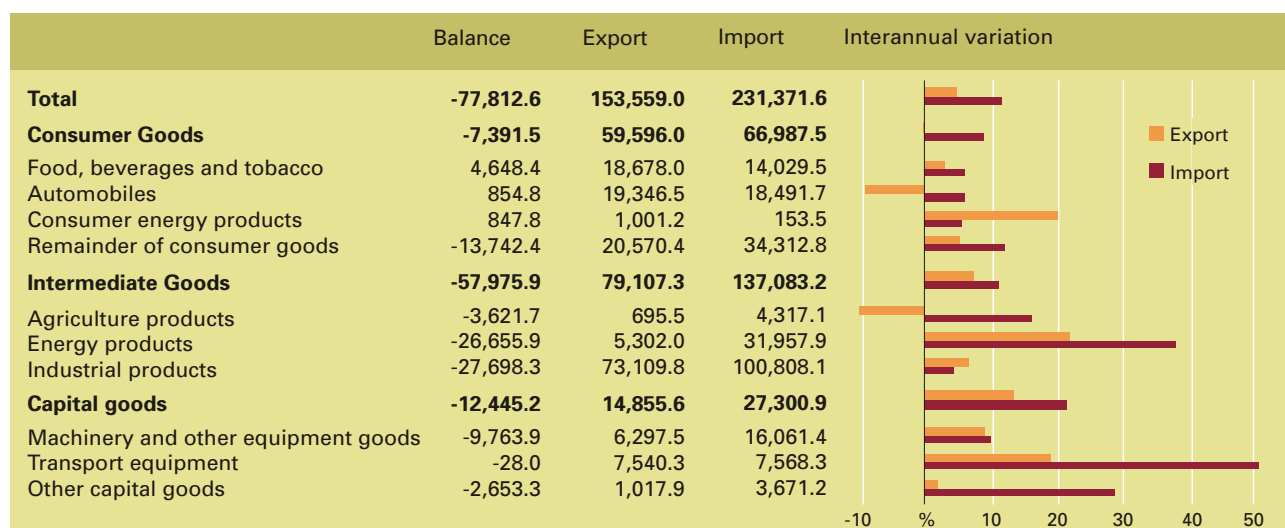
#### Foreign investment in Spain



#### Spanish investment abroad



Source: Balance of Payments. Bank of Spain

**Foreign trade. 2005** (Million euros)

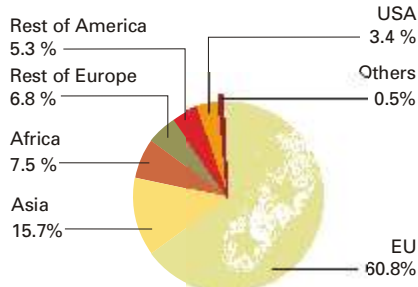
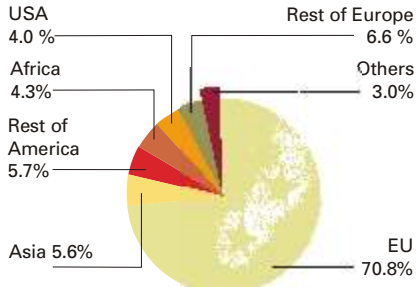
Source: Department of Customs. Tax Agency

**We import more than we export**

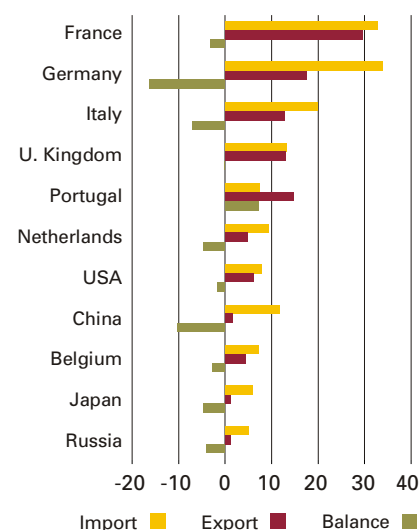
In 2005, **exports** in Spain amounted to **153,559 million euros**, 4.8% more than in 2004. **Imports** amounted to **231,371.6 million euros**, showing an 11.7% increase.

As occurred in 2004, the main exports were industrial products. There was a notable increase in the export of energy products (22.1%) and a relevant decrease of 9.9% in exports of agriculture products, as well as a 9% drop in the export of automobiles. Compared to 2004, imports increase for all products, especially in transport equipment, which increased 50.5% with respect to 2004.

Spanish exports to the EU and imports from the EU decreased in 2003, 3.1% and 3.8% respectively.

**Commercial exchanges between Spain and other countries. 2005****Import****Export****Main commercial exchanges in Spain. 2005**

Thousands of millions of euros

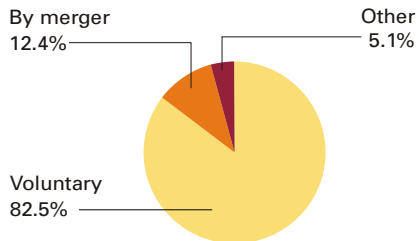


Source: Department of Customs. Tax Agency

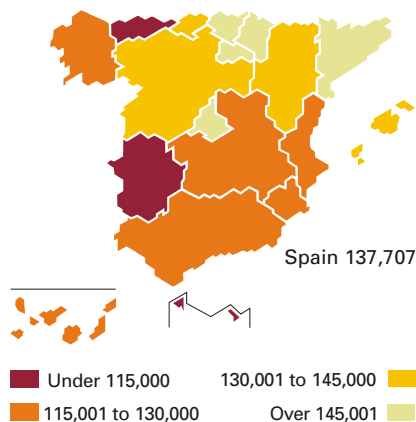


## Finances

### Mercantile companies dissolved. 2005



### Average amount mortgaged on agricultural and urban land (euros). 2005



### Mercantile companies. 2005. Provisional data

	Number	Capital (mill. euros)	Interannual Variation Capital
<b>Constituted</b>	<b>137,843</b>	<b>10,549.0</b>	16.3
-Public limited	2,169	2,586.7	25.2
-Limited responsibility	135,643	7,958.7	13.9
<b>Those that increase capital</b>	<b>41,901</b>	<b>33,098.1</b>	-10.6
-Public limited	5,059	11,506.8	-9.8
-Limited responsibility	36,826	21,315.3	-12.2
<b>Dissolved</b>	<b>9,659</b>	-	

### Mercantile companies

According to data from the Mercantile Companies Statistic, **137,843** mercantile companies were set up in 2005, **6.2%** more than in 2004. The **capital subscribed** to set up a company was **10,549 million** euros, which represents an increase of **16.3%** with regards the previous year. On the other hand, 41,901 mercantile companies increased capital, which was **2.5%** more than the previous year.

The number of dissolved companies was **9,659**, an **18.9%** decrease on 2004. Of these, **82.5%** were voluntary dissolutions, **12.4%** due to mergers and the remaining **5.1%** was for other reasons.

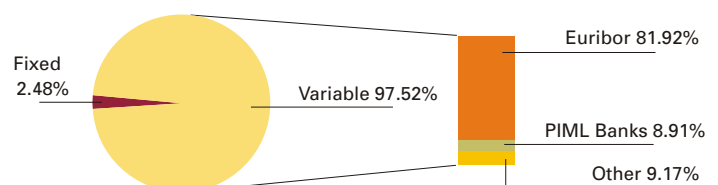
### More and more mortgages

According to the Mortgages Statistic, **1,752,947** mortgages on agricultural and urban land were taken out in 2005, which was **10.5%** more than in 2004. The amount relating to new mortgage loans grew **25.7%** with regards the previous year.

The average amount per mortgage taken out on **housing** stands at **124,538 euros**, **13%** more than in 2004. **90.1%** of mortgages taken out on housing correspond to free price housing, compared to **9.9%** of mortgages taken out on some kind of subsidised housing scheme. In terms of the **capital loaned**, **93%** corresponds to mortgages taken out on free price housing and the remaining **7%** relates to mortgages on subsidised housing.

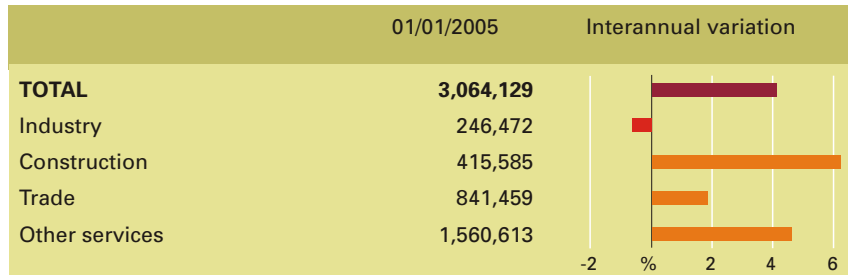
**97.5%** of mortgages taken out in 2005 were variable rate whereas the remaining **2.5%** were fixed rate.

### Interest rate. 2005

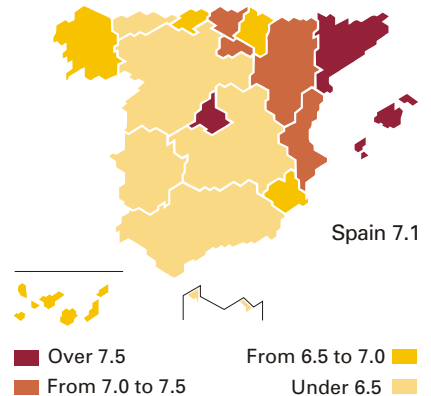




## Number of registered companies



## Active companies (per 100 inhabitants). 2005



## Small companies predominate

The number of active companies increased by 4.1% in 2004 and for the first time has exceeded three million, reaching 3,064,129 according to the latest update from the Companies Central Directory on 1 January 2005.

By sectors, the largest increases in the number of companies are registered in construction (6.2%) and in other services (5.6%).

