

Once again, *Spain in figures* is being published for those users interested in statistical information. Its informative nature and direct style allow for providing a generalised and updated perspective of different relevant aspects, so as to understand the situation of Spain and its position within the European scope. In this publication, the brief explanations, graphs and maps enable a more straightforward comprehension of the results of the statistical operations that analyse the different social, economic and demographic phenomena.

The information contained herein is from the Spanish National Statistics Institute (INE), as well as from both national and international official statistical sources. It is a sample of the wealth of statistical information that our National Statistical System and the European Statistical System offer users, and it is available, free of charge, on the INE website (<http://www.ine.es/en/welcome.en.htm>) among other places.

*Spain in figures* intends to be the driving force behind fostering public interest in the official statistics that we are all a part of.

In particular, we owe a debt of gratitude for the effort and trust that all of the informants of our surveys have placed in the INE, thus generating useful knowledge for society as a whole.



**Jaime García Villar**  
INE President





### Spain and the EU-27

	Area 2006 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population* at 1 January 2010 (thousands)	Population density** (inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>4,403,357</b>	<b>501,103.4</b>	<b>113.8</b>
Austria	83,844	8,375.3	99.9
Belgium	30,528	10,839.9	355.1
Bulgaria	111,002	7,563.7	68.1
Cyprus	9,250	803.1	86.8
Czech Republic	78,867	10,506.8	133.2
Denmark	43,098	5,534.7	128.4
Estonia	45,288	1,340.1	29.6
Finland	338,176	5,351.4	15.8
France	632,834	64,714.1	102.3
Germany	357,093	81,802.3	229.1
Greece	131,957	11,305.1	85.7
Hungary	93,028	10,014.3	107.6
Ireland	69,797	4,467.9	64.0
Italy	301,336	60,340.3	200.2
Latvia	64,589	2,248.4	34.8
Lithuania	65,300	3,329.0	51.0
Luxembourg	2,586	502.1	194.1
Malta	316	413.0	1,308.5
Netherlands	41,543	16,575.0	399.0
Poland	312,685	38,167.3	122.1
Portugal	92,118	10,637.7	115.5
Romania	238,391	21,462.2	90.0
Slovakia	49,034	5,424.9	110.6
Slovenia	20,273	2,047.0	101.0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>505,987</b>	<b>45,989.0</b>	<b>90.9</b>
Sweden	441,370	9,340.7	21.2
United Kingdom	243,069	62,008.0	255.1

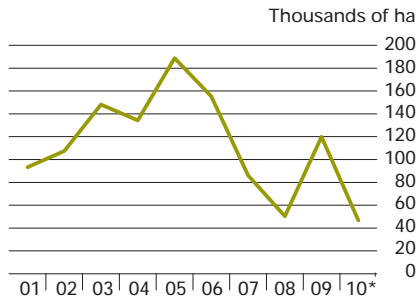
\* The population figure for Spain provided to Eurostat is obtained from statistical estimates (Population Now Cast), taking into account the latest available demographic information.

\*\* INE compilation with population data at 1 January 2010 and area from 2006.

Source: Eurostat



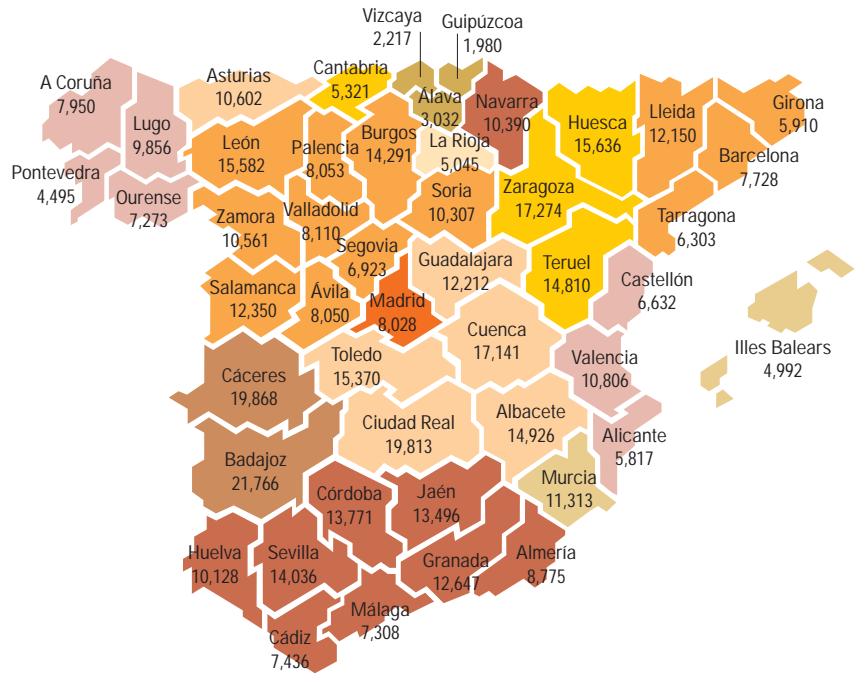
Burnt forest area



\* Provisional data.

