

# Spain in figures 2009

**IN**  
**e**

6,3%

217,24

0,01

5

5.214

481,2

1.237

34,2%

3.207

5

631



# Spain in figures 2009

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This is the latest edition of Spain in figures, presented by the National Statistics Institute, corresponding to the year 2009. As is customary, this English version corresponds to the original, Spanish version, España en cifras.

The objective of this general, informative publication is to provide an updated panorama of different aspects of the social, demographic and economic reality of our country, in itself and within the European environment.

As an innovation in this edition, worth noting is the introduction of the Construction and housing chapter, which includes data from the Housing Price Index (HPI), as well as information regarding the National Immigrant Survey (NIS) and the Survey on Foreign Affiliates in the Services Sector in Spain. In turn, in response to the opinions of different users, this year's edition grants more relevance to graphs and tables as a means of presenting the information.

As is usually the case, this publication is available online, on the INE website ([www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es)). In the INEbase section therein, the data offered in this publication may be examined in greater depth, while accessing other statistical information.

We hope that this publication fulfils its primary purpose: to guide citizens in the use and conversion of cold statistical data into relevant information for the knowledge and evaluation and our socio-economic reality.

We owe a debt of gratitude for the efforts of citizens, companies and institutions, whose collaboration has enabled us to make this data available.



Jaume García Villar  
INE President



## Spain and the EU-27

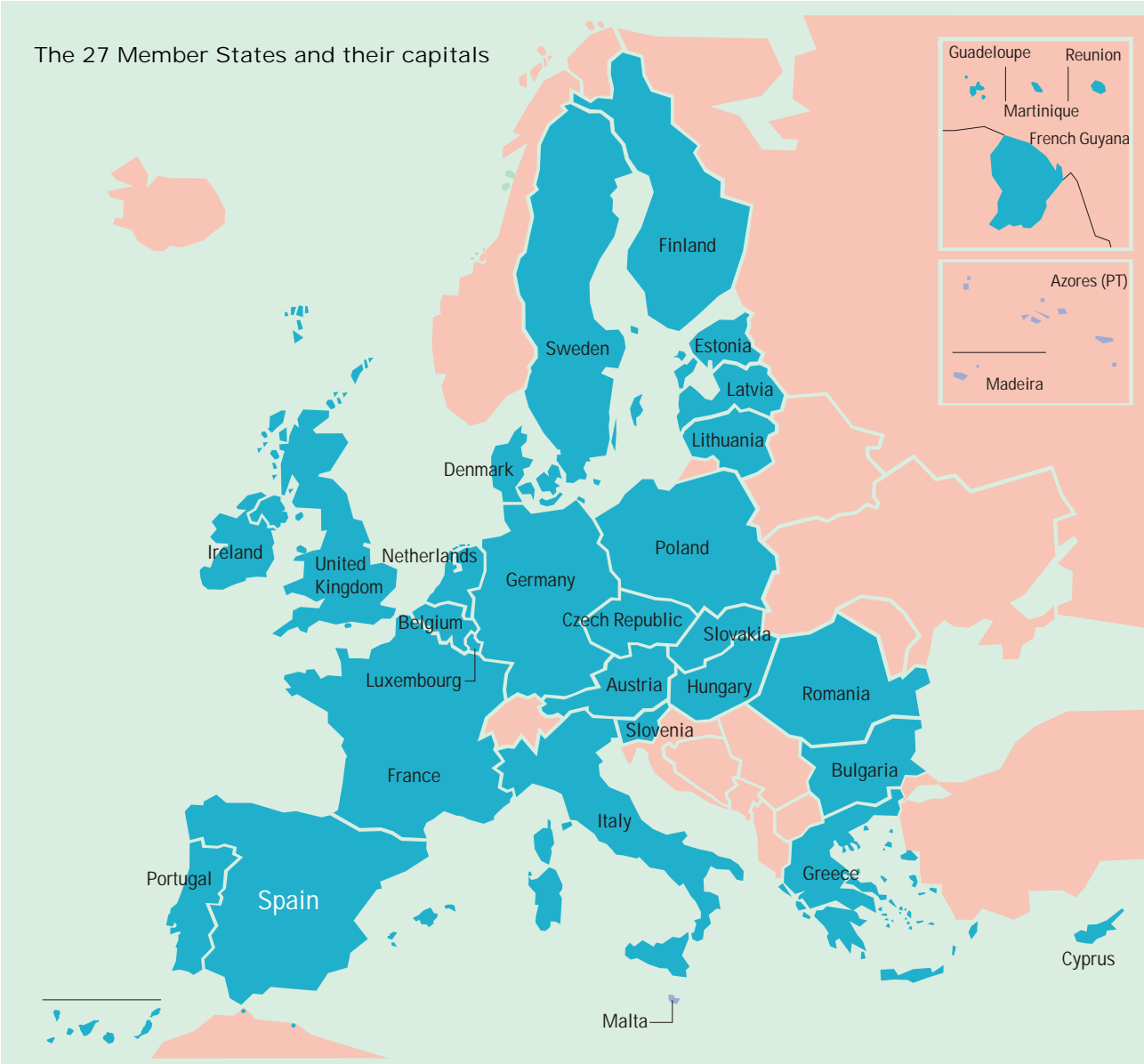
	Area 2006 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population* at 1 January 2008 (thousands)	Population density** (inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> )
EU-27	4,403,357	497,455.0	113.0
Austria	83,844	8,331.9	99.4
Belgium	30,528	10,666.9	349.4
Bulgaria	111,002	7,640.2	68.8
Cyprus	9,250	789.3	85.3
Czech Republic	78,867	10,381.1	131.6
Denmark	43,098	5,475.8	127.1
Estonia	45,288	1,340.9	29.6
Finland	338,176	5,300.5	15.7
France	632,834	63,753.1	100.7
Germany	357,093	82,217.8	230.2
Greece	131,957	11,213.8	85.0
Hungary	93,028	10,045.4	108.0
Ireland	69,797	4,401.3	63.1
Italy	301,336	59,619.3	197.8
Latvia	64,589	2,270.9	35.2
Lithuania	65,300	3,366.4	51.6
Luxembourg	2,586	483.8	187.1
Malta	316	410.3	1,300.0
Netherlands	41,543	16,405.4	394.9
Poland	312,685	38,115.6	121.9
Portugal	92,118	10,617.6	115.3
Romania	238,391	21,528.6	90.3
Slovakia	49,034	5,401.0	110.1
Slovenia	20,273	2,025.9	99.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>505,987</b>	<b>45,283.3</b>	<b>89.5</b>
Sweden	441,370	9,182.9	20.8
United Kingdom	243,069	61,186.0	251.7

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

\*\* Compilation with population data at 1 January 2008 and area from 2006

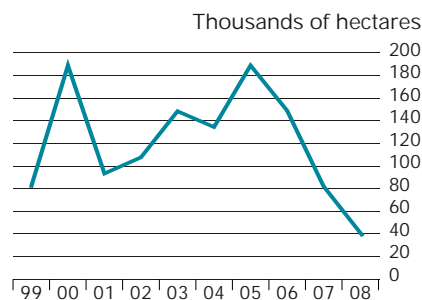
Source: Eurostat

The 27 Member States and their capitals



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

Burnt forest area



Source: Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs

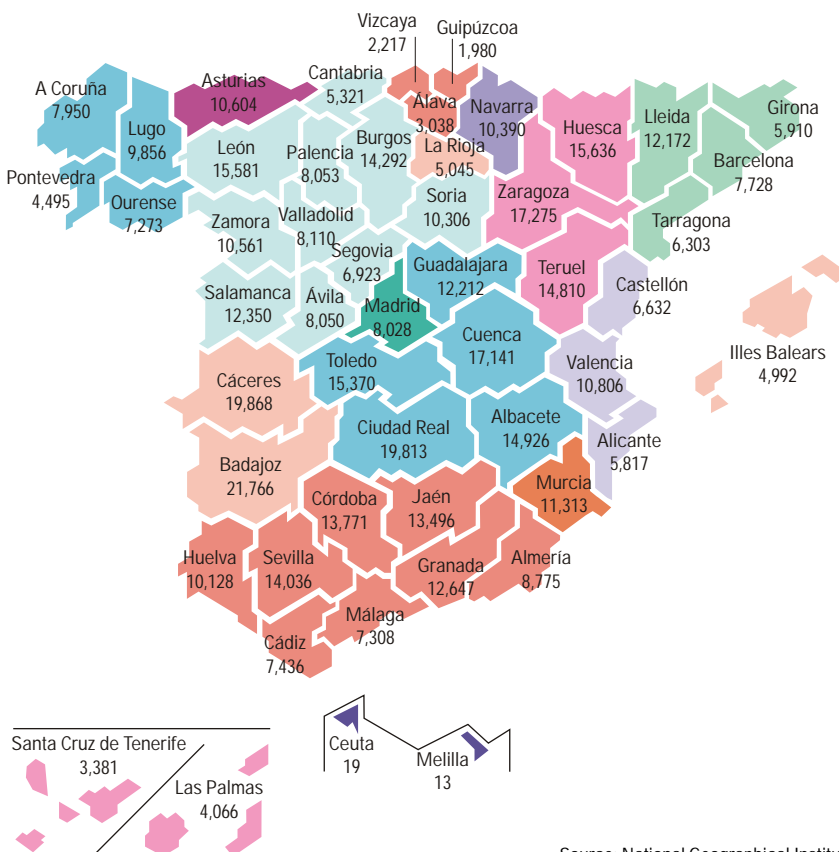
Land area protected by the Habitats Directive\*. 2007

	km <sup>2</sup>
EU-25	500,873
<b>Spain</b>	<b>118,165</b>
Sweden	56,934
France	46,564
Finland	43,092
Italy	42,816
Germany	35,208
Poland	23,256
Greece	21,643
Portugal	16,013
United Kingdom	15,978
Hungary	13,929
Austria	8,888
Estonia	7,474
Czech Republic	7,244
Ireland	7,175
Latvia	7,101
Lithuania	6,493
Slovenia	6,359
Slovakia	5,739
Netherlands	3,485
Denmark	3,177
Belgium	3,041
Cyprus	661
Luxembourg	399
Malta	40

\*This Directive identifies approximately 200 types of habitat, some 300 animal species and almost 600 plant species of community interest, and establishes the need to protect them, contributing to preserve biodiversity.

Source: Eurostat

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



Source: National Geographical Institute

The total surface area of the 52 Spanish provinces reaches 505,991 km<sup>2</sup>

Another good year for forests

The year 2008 recorded the lowest figure of burnt forest area in the last ten years (40,977.5 ha). The 3 large forest fires (greater than 500 ha) were also significantly fewer than the average for the decade, which was 28. The highest number of incidences took place in the Northwest of the peninsula, with 51.4% of the total, but the interior Communities accounted for most of the burnt forest area (47.3%).

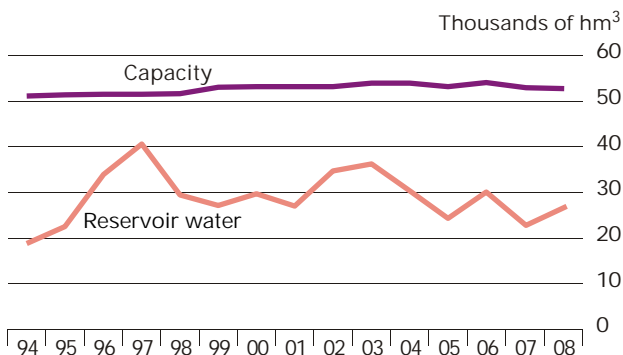
## Length of the Spanish coast, by province\*

km		km		km		km	
Guipúzcoa	92	Huelva	122	Alicante/Alacant	244	Balears (Illes)	1,428
Vizcaya	154	Cádiz	285	Valencia/València	135	Palmas (Las)	815
Cantabria	284	Málaga	208	Castellón/Castelló	139	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	768
Asturias	401	Granada	81	Tarragona	278		
Lugo	144	Almería	249	Barcelona	161		
Coruña (A)	956	Murcia	274	Girona	260		
Pontevedra	398						

\*Excludes the islands of the mainland provinces.

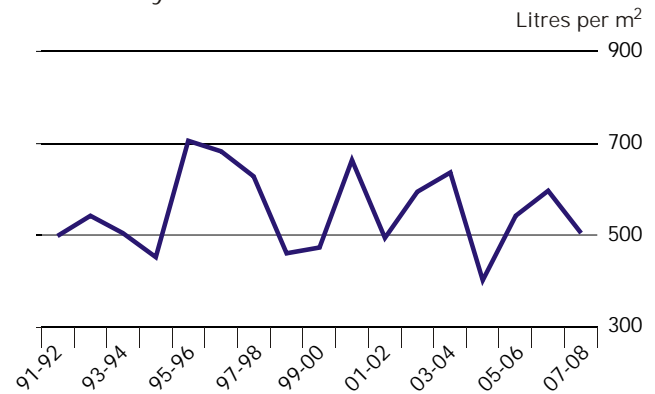
Source: National Geographical Institute

## Reservoir capacity and reservoir water



Source: Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs

## Pluviometry\*



\*Average value from October to September each year.

Source: State Meteorological Agency

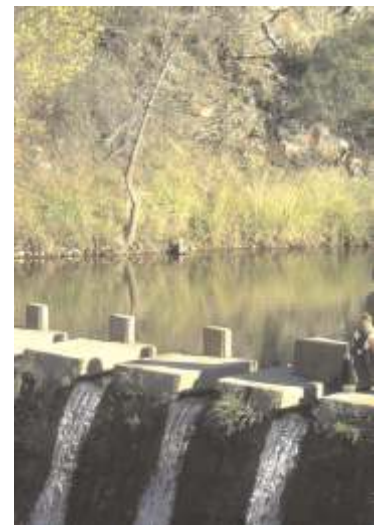
## Very irregular precipitation

Despite the strong deficits of precipitation over the first three months of the year, above all in the northern half of the peninsula, the whole of mainland Spain and the Balearic islands reached a humid state. Conversely, Canarias recorded a very dry nature, with average precipitation of 96mm.

The capacity of peninsula reservoirs reached 54,308 million cubic metres, while the average amount of water collected was 25,915 million cubic metres. This indicates that the reservoirs were at an annual average of 47.7% of their capacity, 6.2 points higher than in 2007, with an interannual increase of 15.3% in reservoir water.

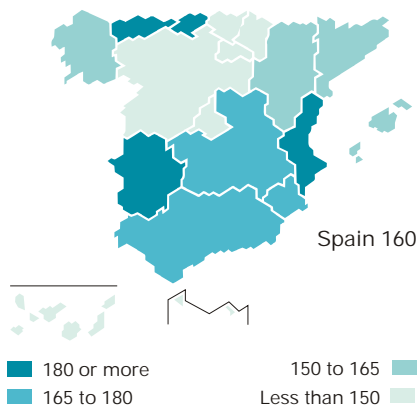
## The coldest year in the past decade

The year 2008 was the coldest since 1996, with an average of 15.5 degrees Celsius, considering the period from January through the first fortnight of December.



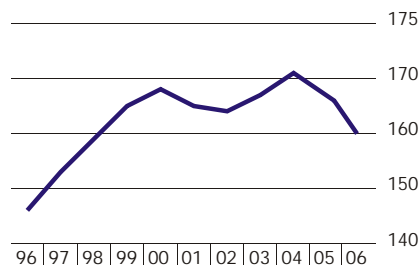
Average household water consumption. 2006

(Litres/inhabitant/day)



Water consumption

(Litres/inhabitant/day)



Main water indicators. 2006

		Interannual variation %
Average household consumption (litres/inhabitant/day)	160	-3.6
% of water lost in the distribution network	16.7	-6.7
Average price (euros/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.08	5.9
Volume of water available for urban supply (hm <sup>3</sup> )	3,913	-2.2
Volume of water supplied to households (hm <sup>3</sup> )	2,616	-2.1

We use less water

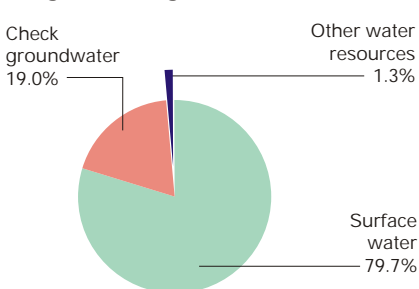
In 2006, households, economic sectors and municipal consumption used 3,913 hm<sup>3</sup> of water.

Spanish household water consumption reached 2,616 hm<sup>3</sup>, representing 66.8% of total consumption. Average consumption stood at 160 litres per inhabitant per day, 3.6% less than the 166 litres from the previous year.

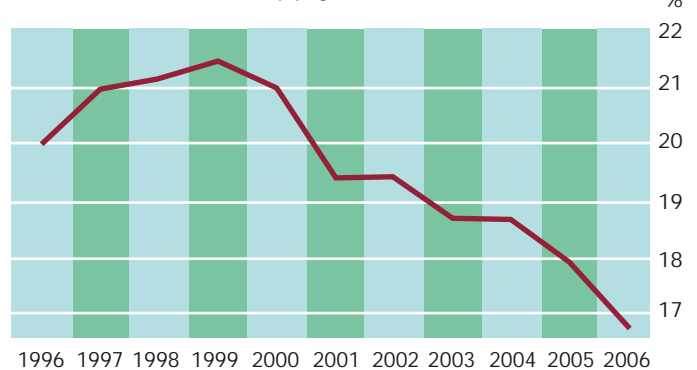
The water lost in the distribution network accounted for 16.7% of the volume of water introduced in the supply networks.

In the agricultural sector, a decrease of 3.9% was observed in the use of water for agricultural operations, reaching 15,865 hm<sup>3</sup> in 2006.

Origin of irrigation water. 2006

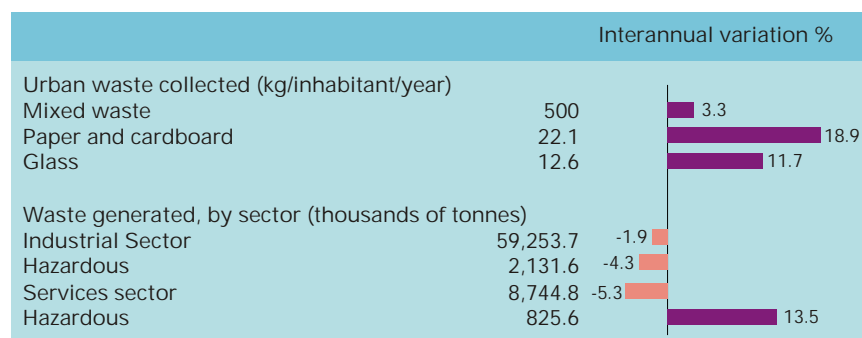


Water lost in the supply networks

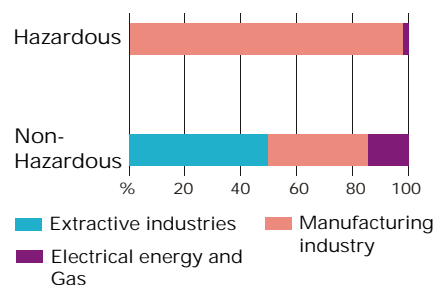




## Main waste indicators. 2006



## Waste generated in industry 2006



## Urban waste collection increases

Urban waste management companies collected 28.4 million tonnes of waste in 2006, that is, 1.3% more than the previous year. Of these, 21.8 million corresponded to mixed waste, and 6.6 million to selective waste.

In per capita terms, 500 kg of mixed urban waste were collected in Spain per person per year. Regarding selective collection, 22.1 kg of paper and cardboard, and 12.6 kg of glass, were collected per person per year.