From a size point of view, the predominance of small or very small companies is obvious. More than one and a half million companies (51.4% of the total) do not have a single wage-earner, whereas 850,000 (27.8% of the total) have between one and two employees.

## Other services is the most representative sector

The population structure of companies continues to be characterised by heavy weighting in the Other Services sector, which represents 50.9% of the total. This sector includes the following businesses: hotel and catering; transport and communications; real estate and rental; business services; educational activities; health and social work; and other types of social activities, including personal services.

## New companies

In terms of temporal development, it is important to note that more than 374,000 companies (11% of the total) began to undertake economic activities during 2004, whereas 251,000 (7.6% of the total) brought their activities to an end. In 2004, 81.1% of economically active units were already in this situation in the previous year.

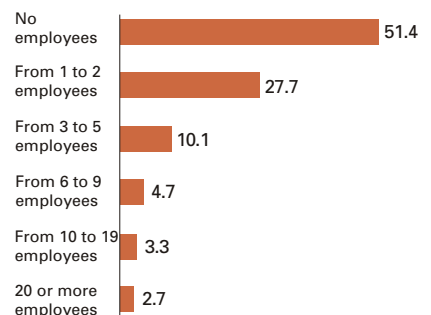
48.5% of Spanish companies are concentrated in **Cataluña, Andalucía** and **Comunidad de Madrid**.

## Birth rate of companies in industry. 2002

	%
Latvia	32.3
Slovakia	13.1
Hungary	10.6
Lithuania	10.0
Estonia	8.6
Czech Republic	8.5
Luxembourg	6.7
<b>Spain</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Portugal	5.8
Italy	5.0
Finland	4.6
Sweden	4.5
Slovenia	4.2

Source: Eurostat

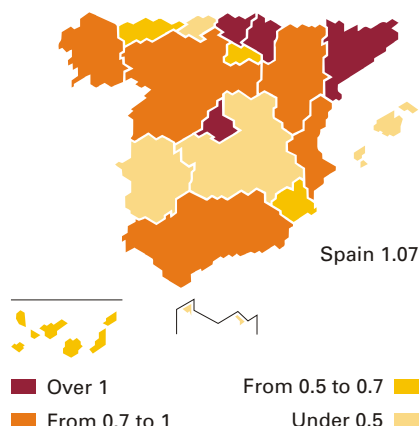
## Active companies by wage-earner interval (%). 2005



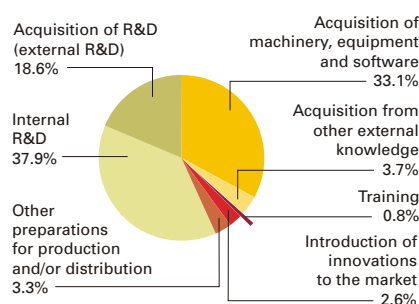




## Internal R&D expenditure on regional GDP (%). 2004



## Total internal expenditure on R&D by innovative activity. 2004



## Internal expenditure used for R&D activities. 2004

Field of operation	Millions of euros	%	R&D expenditure (% of GDP)	Annual growth of total expenditure
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,945.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Companies	4,865.0	54.4	0.58	9.5
Higher education	2,641.7	29.5	0.32	6.0
Public Administration	1,427.5	16.0	0.17	13.1
NPISH*	11.7	0.1	0.58	-26.4

\* Non-profit institutions serving households

## Internal expenditure on R&D increases by 9%

According to the Statistic on R&D Activities, **internal expenditure on Research and Development** in 2004 amounted to **8,946 million euros**, which was **1.07%** of the GDP and an **8.9%** increase with regards 2003.

By fields of operation, the **company sector presented the greatest percentage regarding total expenditure in R&D (54.4%)**, followed by the higher education sector (**29.5%**), the public administration sector (**16%**) and, finally, the private non profit institutions sector (**0.1%**).

**R&D activities were mainly financed by the private sector (48.7%) and public administrations (41%)**. Foreign funds (**6.2%**) and funds from higher education (**4.1%**) financed the other **10.3%** of total expenditure on R&D.

## Three in every ten companies are innovative

According to the Survey on Technological Innovation in Companies, **expenditure on technological innovation activities** amounted to **12,490 million euros** in 2004, **11.5%** more than in 2003.

**Expenditure on innovation amounted to 1.8% of turnover in companies** with technological innovation activities in 2004. The most notable innovative activities are internal or external R&D activities (which represent **56.5%** of total expenditure on technological innovation activities) and the acquisition of machinery and equipment for innovation (**33.1%**). Other innovative activities represent **10.4%**.

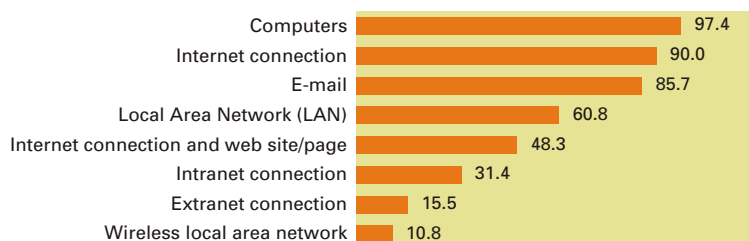
The autonomous communities with the greatest expenditure on innovation are Comunidad de Madrid (**28.4%** of total expenses), Cataluña (**24.6%**) and País Vasco (**9.5%**).

**29.7%** of Spanish companies **innovated a product or process** in the 2002-2004 period, compared to **19.4%** during the 2001-2003 period.





### Use of various ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) in companies (%). 2005



### Almost half of all companies have a web page

According to the Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and Electronic Commerce in Companies, **48.3%** of Spanish companies with Internet connection had a **web page** in January 2005 (6% more than in the previous period). Companies use their web page mainly to promote and market company products (**86.6%**) and also to make access to catalogues and prices lists easier (**53%**).

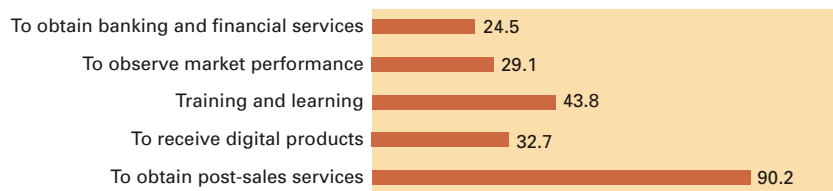
The most frequently used **security services** by companies with Internet connections are protection software or virus checks (**96.2%**), firewalls (**59.3%**) and access passwords (**56.2%**).

**27.3%** of companies claim to have had security problems in the last twelve months, 19% less than in the previous period. The main problem relating to security is caused by **computer viruses** (**26.6%**).

### The e-commerce boom

In 2004, **3.5%** of companies made sales via e-commerce (using the Internet or other telematic networks). Total turnover via e-commerce exceeded **38,000 million euros**, 15% more than in the previous period.

### Use of the Internet by companies as product consumers (of companies with Internet connection) (%)



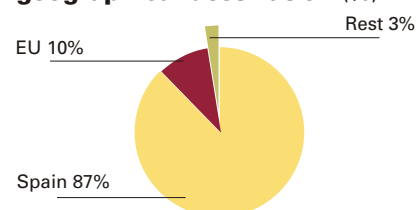
### Internet sales (%)\*. 2004

Denmark	32
United Kingdom	25
Sweden	23
Ireland	21
Finland	17
Belgium	16
Germany	16
Netherlands	14
Czech Republic	13
<b>EU</b>	<b>12</b>
Slovenia	12
Luxembourg	10
Austria	10
Portugal	9
Estonia	8
Greece	7
Slovakia	7
Lithuania	6
Poland	5
Cyprus	4
Hungary	4
<b>Spain</b>	<b>3</b>
Italy	3
Latvia	1

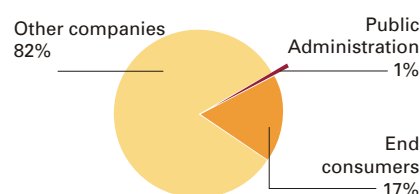
(\*) Only companies that have made on-line sales of more than 1% of total sales are considered

Source: Eurostat

### Internet sales according to geographical destination (%)



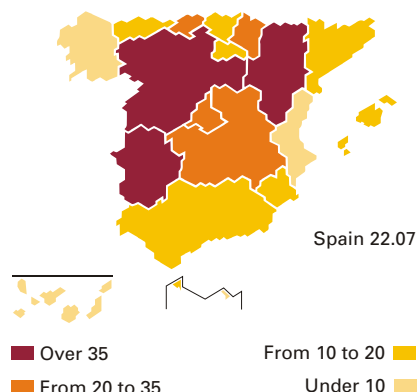
### Internet sales according to type of client (%)





# Agriculture

## Average UAA per operation. (Ha)



## Main results from agricultural operations 2003<sup>(1)</sup>

Variation 1999/2003		
No. of operations	1,140,733	-11.4
Total area (Ha)	33,314,181	-5.4
Used Agricultural Area (UAA) (Ha)	25,175,260	-3.8
Cultivated lands (CL) (Ha)	16,649,029	-0.8
Herbaceous and fallow land	12,302,675	-0.5
Fruit trees	1,095,648	-3.3
Olive grove	2,204,396	-0.7
Vineyard	1,031,892	2.2

(1) Data refer to operations greater than or equal to 1 Ha UAA or with certain economic importance

## Number of livestock operations

Total livestock	332,960
Poultry (except ostrich)	192,586
Cattle	150,799
Pigs	130,748
Sheep	91,946
Horses	76,097
Mother rabbits	44,032
Goats	40,631

Data referring to the 2003 agricultural year

## Small operations predominate in Spain

Data referring to the agricultural campaign running from 1 October 2002 to 30 September 2003 reveal that in Spain:

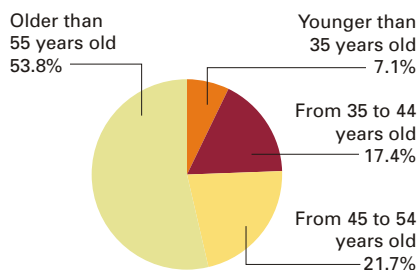
The average **used agricultural area (UAA)** of operations is **22.07 Ha** (8.6% more than in 1999). Castilla y León (51.19 Ha), Aragón (42.63 Ha) and Extremadura (39.18 Ha) are the autonomous communities with the greatest average UAA per operation; Canarias (3.81 Ha) and Comunidad Valenciana (4.59 Ha) however have the lowest.