Source: Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs

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



Source: National Geographical Institute

EU countries with the greatest burnt forest area. 2008  
Hectares

Italy	66,329
<b>Spain</b>	<b>39,895</b>
Greece	29,152
Portugal	17,244
France	6,001

Source: Eurostat

EU countries with the greatest forest area. 2010  
Thousands of hectares

Sweden	28,203
Finland	22,157
<b>Spain</b>	<b>18,173</b>
France	15,954
Germany	11,076
Poland	9,337

Source: Eurostat

2011, International Year of Forests

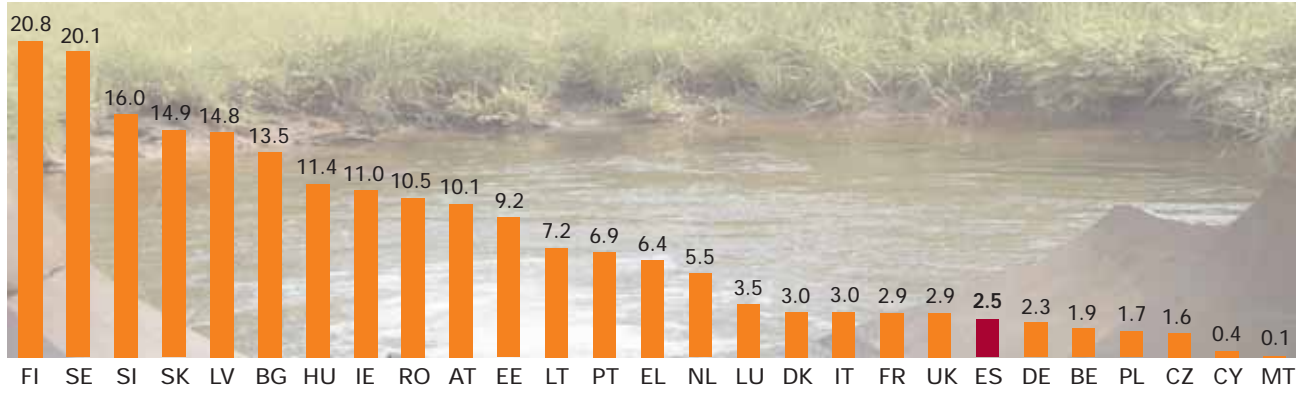
The UN has declared 2011 to be the International Year of Forests.

Due to its size, Spain is one of the EU countries with the greatest forest area, but each year, it is also among those countries with the greatest area burnt by forest fires.

In the year 2010, both the number of outbreaks and the number of fires were below the average for the previous decade (2000-2009), 37% lower in the number of incidences in general and 44% lower in the number of fires.

Fresh water resources in EU-27, long-term annual average

Thousands of m<sup>3</sup> per capita



Source: Environmental statistics and accounts in Europe 2010, Eurostat.

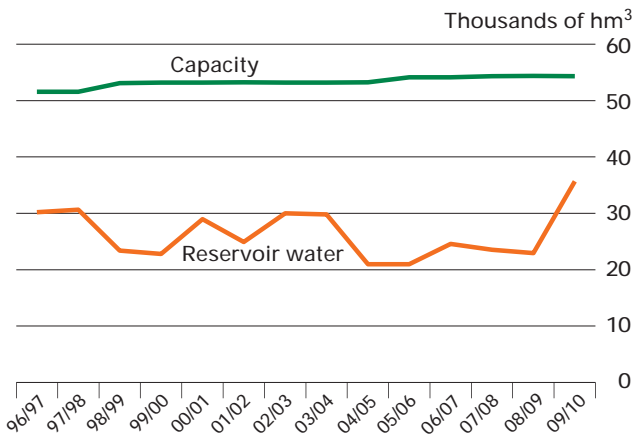
A warm year, but not extremely so

The year 2010 was warm and humid. The average temperature of 15.7°C was higher than the average value for reference period 1971-2000, though it was also the lowest since 1996. In turn, precipitation up until mid-December exceeded the normal value by 29%.

As a result, in 2010, the accumulated reserve in mainland reservoirs increased 55.5%, as compared with the previous year, this item of data being measured at the beginning of the hydrological year.