The electrical sector invests the most in environmental protection, with 269.7 million euros

## Municipal waste generated 2007 (kg/inhabitant/year)

Denmark*	801
Ireland*	786
Cyprus	754
Luxembourg*	694
Malta*	646
Netherlands*	632
Austria	596
Spain*	588
United Kingdom	572
Germany*	564
France*	556
Italy*	554
Latvia*	536
EU-27	524
Sweden	518
Finland	507
Belgium*	492
Portugal*	472
Bulgaria	468
Hungary	456
Greece	448
Slovenia	441
Lithuania	400
Romania*	379
Latvia	377
Poland*	322
Slovakia	309
Czech Republic	294

\* Estimated data

Source: Eurostat

## Industry generates less waste

In 2006, the industrial sector generated 59.3 million tonnes of waste, 1.9% less than the previous year, 2.1 million tonnes of said waste were classified as hazardous.

In turn, expenditure by industrial establishments on environmental protection reached 2,617.5 million euros, 10.9% more than in 2005. The electrical sector was noteworthy as the greatest investor in environmental protection.



## Population figures at 1 January 2008

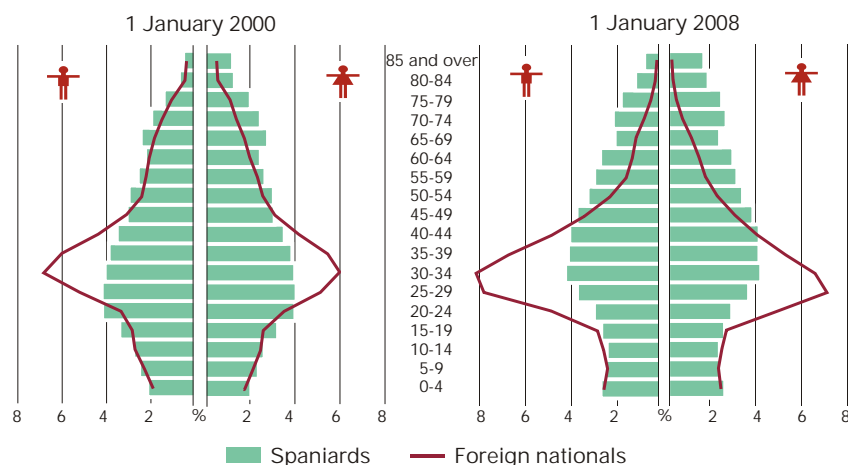
Spain	46,157,822
Andalucía	8,202,220
Almería	667,635
Cádiz	1,220,467
Córdoba	798,822
Granada	901,220
Huelva	507,915
Jaén	667,438
Málaga	1,563,261
Sevilla	1,875,462
Aragón	1,326,918
Huesca	225,271
Teruel	146,324
Zaragoza	955,323
Asturias (Principado de)	1,080,138
Balears (Illes)	1,072,844
Canarias	2,075,968
Palmas (Las)	1,070,032
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,005,936
Cantabria	582,138
Castilla y León	2,557,330
Ávila	171,815
Burgos	373,672
León	500,200
Palencia	173,454
Salamanca	353,404
Segovia	163,899
Soria	94,646
Valladolid	529,019
Zamora	197,221
Castilla - La Mancha	2,043,100
Albacete	397,493
Ciudad Real	522,343
Cuenca	215,274
Guadalajara	237,787
Toledo	670,203
Cataluña	7,364,078
Barcelona	5,416,447
Girona	731,864
Lleida	426,872
Tarragona	788,895
Comunitat Valenciana	5,029,601
Alicante/Alacant	1,891,477
Castellón/Castelló	594,915
Valencia/València	2,543,209
Extremadura	1,097,744
Badajoz	685,246
Cáceres	412,498
Galicia	2,784,169
Coruña (A)	1,139,121
Lugo	355,549
Ourense	336,099
Pontevedra	953,400
Madrid (Comunidad de)	6,271,638
Murcia (Región de)	1,426,109
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	620,377
País Vasco	2,157,112
Álava	309,635
Guipúzcoa	701,056
Vizcaya	1,146,421
Rioja (La)	317,501
Ceuta	77,389
Melilla	71,448

## One million more registered persons

The population resident in Spain at 1 January 2008 reached 46.16 million inhabitants, according to the latest revision of the Municipal Register.

In the past year, registrations increased by 957,085, indicating an increase of 2.1% as compared with the previous year. 78.3% of that increase corresponded to the registered foreign population, which represented 11.4% of the total, with somewhat more than 5 million.

## Spanish and foreign population pyramid



## Illes Balears grows the most

All of the Autonomous Communities recorded an increase in registered population in the past year, but this increase was greatest in Illes Balears (4.1%), Castilla-La Mancha (3.3%) and Comunidad de Madrid (3.1%). Increases less than 1% were registered in Galicia (0.4%), Principado de Asturias (0.5%), Extremadura (0.7%) and País Vasco (0.7%).

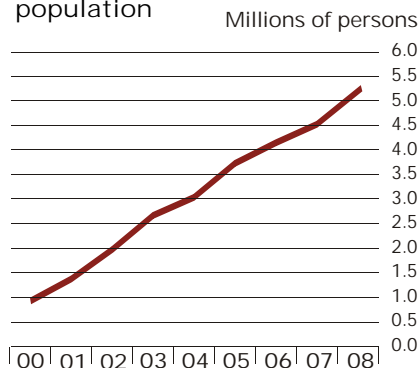
The average population density in Spain was 91.2 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. In Comunidad de Madrid, this figure reached 781 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>, whereas in Castilla-La Mancha, it was 25.7 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.

### 5.3 million registered foreign nationals

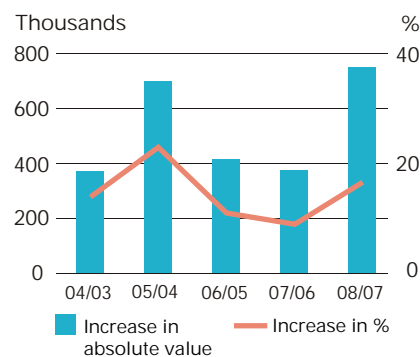
11.4% of the population resident in Spain in 2008 was foreign, this figure reaching 5.3 million inhabitants, with an interannual increase of 16.6%.

The Autonomous Communities with the highest percentage of foreign nationals were Illes Balears (20.8%), Comunitat Valenciana (16.8%) and Comunidad de Madrid (16.0%). Extremadura and Galicia were of note, with the lowest proportion of foreign nationals (3.4% and 3.2%, respectively).

Registered foreign population

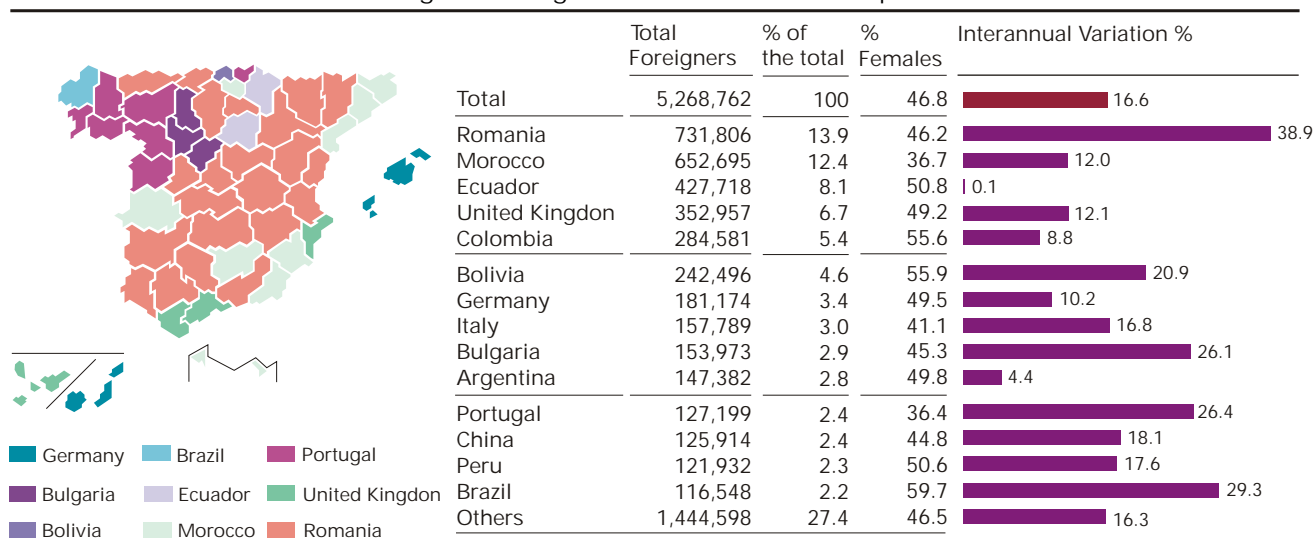


Interannual variation of foreign nationals



Romanian citizens increase 38.9% in the past year and represent the first nationality among resident foreign nationals

Predominant nationalities among the foreign nationals resident in Spain. 2008



### National Immigrant Survey

In 2007, the INE first conducted the National Immigrant Survey, aimed at researching the demographic and social characteristics of persons born abroad, as well as their migratory itineraries, employment and residential history, family relations and relations with the country of origin and with Spanish society.

The survey data revealed that, in 2.16 million Spanish households, there was at least one person residing who had been born abroad.

In turn, one in four married immigrants had married a Spanish citizen.

In terms of the type of dwelling, 40.3% of immigrants lived in rented dwellings, while 38.1% lived in dwellings that they owned. On the other hand, 19.3% resided in granted dwellings.

#### Immigrants with relatives outside Spain, according to the intention of bringing them

Intention of bringing them	81.2%
No intention of bringing them	7.7%
Does not know	11.1%

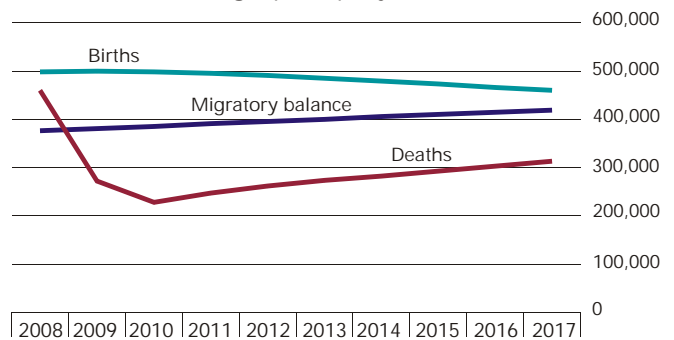
64.9% of immigrants were working before coming to Spain. The main reasons for coming were, in this order, demand for a better quality of life, search for better employment or family-type reasons.

### Population Now Cast

The Population Now Cast (ePOBa) adjusts the population figure according to the latest demographic indicators. These estimates placed the population resident in Spain at 1 January 2009 at 45,828,172 inhabitants.

According to Eurostat data, in 2008, three quarters of the population growth of the European Union was estimated to be from immigration. In relative terms, Spain would have the fourth highest migratory flow of the EU, with 10.2 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Short-term demographic projections

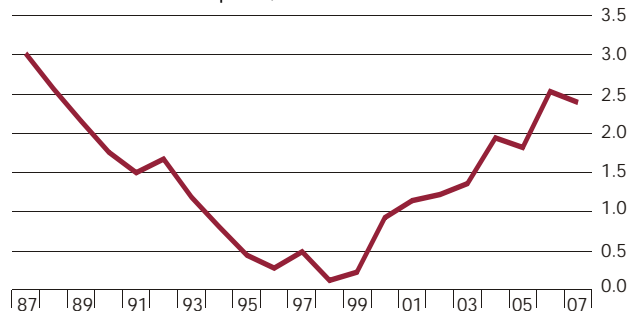


### Natural increase

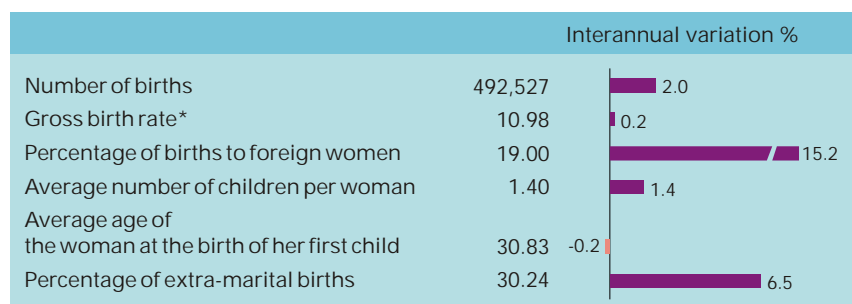
The natural growth of the population reached 2.39 per thousand inhabitants in the year 2007, lower than the figure registered the previous year, but both far from the minimum reached in 1998, according to Vital Statistics.

Natural increase

Births minus deaths per 1,000 inhabitants



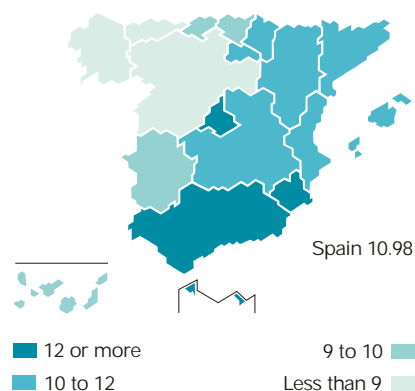
### Main birth and fertility indicators. 2007



\*Gross birth rate: number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants.

### Gross birth rate. 2007

Births per 1,000 inhabitants



### 2% more births

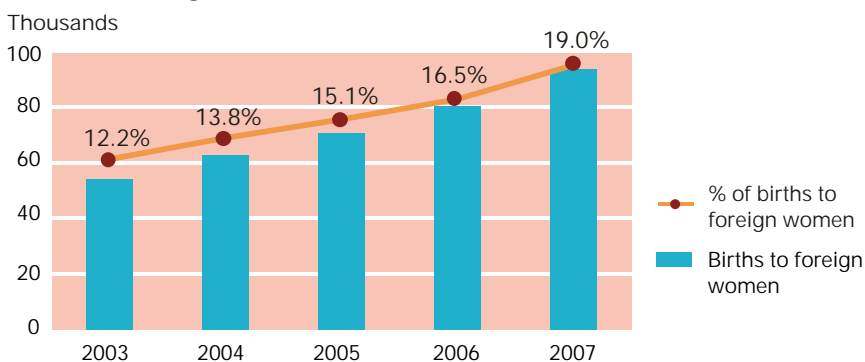
Vital Statistics, regarding births, registered the figure of 492,527 births during the year 2007, that is, 2% more than the previous year.

The average number of children per woman increased slightly and reached the figure of 1.4; the average age of the mother decreased fairly insignificantly to 30.83 years.

Children born to unwed mothers accounted for 30.2% of the total, this figure being three times that registered in the year 1991.

In turn, the percentage of births to foreign women reached 19.0% of the total, this indicator never ceasing to increase in recent years.

### Births to foreign women



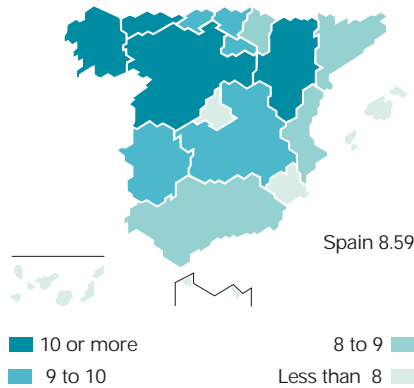
### Gross birth rate. 2007

Per 1,000 inhabitants

Ireland	16.21
France	12.89
United Kingdom	12.66
Estonia	11.76
Sweden	11.74
Denmark	11.73
Luxembourg	11.41
Belgium	11.36
Finland	11.11
Czech Republic	11.09
Netherlands	11.07
<b>Spain</b>	<b>11.00</b>
Cyprus	10.94
EU-27	10.64
Latvia	10.23
Poland	10.18
Slovakia	10.08
Greece	10.00
Romania	9.97
Bulgaria	9.84
Slovenia	9.82
Hungary	9.71
Portugal	9.66
Lithuania	9.58
Italy	9.50
Malta	9.46
Austria	9.17
Germany	8.33

Source: Eurostat

Mortality rate. 2007  
Per 1,000 inhabitants



### Mortality rates decrease

385,361 deaths were registered in 2007, that is, 13,883 fewer than the previous year. The gross mortality rate (number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants) stood at 8.59, as compared with the 8.43 recorded in 2006. The infant mortality rate (deaths of children under one year of age, per 1,000 live births) also decreased, to 3.46, from 3.53 in 2006.

For every ten deaths under 65 years of age, seven are men

Life expectancy at birth. 2006  
Years

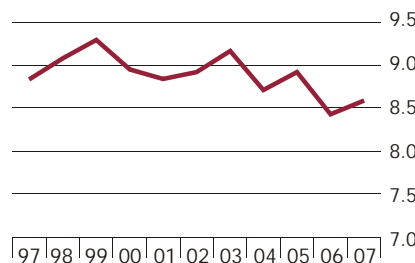
	Male	Female
<b>Spain</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>84.4</b>
France	77.3	84.4
Finland	75.9	83.1
Sweden	78.8	83.1
Austria	77.2	82.8
Germany	77.2	82.4
Cyprus	78.8	82.4
Belgium	76.6	82.3
Portugal	75.5	82.3
Ireland	77.3	82.1
Netherlands	77.7	82.0
Slovenia	74.5	82.0
Greece	77.2	81.9
Luxembourg	76.8	81.9
Malta	77.0	81.9
Denmark	76.1	80.7
Czech Republic	73.5	79.9
Poland	70.9	79.7
Estonia	67.4	78.6
Slovakia	70.4	78.4
Hungary	69.2	77.8
Lithuania	65.3	77.0
Bulgaria	69.2	76.3
Latvia	65.4	76.3
Romania	69.2	76.2
Italy	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:

### Life expectancy continues to increase

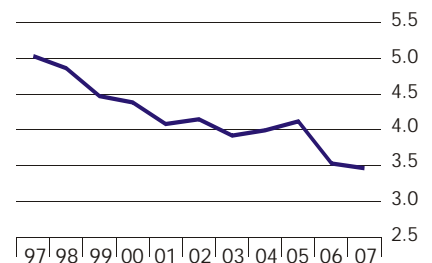
Life expectancy at birth continued the growth trend of recent years. In 2007, it stood at 82.2 years for females and 77.8 years for males.

In 2006, Spanish females were the longest living females in the European Union, with a life expectancy at birth of 84.4 years. Spanish males, along with Dutch males, occupied the third position on a community level, behind the Swedes and Cypriots.

Gross mortality rate  
Per 1,000 inhabitants



Infant mortality rate  
Per 1,000 live births



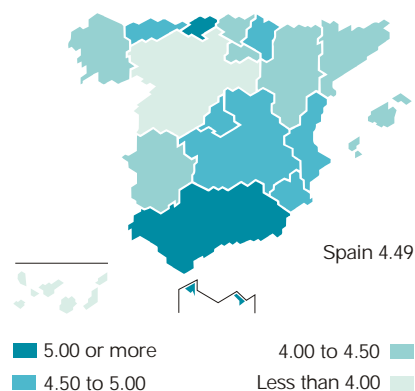
### Marriage rate. Main indicators. 2007

		Interannual variations %
Number of marriages	201,579	-3.0
Gross marriage rate *	4.49	-2.8
% of marriages with at least one foreign spouse	17.0	6.3
Average age of women at first marriage	31.09	5.0
Average age of men at first marriage	34.09	7.3

\* Number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants

### Gross marriage rate. 2007

Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants



### Fewer marriages...

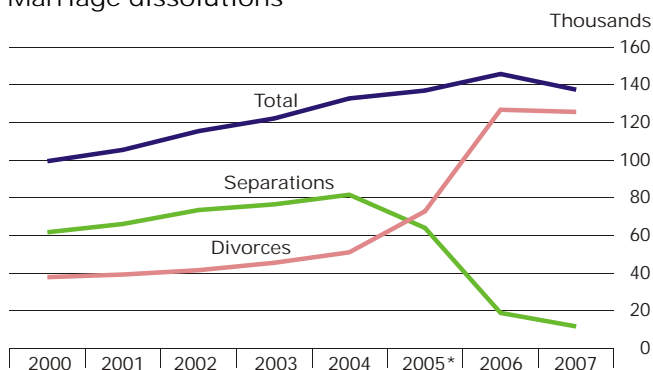
201,579 marriages were registered in 2007, amounting to 3% less than the previous year. 17% of the total marriages had at least one foreign spouse. The gross marriage rate (number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants) stood at 4.49.