**54.2%** of operations have **less than 5 Ha** of UAA and only **8.9%** reach a **size equal to or greater than 50 Ha**. For this reason, small operations predominate in Spain.

Of the total number of **operation managers (1,140,733)**, more than half (53.8%) are older than 55 and only 7.1% are younger than 35 years old. 81% of operation managers are men.

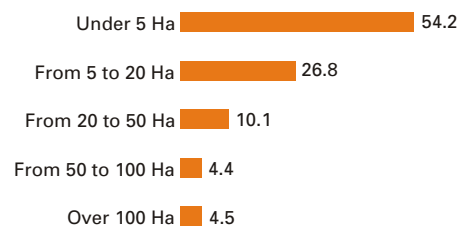
In Spain there are more than 21 million head of pig and almost 20 million head of sheep. Castilla y León has the highest number of head of cattle and sheep whereas Cataluña records the highest figures relating to pigs and poultry.

## Operation managers (%)



Data referring to the 2003 agricultural year

## Operations by size. (%)



## A strong position in Europe

With more than 25 million hectares of used agricultural area, Spain lies in **second place amongst the European Community States** in terms of agricultural land, agricultural population and the number of operations.

According to data from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), in 2004 Spain had the **largest expanse** of land farmed with **olives and grapes** in the world

## Ecological agriculture

With **more than 725 thousand hectares** of land used for **ecological agriculture in 2004**, Spain lies in eighth place on a world level and in fourth place on a European level.

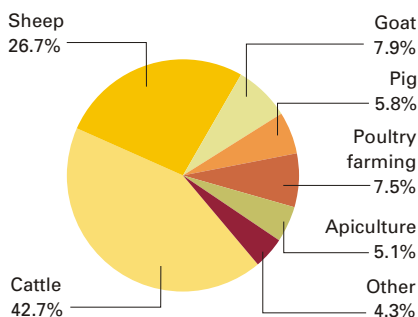
This development is remarkable, as we have moved from scarcely 4,235 hectares and 396 operations in 1991 to 733,182 hectares and **17,688 operations** in 2004.

**Andalucía, Extremadura and Aragón** stand out with **44.6%, 12.5% and 10.4%** of the total ecological area respectively.

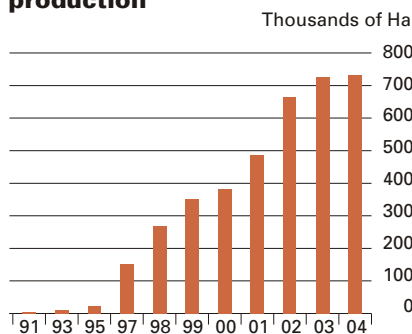
Ecological livestock and the food and agriculture industry have also undergone significant developments. With regards livestock, there are 1,777 operations and in terms of industrial activities in ecological agriculture, there are 1,864 industries registered.



### Livestock operations within ecological agriculture. 2004



### Ecological agricultural production

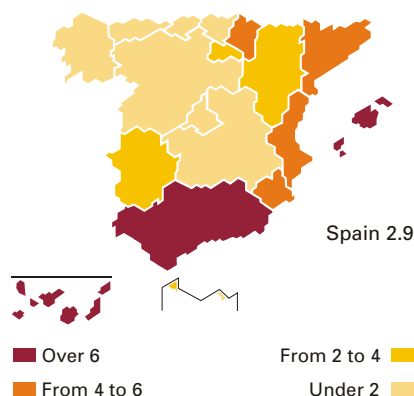


### Milk production (%). 2004

EU	100.0
Germany	19.3
France	17.3
United Kingdom	10.0
Poland	8.1
Italy	7.9
Netherlands	7.5
<b>Spain</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Ireland	3.6
Denmark	3.1
Sweden	2.2
Austria	2.2
Belgium	2.1
Czech Republic	1.8
Finland	1.7
Portugal	1.5
Hungary	1.3
Greece	1.3
Lithuania	1.3
Slovakia	0.8
Latvia	0.5
Slovenia	0.4
Estonia	0.4
Luxembourg	0.2
Cyprus	0.1
Malta	0.0

Source: Eurostat

### Ecological agricultural area with regards the total UAA (%). 2004





# Energy

## Nuclear power stations



- Nuclear power plant
- Nuclear power plant being dismantled
- Nuclear fuel factory
- ▲ Radioactive storage centre

Source: Nuclear Forum on Radiactive Waste

## Primary production of renewable energy. 2003

	Ktep
<b>EU</b>	<b>101,613</b>
France	17,053
Sweden	13,410
Germany	11,582
Italy	10,088
<b>Spain</b>	<b>9,412</b>
Finland	7,874
Austria	6,369
Portugal	4,300
Poland	4,158
United Kingdom	3,105
Denmark	2,564
Netherlands	2,079
Latvia	1,973
Greece	1,549
Czech Republic	1,247
Hungary	920
Belgium	896
Slovenia	731
Lithuania	705
Slovakia	632
Estonia	610
Ireland	261
Luxembourg	60
Cyprus	37

Source: Eurostat

## Primary energy. 2004

	Degree of self-sufficiency (%)	Consumption			Interannual variation
		Ktep*	%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>142,170</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>4.4</b>
Coal	32.9	21,146	14.9		4.8
Oil	0.4	71,055	50.0		2.5
Natural gas	1.3	24,672	17.4		16.1
Nuclear	100.0	16,576	11.7		2.8
Hydraulic	100.0	2,714	1.9	-23.2	
Renewable energy	100.0	6,268	4.4		10.2

\*Ktep: thousands of equivalent tonnes of oil

Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade

## Strong decrease of hydraulic energy

The **production of primary energy** in 2004 amounted to **33,045 ktep**, 0.1% more than in the previous year. The **consumption** of primary energy, **142,170 ktep**, increased 4.4%. The **degree of energetic self-sufficiency** amounted to 21.1%.

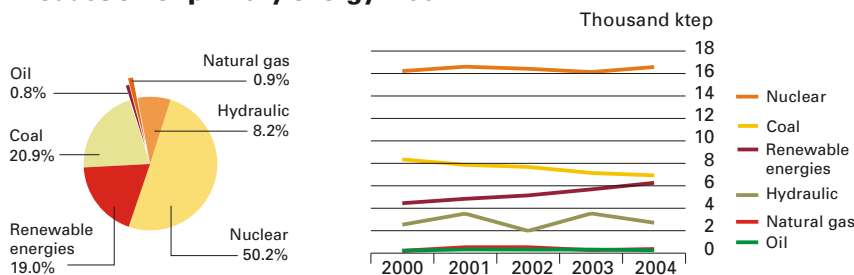
50% of the **consumption of primary energy** is represented by oil, mainly from Russia (15%), Mexico (13%) and Libya (12%). Natural gas, which accounts for 17.4% of the primary energy consumed, is imported mainly from Algeria (51.3%).

The **consumption of final energy** during 2004 amounted to **104,434 ktep**, 3.6% higher than the previous year. 59% corresponded to oil products (diesel oil A+B represented 47.1% of the total), 19% to electricity, 16.1% to gas, 3.6% to renewable energies and 2.3% to coal. Gas was the energy that grew the most compared to 2003 (7.8 %), although said increase was lower than the previous year.

## Nuclear energy in Spain

There are **11 nuclear installations** in Spain, placing the country at the seven-teenth place in the world ranking of the production of nuclear power.

## Production of primary energy. 2004





## Main industry variables. 2004

		Interannual variation				
		-4	%	4	10	16
<b>Employed persons and hours worked</b>						
Total employed persons (thousands)	2,620					
Total hours worked (millions)	4,579					
<b>Main economic variables (million euros)</b>						
Net turnover	495,366					
Total operating income	504,289					
Consumption and work done by other companies	304,845					
Staff costs	74,190					
Total operating costs	469,366					
Investment in tangible assets	25,334					
Industrial Production Index (IPI)*. 2005 average	102.3					
Industrial Prices Index (IPRI)**. 2005 average	112.5					

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

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

## Turnover in the industrial sector increased by 7.6%

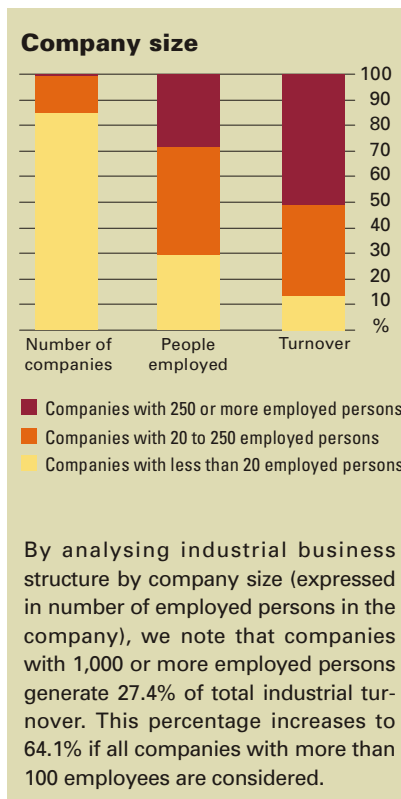
The main source of information for understanding Spanish industry is the **Industrial Companies Survey**, which provides an in-depth analysis of the structure of industrial activity.

**Industrial turnover** exceeded **495 thousand million euros** in 2004, which represents a 7.6% increase with regards the previous year. This is the largest variation in the last four years.