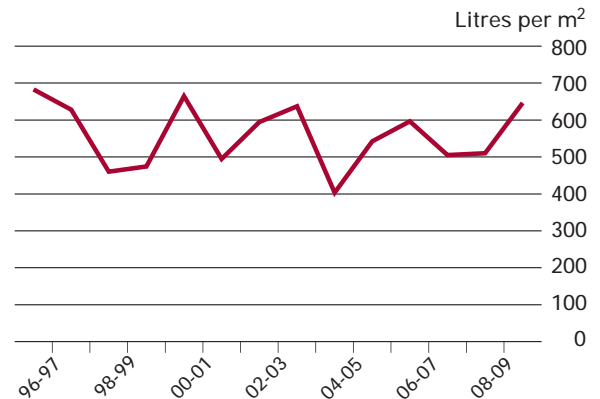


Reservoir capacity and reservoir water



Source: Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs

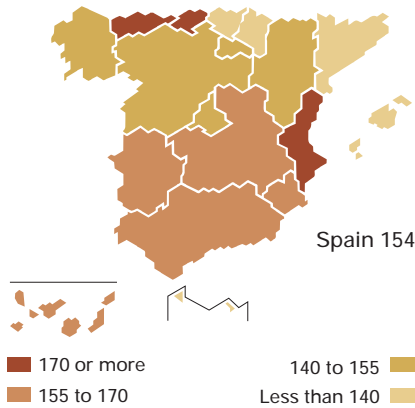
Pluviometry\*



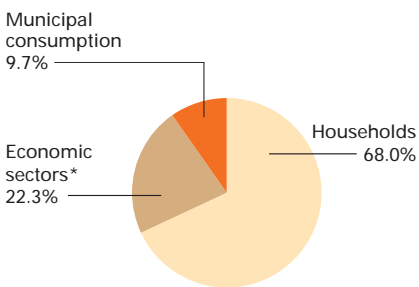
\* Average value from October to September each year.

Source: State Meteorological Agency

Average household water consumption. 2008 (litres/inhabitant/day)

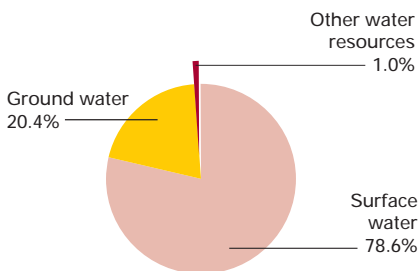


Volume of water distributed, by sector. 2008 (%)



\* Excluding the water used in irrigation agriculture.

Origin of irrigation water 2008



Main water indicators. 2008

		Interannual variation %	
Average household consumption (litres/inhabitant/day)	154	-1.9	
% of water lost in the distribution network	16.6		4.4
Average price (euros/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.31		4.0
Volume of water registered for urban water supply (hm <sup>3</sup> )	3,732	-1.2	
Volume of water supplied to households (hm <sup>3</sup> )	2,540	-0.2	
Volume of irrigation water (hm <sup>3</sup> )	15,313	-5.5	

### Saving water

3,732 hm<sup>3</sup> of registered water was distributed in 2008, for use by households (68.0%), the economic sectors (22.3%) and as municipal consumption (9.7%).

Households consumed 2,540 hm<sup>3</sup>, indicating an average of 154 litres per inhabitant per day, 1.9% less than in 2007.

The use of irrigation water in agricultural plots reached 15,313 hm<sup>3</sup>, with a decrease of 5.5% with regard to the previous year. Most came from surface water (78.6%).

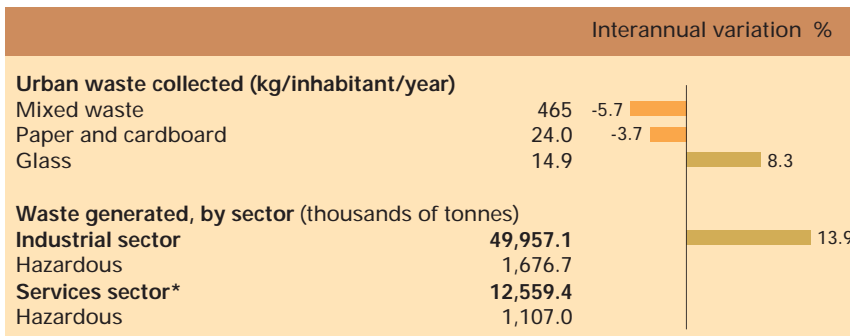
### Water becomes more expensive

The average price in 2008 stood at 1.31 euros per cubic metre, 4% more than in 2007. The highest average price was recorded in Illes Balears, with 1.89 euros per cubic metre.