### ...and fewer break-ups

137,510 marriages were dissolved during the year 2007, that is, 5.8% less than in 2006. Divorces accounted for 91.5% of the dissolutions, separations for 8.4% and annulments for 0.1%.

The average duration of the marriages dissolved was 15.6 years, and 52% of them had underage children.

### Marriage dissolutions



\*Law 15/2005, of 8 July, allows for divorce without the need for prior separation.

### Gross marriage rate. 2006

Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants

Cyprus	6.80
Romania	6.79
Denmark	6.71
Latvia	6.39
Lithuania	6.26
Malta	6.25
Poland	5.93
Finland	5.36
Estonia	5.18
Greece	5.18
Czech Republic	5.15
Ireland	5.13
Sweden	5.02
Slovakia	4.81
<b>Spain</b>	<b>4.61</b>
Germany	4.54
Portugal	4.52
Austria	4.46
Hungary	4.42
Netherlands	4.35
France	4.34
Bulgaria	4.26
Belgium	4.25
Luxembourg	4.16
Italy	4.13
Slovenia	3.17
United Kingdom	:

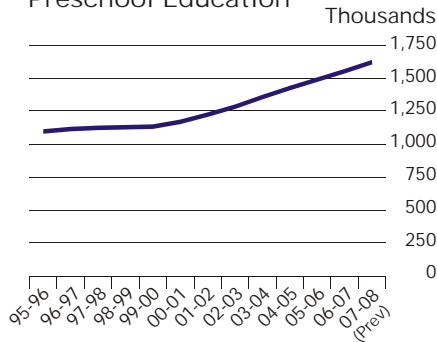
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Source: Eurostat



## Education and culture

### Student body enrolled in Preschool Education



Source: Ministry of Education, Social Policy and Sport

### Forecast of the number of students in the non-university General Education System. 2008-09

	Number of students	Interannual variation % Students
Total*	7,419,989	2.7
Preschool Education**	1,765,719	7.7
Primary Education	2,662,532	2.4
Obligatory Secondary Education	1,822,885	-0.2
Post-secondary Education	617,828	-0.3
Vocational Training	520,800	1.9

\* Special Education is also included in the Total.

\*\* Students schooled in centres authorised by the educational administrations.

Source: Ministry of Education, Social Policy and Sport

### Population\* with secondary training or higher. 2007 (%)

Czech Republic	90.5
Estonia	89.1
Slovakia	89.1
Lithuania	88.9
Poland	86.3
Latvia	85.0
Sweden	84.6
Germany	84.4
Slovenia	81.8
Finland	80.5
Austria	80.1
Hungary	79.2
Bulgaria	77.4
Denmark	75.5
Romania	75.0
United Kingdom	73.4
Netherlands	73.2
Cyprus	72.1
EU-27	70.8
France	68.7
Belgium	68.0
Ireland	67.6
Luxembourg	65.7
Greece	59.8
Italy	52.3
<b>Spain</b>	<b>50.4</b>
Portugal	27.5
Malta	26.7

\* Population 25 to 64 years of age that has completed at least the second stage of Secondary Education.

Source: Eurostat

### Preschool Education grows 7.7%

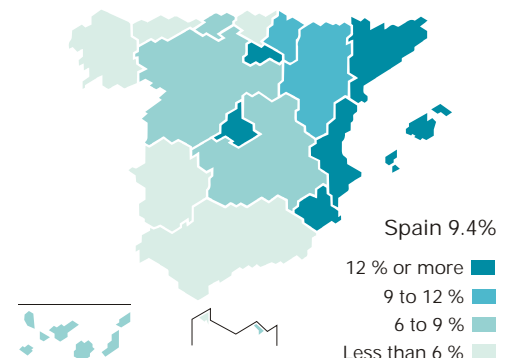
The 2008-09 academic year began with a forecast of more than 7.4 million students in non-university education, 2.7% more than the previous academic year. The most significant annual variation was reflected in Preschool Education, with 7.7%.

There were 659,590 teachers in non-university education, 29.4% more than 10 years prior. Most of the teachers (67.8%) were women.

### Foreign students account for 9.4%

The foreign student body in non-university education during the 2007-08 academic year reached 695,190 students (9.4% of the total), 14% more than the previous year. Most of these students were from South America (41.9%), with Ecuador and Colombia of note as fundamental countries of origin.

### Foreign student body in non-university education. 2007-08 Academic year



Source: Ministry of Education, Social Policy and Sport

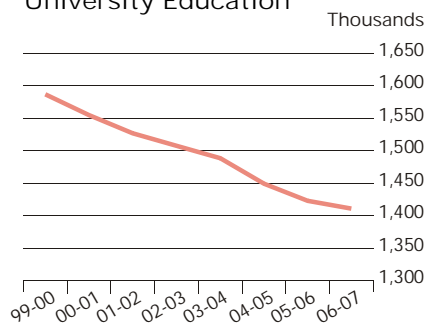


### Student body enrolled in University Education. 2006-07 Academic year

	Number of students	% Females	Interannual variation % students
Total	1,410,440	54.4	-1.6
Technical			
Architecture and Engineering	209,516	24.7	-3.7
Diplomas	353,104	70.0	1.6
Bachelor's degrees	676,847	60.6	-2.6
Architecture and Engineering	152,857	30.8	-3.7
Joint degrees*	18,116	58.8	26.1

\* Studies leading to the attainment of two official qualifications.

### Student body enrolled in University Education



## Law and Education, the most in demand

During the 2006-07 academic year, 1.4 million students enrolled in first- and second-cycle university studies, 1.6% less than the previous academic year. 54.4% of them were women. The studies most in demand were Law (7%), Education (6.9%) and Business Studies and Management (6.2%).

For the first time in the last 10 academic years, a decrease was recorded in third-cycle (doctorate) enrolment, with 72,741 students, 5.6% less than the previous academic year.

However, in adapting to The European Space for Higher Education, the Official Professional Specialisation Programmes (Master's) were implemented for the first time during this academic year. 16,964 students enrolled in the 679 Master's programmes taught.



Fotolia

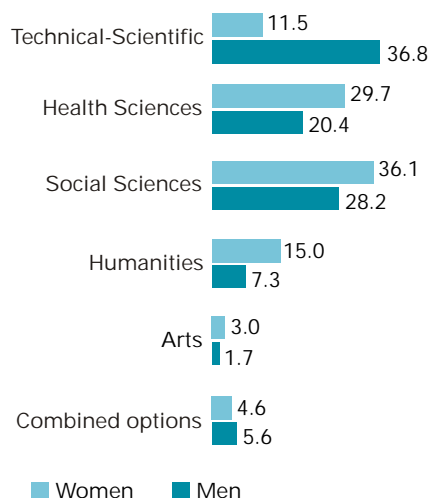
## 82.4% pass the University Entrance Examinations

In 2008, a total of 218,150 students registered to take the University Entrance Examinations. 89.5% passed them in the June exams, while 68.6% did so in September.

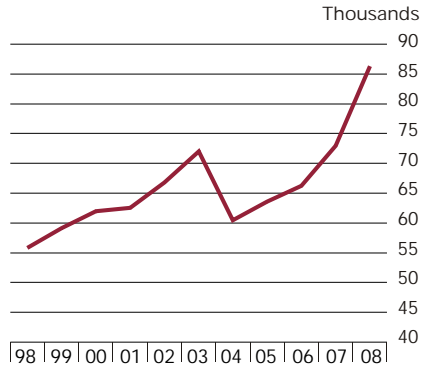
### University Entrance Examinations. 2008

	Student body registered	% passed	Interannual variation % registered
Total	218,150	82.4	-1.8
June	154,952	89.5	-0.3
September	41,201	68.6	-3.7
Persons over 25 years of age	21,997	57.8	-7.9

### Options chosen in the University Entrance Exams. 2008 (%)



Number of titles



Publishing production 2008. Books and leaflets

	Titles	Copies (millions)	Interannual variation % Copies
Total	86,330	255.5	12.6
Literature	24,098	109.8	12.5
Social sciences	16,359	24.6	7.9
Applied sciences	11,283	25.0	12.8
Arts	9,468	20.0	-6.0
Geography and history	7,462	26.6	73.2
Pure sciences	4,675	13.2	9.9
Philosophy, psychology	4,019	12.1	12.6
General interest	3,216	5.1	-11.4
Religion, theology	2,999	9.1	18.3
Philology	2,751	10.1	-12.2

Value of book exports\*. 2006

	Thousands of euros
United Kingdom	2,015,890
Germany	1,321,223
France	601,682
<b>Spain</b>	<b>598,295</b>
Italy	480,440
Netherlands	382,539
Belgium	341,546
Ireland	159,813
Poland	113,177
Sweden	111,042
Denmark	98,301
Czech Republic	96,786
Austria	72,918
Slovenia	70,284
Slovakia	55,681
Greece	42,585
Finland	39,881
Hungary	36,127
Portugal	28,186
Lithuania	12,788
Luxembourg	12,515
Estonia	9,819
Malta	8,028
Latvia	7,481
Romania	2,601
Bulgaria	2,492
Cyprus	1,095

Publishing production increases 12.6%

The total number of copies published in 2008 was 255.5 million, with a 12.6% increase as compared with the previous year. By subject category, Literature, literary history and criticism accounted for 43.0% of the total. The number of titles published increased 18.4% and reached 86,330 books and leaflets. For the purposes of these statistics, reprints are not included as titles.

77.0% of the titles and 80.1% of the copies are published in Spanish

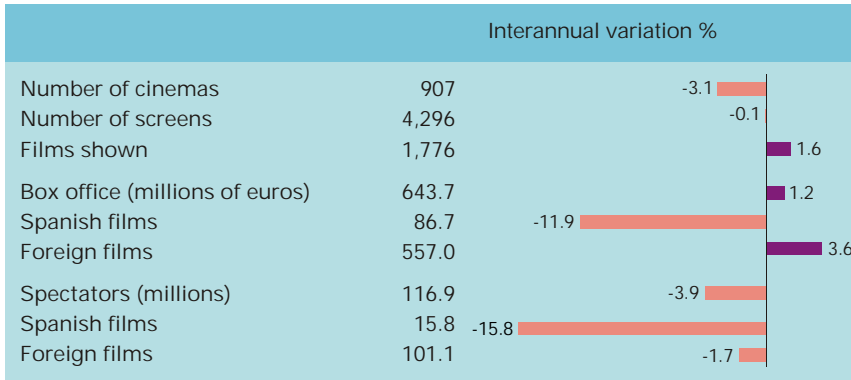
The average print run continues to decline

The average print run experienced a 4.9% decrease as compared with that recorded in 2007, and stood at 2,960 copies per title, the lowest figure in the last 10 years.

Leading publishing production were Cataluña, with 27,451 titles published and an increase of 47.8% over the previous year, and Comunidad de Madrid, with 25,932 titles published and an increase of 1.6%.

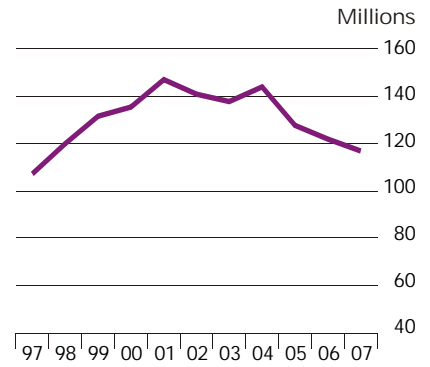
\*Trade may include books printed outside of the country of origin of the publication

### Cinematographic projection room activity, 2007



Source: Ministry of Culture

### Number of viewers



Source: Ministry of Culture

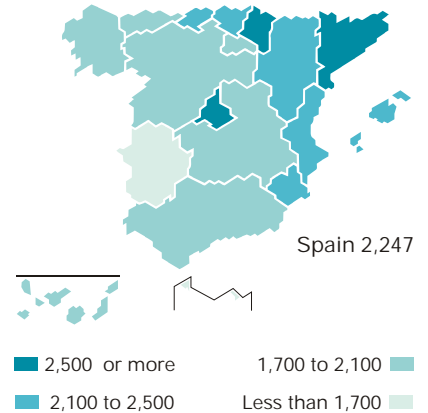
### Fewer viewers

The cinema is the cultural activity that attracts the most participation (52.1% of the population went to the cinema at least once in the past year), according to data from Spanish Cultural Habits and Practices Survey 2006-2007, compiled by the Ministry of Culture in cooperation with the INE.

Cinematographic projection room activity in 2007 reflected a decrease of 3.9% in the number of viewers as compared with the previous year. Box office earnings increased 1.2%, though box office earnings for Spanish films decreased (11.9%).

The average household expenditure on goods and services for leisure, performances and culture reached 2,247 euros in 2007, that is, 6.2% more than in 2006, according to the Household Budget Survey.

### Average household expenditure on leisure, performances and culture. 2007 Euros/year



### Cultural practices. 2006-2007

Variation over 2002-2003 (%)

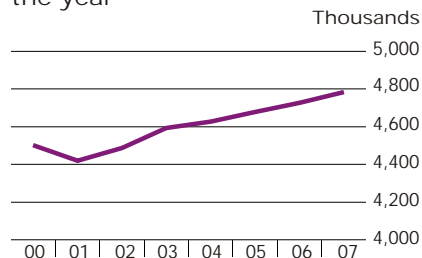
Activities with an increase in participation		Activities with a decrease in participation	
Visit cultural centres	8.8	Go to the theatre	-4.3
Read books not related to profession	7.0	Go to the cinema	-3.5
Visit monuments	5.3	Visit the library	-2.4
Attend conferences	4.5	Go to the zarzuela	-0.7
Visit museums	3.7	Go to the opera	-0.3

Source: Ministry of Culture





Hospital admissions during the year



Hospital admissions, by the main groups of illness 2007

Group	Admissions	Interannual variation %
Total	4,783,612	1.2
Pregnancy and childbirth	625,071	0.2
Circulatory tract	610,449	1.6
Digestive tract	563,647	-0.6
Respiratory tract	523,716	8.9
Neoplasias (tumours)	412,393	1.8
Injuries and poisoning	402,972	1.1
Rest	1,645,364	-0.2

Preventive practices and unhealthy habits. 2006  
(%) Population 16 years of age and over

Exercises during free time	60.6
Eats a complete breakfast daily	14.0
Brushes teeth at least twice a day	65.3
Takes a blood pressure reading at some point in time	89.9
Smokes daily	26.4
Drinks alcoholic beverages habitually	48.4
Is overweight*	37.8
Is obese*	15.6

\* Population 18 years of age and over

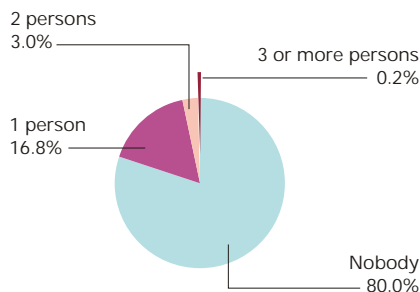
## Pregnancy and childbirth, the main cause of hospitalisation

According to data from the Hospital Morbidity Survey, during the year 2007, almost 4.8 million hospital admissions were recorded with stays in Spanish hospitals.

Among females, the main cause of hospitalisation corresponded to pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (24.4%); excluding this cause, 53.4% of the remaining admissions were of males. The most frequent illnesses affected the circulatory, digestive and respiratory tracts.

On the other hand, the National Health Survey of 2006 revealed that 7 in 10 Spaniards perceived their state of health to be good or very good, this figure decreasing to 34.3% among persons over 74 years of age.

Households, by the number of persons with disabilities. 2008



27.6% of the population 2 to 17 years of age is overweight or obese

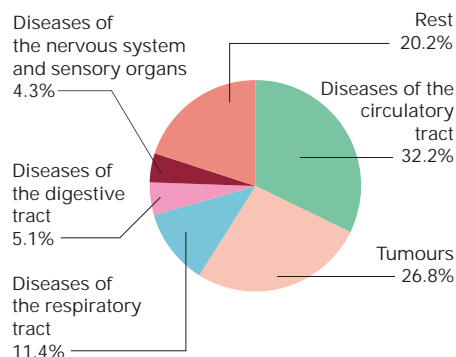
## Health and disability

According to Disability, Independence and Dependency Situations Survey 2008, there were 3.8 million persons with some disability resident in households. There was at least one disabled person living in one in five households.

### Deaths, according to main cause of death. 2007

	Total	Females (%)	Interannual variation % Total
Total illnesses	385,361	47.7	3.7
Ischaemic heart diseases	37,222	42.8	0.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	33,034	57.9	0.4
Cardiac failure	20,092	65.0	6.3
Bronchial and lung cancer	19,975	14.0	2.4
Chronic lower respiratory tract diseases	15,699	24.9	9.5

### Causes of death\*. 2007 (%)



\* Based on the International Classification of Diseases

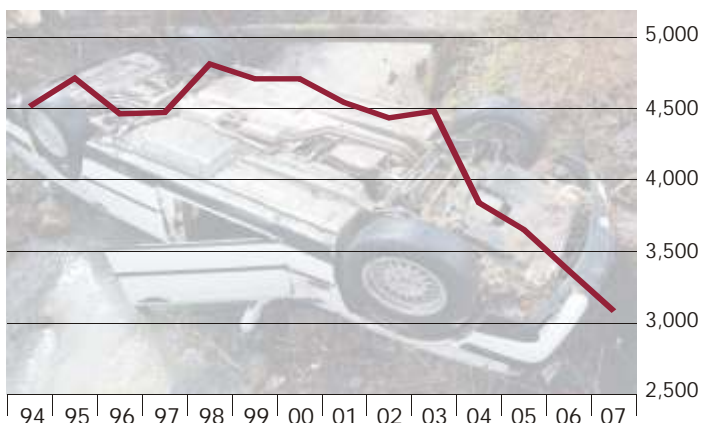
### Traffic accidents take fewer victims

The Death Statistics According to Cause of Death registered a total of 385,361 deaths in 2007, of which 47.8% were female.

Cardiovascular diseases were the number one cause of death, accounting for 32.2% of the total. Tumours followed, causing 26.8% of the deaths.

Among the most frequent causes of death, the only cause that clearly decreased was traffic accidents, which caused 3,811 deaths (between urban and open highway areas), 8.0% less than the previous year.

### Fatalities on the open highway



Source: Spanish Traffic Authority

### Fatalities in transport accidents 2006

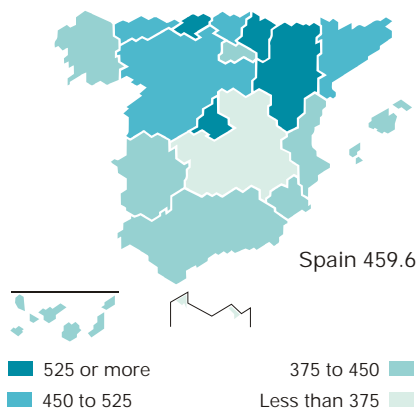
Per 100,000 inhabitants

Lithuania	25.3
Latvia	18.2
Estonia	17.0
Romania	15.1
Greece	14.8
Hungary	14.8
Slovakia	14.3
Slovenia	13.7
Poland	13.5
Bulgaria	13.0
Cyprus	10.8
Czech Republic	9.9
Italy	9.7
Portugal	9.6
<b>Spain</b>	<b>9.5</b>
EU-27 (p)	9.4
Luxembourg	8.4
Austria	8.2
France	7.7
Finland	7.7
Ireland	6.5
Germany	6.1
Sweden	5.3
Netherlands	4.5
Malta	2.5
Belgium	:
Denmark	:
United Kingdom	:

: Data not available  
(p) Provisional data

Source: Eurostat

Doctors per 100,000 inhabitants 2007



Registered health professionals. 2007

	Total	Females %	Interannual variation % Total
Doctors	208,098	43.6	2.5
Odontologists and stomatologists	24,515	42.6	5.2
Pharmacists	61,300	70.2	1.2
Veterinarians	27,594	39.2	4.1
Chiropodists	4,909	53.5	7.8
Physiotherapists	28,720	67.7	9.0
Registered nurses	243,000	83.0	2.5

Hospital bed availability 2005

Beds per 100,000 inhabitants

Germany	846.4
Czech Republic	829.1
Lithuania	814.7
Hungary	786.2
Austria	770.9
Latvia	766.4
Belgium	744.8
Malta	742.5
France	733.4
Finland	704.2
Slovakia	677.3
Romania	661.8
Poland	652.2
Bulgaria	642.9
EU-27	590.4
Luxembourg	583.4
Estonia	548.4
Ireland	546.3
Slovenia	483.9
Greece	473.8
Netherlands	437.9
Italy	400.9
United Kingdom	388.7
Cyprus	380.0
Denmark	370.7
<b>Spain</b>	<b>338.9</b>
Sweden	292.6
Portugal	:

8 in 10 nurses are women

According to the Registered Health Professionals Statistics, in 2007, there were a total of 598,136 professionals. 40.6% of the total were registered nurses. They were followed by doctors, with 34.8%.