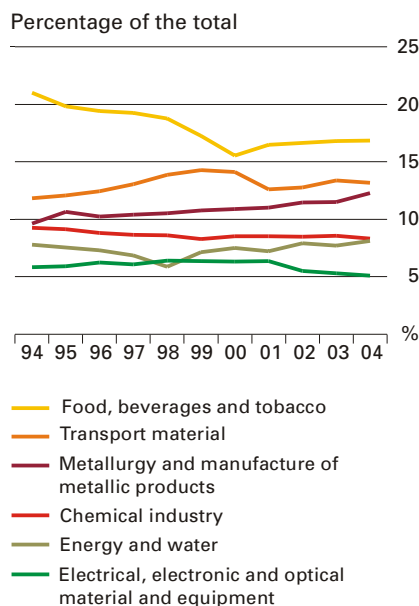
The number of **persons employed** was approximately 2.6 million, 1.3% less than the previous year. The number of **hours worked** decreased by 1.2%, standing at a little less than 4.6 thousand million.

Product sales represented more than 80% of companies' **operating income** with 414.4 thousand million euros, which is 7.3% more than in 2003. This was followed by merchandise sales (resale of goods that haven't undergone transformation) with almost 58 thousand million euros (13.2% more than the previous year) and provision of services with more than 23 thousand million euros (0.45% more than in 2003).

In terms of **expenditure**, consumption of raw materials represented 43% of companies' total operating costs. Following in second and third places were staff costs (15.8% of the total) and external services (14.7%).



### Turnover of the main activity groups



### Turnover by activity group. 2004

	% of total	Interannual variation
<b>Industry total</b> (thousand million euros)	<b>495.4</b>	
Extractive and petroleum industries	6.5	15.1%
Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	12.3	14.8%
Energy and water	8.1	13.0%
Various manufacturing industries	3.1	
Mechanical machinery and equipment	5.3	
Food, beverages and tobacco	16.8	
Various non-metallic ore products	5.9	
Transport material	13.2	
Chemical industry	8.3	
Paper, publishing, graphic arts and reproduction of recorded media	5.6	
Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment	5.1	
Wood and cork	2	
Rubber and plastic products	3.6	
Textile, clothing, leather and footwear industries	4.2	

### Food, beverages and tobacco in the industrial sector ranking

If we look at the activity groups that contribute most to the industrial sector's total turnover, we find that food, beverages and tobacco represent 16.8% of the total, transport material represents 13.2% and metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products 12.3%.

Activity groups recording the highest increases in their own turnover in 2004 were extractive and petroleum industries (with a 15.1% increase), metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products (14.8%) and energy and water (13.0%).

Manufacture of motor vehicles (8.1%), production and distribution of electricity (6.0%) and the petroleum, natural gas and nuclear fuels industry (5.5%) are the sectors that contribute the most to total turnover.

### Percentage structure of expenditure

	Consumption* %	Staff costs* %
Food, beverages and tobacco	68	12
Transport material	75	12
Chemical industry	63	20
Energy and water	61	14
Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	68	8
Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment	67	19

\*Percentage of total operating cost





## Five communities contribute 66% of total turnover

**Cataluña** (25.0% of the total), **Comunidad de Madrid** (11.4%), **Comunidad Valenciana** (10.8%) and **País Vasco** and **Andalucía** (both 9.4%) contribute the most to industrial sector turnover, representing 66%.

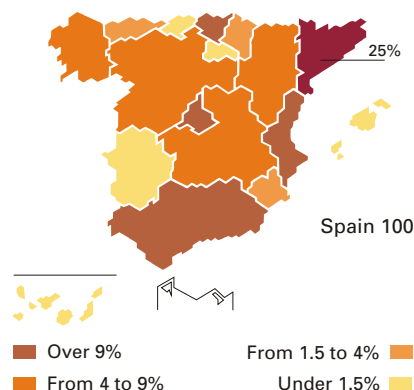
With regards 2003, the greatest increases occur in Extremadura (16.8%), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (12.7%), Castilla-La Mancha (11.8%) and País Vasco (10.3%).

## Companies with 20 or more employees

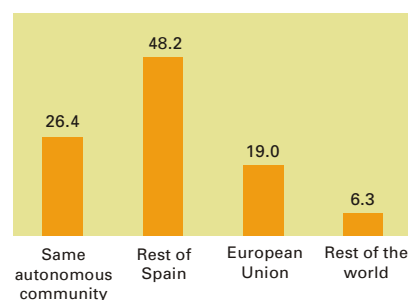
In companies with 20 or more employees, **sales** made within Spain represented 74.6% of the total, whereas those in European Union countries represented 19.0%. In terms of **purchases**, 21.8% of purchases of raw materials and merchandise, ... Originated in European Union countries and 14.0% in other countries in the world. Purchases within Spain represented 64.2% of the total.

Total **industrial investment** stood at **23,634 million euros**. Of this amount, 39.0% corresponded to technical facilities, 28.1% to machinery and tools and 10.7% to tangible assets.

## Turnover distribution. 2004

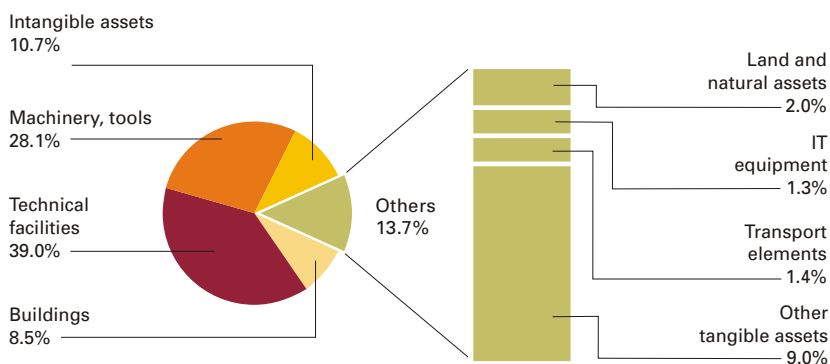


## Destination of sales (%)

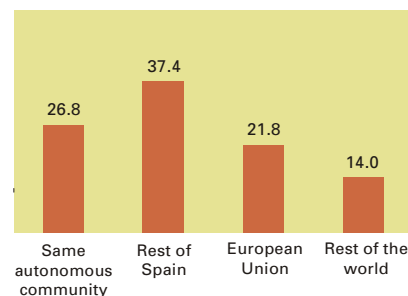


## Investment. 2004

(companies with 20 or more employees)

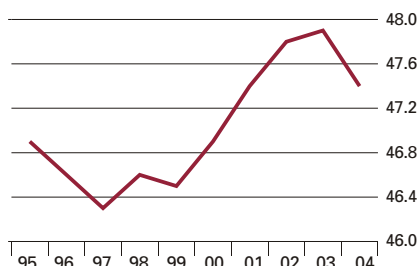


## Origin of purchases (%)





**Evolution of market services**  
(% of GDP)



**Main market service variables.\* 2003**

		Interannual variation
Number of companies	1,922,054	3.2
Turnover	945,691	5.8
Production value	421,631	7.5
Purchases and expenses on goods and services	739,518	6.5
Added value at factors cost	239,463	8.5
Personnel expenditure	128,366	9.2
Average employed personnel	7,763,916	4.5

\* Economic variables in million euros

## The services sector is still on the rise

The Annual Services Survey provides the structural and economic characteristics of the companies in the services sector, which is the most important in the economy in terms of the Gross Domestic Product and the creation of employment, which has experienced the greatest development in recent years.

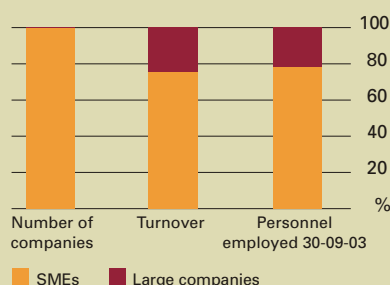
This statistic gathers information on companies that work in the spheres of trade; tourism; transport; information technologies; real estate and rental activities; services provided to companies; recreational, cultural and sporting services; and personal services.

In **2003**, Spain had **1,922,054 companies** dedicated to the aforementioned activities, which supposed a 3.2% increase with respect to 2002. These groups suppose over **83%** of the added value generated by market services.

As regards the number of companies, after trade, the most relevant sector is the **corporate services** sector with **345,226 companies**, followed by tourism and transport with 277,309 and 214,920 companies respectively.

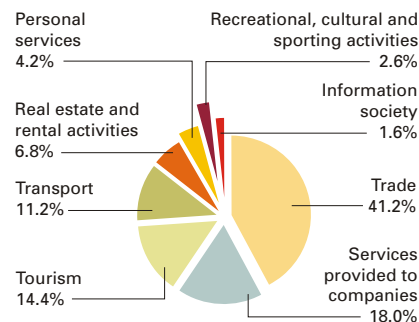
As regards the legal status, the Annual Services Survey indicates that **67.8%** of the companies are owned by **natural persons**, **22.7%** are limited companies and only **3.5%** are public limited companies.

## The importance of SMEs



**Small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs)** perform a notable role in Spain's business fabric. This role is essential in the case of the services sector, since **99%** of the total number of companies in that sector has **less than 50 employees**, invoices **75.4%** of the total **turnover** generated in the sector and employs **78.2%** of the **services sector employees**.

## Number of companies. 2003



### The real estate boom

In **2003**, the **turnover** in the services sector amounted to **945,691 million euros**, **5.8%** more than in 2002.

The groups of activity that presented the greatest annual increase in their turnover are real estate and rental activities (12.9%) and personal services (9.5%).

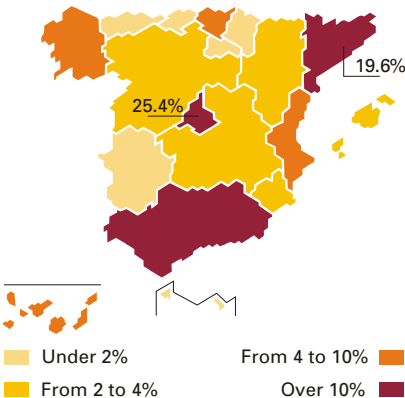
Within the market services sector analysed, **trade** represents **62%** of the total turnover, whilst the rest of the groups analysed reach between 6% and 8%, with the exception of cultural and recreational services (1.4%) and personal services (0.4%).