Average price of water. 2008 Euros/m<sup>3</sup>

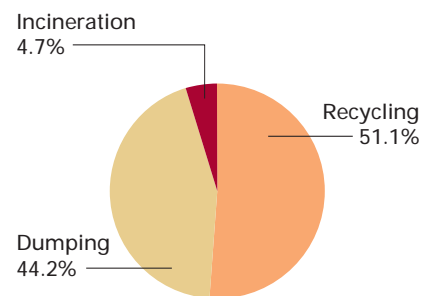
Highest values		Lowest values	
Illes Balears	1.89	Principado de Asturias	
Región de Murcia	1.87	Castilla y León and País Vasco	0.94
Canarias	1.70	Cantabria	0.89
		Galicia	0.75

## Main waste indicators. 2008



\* The interannual variation rate has been calculated by adjusting the data for 2007 to the new CNAE-2009. In the services sector, as of 2008, this also includes the estimates corresponding to those companies with fewer than 10 workers.

## Non-hazardous waste treatment 2008

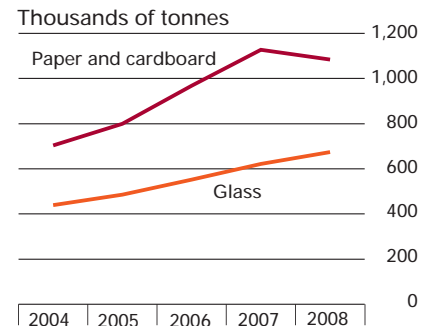


## 21 million tonnes of mixed waste

26.3 million tonnes of urban waste were collected in 2008, that is, 6.8% less than in 2007. Of this, 21 million tonnes corresponded to mixed waste, and 5.3 million tonnes to selective waste collection. In per capita terms, this indicated 465 kilograms of mixed urban waste per person per year, 5.7% less than in 2007.

Concerning urban waste originating from selective collection, in 2008, a total of 24 kg of paper and cardboard (3.7% less than in 2007) and 14.9 kg of glass (8.3% more) were collected per person per year.

## Selective collection of glass, paper and cardboard



14.9 kg of glass per person per year are collected in 2008

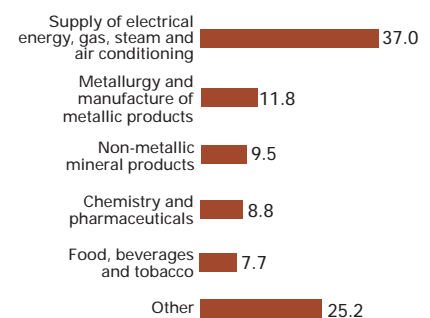


## Environmental protection in industry

The sector that invested the most in environmental protection during the year 2008 was the electrical sector, with 567.2 million euros, 14.3% more than the previous year.

Total expenditure by industry on environmental protection, which included current expenses and investment, reached 3,129.4 million euros, 3.9% more than in 2007.

## Investment in environmental protection, by industrial sector. 2008 (%)



# Population



## Population figures at 1 January 2010

<b>Spain</b>	<b>47,021,031</b>
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>8,370,975</b>
Almería	695,560
Cádiz	1,236,739
Córdoba	805,108
Granada	918,072
Huelva	518,081
Jaén	670,761
Málaga	1,609,557
Sevilla	1,917,097
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>1,347,095</b>
Huesca	228,566
Teruel	145,277
Zaragoza	973,252
<b>Asturias, Principado de</b>	<b>1,084,341</b>
<b>Balears, Illes</b>	<b>1,106,049</b>
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>2,118,519</b>
Palmas, Las	1,090,605
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,027,914
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>592,250</b>
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>2,559,515</b>
Ávila	171,896
Burgos	374,826
León	499,284
Palencia	172,510
Salamanca	353,619
Segovia	164,268
Soria	95,258
Valladolid	533,640
Zamora	194,214
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>2,098,373</b>
Albacete	401,682
Ciudad Real	529,453
Cuenca	217,716
Guadalajara	251,563
Toledo	697,959
<b>Cataluña</b>	<b>7,512,381</b>
Barcelona	5,511,147
Girona	753,046
Lleida	439,768
Tarragona	808,420
<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>	<b>5,111,706</b>
Alicante/Alacant	1,926,285
Castellón/Castelló	604,274
Valencia/València	2,581,147
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>1,107,220</b>
Badajoz	692,137
Cáceres	415,083
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>2,797,653</b>
Coruña, A	1,146,458
Lugo	353,504
Ourense	335,219
Pontevedra	962,472
<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>	<b>6,458,684</b>
<b>Murcia, Región de</b>	<b>1,461,979</b>
<b>Navarra, Comunidad Foral de</b>	<b>636,924</b>
<b>País Vasco</b>	<b>2,178,339</b>
Álava	317,352
Guipúzcoa	707,263
Vizcaya	1,153,724
<b>Rioja, La</b>	<b>322,415</b>
<b>Ceuta</b>	<b>80,579</b>
<b>Melilla</b>	<b>76,034</b>