The greatest proportion of women in the health professional collectives was in registered nurses (83.0%) and among pharmacists (70.2%).

The rate of registered doctors stood at 459.6 per 100,000 inhabitants. The highest figure was registered in Aragón, with 590.9.

Hospital services and dependency

In 2006, according to data from the Ministry of Health and Consumption, the public hospital network had 66.0% of the total beds installed in hospitals, as well as 78.0% of the incubators, 62.8% of the operating theatres and 61.6% of the delivery rooms.

Hospitals and attendance data, by functional dependency. 2006

	Public	Private
Hospitals	289	457
Available beds	96,108	50,094
Caused stays	28,765,377	14,141,117
Accident and Emergency	18,264,464	7,035,980
Surgical acts	2,608,651	1,707,705

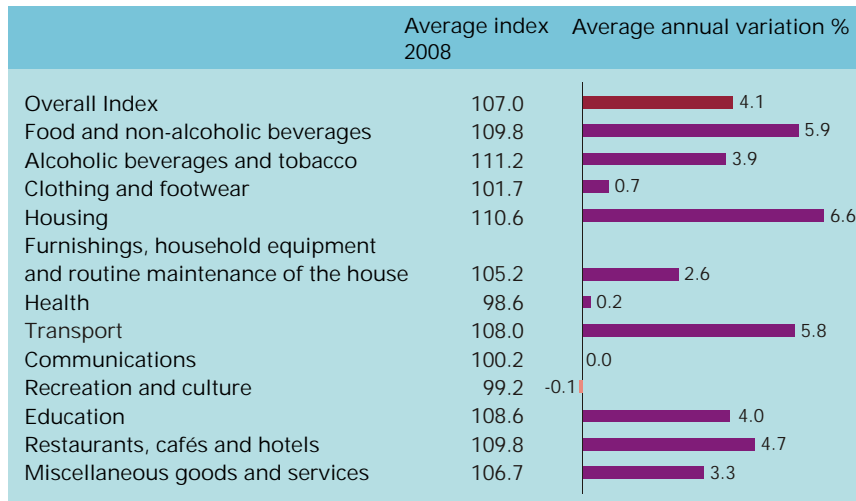
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Source: Eurostat

Source: Ministry of Health and Consumption



Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2006



Rise in the prices of basic products

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

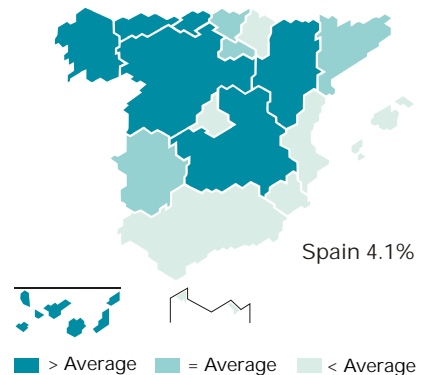
Among the twelve large groups of consumer goods and services, the highest growth rates corresponded to housing (6.6%), followed by alcoholic beverages and tobacco (5.9%). Conversely, the recreation and culture group experienced a decrease of -0.1%, and in communications, no variation was observed (0.0%).

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

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

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

CPI. 2008  
Average annual variation %



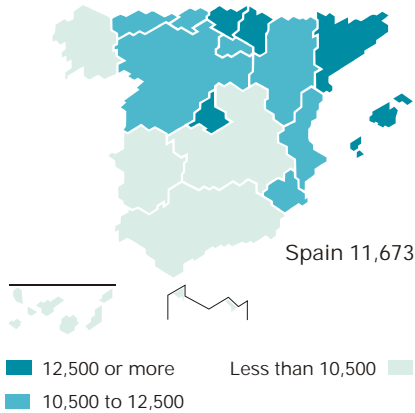
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices. 2008

Average annual variation %

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

Source: Eurostat

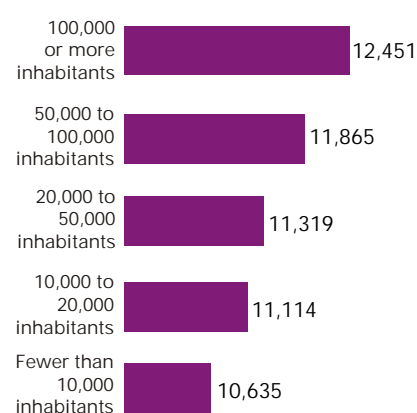
Average expenditure per person 2007 Euros



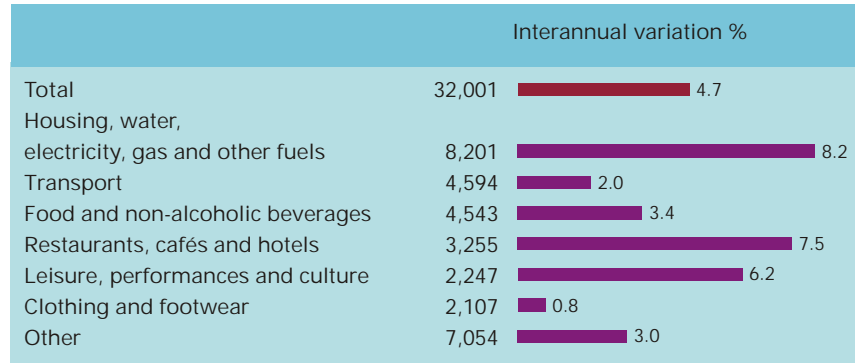
Type of household and average expenditure per person. 2007

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

Average expenditure per person, by size of municipality. 2007



Average household expenditure. 2007 (Euros)



### Housing, our greatest expenditure

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

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

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

### 2.74 members per household

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



### Social Security system contributory pensions. 2008

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

Source: Ministry of Labour and Immigration



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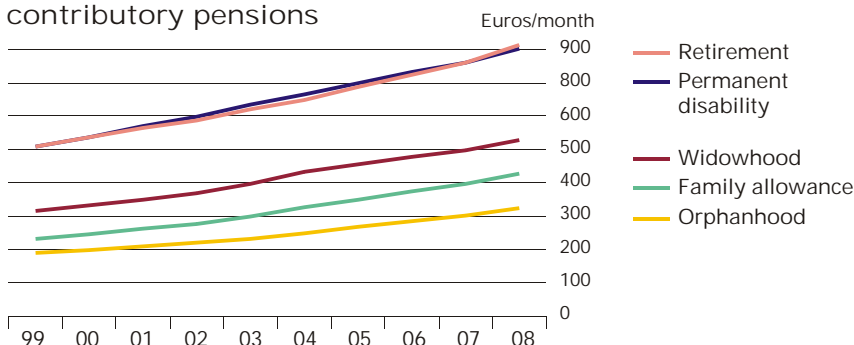
### 20.9% of GDP, used for social welfare

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

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

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

### Average value of Social Security contributory pensions



Source: Ministry of Labour and Immigration

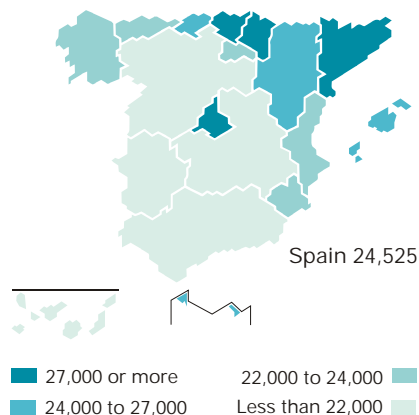
### Total expenditure on social welfare 2006 (% of GDP)

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

(p) provisional

Source: Eurostat

Average net annual income per household. 2006 (Euros)



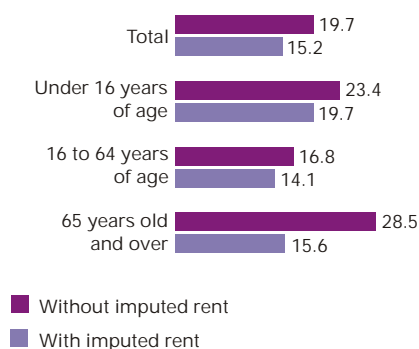
Income and poverty rate

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

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

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

Relative poverty rate, by age 2007 (%)



Households with difficulties

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

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

Housing and poverty rate

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

Problems linked to housing. 2007  
% of households

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

## Two years to the digital switchover

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

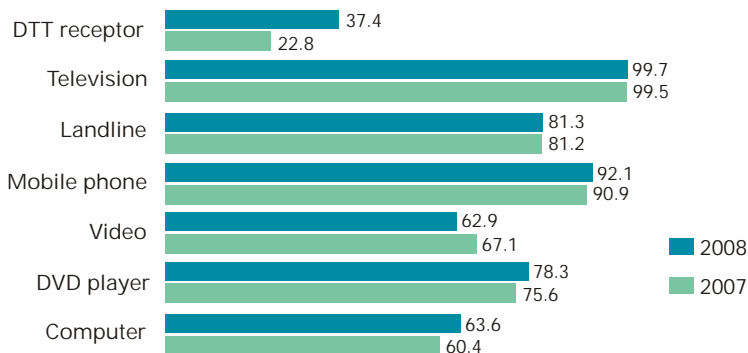
51% of households have Internet access and 87% of them use a broadband connection

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

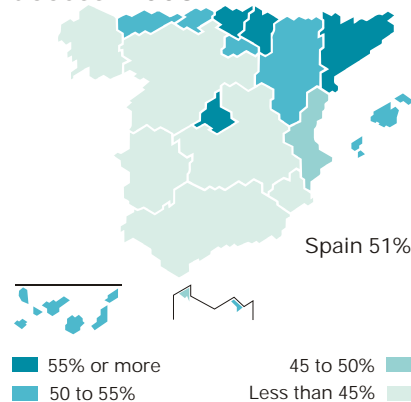
94.1% of minors 10 to 15 years of age used a computer, and 82.2% connected to the Internet.

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

### ICT equipment in dwellings % of households



## Dwellings with Internet access. 2008



## Households and the Internet 2008

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

Data not available for the rest of the EU countries

Source: Eurostat



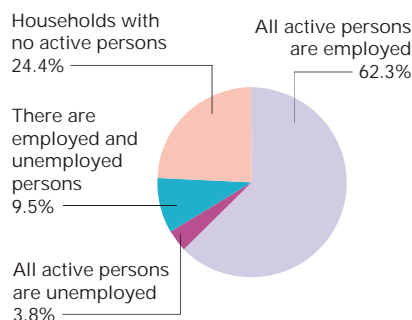
## Employed persons, by professional situation. 2008

Thousands of persons

		Interannual variation %
Total	20,257.6	-0.5
Self-employed workers	3,564.1	-0.6
Employer	1,165.4	4.2
Businessperson without employees or independent worker	2,125.1	-2.0
Member of a cooperative	65.5	-17.6
Family Assistance*	208.1	-6.2
Employees	16,681.2	-0.5
Public sector	2,958.6	1.6
Private sector	13,722.6	-0.9
Another situation	12.3	32.3

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

## Households as related to activity. 2008



## The number of employed persons decreases

The number of employed persons stood at 20.3 million persons; by professional situation, 82.3% were employees, 17.6% were self-employed workers and 0.1% were in another situation.

## The unemployment rate stands at 11.3%

The number of unemployed persons in 2008 increased 41.3% as compared with the previous year, reaching almost 2.6 million persons. The unemployment rate grew three percentage points as compared with 2007, and represented 11.3% of the economically active population, with the female unemployment rate surpassing the male unemployment rate (13.0% and 10.1%, respectively).

The highest rates were registered in Ceuta and Melilla, with a joint unemployment rate of 18.9%, together with Andalucía (17.8%) and Canarias (17.4%), while País Vasco (6.5%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (6.7%) recorded the lowest rate.



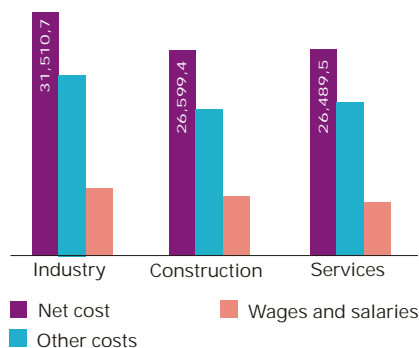
## Unemployment rate. 2008

	Males	Females
EU-27	6.6	7.5
Germany	7.4	7.2
Austria	3.6	4.1
Belgium	6.7	7.6
Bulgaria	5.5	5.8
Cyprus	3.3	4.4
Denmark	3.1	3.9
Slovakia	8.5	11.0
Slovenia	4.2	4.9
Spain	10.1	13.0
Estonia	6.6	5.4
Finland	6.1	6.7
France	7.3	8.2
Greece	:	:
Hungary	7.7	8.1
Ireland	7.4	4.8
Italy	:	:
Latvia	7.6	6.9
Lithuania	6.0	5.4
Luxembourg	3.3	5.7
Malta	5.6	6.2
Netherlands	2.6	3.0
Poland	6.4	8.0
Portugal	6.6	9.0
United Kingdom	:	:
Czech Republic	3.5	5.7
Romania	:	:
Sweden	5.9	6.5

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Labour cost. 2007  
Euros per worker and year



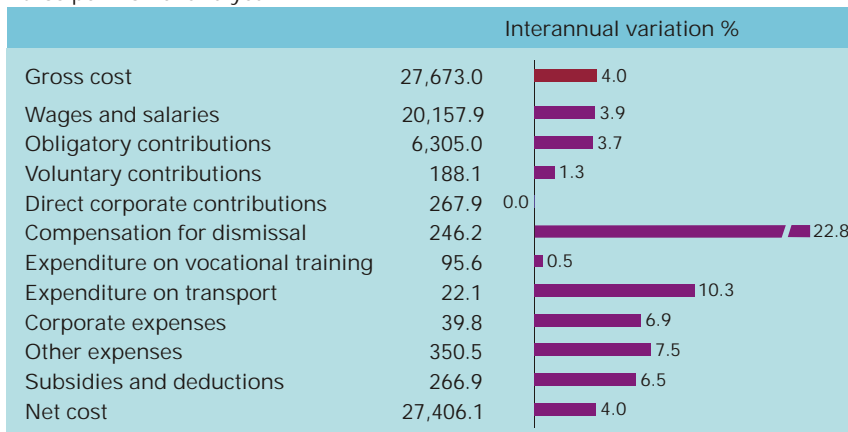
Gross salaries. 2006  
Annual average in purchasing power parity among countries

	Euros
EU-27	29,206
Luxembourg	46,085
Belgium	38,575
United Kingdom	38,069
Netherlands	37,539
Germany	36,623
Austria	35,566
Denmark	35,145
Ireland	34,021
Greece	30,869
France	29,866
Sweden	29,263
Italy	28,946
Finland	28,939
Cyprus	27,300
Spain	25,471
Malta	24,179
Slovenia	21,224
Portugal	19,698
Czech Republic	15,944
Poland	13,994
Hungary	13,518
Estonia	12,195
Slovakia	11,598
Lithuania	10,122
Latvia	9,820
Romania	7,485
Bulgaria	5,825

For companies with 10 or more employees, in all branches of activity, except agriculture, fishing, public administrations, households and extraterritorial organisations

Source: Eurostat

Labour cost and components. 2007  
Euros per worker and year



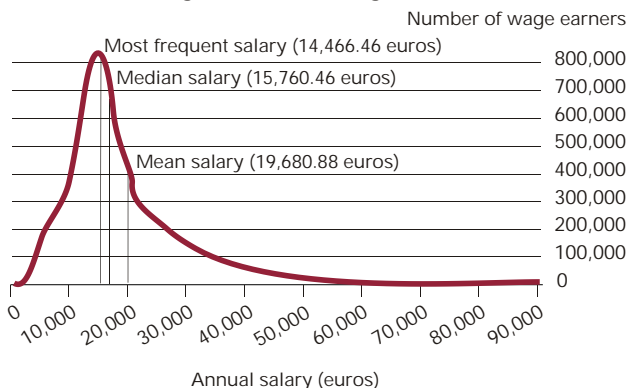
### The financial sector pays the highest salaries

According to the Annual Labour Cost Survey, the net annual labour cost per worker was 27,406.1 euros in 2007, that is, 4% more than in 2006. All components of this cost rose, and in particular, compensation for dismissal, which increased 22.8%.

Industry was the economic sector with the greatest net labour costs. The financial and energy sections were of note, as they paid their workers the highest wages and salaries, and took on the highest cost in social benefits.

The Wage Structure Survey reflected that the average gross annual wages were 19,680.9 euros per worker in 2006. The female salary (16,245.2 euros) represented 73.7% of the male salary (22,051.1 euros).

Distribution of gross annual wages





## National accounts. 2008. First estimate

		Interannual variation %
GDP mp at current prices (million euros)	1,095,163	4.2
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)	24,020	2.6
GDP per capita in PPP (EU-27=100). Year 2007*	105.5	

\* Source: Eurostat

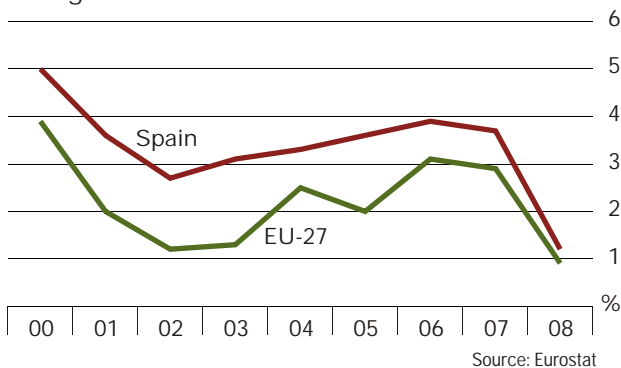
## 1.2% real growth

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices in 2008 was estimated at 1,095,163 million euros. The real growth of the Spanish economy (annual variation rate of GDP in volume) stood at 1.2%, two-and-a-half points less than in 2007.

GDP per capita at current prices was 24,020 euros for the nation as a whole, 2.6% higher than the figure from the previous year.

In terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), GDP per inhabitant in Spain, in 2007, was 5.5% higher than the average of the 27 Member States of the European Union.