### Madrid contributes one fourth of the turnover

The autonomous communities that contributed the greatest amounts to the turnover of the market services sector in 2003 were Comunidad de Madrid (25.4%), Cataluña (19.6%), Andalucía (12%) and Comunidad Valenciana (9.7%).

This concentration is more noticeable in the corporate services group, where 58.4% of the turnover was generated in Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña, and in information technologies services, where 56.5% of the turnover was invoiced in Comunidad de Madrid.

### Turnover in the services sector (according to the location of the company's premises)



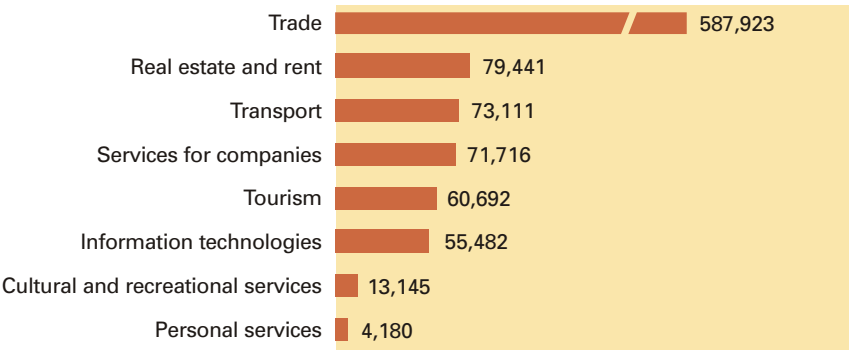
### Variation rate of the turnover in Trade. 2001-02

	%
Denmark	17.6
Hungary	13.5
Lithuania	13.0
Malta	12.2
Estonia	12.0
Ireland	10.2
Latvia	8.3
Czech Republic	7.5
<b>Spain</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Italy	5.9
Slovenia	5.0
Poland	4.7
Cyprus	4.3
<b>EU</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Finland	3.0
Sweden	2.9
Austria	2.6
Netherlands	1.9
France	1.8
Luxembourg	1.8
Portugal	0.4
United Kingdom	0.3
Slovakia	-1.0
Germany	-4.4
Belgium	:
Greece	:

Data not available

Source: Eurostat

### Turnover (million euros). 2003



### Investment in the services sector

Market services companies invested **65,767 million** euros in **2003**, in other words 7% of their turnover.

### Investment with respect to turnover (%)

Real estate and rent	25.9
Transport	17.5
Cultural and recreational serv.	12.7
Information technologies	10.4
Personal services	8.6
Total	7.0
Tourism	6.7
Services for companies	5.9
Trade	2.8

Material investment is distributed differently depending on the activity sector. In transport companies, the highest percentage of material investment (56%) is used for transport elements and buildings. In the tourist sector, 43% of that investment goes to the construction and renovation of buildings. In real estate companies, the highest percentage of investment is for land and natural assets (25%).

### Material investment

	Millions of euros
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,651</b>
Land	7,579
Hardware	1,925
Buildings	10,953
Constructions	15,495
Transport elements	8,498
Machinery	4,301
Others	5,899

Employment has grown by 4.2%

The **number of employees** in the services sector amounted to **7,971,402 people in 2003**, 4.2% more than in 2002. Real estate activities and corporate services were the two groups that generated most employment, with 13.7% and 7.1% increases respectively.

Employment characteristics on 30-9-03

	% of wage earners	% of permanent workers	% of females	Average salary in euros
<b>Total groups</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>16,937</b>
Trade	76.7	77.8	41.3	16,171
Tourism	76.0	63.0	49.4	12,641
Transport	77.4	74.1	18.5	21,132
Information society	93.1	81.5	33.2	29,970
Real estate and rent	75.2	71.0	43.8	18,743
Services for companies	81.6	53.9	54.7	14,940
Recreational, cultural, and sporting activities	80.4	62.3	39.7	17,505
Personal services	60.0	74.0	78.9	9,420

Characteristics of each sector

The **trade** sector shows a prevalence of small companies, since 99.5% have less than 50 employees and invoice nearly 60% of the turnover of the sector.

95% of the companies in the **tourism sector** have less than 10 employees.

**Transport** is a typically male activity: 81.5% of the employees are males. Almost a fourth (22.6%) of the personnel employed in the transport sector are self-employed workers. This percentage stands at 77% for taxi transport.

The **information technologies** sector generates the most added value per employee (79,731 euros). It is also the sector with the best-paid employees. It is characterised by having the highest proportion of permanent employment in the services sector (81.5%).

In 2003, **real estate activities and rental services** invested 26% of the turnover compared to 7% of all the services sector.

The **services for companies** sector is ample and very heterogeneous. 95.7% of the companies have less than 10 employees and only 0.2% have more than 49 employees.

In the **personal services sector**, 78.9% of the employees are females.

## Tourist accommodation. Main results of the demand. 2005.

Provisional data

	Overnight stays (millions)	Average stay (days)	Interannual variation Overnight stays
Hotel establishments	245.6	3.48	6.3 3.4
Holiday dwellings	70.6	8.43	6.0 -6.7
Campsites	31.7	4.78	4.0 4.9
Rural tourist accommodation	6.3	3.18	12.0 28.7
			Resident in Spain Resident abroad

## We prefer hotels

According to the Hotel Tourism Short Term Trends and Non-hotel Establishment Occupancy Surveys, **354,173,012 overnight stays** were registered in Spain in 2005.

Overnight stays in **hotels** supposed **69.3%** of the total and have increased **4.6%** in one year. Of these, **43.3%** correspond to people who are resident in Spain.

Overnight stays in non-hotel establishments (dwellings, campsites and rural tourist accommodation) amounted to 30.7% of the total, showing a **0.9% decrease**. Overnight stays of residents (34% of the total) increased **5.9%**, whilst the interannual rate of overnight stays of non-residents dropped **4.1%**.

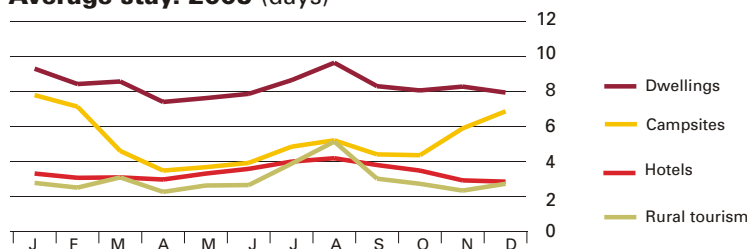
The longest **average stay** was registered in holiday dwellings and amounted to **8.43 days**.

## British and German citizens visit Spain most frequently

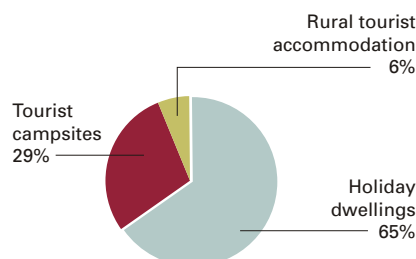
British and German citizens amounted to **31.3%** and **28.7%** of the total overnight stays of foreign residents in **hotels** in 2005. As regards the former, overnight stays increased **2.7%** with respect to 2004 and for the second they increased **2.3%**.

In the ensemble of non-hotel establishments, United Kingdom and Germany cause **57.7%** of the overnight stays of non-residents. However, overnight stays have decreased both for British and German citizens (**10.4%** and **1.8% less than in 2004, respectively**).

## Average stay. 2005 (days)

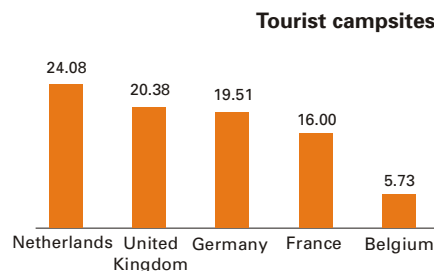
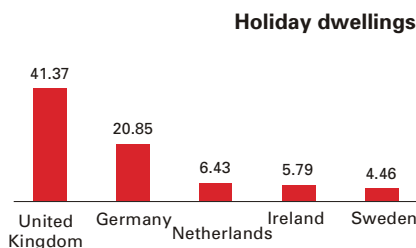
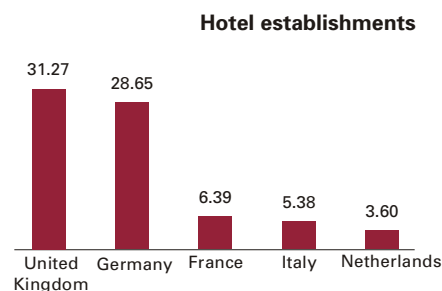


## Overnight stays in non-hotel establishments. 2005 (%)



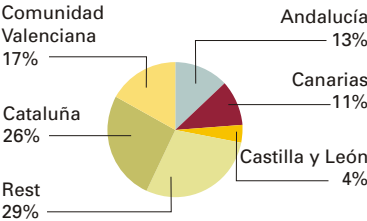
## Main nationalities of origin

(% of non-resident overnight stays)

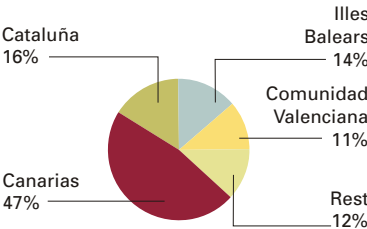


Non-hotel establishments

Destinations most visited by Spanish travellers



Destinations most visited by foreign travellers



The most visited. 2005

(Number of overnight stays in hotel establishments)

Holiday areas

Isla de Mallorca	38,964,698
Isla de Tenerife	19,234,669
Palma - Calvià	17,048.254
Costa del Sol	15,120,670
Costa Blanca	14,588,900



Tourist sites

Madrid	12,302,085
Benidorm	10,632,637
Barcelona	10,363,379
Palma - Calvià	8,248,384
Adeje	8,156,601

Tourist accommodation. Main results of the supply. 2005.  
Provisional data

	Estimated no. open establishments	Estimated average no. bed places	Level of occupancy by bed places	Interannual variation Bed places offered
Hotel establishments	13,976	1,210,016	54.34	2.9
Holiday dwellings	126,750	440,813	43.33	-1.4
Campsites	730	489,663	*36.94	0.4
Rural tourist accommodation	9,633	83,927	20.30	17.3

\*Data refers to degree of occupancy by lots

More bed places offered

The average number of bed places offered in **hotels** increased **2.9%** with respect to 2004 and the level of occupancy by lots amounts to **54.3%** on average, 1.6% more than in 2004.