## The Municipal Register

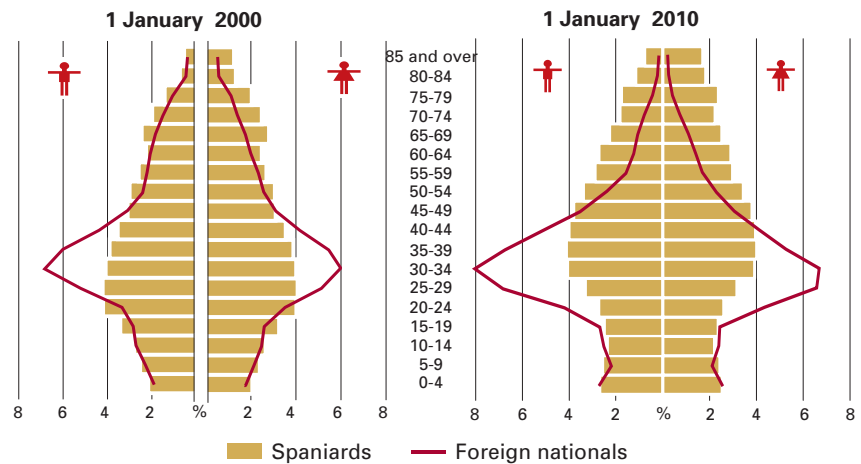
This is the administrative register in which all of the persons who regularly reside in the municipality are recorded. Its data constitutes proof of residence in the municipality and of the habitual residence therein. Its compilation, maintenance, revision and safekeeping correspond to the Municipal Councils. The coordination of all of the Municipal Registers is carried out by the INE, so as to avoid duplicities. The population figures from the annual revision of the Municipal Register are declared official by the Government, by Royal Decree, and are those used for the calculation of the participation of local entities in the State taxes, in order to establish the number of councillors to elect in the municipal elections, etc.

## 47 million registered persons

The population registered in Spain at 1 January 2010 reached 47.02 million inhabitants, according to the latest revision of the Municipal Register.

In the past year, the number of registrations increased by 275,224 persons, indicating growth of almost 0.6% as compared with the previous year. 36.0% of this increase corresponded to the newly-registered foreign population.

## Spanish and foreign population pyramid



## Fewer persons registered in Castilla y León and in Principado de Asturias

Almost all of the Autonomous Communities experienced an increase in registered population in the last year, with the sole exceptions of Castilla y León (with a decrease of 0.2%) and Principado de Asturias (-0.1%).

The registered foreign population increased, above all, in the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, 12.5% and 16.8%, respectively, and in Extremadura (5.7%).



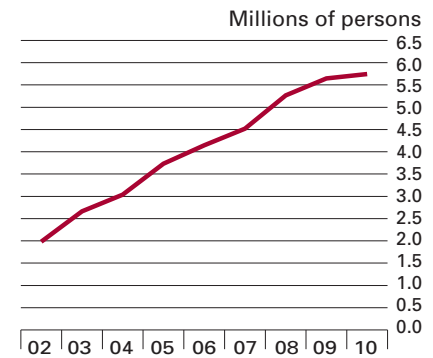
### The foreign population grows, but not as much

12.2% of the population registered in Spain in 2010 was foreign, this figure reaching 5.7 million inhabitants, with an interannual increase of 1.7%.

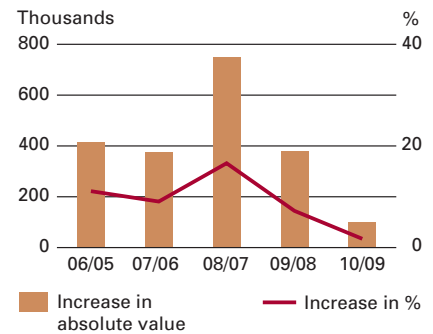
The Autonomous Communities with the highest percentage of foreign nationals were Illes Balears (21.9%), Comunitat Valenciana (17.5%) and Comunidad de Madrid (16.7%), Extremadura, Galicia and Principado de Asturias were noteworthy at the opposite end of the spectrum, with somewhat less than 5% of registered foreign nationals.

The increase recorded in Romanian registrations in the last year (4.0%) made these persons the most numerous foreign nationals for the third consecutive year, Chinese citizens increased the most in interannual variation (7.3%), followed by Italian citizens (5.1%).