## Real growth rate of GDP



## GDP components at market prices (%)

	2007 (Pr)	2008 (1 <sup>st</sup> E)
Agriculture, livestock and fishing	2.6	2.5
Industry and energy	15.7	15.9
Construction	11.0	10.6
Services	60.4	62.6
Market services	47.3	48.9
Non-market services	13.1	13.7
Net taxes on products	10.3	8.4

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

## GDP per capita in purchasing power parity. 2007 EU-27=100

Luxembourg	266.5
Ireland	150.4
Netherlands	131.0
Austria	124.0
Sweden	122.2
Denmark	120.1
United Kingdom	119.2
Belgium	118.2
Finland	115.9
Germany	114.8
France	109.2
<b>Spain</b>	<b>105.5</b>
Italy	101.5
EU-27	100.0
Greece	94.9
Cyprus	90.7
Slovenia	89.3
Czech Republic	80.2
Malta	77.8
Portugal	76.2
Estonia	68.0
Slovakia	67.0
Hungary	62.6
Lithuania	59.5
Latvia	57.9
Poland	53.4
Romania(f)	42.2
Bulgaria	37.3

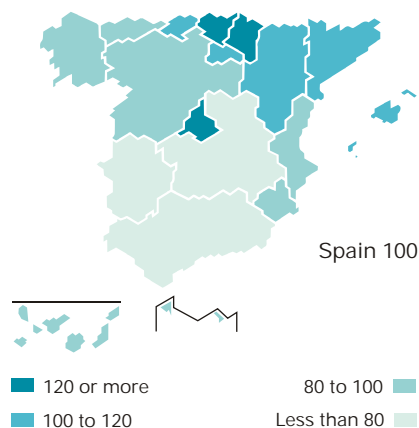
(f) forecast

Source: Eurostat



Fotolia

## GDP per capita. 2008



## GDP per capita, by Autonomous Community. 2008

First estimate

	Euros
País Vasco	32,133
Comunidad de Madrid	31,110
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	30,614
Cataluña	28,095
Aragón	26,323
Illes Balears	25,967
La Rioja	25,895
EU-27*	25,100
Cantabria	24,508
<b>Spain</b>	<b>24,020</b>
Castilla y León	23,361
Principado de Asturias	22,559
Ceuta	22,320
Melilla	21,493
Comunitat Valenciana	21,468
Canarias	21,105
Galicia	20,619
Región de Murcia	19,692
Andalucía	18,507
Castilla-La Mancha	18,471
Extremadura	16,828

\* Source: Eurostat

## GDP mp at current prices. 2008. First estimate



\* The Extra-Regional Gross Added Value is generated solely in the branch of Public Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security

## País Vasco heads the real growth of the economy

The real growth of the whole of the Spanish economy in the year 2008 stood at 1.2%. The regional distribution of this datum reflected País Vasco as the Autonomous Community that registered the highest real growth rate of its GDP, with 2.1%, nine tenths above the national average. Conversely, the least dynamism in the economy corresponded to Comunitat Valenciana, with 0.5% growth.

In terms of GDP per capita, País Vasco recorded the highest figure, with 32,133 euros, while the lowest figure was registered in Extremadura, with 16,828 euros.

The national average of Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant was estimated at 24,020 euros, while that of the EU-27 was 25,100 euros, placing seven Autonomous Communities above the average of the European Union.



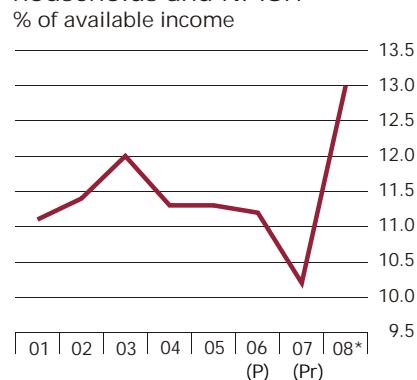
## The household savings rate increases

In 2008, the savings rate of households and NPISH (non-profit institutions serving households) increased 2.8 points and stood at 13.0% of their disposable income. Their financing capacity reached 6,361 million euros, 0.6% of GDP.

The financing need of non-financial companies decreased to 81,880 million euros, 7.5% of GDP; and the public administrations presented a financing need estimated at 41,840 million euros, 3.8% of GDP.

In turn, the financial institutions obtained a financing capacity equivalent to 18,166 million euros, 1.7% of GDP.

## Evolution of the savings rate of households and NPISH

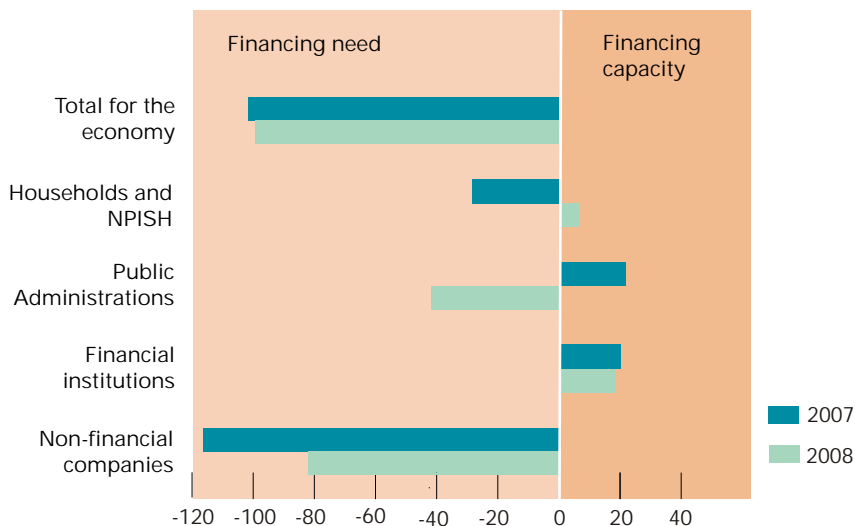


## Financing against the rest of the world

The economy as a whole presented a financing need, against the rest of the world, estimated at 99,193 million euros, 9.1% of GDP, six tenths less than in 2007.

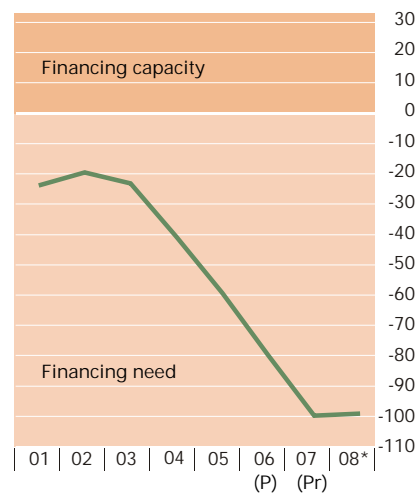
## Financing of the institutional sectors.

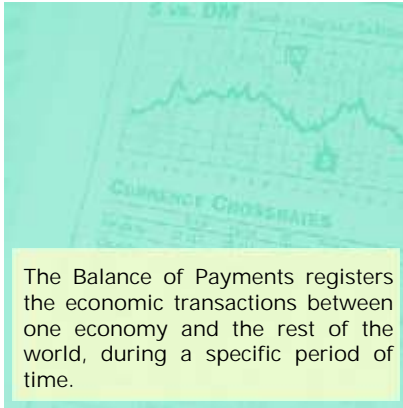
Thousands of millions of euros



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

Thousands of millions of euros





The Balance of Payments registers the economic transactions between one economy and the rest of the world, during a specific period of time.

Balance of payments: Current and capital account. 2008  
Millions of euros

	Balance	Income	Payments
Current account	-104,664	366,849	471,514
Trade balance	-84,980	194,441	279,421
Services	23,762	97,429	73,666
- Tourism and travel	27,780	41,883	14,103
- Other services	-4,017	55,546	59,563
Income	-34,437	57,603	92,040
Current transfers	-9,010	17,377	26,386
Capital account	5,558	7,034	1,476
Current+capital account	-99,107	373,883	472,990

Source: Bank of Spain

Balance of payments. Balance per current account. 2007

	Millions of euros
Germany	184,071
Netherlands	43,483
Sweden	28,051
Austria	8,561
Finland	7,302
Belgium	5,593
Luxembourg	3,572
Denmark	1,155
Malta	-347
Slovenia	-1,455
Cyprus	-1,832
Czech Republic	-2,270
Estonia	-2,758
Slovakia	-3,141
Lithuania	-4,149
Latvia	-4,754
Bulgaria	-6,304
Hungary	-6,307
Ireland	-10,302
Poland	-14,587
Portugal	-15,554
Romania	-16,715
France	-22,320
Greece	-32,387
Italy	-37,361
United Kingdom	-58,209
<b>Spain</b>	<b>-105,894</b>

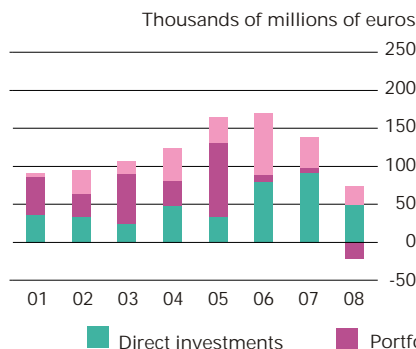
Source: Eurostat

## Less deficit per current account

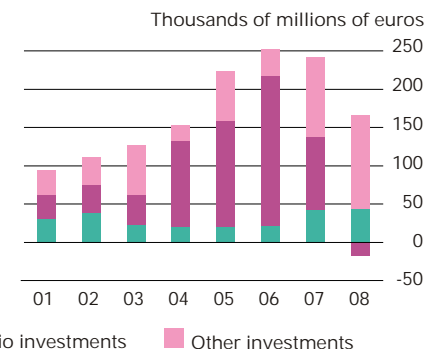
In 2008, the accumulated deficit of the balance per current account reached 104,664 million euros, 1.2% less than in 2007. This slowdown was mainly due to the decrease in the deficit of the trade balance, and to a lesser extent, to the increase in the surplus of services, which compensated for the increase in the deficit of the balances of income and current transfers. In turn, the capital account recorded a surplus of 5,558 million euros, 23.1% more than the previous year.

Direct foreign investment by Spain led to spending valued at 49,049 million euros. These outgoings exceeded income in the concept of direct investment in Spain from abroad, which reached 43,967 million euros.

Spanish investment abroad

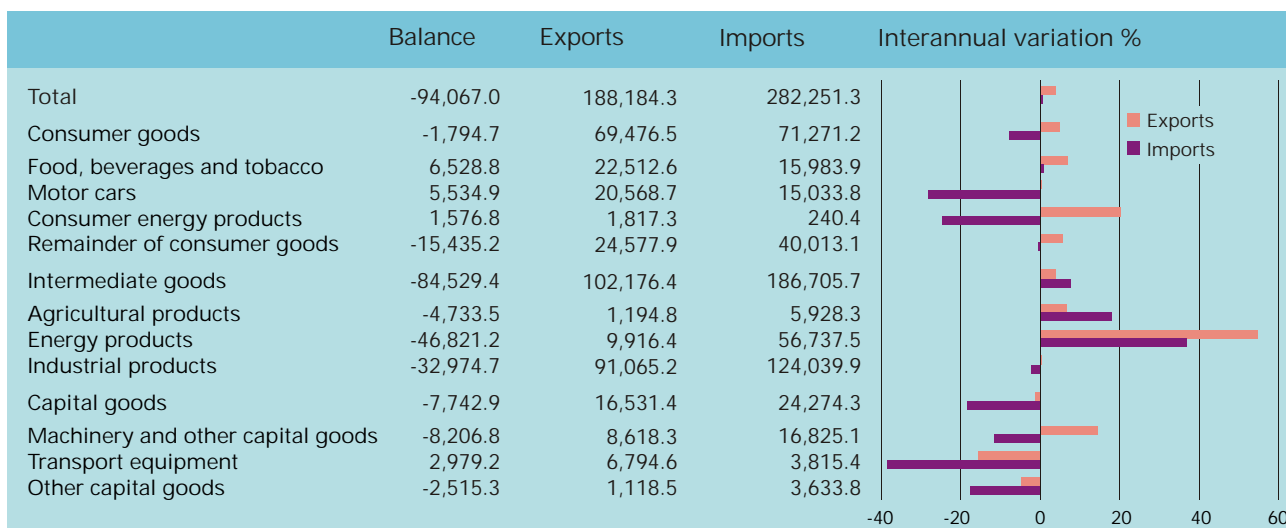


Foreign investment in Spain



Source: Bank of Spain

Foreign trade. 2008  
Millions of euros



Source: Department of Customs. State Tax Office

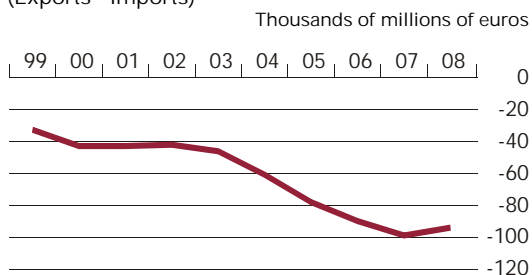
Exports improve

In 2008, exports of merchandise registered a value of 188,184.3 million euros, 3.7% more than in 2007. In turn, imports grew 0.6% and reached 282,251.3 million euros.

The trade deficit stood at 94,066.9 million euros, with a decrease of 4.9%, the first drop since 2002.

Exports aimed at the European Union (68.9% of the total) increased 1.9% in 2008, and those destined for countries not belonging to the EU (31.1% of the total) grew 7.9%. Exports to Africa increased 22.9%, and those aimed at Asia grew 8.0%.

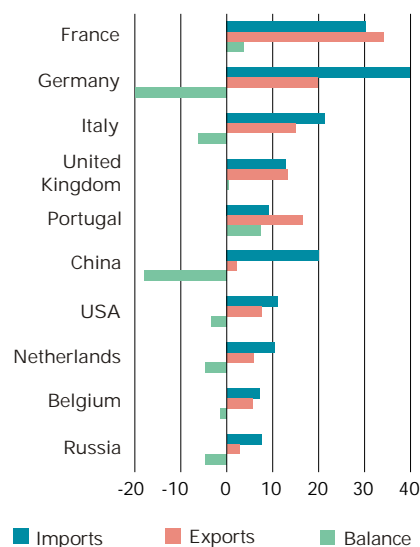
Foreign trade balance  
(Exports - Imports)



Source: Department of Customs. State Tax Office

Main commercial exchanges  
in Spain. 2008

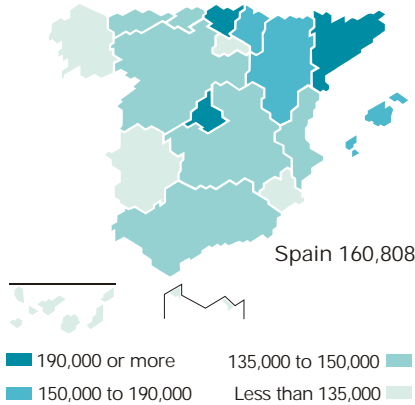
Thousands of millions of euros



Source: Department of Customs. State Tax Office



Average value of mortgages constituted. 2008 (Euros)



Mercantile companies. 2008. Provisional data

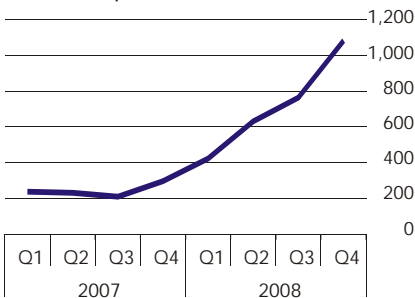
	Number	Capital (millions of euros)	Interannual variation % Capital
Constituted	102,448	8,029.1	-41.3
-Public limited	1,296	1,933.3	-43.9
-Private limited	101,133	6,094.2	-40.4
Those that increased capital	43,919	48,921.3	-13.6
-Public limited	4,166	21,136.9	-15.3
-Private limited	39,743	27,779.8	-12.1
Dissolved	16,095		

## Fewer mercantile companies and more debtors processed

According to data from the Mercantile Companies Statistics, in 2008, a total of 102,448 mercantile companies were created, 27.8% less than in 2007. The capital subscribed for their constitution exceeded 8,029 million euros, indicating a decrease of 41.3%.

The number of debtors processed in 2008 was 2,902, that is, 197.3% more than the previous year, according to the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics. 87.1% of debtors processed were companies. Among them, the highest interannual increase was registered among individuals with business activity, followed by private limited companies and public limited companies.

Debtors processed

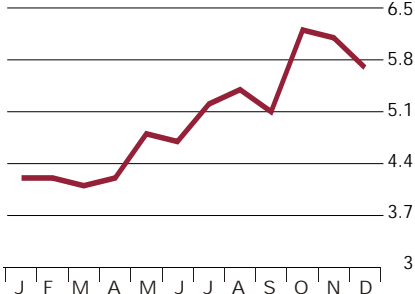


## Mortgages and instalment purchases

According to the Mortgage Statistics, in 2008, almost 1.3 million mortgages were constituted on rustic and urban properties, indicating a decrease of 27.4% as compared with 2007. The average value per mortgage stood at 160,808 euros, 4.7% less than the previous year.

Regarding instalment purchases, the Unpaid Bills of Exchange Statistics registered an increase of 32.3% in the past year. The value of the unpaid bills of exchange reached 21,130 million euros, 83.9% more than in 2007.

Unpaid bills of exchange against expired bills of exchange. 2008 (%)

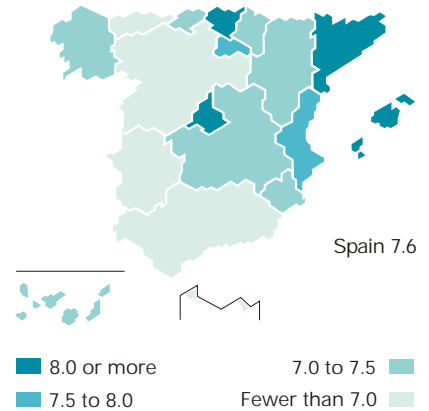




## Number of active companies

	01/01/2008	Interannual variation %
Total	3,422,239	2.6
Industry	245,588	0.5
Construction	501,056	2.6
Trade	843,212	-0.2
Rest of services	1,832,383	4.2

## Active companies. 2008 Per 100 inhabitants



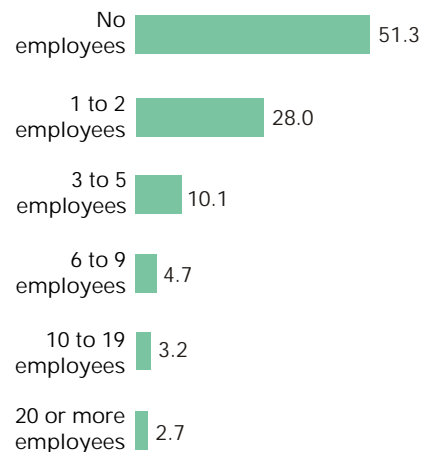
## Concentration in services and trade

According to the latest update of the Central Companies Directory (CCD) at 1 January 2008, the number of active companies increased 2.6% as compared with the previous year, reaching 3.42 million. The services sector, excluding trade, was the most noteworthy, accounting for 53.6% of the total, followed by trade (24.6%).

Small companies were mainly in the services sector - without including trade- where 83.3% had two or fewer employees, and in trade, where 80.4% had said number of employees. Large companies were concentrated in the industrial sector, where 9.4% employed 20 or more employees.

One in two companies have no employees

## Active companies by number of employees. January 2008 %

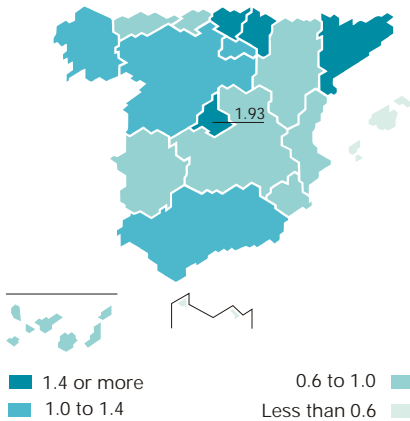


## Company registrations and delistings

410,975 companies (11.0% of the total) began their economic activities during the 2007 financial year, while 322,528 (8.6%) ceased all activities.