As regards **collective accommodation in non-hotel establishments**, the number of bed places increased **0.9%** with respect to 2004. Campsites suppose **48%**, holiday dwellings **44%** and rural tourist accommodation 8%. As regards the level of occupancy, on average **58.7%** of the offered holiday dwellings, **36.9%** of the lots offered in campsites and **23.2%** of the rooms available in rural tourist accommodation were occupied.

For all tastes

Andalucía, Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Canarias and Comunidad de Madrid concentrated **63.9%** of overnight stays of Spaniards in **hotels** in 2005. Foreigners prefer Illes Balears, Canarias, Cataluña and Andalucía.

As regards **non-hotel establishments**, **Canarias** is the preferred destination with **37.8 million overnight stays**, 7.9% less than in 2004. The majority of overnight stays in holiday dwellings, mainly of non-residents, were noted in **Canarias**, with an average stay of over eight days. Overnight stays in campsites were most frequent in **Cataluña**, with average stays of over five days. The preferred destination for overnight stays in rural tourist accommodation of residents, was **Castilla y León**, with an average stay of over two days.





## The importance of summer

The summer season (from June to September) accounted for **49%** of the overnight stays in hotels and **56%** of the overnight stays in non-hotel establishments.

The average level of occupancy by bed places in hotels in 2005 amounted to **54.3%**, whilst in summer of the same year it amounted to **67.4%**.

## Prices have gone up

During 2005, the **average increase of hotel prices** amounted to **1.2%**. All autonomous communities presented an increase in prices, except Principado de Asturias and Comunidad de Madrid, which experienced average drops of **0.1%** and of **1.4%**, respectively. The summer months presented the highest upturns as regards prices compared to the previous year.

On the other hand, income per occupied room increased by **1.9%** on average in 2005.

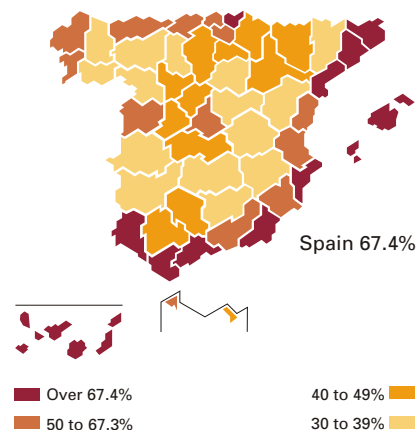
## Spain, global tourist player

Tourism still stands as one of the most important sectors of the Spanish economy. In **2003**, in the services sector, tourism represented **15%** of total employment, over **6%** of the turnover and **14%** of the companies.

According to data extracted from the new **Satellite Tourism Account**, tourist activity in **2004** stood for **11% of the GDP**. In 2005, Spain received a historical number of international visitors, with a record figure of **53.6 million** visitors, which represents **7%** of global tourism and **13%** of tourism towards Europe. Consequently, Spain positioned itself as the second company in the world in terms of international tourism flows.

As regards **income from international tourism**, Spain also took the second place: in 2004 Spain received **45.2** thousand million dollars. United States took the first place and France took the third (with 74.5 and 40.8 thousand million, respectively).

### Hotel occupancy rate Summer 2005



### Arrival of international tourists. 2004 (millions)

		Share (%)	Variation 2004-03
France	75.1	9.8	0.1
<b>Spain</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
USA	46.1	6.0	11.8
China	41.8	5.5	26.7
Italy	37.1	4.9	-6.4
United Kingdom	27.8	3.6	12.3

Source: World Tourism Organization

### Income from international tourism. 2004 (thousand million USD)

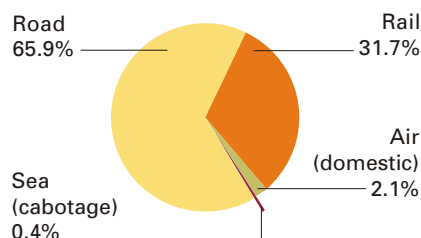
		Share (%)	Variation 2004-03
USA	74.5	12.0	15.7
<b>Spain</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>
France	40.8	6.6	1.5
Italy	35.7	5.7	3.8
Germany	27.7	4.4	8.9
United Kingdom	27.3	4.4	7.5

Source: World Tourism Organization





## Inter-city transport. 2005



## Main airports in the EU. 2004

	Million passengers
London / Heathrow	67.1
Paris / Heathrow	51.0
Frankfurt am Main	50.7
Amsterdam / Schiphol	42.4
Madrid / Barajas	38.2
London / Gatwick	31.4
Rome / Fiumicino	27.2
Munich	26.6
Barcelona	24.4
Paris / Orly	24.0

Source: Eurostat

## Passenger transport by air (millions). 2004

<b>EU</b>	<b>650.4</b>
United Kingdom	192.3
Germany	135.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>129.8</b>
France	102.4
Italy	81.6
Netherlands	44.5
Greece	29.5
Sweden	21.7
Denmark	21.0
Ireland	20.9
Portugal	18.4
Austria	18.3
Belgium	17.5
Finland	11.8
Czech Republic	10.0
Hungary	6.4
Cyprus	6.4
Poland	6.1
Malta	2.8
Luxembourg	1.5
Slovakia	1.1
Latvia	1.1
Slovenia	1.0
Lithuania	1.0
Estonia	1.0

Source: Eurostat

## Passengers. 2005

Urban transport	Thousands	Interannual variation
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,874,809</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Buses *	1,746,129	1.6
Metropolitan	1,128,680	3.7
<b>Inter-city transport</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,849,199</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Road (bus)*	1,217,843	1.8
Rail	586,857	3.9
Air (domestic) <sup>1</sup>	38,180	13.6
Sea (cabotage) <sup>1</sup>	7,687	-1.1
<b>International transport</b>		
Air	102,688	6.3
Sea <sup>1</sup>	2,429	-7.9

1. Only includes disembarked passengers

\*. Provisional

Source: INE, RENFE, FEVE, Directorate General for Civil Aviation and Directorate General for Port and Coasts

## The number of underground users has increased 3.7%

In 2005 over **2,874 million travellers** used **urban** transport (bus and underground) and over **1,849 million** used **inter-city** transport (by road, rail and air). This supposed interannual increases of 2.4% and 2.6%, respectively.

It is important to note that the use of the **underground** has increased **3.7%** in one year and that the only type of transport that has decreased is **inter-city sea** transport (**1.1%** less).

Transport by **road** is still the most important part of inter-city transport (65.9% of the total), followed by **rail** transport (**31.7%**).

## We like travelling by plane

In 2005, over **38 million people** travelled by plane for domestic journeys, thus representing an annual growth of **13.6%**.

**Barajas** Airport (Madrid) and **Barcelona's** Airport are two of the top ten airports in the European Union in terms of transported passengers (fifth and ninth, respectively).

As regards the transport of passengers between different countries, trips between **Spain-United Kingdom** (33.6 million transported passengers) and **Germany-Spain** (19.3 million) take the highest values. These figures show the tourist relation between these two countries and Spain.

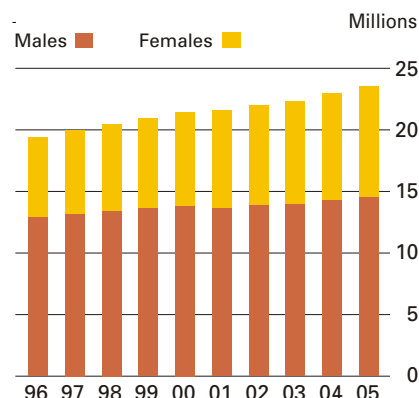
## Vehicles by types. 2005

	In circulation (to 31-12-2005)	Registered	Interannual variation Registered vehicles
			% 20 40 60 80
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,657,276</b>	<b>2,319,590</b>	
Lorries and vans	4,655,413	391,295	
Buses and microbuses	58,248	4,175	
Passenger cars	20,250,377	1,676,707	
Motorcycles	1,805,827	220,424	
Industrial tractors	194,206	21,326	
Other vehicles*	693,205	5,663	

\* The category other vehicles includes trailers, semi-trailers and special vehicles, except self-propelled agricultural machinery and dragged agricultural machinery with 1 and 2 axles. It does not include the moped fleet.

Source: Traffic Authority

## Drivers census



Source: Traffic Authority

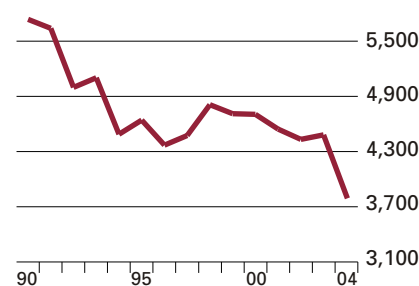
## At the steering wheel

According to data from the Spanish Traffic Authority, in 2004 there were **94,009** accidents with injuries, **6%** less than the previous year. In **3.9%** there were fatal casualties (specifically in **3,643** accidents). **82.1%** of the fatal casualties were caused by road accidents.

In terms of the number of injuries, in 2004 there were **143,124** injuries (**8.3 %** less than in 2003) and **4,741** fatal casualties (**12.2%** less).