### Registered foreign population

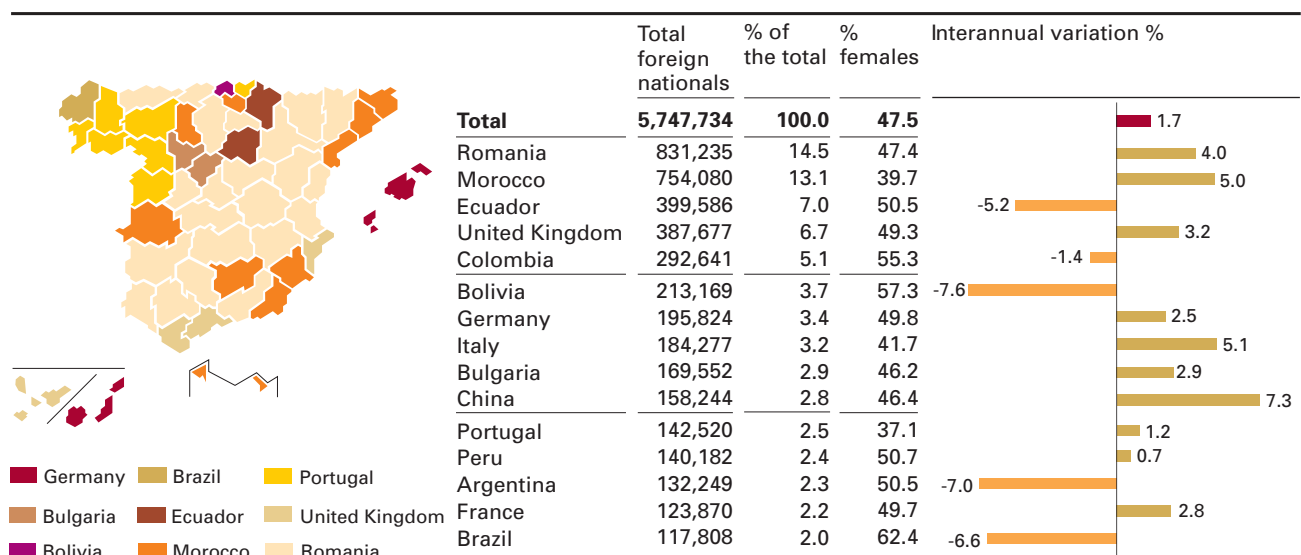


### Interannual variation of foreign nationals

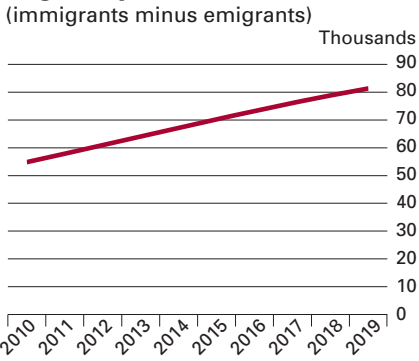


**12.2% of the persons registered in 2010 are foreign nationals**

### Predominant nationalities among the foreign nationals registered in Spain. 2010



**Short-term projection of the migratory balance**



**Crude rate of natural increase 2009**

(Gross Birth Rate-Gross Mortality Rate per 1,000 inhabitants)

Ireland (p)	10.2
Cyprus(p)	5.5
France (p)	4.3
Luxembourg	4.0
United Kingdom (p)	3.7
Netherlands (p)	3.1
<b>Spain (p)</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Sweden	2.3
Malta	2.2
Belgium (p)	2.0
Finland	2.0
Slovenia (p)	1.5
Slovakia	1.5
Denmark	1.4
<b>EU-27 (p)</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Czech Republic (p)	1.0
Greece (p)	0.9
Poland	0.9
Austria	-0.1
Estonia	-0.2
Italy (p)	-0.4
Portugal	-0.5
Lithuania	-1.6
Romania	-1.6
Germany (p)	-2.3
Hungary (p)	-3.4
Bulgaria	-3.6
Latvia	-3.6

(p) Provisional data

Source: Eurostat

**Population Estimates**

The Population Now Cast (ePOBa) is a statistical approximation of the population residing in Spain at any given moment. This operation uses the latest available information to estimate, in advance, the most recent demographic evolution. Its results constitute the statistical-reference population figures for all INE production, and are transmitted on an international level as the population of Spain for all intents and purposes.

The estimated population figure at 1 January 2011 would stand, according to this source, at 46,152,925 inhabitants.