Internal R&D expenditure. 2007  
% of regional GDP



Expenditure on R&D. 2007  
% of GDP

Sweden (p)	3.64
Finland	3.47
Austria (e)	2.56
Denmark (e)	2.55
Germany (e)	2.53
France (p)	2.08
Belgium (p)	1.87
EU-27(e)	1.83
Netherlands (p)	1.70
Luxembourg (p)	1.63
Czech Republic	1.54
Slovenia (p)	1.53
Ireland (p)	1.31
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1.27</b>
Portugal (p)	1.18
Estonia (p)	1.14
Hungary	0.97
Lithuania	0.82
Latvia	0.63
Malta (p)	0.60
Greece (e)	0.57
Romania	0.53
Bulgaria	0.48
Slovakia	0.46
Cyprus (p)	0.45
Italy	:
Poland	:
United Kingdom	:

: not available  
(e): estimated  
(p): provisional

Source: Eurostat

Total internal expenditure on R&D activities. 2007

Field of operation	Millions of euros	%	R&D expenditure (% of GDP)	Annual growth rate %
Total	13,342.4	100.0	1.27	12.9
Companies and PNPI*	7,474.9	56.0	0.71	13.6
Higher education	3,518.6	26.4	0.33	7.7
Public Administration	2,348.8	17.6	0.22	19.2

\* Private Non-Profit Institutions

## Expenditure on R&D continues to grow

According to results from the Statistics on R&D Activities, internal expenditure on research and development reached 13,342 million euros in 2007, and 1.27% of GDP, with a 12.9% increase as compared with 2006.

The greater growth in expenditure (19.2%) was due to the Public Administration sector, though the business sector represented 55.9% of total expenditure.

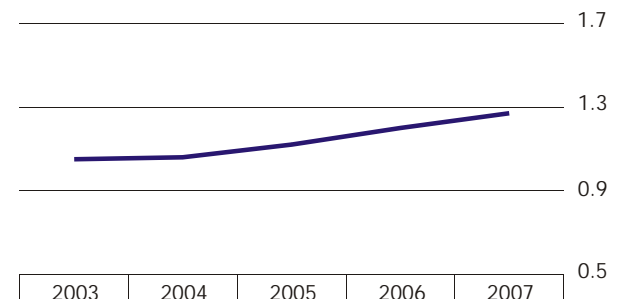
## Technological innovation in companies

According to the Technological Innovation in Companies Survey, expenditure on technological innovation grew 9.4% in 2007, and reached 18,095 million euros.

23.5% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees innovated a product or process during the 2005-2007 period. Product innovation represented 13.5% of sales for all companies.

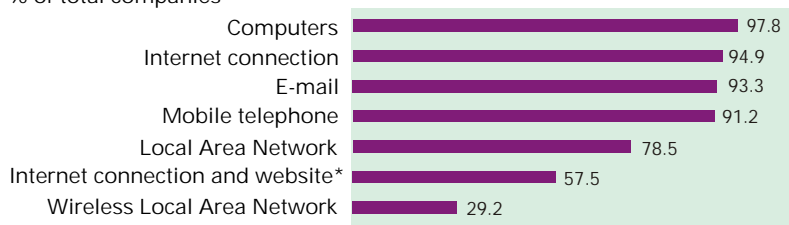
Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña accounted for more than one half of expenditure on innovation, with 53.6% of the total.

Total internal expenditure on R&D activities  
% of GDP



### Use of different ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) in companies. January 2008

% of total companies



\* % of total companies with an Internet connection



### Widespread use of ICT in companies

94.9% of companies with 10 or more employees had an Internet connection, and 97.8% used computers, according to the Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and Electronic Commerce in Companies 2007/08. Out of the companies with an Internet connection, 57.5% had a website, and 97.1% had a broadband connection.

14.7% of companies have employees teleworking on a regular basis

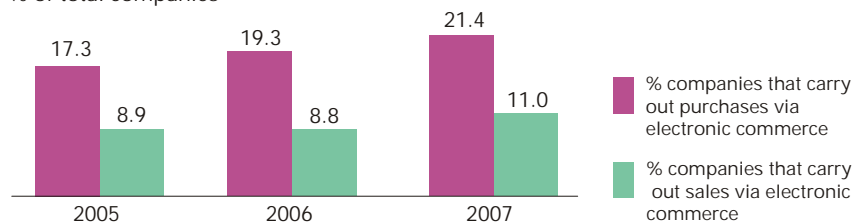
### Online purchases and sales

11.0% of companies made sales via electronic commerce, and 21.4% made purchases.

The companies located in Comunidad de Madrid, Cataluña, País Vasco and Comunidad Foral de Navarra presented the greatest intensity in the use of ICT.

### Companies that carry out electronic commerce

% of total companies



### Online interaction with the Public Administration\*. 2007

% of total companies

Finland	95
Ireland	91
Denmark	90
Luxembourg	90
Slovakia	88
Slovenia	88
Lithuania	86
Netherlands	85
Italy	82
Austria	80
Greece	78
Sweden	78
Estonia	77
Portugal	75
France	73
Czech Republic	73
Belgium	69
Poland	68
EU-27	68
Cyprus	65
Spain	64
United Kingdom	64
Hungary	60
Bulgaria	58
Germany	56
Latvia	55
Romania	39
Malta	:

: Data not available

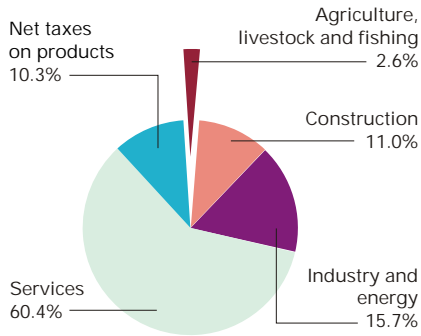
\* For companies with 10 or more employees, excluding the financial sector and the branch of electrical energy, gas and water.

Source: Eurostat



# Agriculture, livestock and fishing

GDP components at current prices. 2007



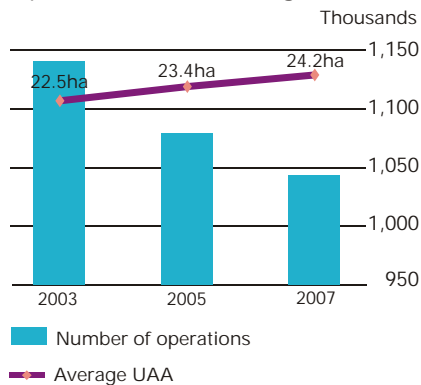
## 2.2 million hectares of olive groves

According to results from the latest Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Operations, taking place between 1 October 2006 and 30 September 2007, there were 1,043,907 agricultural operations in Spain, 3.3% less than in 2005, while the used agricultural area (UAA) increased 0.2% and reached 24.9 million hectares. Almost two-thirds of this amount were cultivated lands, and the rest were permanent pastures.

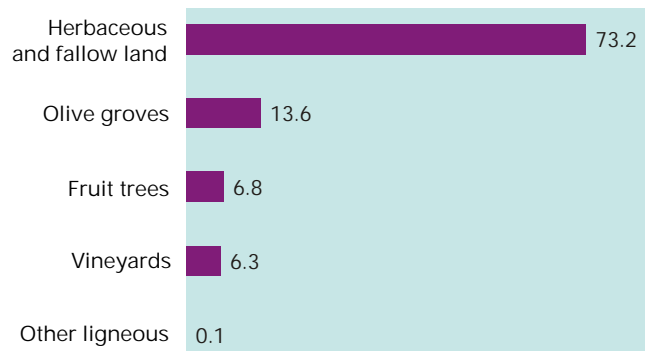
Worth noting was the 3.6% increase in the surface area of cultivated lands dedicated to olive groves, which reached 2.2 million hectares in 2007.

The average UAA per operation grew from 23.4 hectares in 2005 to 24.2 hectares in 2007. The highest figures were registered in Castilla y León (59.5 ha) and Aragón (49.2 ha). At the other end of the spectrum were Canarias (4.0 ha), Comunitat Valenciana (5.1 ha) and Galicia (8.5 ha).

Operations and average UAA



Cultivated lands. 2007 (%)



EU countries with the greatest used agricultural area. 2007

Country	Hectares	Number of operations
France	27,476,930	527,350
Spain	24,892,520	1,043,910
Germany	16,931,900	370,480
United Kingdom	16,130,490	299,830
Poland	15,477,190	2,390,960

Source: Eurostat



## Livestock, above all, porcine

In Spain, the vast majority of livestock was porcine. By number of heads, 23.4 million were registered in 2007, accounting for 41.8% of the total in animal units, one point more than the previous survey.

## The growth of ecological agriculture

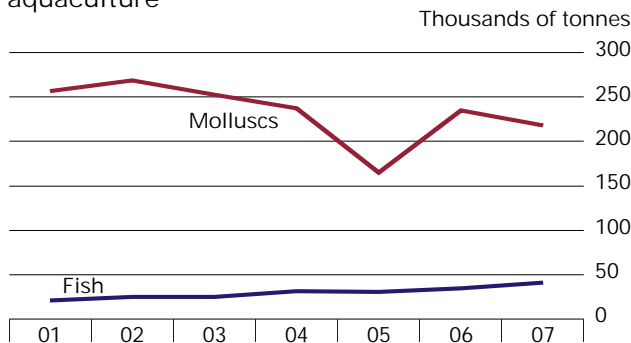
According to data from Eurostat, the total surface area dedicated to ecological agriculture (qualified area or area in a conversion period) was the second largest in the European Union, with more than 900,000 hectares in 2006.

## Aquaculture production recovers

The fish production figures placed Spain at the head of the European Union countries, with more than one million tonnes collected in 2006. Aquaculture production (marine and freshwater continental) represented 28.5% of the total fish production, with the remainder corresponding to catches.

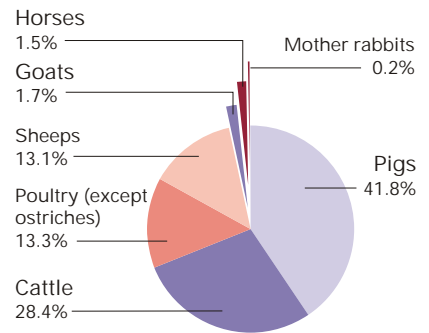
According to data from the Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs, aquaculture recovered in recent years, with a 32.7% increase as compared with the year 2005.

Production of molluscs and fish in marine aquaculture



Source: Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs

Animal units (AU)\*. 2007



\* Reference unit common to several categories of animals. Obtained by applying a coefficient to each species and type. 1 AU = 1 dairy cow. With the exception of beehives and ostriches, which are not converted to AU.

Ecological agriculture. 2006  
Hectares

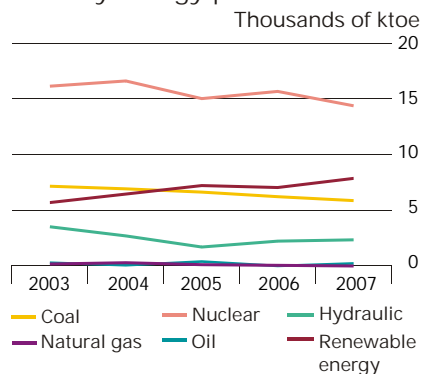
Italy	1,148,162
<b>Spain</b>	<b>926,390</b>
Germany	825,538
United Kingdom	604,571
France	552,824
Austria	361,817
Greece	302,264
Czech Republic	255,090
Sweden	225,431
Latvia*	175,109
Finland	144,667
Denmark	138,079
Hungary	122,765
Slovakia*	120,409
Romania	107,582
Lithuania	96,717
Estonia	72,886
Netherlands	48,425
Ireland	37,246
Belgium	29,308
Slovenia	26,831
Bulgaria	4,691
Cyprus	1,978
Malta	20
Luxembourg	:
Poland	:
Portugal	:

\* Estimated data  
: Data not available

Source: Eurostat



## Primary energy production



## Primary energy. 2007

	Degree of self-sufficiency (%)	Consumption		Interannual variation %
		ktoe*	%	
Total	20.9	146,779	100.0	1.8
Oil	0.2	70,848	48.3	0.1
Natural gas	0.0	31,602	21.5	4.3
Coal	29.0	20,236	13.8	9.5
Nuclear	100.0	14,360	9.8	-8.4
Other renewable energy	100.0	7,887	5.3	12.5
Hydraulic	100.0	2,341	1.6	6.4
Electric balance (Imports - Exports)		-495	-0.3	

\* ktoe: kilotonnes of oil equivalent

Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade

## Wind power production. 2006

	Millions of kw/h
Germany	30,710
United States	26,676
Spain	23,040
Denmark	6,108
United Kingdom	4,225

Source: United Nations

## Renewable energy gains relative weight

In 2007, internal production and consumption of hydraulic energy increased 6.4%, while nuclear energy decreased 8.4%. National consumption and production of other renewable energy grew 12.5%, largely due to the generation of wind power.

The world's third producer of wind power, and fourth country of the EU by area covered with solar panels

## Area with solar panels. 2006

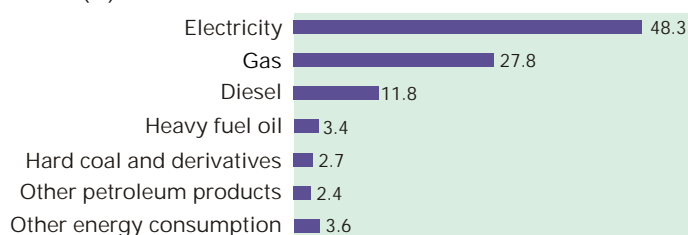
	Thousands of square metres
Germany	8,610
Austria	3,312
Greece	3,296
Spain	950
Italy	866

Source: Eurostat

## Energy consumption in industry

The energy consumption of industrial companies reached 10,980 million euros in 2007, according to data from the Energy Consumption Survey. This figure was 34.3% higher than that registered in 2005, the year prior to the survey.

## Energy consumption in industry, by type of product 2007 (%)



## Main industry variables. 2007

		Interannual variation %	
Employed persons and hours worked			
Total employed persons (thousands)	2,580	-1.7	
Total hours worked (millions)	4,494	-2	
Main economic variables (millions of euros)			
Net turnover	625,889	6.4	
Total operating income	636,398	6.3	
Consumption and work done by other companies	400,621	7.2	
Personnel costs	83,206	3.1	
Total operating costs	591,453	6.2	

## Production and Price Indices. 2008

Industrial Production Index (IPI)*. Average for the year 2008 (Base 2000)	101.6	-6.5	
Industrial Price Index (IPRI)**. Average for the year 2008 (Base 2000)	130.7	6.6	

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

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

## Turnover in the industrial sector increases 6.4%

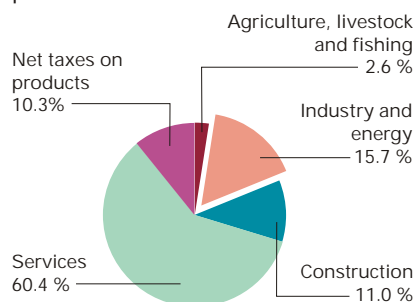
Industry represented 15.7% of GDP at current prices in 2007. It comprised three large branches of activity: manufacturing, extraction and energy production.

According to data from the Industrial Companies Survey, the net value of turnover for industrial companies reached 625,889 million euros in 2007, with a 6.4% increase as compared with the previous year.

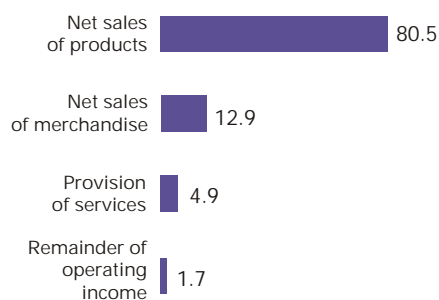
80.5% of operating income was due to net sales of products. In the operating cost structure, 45.0% was due to the consumption of raw materials.

Almost 2.6 million persons were employed in industry in 2007, indicating a 1.7% decrease as compared with the previous year.

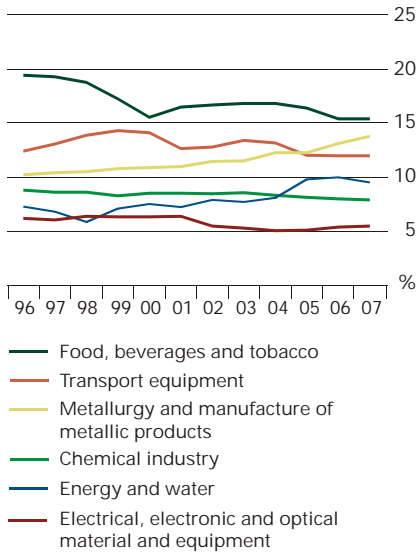
## GDP components at current prices. 2007



## Operating income. 2007 (%)



Turnover of main activity groups  
% of the total



Turnover by activity group. 2007

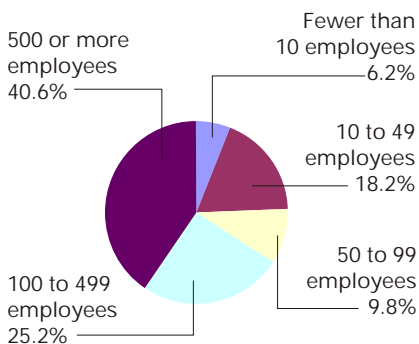
Activity Group	% of the total	Interannual variation %
Total industry	100.0	6.4
Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	13.8	11.9
Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment	5.5	9.5
Various non-metallic ore products	6.3	7.9
Extractive and petroleum industries	7.9	7.7
Mechanical machinery and equipment	5.2	7.0
Transport equipment	12.0	6.9
Food, beverages and tobacco	15.4	6.6
Rubber and plastic products	3.5	6.0
Chemical industry	7.9	5.5
Wood and cork	1.8	4.1
Paper, publishing and graphic arts...	5.1	3.6
Various manufacturing industries	2.8	3.6
Energy and water	9.5	1.1
Textile, clothing, leather and footwear industries	3.2	-3.4

### Food, beverages and tobacco contribute the most

In 2007, the activity groups that most contributed to industry turnover were Food, beverages and tobacco (15.4%) and Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products (13.8%). The latter also experienced the greatest increase as compared with the year 2006 (11.9%).

By sector, Manufacture of motor vehicles contributed the most to turnover (7.1%), followed closely by Production and distribution of electrical energy (7.0%).

Turnover by company size. 2007



Companies with fewer than 100 employees account for one third of turnover in industry

### Textile and clothing, decreasing

According to data from the Annual Industrial Products Survey, in 2007, the Electrical and electronic material sector registered the greatest increase in turnover (13.6%), while Textile and clothing recorded the greatest decrease (-1.1%).

## Geography of industry

More than one half of turnover in industry was located in four Autonomous Communities: Cataluña (23.6%), Comunidad de Madrid (10.8%), Andalucía (10.4%) and Comunitat Valenciana (10.2%).

The Chemical industry headed the turnover classification by activity group in Cataluña, whereas in Comunidad de Madrid and Andalucía, the Extractive and petroleum, Energy and water industries contributed the most to regional industry turnover.

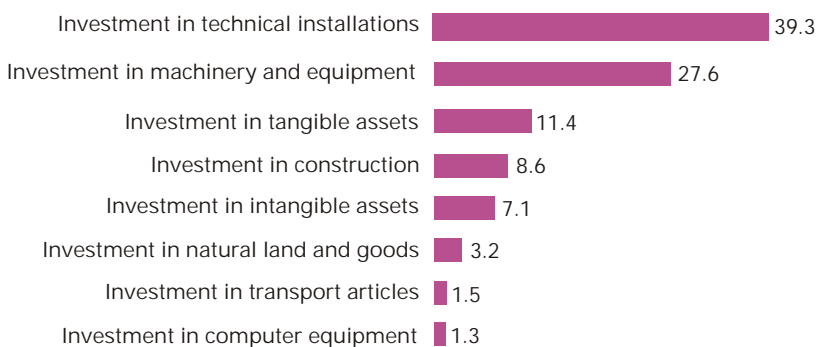
## The greatest investment, in technical installations

Companies with 20 or more employees represented 88.3% of the entire industrial sector. In 2007, the investment made by these companies reached 26,328 million euros. 39.3% of this figure corresponded to Technical installations and 27.6% to Machinery and equipment.

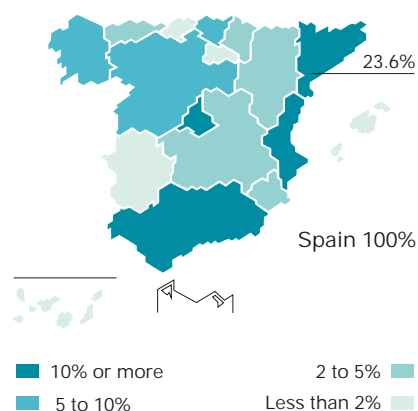
Spain contributed the fifth largest amount to industry turnover in the European Union.