As regards the **drivers** census, in 2005 the total number of drivers amounted to **23.6 million** people, of which 14.6 million were males and 9 million were females. In the provinces of Barcelona and Madrid there are over one million female drivers.

## Road deaths



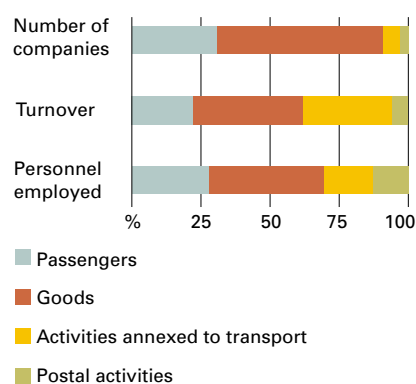
Source: Traffic Authority

## Transport in the services sector

According to the Annual Services Survey, in 2003 the transport sector (passengers, goods, activities annexed to transport and postal activities) had **214,921 companies**, which amounted to **19%** of the total of companies in the services sector.

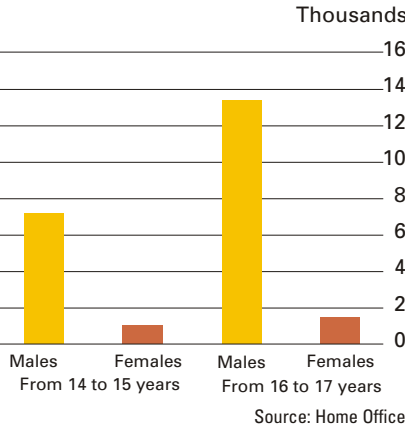
As regards the turnover, this sector generated 73,111 million euros that year, in other words 7.7% of the total of the services sector.

## Structure of transport. 2003

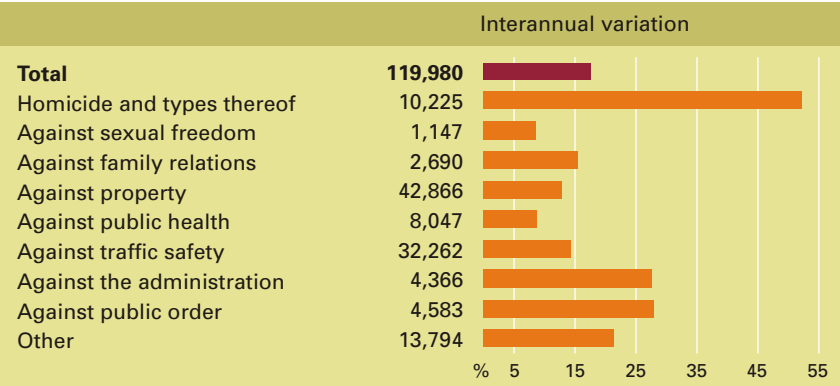




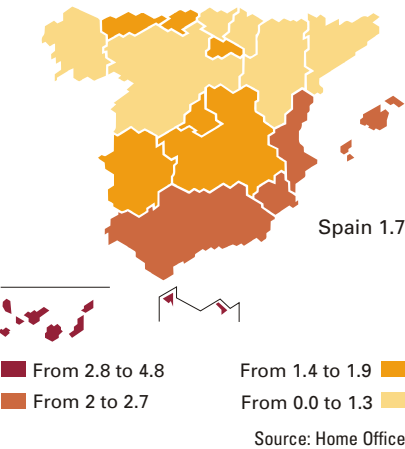
## Minors arrested. 2004



## Convicts according to crimes committed. 2003



## Female victims of abuse (per 1,000 inhab.). 2004



## The prison population continues to grow

According to data from the Legal Statistics, nearly **120 thousand** people were sentenced in Spain in 2003 for committing some kind of crime, which represents an increase of 17.6% with regards 2002. Of these people, **92.1%** are **male**. The most common crime continued to be theft (35.7% of the total) and the biggest increase is seen in homicide and types thereof (52%).

**Foreigners** represent **13.1%** of total prisoners and the majority are Moroccan, although more than 30% of foreign female prisoners come from American countries.

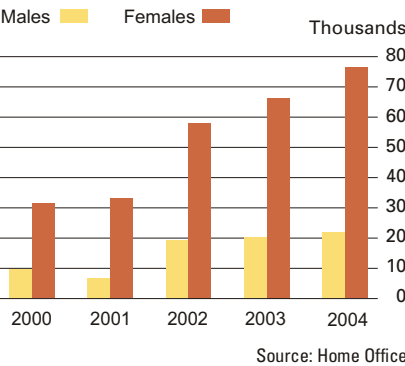
According to data from the Home Office Yearbook, **21.3 crimes were committed in 2004 for every 1,000 inhabitants**, which represents a decrease with regards 2003 (**22.4** per thousand inhabitants). The highest values are recorded in Illes Balears (**47.7**), Ceuta (**46.2**) and Melilla (**45.5**) and the lowest values are recorded in Castilla y León (**11.1**), Principado de Asturias (**11.2**) and Cantabria (**11.5**).

The **prison population** has been on the increase since 1999. On 31 December 2004 it totalled **59,375** in other words **5.8%** more than in the previous year and **34.3%** more than in 1999. Nine out of every ten inmates are male (**92.3%**) and almost two out of every three convicted inmates (**60.9%**) are between 26 and 40 years old.

## More domestic violence

Between 2003 and 2004, the number of victims of abuse within the family environment **increased 15.8%** in terms of **females (74,140)** and **9.1%** in terms of **males (21,109)**. **77.6%** of female victims are abused by their spouse or similar, compared to **45.1%** of males. 79 females and 31 males died in 2004 in relation to family abuse.

## Victims of family abuse





## European Parliamentary Elections

Spain has staged five **Elections to the European Parliament**. The first were held in June 1987 (with a **68.9%** participation) and the last in June 2004. The average European **participation** trend has been declining constantly, however this has not always been the case in Spain, where there have been increases and decreases. Nevertheless, both had similar values in 2004: **45.6%** and **45.1%**, respectively.

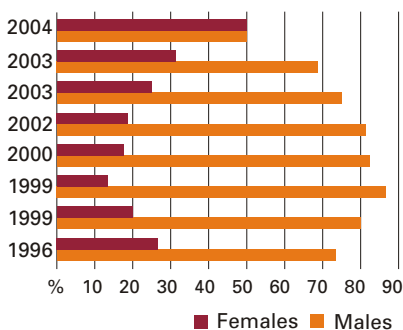
## Equality in the Government

Between 1986 and 1996 the percentage of females in the Government went from **0%** to **26.7%**. Although the figure decreased in 1999, the upward trend returned after that year, reaching **50%** in **2004**.

## Voters resident abroad

The number of people registered in the **Electoral Census of Absent Residents** on 1 January 2006 amounted to **1,142,334**, the highest value in its history, despite the fact that Spanish emigration abroad stopped years ago. New registrations are mainly due to the modification of the Civil Code that came into force in January 2003 and allowed Spaniards' descendants to acquire the Spanish nationality. **Galicia** continues to be the main community of origin (**307,895** electors), followed by **Comunidad de Madrid** (**141,978**). Since **1991** the most important countries of residence are **Argentina**, **France** and **Venezuela**, which on 1 January 2006 amount to **20.7%**, **14.3%** and **9.7%**, respectively. Germany used to appear in second place and France in third place.

### Females and males in the Government

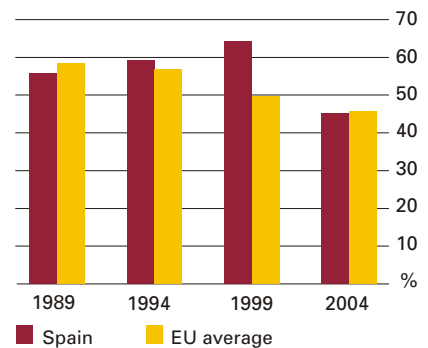


Source: Institute for Women

### Countries with most Spanish voters on 1 January 2006

	Electors	%
Total	1,142,334	100
Argentina	236,972	20.7
France	163,480	14.3
Venezuela	111,131	9.7
Germany	84,693	7.4
Switzerland	73,459	6.4
Brazil	57,437	5.0

### Participation in the elections to the European Parliament (%)



Source: European Parliament

### Female members of the European Parliament 5 May 2004

(% regarding total of country)

France	44.8
Finland	43.8
Sweden	40.9
Belgium	40.0
Austria	38.1
Denmark	37.5
Germany	37.4
Ireland	33.3
Latvia	33.3
Luxembourg	33.3
Spain	32.8
Netherlands	29.0
Portugal	28.0
EU	27.9
United Kingdom	24.1
Greece	20.0
Czech Republic	16.7
Cyprus	16.7
Poland	16.7
Slovenia	14.3
Slovakia	14.3
Hungary	12.5
Italy	11.5
Lithuania	7.7
Estonia	0.0
Malta	0.0