**Natural growth decreasing since 2009**

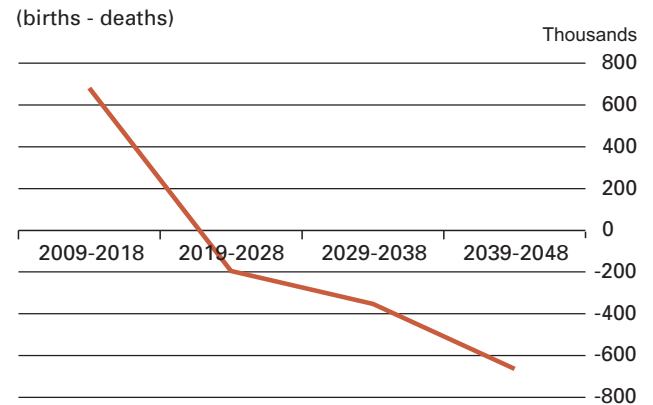
The Short-Term Population Projection for Spain compiled by the INE constitutes a statistical simulation of the size and demographic structure of the population, in the event that the currently-observed demographic trends and behaviours continue.

In 2009, Spain would have begun a period of continuous descent in the number of births, after the maximum of 518,503 reached in 2008 (a figure not observed since 1981).

**Long-term ageing of the population**

According to the long-term projections, the population aged over 64 years old is expected to double in 40 years, coming to represent over 30% of the total, due to the ageing of the population pyramid.

**Long-term projected natural growth**



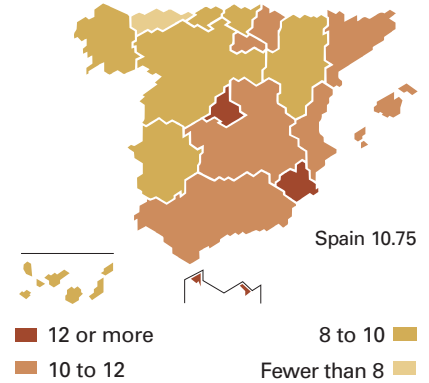
**Main birth and fertility indicators. 2009**

		Interannual variation %
Number of births <sup>1</sup>	493,717	-4.8
Gross birth rate <sup>2</sup>	10.75	-5.7
Percentage of births to foreign women	20.72	-0.5
Average number of children per woman	1.39	-4.8
Average age of the mother at the birth of her first child	31.05	0.7
Percentage of births to unmarried women	34.46	4.0

- 1. To women resident in Spain.
- 2. Gross birth rate: number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants.

**Gross birth rate. 2009**

Births per 1,000 inhabitants



**Births, the first drop in 10 years**

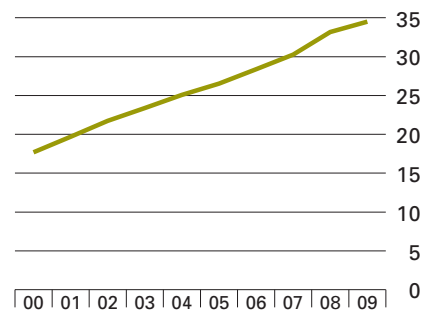
Vital Statistics registered the figure of 493,717 births in 2009, that is, 4.8% less than in 2008, and the birth rate decreased to 10.75 births per thousand inhabitants. The average number of children per woman decreased, standing at 1.39. Births to women of foreign nationalities also decreased, representing 20.7% of the total.

Fertility in Spain thus experienced a slowdown in 2009, following a continuous period of growth over the 10 years prior.

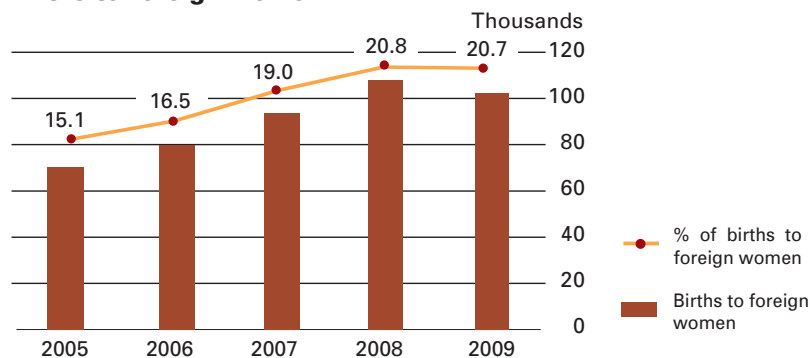
On the other hand, the average age at maternity (31 years old) increased slightly, as did the percentage of children born to unmarried women (4.0% more), following the trend of previous years.

**Births to unmarried women**

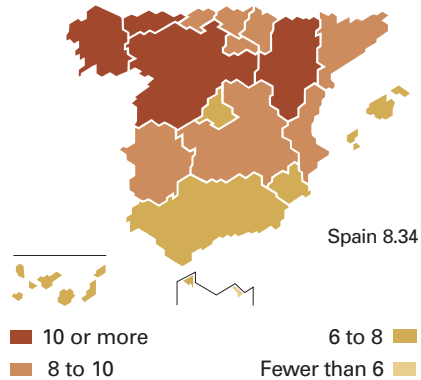
(%)



**Births to foreign women**



**Mortality rate. 2009**  
Per 1,000 inhabitants



**The highest mortality rate, in the northwest of the mainland**

383,209 deaths occurred in 2009, almost 1,000 fewer than the previous year. The gross mortality rate (number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants) decreased, reaching 8.34.