### Investment in industry. 2007 (%)



### Distribution of turnover. 2007



### Turnover. 2007 % of total available

Germany	25.7
Italy	14.1
France	13.2
United Kingdom	11.2
<b>Spain</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Netherlands	4.6
Belgium	3.6
Poland	3.4
Sweden	2.7
Austria	2.2
Finland	1.9
Ireland	1.7
Denmark	1.5
Hungary	1.3
Portugal	1.2
Romania	1.0
Greece	0.8
Slovakia	0.7
Bulgaria	0.4
Luxembourg	0.4
Slovenia	0.3
Lithuania	0.2
Estonia	0.1
Latvia	0.1
Cyprus	0.1
Czech Republic	:
Malta	:

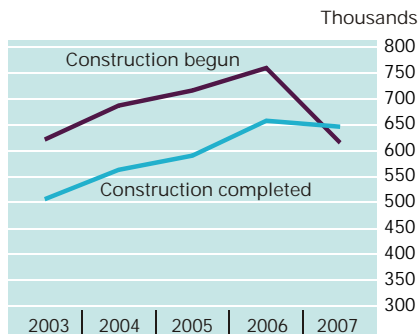
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Source: Eurostat



## Construction and housing

### Construction of dwellings



Source: Ministry of Development

### Significant decrease in residential construction

According to data from the Ministry of Development, residential and non-residential construction in the year 2006 accounted for three-quarters of turnover generated by construction activities, whereas one-quarter was due to civil engineering work.

The number of licences granted by municipal councils for the construction of new buildings designed for residential use registered a 20.3% decrease in 2007, as compared with the previous year.

### Increase in costs

The Construction Materials Price Index and National Labour Force Index reflected an increase in price between the years 2003 and 2007, which was especially significant in the case of copper (225.7%). During the same period, the National Labour Force Index registered an increase of 11.2%.

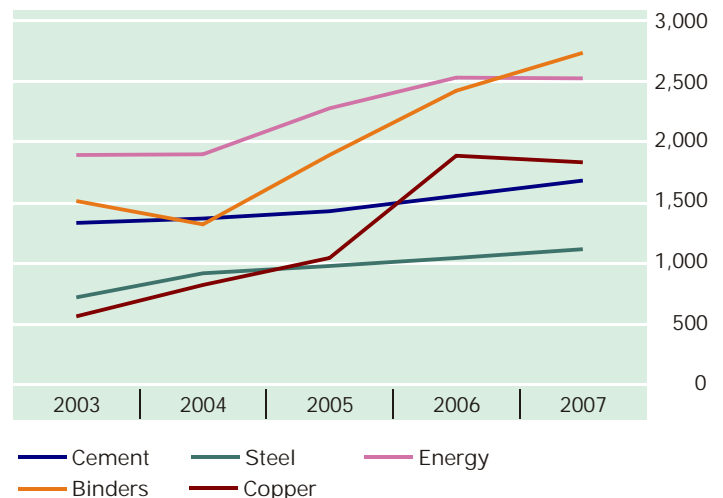
### Turnover in construction. 2006

	Millions of euros
Spain	294,594.0
France	201,340.6
Germany	153,240.9
Belgium	39,052.7
Sweden	38,153.9
Portugal	32,518.1
Austria	30,454.5
Denmark	28,163.3
Czech Republic	24,909.5
Ireland	21,391.1
Grecia	16,456.1
Hungary	14,587.8
Slovenia	5,436.6
Slovakia	4,933.4
Lithuania	4,058.1
Latvia	4,022.6
Luxembourg	3,812.8
Estonia	3,552.0
Cyprus	2,395.0

Data not available for the rest of the EU countries

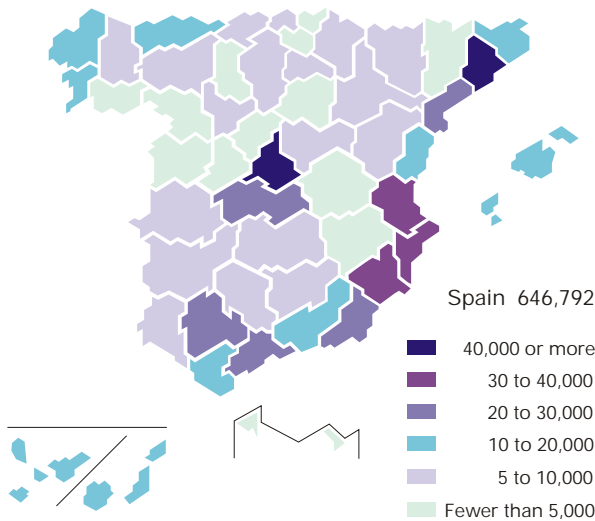
Source: Eurostat

### Construction Materials Price Indices\*



\* Base year 1964. Mainland and Illes Balears.

Dwellings with construction completed. 2007



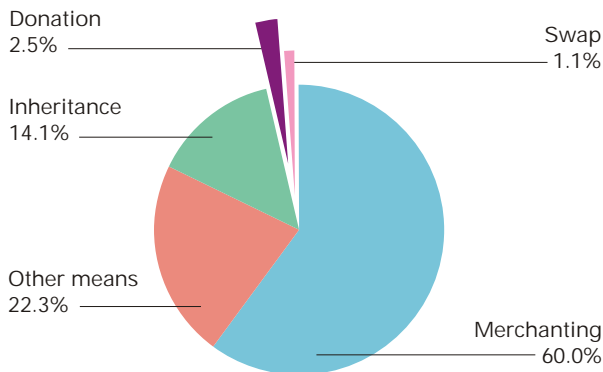
Source: Ministry of Housing

Merchandising of housing decreases 28.6%

According to the Statistics on Transfer of Property Rights, the number of properties transferred in 2008 was 2.2 million, of which, 931,388 were dwellings. 60% of the dwellings changed ownership through the merchandising system.

A decrease of 17.2% was registered in the number of properties transferred, in comparison with 2007. In the case of the merchandising of dwellings, the decrease was 28.6%.

Dwellings transferred. 2008



Housing Price Index (HPI)

The objective of the Housing Price Index (HPI), base 2007, is to measure the evolution of the level of merchandising prices of free price housing, both new and second-hand, over time.

This index, compiled by the INE, responds to the demand expressed within the area of the harmonised statistics of the European Union.

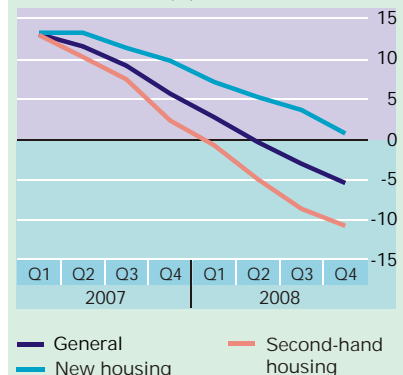
The source of information used is provided by the General Council of Notaries, and is where the transfer prices of the dwellings are obtained, as well as the weightings assigned to each group of dwellings with common characteristics.

The sample used for these statistics comprises all those dwellings registered during the reference quarter. Merchandising carried out by legal entities (including financial institutions) do not form part of the HPI population scope.

In 2007 and 2008, a gradual decrease may be observed in the annual variation rate of this index, being more pronounced in second-hand housing.

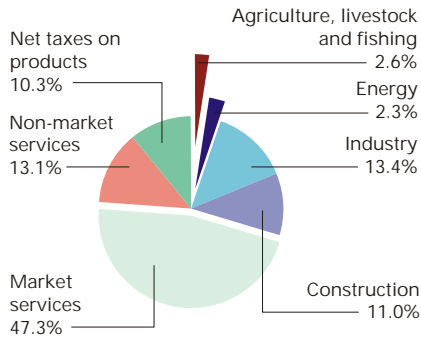
Housing Price Index Base 2007

Annual variation (%)





GDP components at current prices. 2007



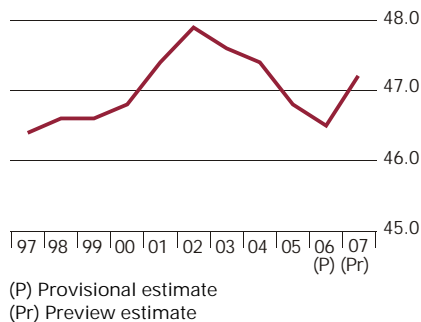
Main market services variables. 2006

Variable	Value	Interannual variation %
Number of companies	2,135,630	3.2
Turnover	1,200,295	8.0
Production value	550,719	9.2
Purchases and expenditure on goods and services	975,625	9.6
Added value at factor cost	307,757	8.2
Personnel costs	167,554	9.9
Employed personnel (annual average)	8,983,316	4.8

Economic variables in millions of euros

\* In some services activities, fundamentally in trade, the value of merchandise purchases is high, hence, the difference between turnover and production.

Evolution of market services (% of GDP)

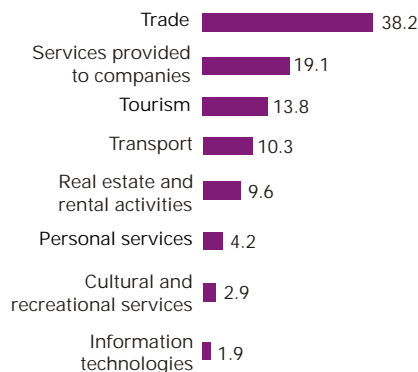


## 2.1 million companies in the sector

The Annual Services Survey indicated that, in Spain in 2006, there were 2,135,630 companies dedicated to trade, tourism, transport, information technologies, real estate and rental activities, services provided to companies, cultural and recreational services and personal services. The most noteworthy sector was trade; 38.2% of companies were dedicated to this activity.

54.7% of the companies in the services sector have fewer than 2 workers

Companies by activity group. 2006 (%)



Fotolia



## The services sector invoices 1.2 billion euros

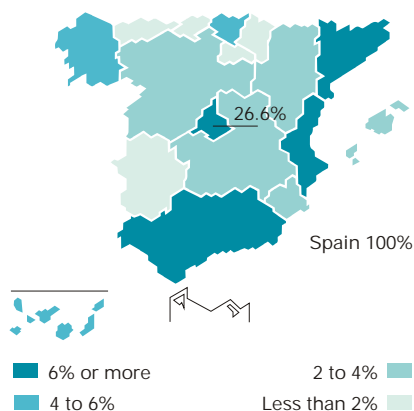
Turnover of the market services sector reached 1,200,295 million euros in 2006, that is, 8% more than the previous year. Trade accounted for 60.2% of the total figure.

Services provided to companies presented the greatest annual increase in invoiced turnover (13.2%), followed by transport (11.2%).

## Comunidad de Madrid generated 26.6% of turnover

The Autonomous Community that most contributed to market services sector turnover in 2006 was Comunidad de Madrid (26.6%), followed by Cataluña (19.4%). 58% of turnover in Comunidad de Madrid was invoiced within the information technologies group.

Distribution of turnover. 2006  
(by location of the company premises)



Turnover  
Thousands of millions of euros



Turnover\*. 2006  
Millions of euros

EU-27	12,774,122
United Kingdom	2,401,246
France	2,166,656
Germany	2,120,120
Italy	1,417,619
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1,165,243</b>
Netherlands	567,748
Belgium	475,834
Sweden	350,979
Poland	321,824
Austria	307,184
Denmark	292,558
Greece	210,066
Portugal	194,819
Ireland	182,641
Finland	167,284
Czech Republic	158,372
Hungary	128,407
Romania	97,074
Luxembourg	45,279
Slovakia	38,024
Slovenia	36,513
Lithuania	28,988
Latvia	27,360
Estonia	23,791
Cyprus	10,818
Bulgaria	9,500
Malta	:

\* Except Different recreational activities and Different personal services activities

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

**Affiliates of foreign companies in the services sector\***

Foreign affiliates generated 16.4% of turnover and employed 8.8% of the total employed persons in 2006.

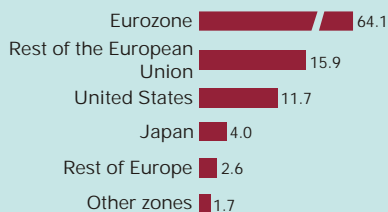
**Main results, by type of control**

	Foreign control	% of total
Number of companies	3,511	0.2
Turnover	191,449	16.4
Production value	69,990	13.4
Added value at factor cost	37,761	12.9
Personnel costs	21,623	13.7
Employed personnel (Annual average)	739,904	8.8

Among other data, the survey revealed that one in five large companies (with more than 249 wage earners) was a foreign affiliate, and their invoicing represented 36.7% of total turnover generated by said companies from the services sector.

By economic activity, 43.4% of total turnover of companies in IT activities corresponded to foreign affiliates. This percentage reached 30.5% in telecommunications companies.

**Turnover of foreign affiliates (%)**  
By residence of final owner



\* Includes affiliates dedicated to trade, tourism, transport, information technologies, real estate and rental activities and services provided to companies.

**Almost 9 million employed persons**

The number of persons employed by services sector companies reached 8.98 million persons in 2006, that is, 4.8% more than in 2005. More than 20% of the persons employed in the sector were non-wage-earner, self-employed persons, and 44.5% were women.

**Characteristics of employment. 2006**

	Wage-earner rate	Employment stability rate	Female participation rate	Average wages (euros)
Total groups	79.3	70.1	44.6	18,477
Trade	78.7	79.6	44.7	18,134
Tourism	78.7	63.7	52.0	14,036
Transport	79.4	75.5	17.6	23,346
Information technologies	91.8	80.1	32.4	31,658
Real estate and rental activities	70.6	72.6	35.7	21,229
Services provided to companies	82.6	55.3	52.8	17,032
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	79.5	64.4	40.1	18,832
Personal services	62.7	74.0	78.6	10,831

**Companies invest 7.3% of turnover**

Market services companies invested 87,501 million euros in 2006, which represented 7.3% of their turnover.

Material investment accounted for 83.8% of the total investment, and intangible assets represented 16.2%.



Fotolia

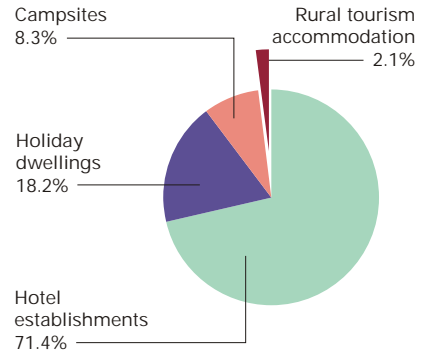


Tourist accommodation. Main results of demand. 2008  
Provisional data

	Overnight stays (millions)	Average stay (days)	Interannual variation % Overnight stays	
Hotel establishments	268.4	3.24	-3.1	0.2
Holiday dwellings	68.4	8.19	-5.0	-2.7
Campsites	31.1	4.96	-2.4	1.3
Rural tourism accommodation	7.8	2.99	-3.6	4.1

■ Residents abroad  
■ Residents in Spain

Overnight stays, by type of accommodation. 2008



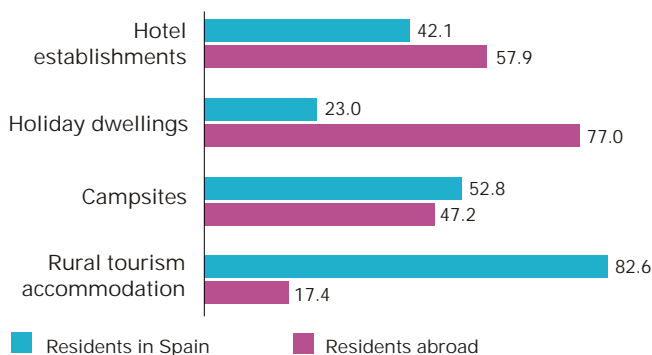
Demand for holiday dwellings decreases

According to the Hotel Tourism Short-Term Trends and Non-Hotel Tourist Accommodation Occupancy Surveys, 375.7 million overnight stays were registered in Spain in 2008. Hotel establishments accounted for the majority of them (71.4%).

As compared with the year 2007, overnight stays in holiday dwellings decreased for both Spaniards (-5%) and foreign nationals (-2.7%).

Germany and the United Kingdom were the main nationalities of origin of non-resident tourists, considering the number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation. Canarias and Illes Balears were their preferred destinations.

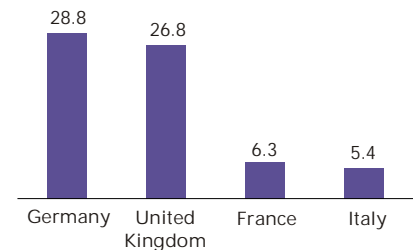
Overnight stays, by type of accommodation and residence. 2008 (%)



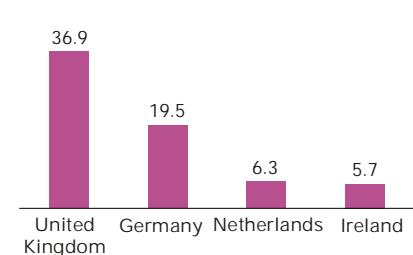
Main nationalities of origin 2008

% of non-resident overnight stays

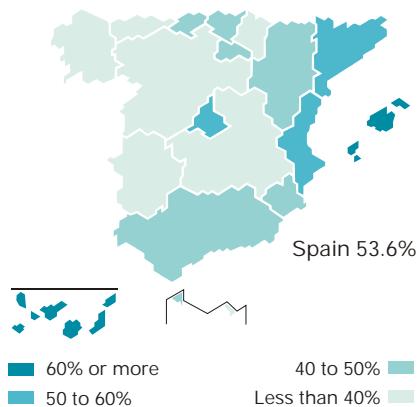
Hotel establishments



Holiday dwellings



Hotel occupancy rate. 2008



Tourist accommodation. Main results of supply. 2008  
Provisional data

	Estimated open establishments	Estimated average bedplaces	Occupancy rate by bedplaces	Interannual variation % available bedplaces
Hotel establishments	14,684	1,338,210	53.6	3.1
Holiday dwellings	125,125	440,482	41.9	-0.1
Campsites	728	484,878	38.0	1.0
Rural tourism accommodation	12,803	114,818	18.4	9.9

1.3 million hotel bedplaces

Spanish hotels had an average of 1.3 million bedplaces available in 2008, with a 3.1% increase as compared with the year 2007. The occupancy rate by bedplaces reached, on average, 53.6%.

In turn, non-hotel accommodation offered somewhat more than one million bedplaces, 1.6% more than one year prior.

Andalucía and Cataluña accounted for one-third of hotel bedplaces, while Canarias represented 44.4% of the estimated bedplaces in holiday dwellings.

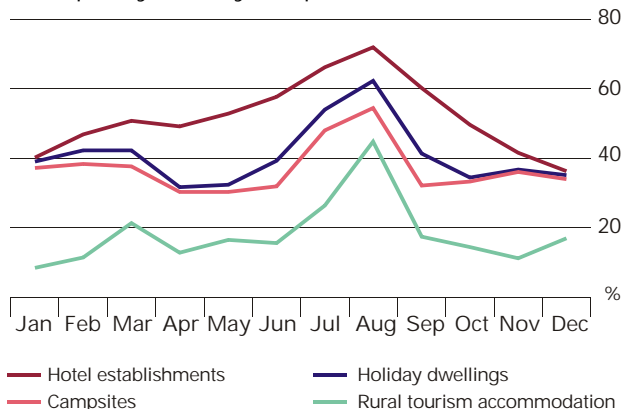
The average growth of the prices of the establishments in 2008 was 1.1% in the case of hotels, 3.3% for holiday dwellings, 3.9% for campsites and 3.8% for rural tourism accommodation.