Source: European Parliament

	Population on 1 January 2005					Demographic indicators. 2004	
	Total	Females (%)	Foreigners (%)	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density (inhab./km <sup>2</sup> )	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
<b>Spain</b>	<b>44,108,530</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>504,645</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>7,849,799</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>87,591</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Almería	612,315	48.5	15.2	8,775	69.8	12.9	7.5
Cádiz	1,180,817	50.2	2.3	7,436	158.8	12.2	7.7
Córdoba	784,376	50.9	1.8	13,771	57.0	10.5	9.2
Granada	860,898	50.7	4.2	12,647	68.1	11.2	8.7
Huelva	483,792	50.2	3.9	10,128	47.8	11.1	8.7
Jaén	660,284	50.3	1.7	13,489	48.9	10.4	9.5
Málaga	1,453,409	50.6	12.5	7,308	198.9	12.1	7.9
Sevilla	1,813,908	50.9	2.1	14,036	129.2	12.1	8.1
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>1,269,027</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>47,698</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Huesca	215,864	49.1	7.0	15,626	13.8	8.7	11.5
Teruel	141,091	48.8	6.9	14,797	9.5	7.8	11.8
Zaragoza	912,072	50.7	7.9	17,274	52.8	9.6	10.3
<b>Principado de Asturias</b>	<b>1,076,635</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>10,604</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>Illes Balears</b>	<b>983,131</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>1,968,280</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>264.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Las Palmas	1,011,928	49.4	10.8	4,066	248.9	11.1	6.2
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	956,352	50.2	11.9	3,381	282.8	9.2	7.1
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>562,309</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5,253</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>2,510,849</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>93,814</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Ávila	167,032	49.7	3.6	8,050	20.7	7.4	12.3
Burgos	361,021	49.7	4.8	14,022	25.7	8.4	9.7
León	495,902	51.2	2.9	15,570	31.8	6.8	11.5
Palencia	173,471	50.7	2.0	8,052	21.5	6.7	11.3
Salamanca	352,414	51.2	3.1	12,349	28.5	7.8	10.6
Segovia	155,517	49.6	7.7	6,796	22.9	8.6	10.7
Soria	92,773	49.7	5.8	10,303	9.0	7.8	12.9
Valladolid	514,674	50.9	3.5	8,110	63.5	8.7	8.9
Zamora	198,045	50.5	1.9	10,561	18.8	5.8	12.5
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>1,894,667</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>79,409</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Albacete	384,640	49.9	5.3	14,918	25.8	9.7	8.7
Ciudad Real	500,060	50.4	4.5	19,813	25.2	9.7	10.0
Cuenca	207,974	49.6	6.9	17,141	12.1	8.0	11.0
Guadalajara	203,737	48.9	8.5	12,167	16.7	11.4	8.8
Toledo	598,256	49.6	6.8	15,370	38.9	10.9	9.3
<b>Cataluña</b>	<b>6,995,206</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>32,091</b>	<b>218.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Barcelona	5,226,354	50.8	10.9	7,728	676.3	11.5	8.4
Girona	664,506	49.4	15.1	5,910	112.4	12.0	8.7
Lleida	399,439	49.0	11.3	12,150	32.9	10.4	10.4
Tarragona	704,907	49.4	11.9	6,303	111.8	11.2	9.0
<b>Comunidad Valenciana</b>	<b>4,692,449</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>23,254</b>	<b>201.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Alicante/Alacant	1,732,389	50.0	18.6	5,817	297.8	10.9	8.0
Castellón/Castelló	543,432	49.8	12.1	6,632	81.9	10.9	9.1
Valencia/València	2,416,628	50.6	8.1	10,806	223.6	11.0	8.9
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>1,083,879</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>41,634</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Badajoz	671,299	50.5	1.9	21,766	30.8	9.7	9.6
Cáceres	412,580	49.9	3.1	19,868	20.8	8.6	10.1
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>2,762,198</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>29,574</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>
A Coruña	1,126,707	52.0	2.1	7,950	141.7	7.7	10.2
Lugo	357,625	51.5	1.9	9,856	36.3	5.7	13.5
Ourense	339,555	52.0	3.3	7,273	46.7	5.7	13.1
Pontevedra	938,311	51.7	2.9	4,495	208.8	8.9	8.8
<b>Comunidad de Madrid</b>	<b>5,964,143</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>8,022</b>	<b>743.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Región de Murcia</b>	<b>1,335,792</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11,313</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Comunidad Foral de Navarra</b>	<b>593,472</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9,801</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>País Vasco</b>	<b>2,124,846</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>7,089</b>	<b>299.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Álava	299,957	50.1	5.0	2,963	101.2	9.6	7.7
Guipúzcoa	688,708	50.8	3.1	1,909	360.8	10.0	8.9
Vizcaya	1,136,181	51.4	3.2	2,217	512.4	8.9	9.2
<b>La Rioja</b>	<b>301,084</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>5,028</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Ceuta</b>	<b>75,276</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3,864.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Melilla</b>	<b>65,488</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4,883.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>

1 The last available series for the Spanish Regional Accounts, 2000 base, corresponds to years 2000-2003 for the provincial data



Average number of children per female	CPI 2005/2004	GDP per capita <sup>1</sup> (euros). 2003	Number of companies. 2005	Employment and unemployment. 2005			
				Employed (thousands)	Activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
<b>1.33</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>18,582</b>	<b>3,064,129</b>	<b>18,973.2</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>Spain</b>
<b>1.44</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>14,135</b>	<b>464,179</b>	<b>2,959.6</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>Andalucía</b>
1.59	3.8	17,645	38,766	284.3	63.8	9.2	Almería
1.47	3.2	14,168	58,986	414.7	53.3	17.7	Cádiz
1.38	3.2	12,310	45,405	280.1	51.8	14.8	Córdoba
1.41	3.0	12,987	54,341	315.1	51.1	12.9	Granada
1.37	2.9	14,902	24,777	171.7	52.0	15.9	Huelva
1.41	3.0	12,615	34,675	224.1	50.3	15.9	Jaén
1.45	3.7	14,339	102,382	562.7	54.4	11.7	Málaga
1.45	3.3	14,550	104,847	706.9	56.4	13.9	Sevilla
<b>1.26</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>19,842</b>	<b>90,005</b>	<b>568.5</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>Aragón</b>
1.27	3.7	19,222	15,390	90.9	53.3	6.9	Huesca
1.21	3.4	19,086	8,804	59.3	51.9	4.7	Teruel
1.27	3.4	20,108	65,811	418.3	58.1	5.8	Zaragoza
<b>0.93</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>15,842</b>	<b>68,175</b>	<b>405.2</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>Principado de Asturias</b>
<b>1.36</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>21,290</b>	<b>87,024</b>	<b>468.1</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>Illes Balears</b>
<b>1.16</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>17,371</b>	<b>128,020</b>	<b>836.1</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>Canarias</b>
1.26	2.5	18,277	67,043	432.5	60.8	12.8	Las Palmas
1.06	2.5	16,394	60,977	403.6	57.9	10.5	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
<b>1.19</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>17,986</b>	<b>36,561</b>	<b>239.2</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>Cantabria</b>
<b>1.07</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>17,216</b>	<b>159,196</b>	<b>1,022.7</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>Castilla y León</b>
1.12	3.5	14,248	10,611	63.9	49.6	8.8	Ávila
1.16	3.1	20,826	23,733	159.4	56.0	6.7	Burgos
0.98	3.3	15,401	31,664	184.6	48.8	10.8	León
0.97	3.2	17,943	10,575	71.8	52.7	7.5	Palencia
1.07	3.5	15,608	22,281	142.1	52.4	9.1	Salamanca
1.21	3.3	18,657	10,580	69.4	57.0	6.8	Segovia
1.19	3.2	18,305	5,825	38.0	51.0	5.2	Soria
1.09	3.3	18,955	32,012	224.7	56.6	9.2	Valladolid
0.92	3.4	13,891	11,915	68.9	44.5	10.0	Zamora
<b>1.33</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>14,513</b>	<b>118,396</b>	<b>763.7</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>
1.25	4.1	13,735	24,685	157.6	55.7	10.0	Albacete
1.32	3.6	14,818	29,521	185.7	50.8	10.6	Ciudad Real
1.20	3.0	13,572	13,336	79.4	48.5	6.5	Cuenca
1.45	3.4	16,247	10,438	89.6	57.0	7.1	Guadalajara
1.42	3.1	14,525	40,416	251.4	56.6	9.1	Toledo
<b>1.43</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>22,415</b>	<b>567,019</b>	<b>3,291.1</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>Cataluña</b>
1.43	4.0	22,128	436,294	2,444.9	61.0	7.0	Barcelona
1.54	3.8	22,899	46,827	333.4	66.2	7.3	Girona
1.42	3.7	23,361	32,739	181.9	57.8	5.9	Lleida
1.44	3.2	23,611	51,159	330.9	60.7	7.1	Tarragona
<b>1.35</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>17,517</b>	<b>329,334</b>	<b>2,053.1</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>Comunidad Valenciana</b>
1.34	3.3	16,471	123,333	735.3	58.0	9.6	Alicante/Alacant
1.37	3.1	20,242	37,865	247.0	59.3	7.3	Castellón/Castelló
1.36	3.4	17,625	168,136	1,070.7	59.0	8.6	Valencia/València
<b>1.26</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>12,173</b>	<b>61,898</b>	<b>385.8</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>Extremadura</b>
1.29	2.6	12,059	37,052	233.3	51.9	17.5	Badajoz
1.22	3.1	12,358	24,846	152.5	51.1	13.0	Cáceres
<b>1.00</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>14,619</b>	<b>185,722</b>	<b>1,130.1</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>Galicia</b>
1.00	3.4	15,228	77,023	469.0	53.7	9.9	A Coruña
0.85	3.2	13,741	23,122	144.5	49.7	6.7	Lugo
0.86	3.3	13,487	22,452	123.7	46.8	10.5	Ourense
1.10	3.4	14,642	63,125	392.8	55.9	11.0	Pontevedra
<b>1.39</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>24,584</b>	<b>456,175</b>	<b>2,858.8</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>Comunidad de Madrid</b>
<b>1.56</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>15,694</b>	<b>85,110</b>	<b>569.7</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>Región de Murcia</b>
<b>1.40</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>23,481</b>	<b>40,730</b>	<b>274.4</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>Comunidad Foral de Navarra</b>
<b>1.18</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>23,028</b>	<b>157,539</b>	<b>958.2</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>País Vasco</b>
1.17	3.7	25,837	19,838	139.3	58.7	7.1	Álava
1.29	2.9	23,349	57,193	321.5	58.6	5.7	Guipúzcoa
1.13	3.4	22,107	80,508	497.5	55.5	8.5	Vizcaya
<b>1.32</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>20,464</b>	<b>21,598</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>La Rioja</b>
<b>1.89</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>16,369</b>	<b>3,735</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>Ceuta</b>
<b>1.86</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>15,887</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>Melilla</b>