Tourist sites\* with the highest number of overnight stays 2008

	Estimated bedplaces	Occupancy rate by bedplaces %
<b>Hotel establishments</b>		
Madrid	70,079	54.3
Barcelona	50,869	61.9
Benidorm	36,138	76.3
San Bartolomé de Tirajana	34,855	74.4
Adeje	34,498	72.8
<b>Holiday dwellings</b>		
San Bartolomé de Tirajana	46,569	49.3
Tías	24,346	48.3
Arona	21,081	52.9
Mogán	19,551	53.3
Adeje	16,194	51.6

\* Municipality in which the concentration of supply is significant.

Occupancy rate by bedplaces\*. 2008



\* In the case of campsites, the occupancy rate by lot.

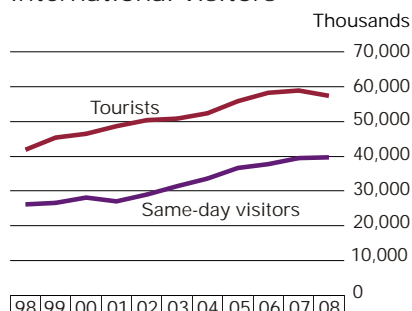
## Preferred destination of international tourism

The balance between the inbound and outbound tourism flows reached the figure of 29,427.4 million euros in 2007, according to estimates of the Spanish Tourism Satellite Account, confirming Spain's position as a preferred destination of international tourism.

In the year 2008, according to provisional data from the Institute for Tourist Studies, total expenditure by non-resident tourists in Spain reached 49,997 million euros, similar to the figure from the previous year. Average expenditure per tourist was 898 euros, and average daily expenditure was 95 euros. During this period, tourists stayed in Spain an average of 9.5 nights.

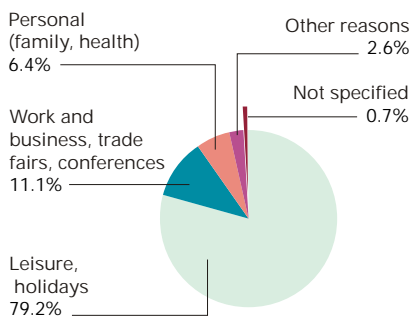
57.4 million tourists visited Spain in 2008, that is, 2.6% less than in 2007.

## International visitors



Source: Institute for Tourist Studies

## Foreign tourists, by reason for travelling. 2007



Source: Institute for Tourist Studies

The second country in the world in income from international tourism and in arrival of international tourists

## Arrival of international tourists. 2007

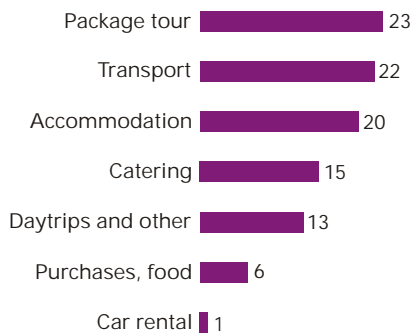
	Millions	Variation 07-06 (%)
France	81.9	3.8
Spain	59.2	1.7
USA	56.0	9.8
China	54.7	9.6
Italy	43.7	6.3

## Income from international tourism. 2007

	US dollars	
	Thousands of millions	Variation 07-06 (%)
USA	96.7	12.8
Spain	57.8	13.1
France	54.2	17.0
Italy	42.7	11.9
China	41.9	9.7

Source: World Tourism Organisation

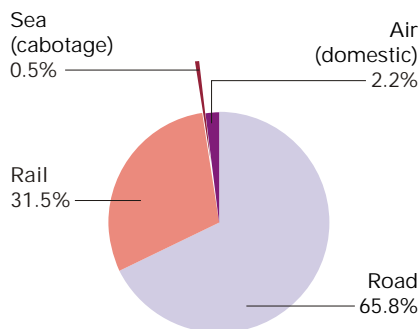
## Distribution of total expenditure of tourists. 2007 (%)



Source: Institute for Tourist Studies



## Inter-city transport, by number of travellers. 2008



## Travellers. 2008. Provisional data

City transport	Thousands	Interannual variation %
Total	3,158,560	-0.3
Buses	1,940,552	-1.0
Metropolitan	1,218,008	0.9
Inter-city transport		
Total	1,863,021	-0.4
Road (coach)	1,225,619	-0.2
Rail	587,421	-0.9
Air (domestic) <sup>1</sup>	41,071	-7.5
Sea (cabotage) <sup>2</sup>	8,910	-1.5
International transport		
Air	120,081	0.3
Sea	2,871	0.9

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

## Passenger air transport 2007

	Thousands
United Kingdom	218,612
Germany	165,919
<b>Spain</b>	<b>162,985</b>
France	120,257
Italy	108,739
Netherlands	50,763
Greece	34,780
Ireland	30,084
Sweden	27,265
Denmark	24,191
Portugal	24,108
Austria	23,098
Belgium	21,018
Poland	17,155
Finland	14,428
Czech Republic	13,267
Hungary	8,580
Cyprus	7,323
Romania	6,988
Bulgaria	6,077
Latvia	3,170
Malta	2,971
Slovakia	2,265
Lithuania	2,198
Estonia	1,723
Luxembourg	1,634
Slovenia	1,527

Source: Eurostat

## Inter-city travellers prefer the road

More than 3,158 million travellers used city transport in 2008, indicating an interannual decrease of 0.3%.

Inter-city transport registered more than 1,863 million travellers, with a 0.4% decrease. The road continued to be the means that attracted the most travellers (65.8% of the total), followed by the railway (31.5%).

In 2007, Spain remained third in the European Union in passenger air transport, and first in the number of domestic travellers.

The EU airline route with the most passenger traffic in 2007 is Madrid/Barajas - Barcelona, with 4.6 million

## Air passengers transported between EU airports. 2007

Route	Thousands	Interannual variation %
Madrid/Barajas - Barcelona	4,627	4.2
Roma/Fiumicino - Milano/Linate	2,500	4.8
Paris/Orly - Toulouse Blagnac	2,328	-1
Paris/Orly - Nice/Côte d'Azur	2,312	-0.3
London Heathrow - Dublin	1,974	-0.8

Source: Eurostat



## Conviction Statistics and Statistics from the Courts for Minors

135,224 convictions with condemnatory sentences were registered in 2007. Of the convicted persons, 91.7% were male and 70.8% were Spanish. The total number of crimes reached 172,518.

The most common crimes are against traffic safety



85.0% of the 13,631 minors convicted with condemnatory sentences (between 14 and 17 years of age) were male, and most were Spanish (83.1%).

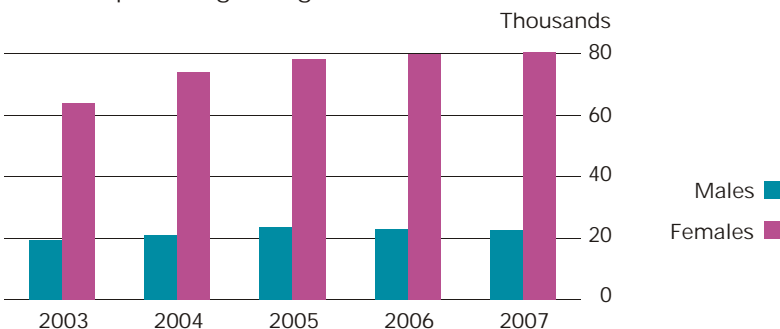
## Petty offending and crime

Data from the Home Office sets the 2008 crime rate at 47.6 (crimes and petty offences per 1,000 inhabitants), one tenth higher than the previous year; while the arrest rate per 1,000 punishable offences reached 159, twenty-one points higher than in 2007.

## Gender violence

78.2% of the police reports regarding domestic abuse were filed by females, and 33.3% of them corresponded to foreign females.

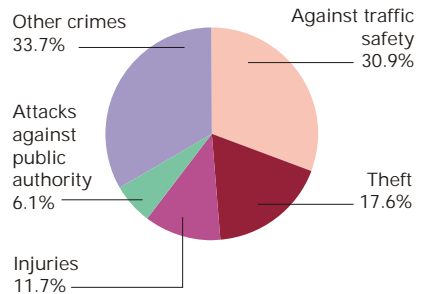
Police reports regarding domestic abuse\*



\* Only reports filed with National Law Enforcement.

Source: Home Office

Type of crime. 2007



Prison population. 2006  
Convicts per 100,000 inhabitants

Estonia	320.5
Latvia	289.2
Lithuania	234.5
Poland	229.8
Czech Republic	184.4
Slovakia	160.6
Romania	157.5
Luxembourg	157.3
Bulgaria	148.4
<b>Spain</b>	<b>146.7</b>
Hungary	146.3
United Kingdom	145.3
Portugal	117.8
Austria	106.2
Netherlands	99.4
France	94.5
Germany	93.6
Greece	92.4
Belgium	91.1
Malta	84.7
Sweden	79.3
Cyprus	78.2
Denmark	72.9
Ireland	72.5
Italy	66.4
Finland	66.2
Slovenia	56.3

Source: Eurostat and INE

	Population at 1 January 2008					Demographic indicators 2007	
	Total	Females (%)	Foreign (%)	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density (inhab./km <sup>2</sup> )	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
<b>Spain</b>	46,157,822	50.5	11.4	505,991	91.2	10.98	8.59
Andalucía	8,202,220	50.4	7.6	87,598	93.6	12.02	8.16
Almería	667,635	48.5	19.7	8,775	76.1	12.93	7.11
Cádiz	1,220,467	50.1	3.5	7,436	164.1	12.18	7.04
Córdoba	798,822	50.8	2.7	13,771	58.0	10.64	9.22
Granada	901,220	50.4	6.5	12,647	71.3	11.71	8.80
Huelva	507,915	50.3	7.3	10,128	50.1	11.82	9.09
Jaén	667,438	50.2	2.8	13,496	49.5	10.32	9.87
Málaga	1,563,261	50.6	16.0	7,308	213.9	12.14	7.62
Sevilla	1,875,462	50.9	3.3	14,036	133.6	12.91	8.11
<b>Aragón</b>	1,326,918	49.9	11.7	47,720	27.8	10.00	10.32
Huesca	225,271	49.0	10.8	15,636	14.4	8.88	10.91
Teruel	146,324	48.2	11.6	14,810	9.9	8.59	11.79
Zaragoza	955,323	50.4	11.9	17,275	55.3	10.48	9.96
<b>Principado de Asturias</b>	1,080,138	52.0	3.8	10,604	101.9	7.40	11.96
<b>Illes Balears</b>	1,072,844	49.6	20.8	4,992	214.9	11.59	7.03
<b>Canarias</b>	2,075,968	49.9	13.7	7,447	278.8	9.78	6.51
Las Palmas	1,070,032	49.5	13.3	4,066	263.2	9.72	5.99
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,005,936	50.3	14.0	3,381	297.5	9.84	7.06
<b>Cantabria</b>	582,138	51.0	5.7	5,321	109.4	9.49	9.90
<b>Castilla y León</b>	2,557,330	50.4	6.1	94,226	27.1	8.06	10.98
Ávila	171,815	49.5	6.9	8,050	21.3	8.01	12.67
Burgos	373,672	49.2	8.6	14,292	26.1	9.00	10.14
León	500,200	51.1	4.7	15,581	32.1	7.26	12.34
Palencia	173,454	50.5	3.5	8,053	21.5	7.06	12.04
Salamanca	353,404	51.1	4.3	12,350	28.6	7.99	10.69
Segovia	163,899	49.2	12.5	6,923	23.7	8.98	10.14
Soria	94,646	49.4	8.9	10,306	9.2	7.50	12.20
Valladolid	529,019	50.8	5.6	8,110	65.2	9.17	8.74
Zamora	197,221	50.3	3.9	10,561	18.7	5.87	13.28
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	2,043,100	49.4	10.1	79,462	25.7	10.70	9.30
Albacete	397,493	49.7	7.8	14,926	26.6	9.44	8.62
Ciudad Real	522,343	50.1	7.9	19,813	26.4	10.05	9.90
Cuenca	215,274	49.3	11.3	17,141	12.6	7.85	10.77
Guadalajara	237,787	48.6	14.4	12,212	19.5	12.92	8.24
Toledo	670,203	49.1	11.2	15,370	43.6	12.19	9.11
<b>Cataluña</b>	7,364,078	50.3	15.0	32,113	229.3	11.73	8.37
Barcelona	5,416,447	50.7	13.8	7,728	700.9	11.64	8.30
Girona	731,864	49.1	20.4	5,910	123.8	12.13	8.08
Lleida	426,872	48.8	16.2	12,172	35.1	10.95	9.95
Tarragona	788,895	49.0	17.7	6,303	125.2	12.42	8.32
<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>	5,029,601	50.1	16.8	23,255	216.3	11.29	8.28
Alicante/Alacant	1,891,477	49.9	23.6	5,817	325.2	10.55	7.60
Castellón/Castelló	594,915	49.6	17.8	6,632	89.7	11.83	8.56
Valencia/València	2,543,209	50.4	11.6	10,806	235.3	11.71	8.73
<b>Extremadura</b>	1,097,744	50.2	3.2	41,635	26.4	9.27	9.99
Badajoz	685,246	50.3	3.1	21,766	31.5	9.80	9.73
Cáceres	412,498	50.1	3.3	19,868	20.8	8.40	10.42
<b>Galicia</b>	2,784,169	51.7	3.4	29,574	94.1	7.97	11.05
A Coruña	1,139,121	51.9	3.0	7,950	143.3	8.08	10.62
Lugo	355,549	51.4	3.3	9,856	36.1	6.27	14.10
Ourense	336,099	51.8	4.2	7,273	46.2	6.29	14.45
Pontevedra	953,400	51.6	3.8	4,495	212.1	9.06	9.24
<b>Comunidad de Madrid</b>	6,271,638	51.5	16.0	8,028	781.3	12.24	6.77
<b>Región de Murcia</b>	1,426,109	49.3	15.8	11,313	126.1	13.36	7.23
<b>Comunidad Foral de Navarra</b>	620,377	50.0	10.5	10,390	59.7	10.98	8.60
<b>País Vasco</b>	2,157,112	51.1	5.4	7,235	298.1	9.67	9.04
Álava	309,635	50.1	7.4	3,038	101.9	9.97	7.93
Guipúzcoa	701,056	50.8	5.1	1,980	354.0	10.38	9.00
Vizcaya	1,146,421	51.5	5.1	2,217	517.0	9.16	9.36
<b>La Rioja</b>	317,501	49.5	13.8	5,045	62.9	10.58	9.20
Ceuta	77,389	49.1	4.0	19	3,973.4	15.82	7.48
Melilla	71,448	49.1	9.1	13	5,326.6	16.26	6.33

1 The last available series for the Spanish Regional Accounts, 2000 base, corresponds to years 2000-2006 for the provincial data



Average number of children per woman	CPI 2008/2007	GDP per capita <sup>1</sup> 2006 (euros)	Number of companies 2008	Employment and unemployment. 2008			
				Employed (thousands)	Activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
1.40	4.1	22,290	3,422,239	20,257.6	59.8	11.3	Spain
1.51	4.0	17,309	522,815	3,149.7	57.6	17.8	Andalucía
1.60	4.3	20,172	45,130	282.2	63.6	19.5	Almería
1.49	4.0	17,729	64,505	441.5	55.6	19.4	Cádiz
1.43	4.2	15,204	50,057	304.1	56.4	16.5	Córdoba
1.49	3.9	16,018	62,269	336.0	56.3	19.3	Granada
1.48	4.1	18,521	27,463	187.4	55.2	17.6	Huelva
1.43	3.9	14,394	37,368	240.9	53.7	16.5	Jaén
1.48	3.9	17,861	116,683	612.0	58.7	18.5	Málaga
1.58	4.0	17,854	119,340	745.6	58.9	16.0	Sevilla
1.38	4.4	23,923	94,931	611.6	59.3	7.2	Aragón
1.30	4.2	22,006	17,109	102.9	57.6	5.4	Huesca
1.34	4.9	23,092	9,672	66.0	56.6	6.4	Teruel
1.41	4.4	24,510	68,150	442.8	60.1	7.7	Zaragoza
1.02	4.2	20,170	73,124	451.5	52.7	8.5	Principado de Asturias
1.42	3.8	24,431	93,335	509.8	64.8	10.2	Illes Balears
1.17	4.4	19,837	143,471	861.7	60.9	17.4	Canarias
1.16	4.3	20,729	75,236	455.4	63.7	18.3	Las Palmas
1.18	4.5	18,885	68,235	406.4	58.0	16.3	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
1.23	4.3	22,047	40,393	260.6	56.9	7.2	Cantabria
1.14	4.2	21,247	173,209	1,068.1	54.5	9.5	Castilla y León
1.22	4.5	17,842	11,708	65.9	50.9	11.1	Ávila
1.27	4.2	25,226	25,891	176.9	62.2	9.1	Burgos
1.06	4.5	19,860	34,012	193.9	50.5	9.5	León
1.03	4.1	21,547	11,111	65.1	48.9	9.4	Palencia
1.12	3.8	18,603	23,869	134.1	50.6	11.6	Salamanca
1.28	4.1	22,714	11,906	72.8	59.1	9.8	Segovia
1.14	4.3	21,024	6,087	42.4	56.4	5.4	Soria
1.16	4.2	23,606	36,053	246.1	60.4	8.9	Valladolid
0.92	4.1	17,444	12,572	70.9	45.7	9.4	Zamora
1.42	4.3	17,379	137,823	842.9	57.1	11.6	Castilla-La Mancha
1.23	4.4	16,570	27,647	168.4	58.4	12.3	Albacete
1.38	4.3	17,162	33,011	200.6	53.8	13.3	Ciudad Real
1.17	4.4	17,131	14,928	83.4	49.8	7.8	Cuenca
1.60	4.3	18,723	13,735	103.7	58.8	8.5	Guadalajara
1.57	4.0	17,691	48,502	286.9	60.8	12.1	Toledo
1.50	4.1	26,291	626,020	3,494.6	63.2	9.0	Cataluña
1.49	4.0	26,291	477,942	2,566.2	63.0	8.7	Barcelona
1.55	4.5	27,082	51,467	346.8	65.0	11.2	Girona
1.51	4.2	25,840	37,638	203.7	60.9	6.4	Lleida
1.57	3.8	25,812	58,973	378.0	64.4	10.2	Tarragona
1.42	4.0	20,435	376,093	2,226.2	61.1	12.1	Comunitat Valenciana
1.33	4.0	19,103	142,307	787.7	58.3	13.5	Alicante/Alacant
1.48	4.3	23,961	43,855	276.4	63.6	10.9	Castellón/Castelló
1.47	4.0	20,597	189,931	1,162.1	62.7	11.5	Valencia/València
1.28	4.1	15,125	67,852	409.3	53.5	15.2	Extremadura
1.32	4.2	14,905	41,358	261.4	55.5	15.8	Badajoz
1.20	4.0	15,485	26,494	147.9	50.2	14.2	Cáceres
1.05	4.2	18,525	203,374	1,200.1	55.1	8.7	Galicia
1.04	4.2	19,346	84,220	502.1	56.2	8.9	A Coruña
0.94	4.2	18,065	25,035	144.5	49.8	6.2	Lugo
0.94	4.2	16,169	23,711	135.4	49.7	6.3	Ourense
1.13	4.2	18,554	70,408	418.0	57.6	10.1	Pontevedra
1.48	3.9	29,070	519,307	3,064.4	64.6	8.7	Comunidad de Madrid
1.66	4.0	18,646	100,075	627.6	61.8	12.6	Región de Murcia
1.45	3.9	28,006	43,847	289.4	61.2	6.7	Comunidad Foral de Navarra
1.27	4.1	28,643	175,303	995.3	58.1	6.5	País Vasco
1.26	4.4	31,609	22,318	150.4	60.1	4.8	Álava
1.38	4.2	29,075	63,569	333.6	60.1	5.3	Guipúzcoa
1.21	3.9	27,593	89,416	511.3	56.3	7.7	Vizcaya
1.41	4.1	23,918	23,834	146.7	59.9	7.8	La Rioja
2.12	3.8	20,252	3,724	26.0	55.5	17.3	Ceuta
2.14	3.9	20,133	3,709	22.1	53.3	20.7	Melilla

# INE Provincial Delegations

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