Principado de Asturias, Galicia and Castilla y León presented the highest mortality rates (12.1, 11.0 and 10.8, respectively), as well as the lowest values in the birth rates.

Deaths of foreign nationals represented 2.7% of the total, despite this population accounting for more than 12% of the resident population.

**Infant mortality rate. 2008**  
Per 1,000 births

Romania	11.0
Bulgaria	8.6
Malta	8.2
Latvia	6.7
Slovakia	5.9
Hungary (p)	5.6
Poland	5.6
Estonia	5.0
Lithuania	4.9
United Kingdom (p)	4.6
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Denmark	4.0
Ireland	3.9
France	3.8
Netherlands (p)	3.8
Belgium (p)	3.7
Austria	3.7
Germany (p)	3.5
Cyprus (p)	3.5
<b>Spain</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Italy (p)	3.3
Portugal (p)	3.3
Czech Republic	2.8
Greece (p)	2.7
Finland	2.6
Sweden	2.5
Slovenia (p)	2.4
Luxembourg	1.8

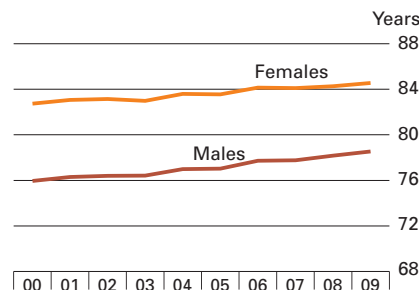
**A person who reaches 65 years of age could expect to live, on average, 18 years more for men, and 22 years more for women**

**Lower infant mortality**

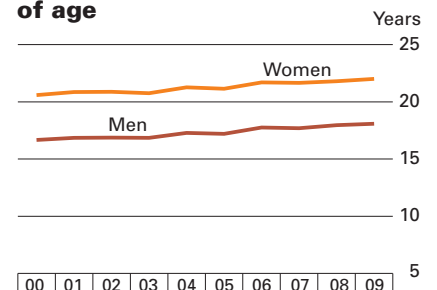
Infant mortality reached 3.19 per 1,000 children born in 2009, this being the lowest rate in recent years, and one of the lowest within the European Union.

In turn, life expectancy at birth increased 3 tenths, with regard to 2008, standing at 81.6 years of age (84.6 for females and 78.5 for males).

**Life expectancy at birth**



**Life expectancy at 65 years of age**



(p) Provisional data

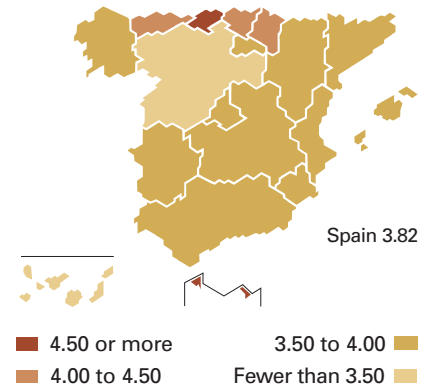
Source: Eurostat

**Marriage. Main indicators. 2009**

		Interannual variation %
Number of mariages <sup>1</sup>	175,409	-10.2
Gross marriage rate <sup>2</sup>	3.82	-10.3
% of mariages with at least one foreign spouse	21.3	13.9
Average age of women at first marriage	30.57	1.5
Average age of men at first marriage	32.84	1.8

1. Mariages held of persons who plan to reside in Spain.  
 2. Number of mariages between different-sex persons per 1,000 inhabitants.

**Marriage rate. 2009**  
 Mariages per 1,000 inhabitants



**Marriage in decline**

175,409 different-sex mariages were registered in 2009, 10.2% less than the previous year. In 21.3% of them, at least one spouse was foreign. The marriage rate dropped to 3.82 mariages per 1,000 inhabitants.

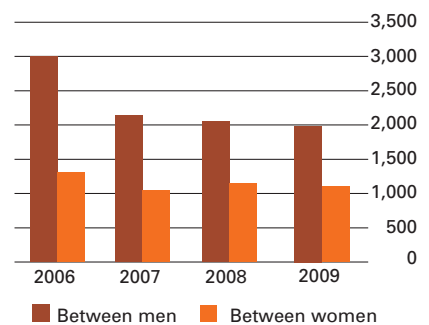
Same-sex mariages accounted for 1.7% of the total.

**Divorces decrease 10.6%**

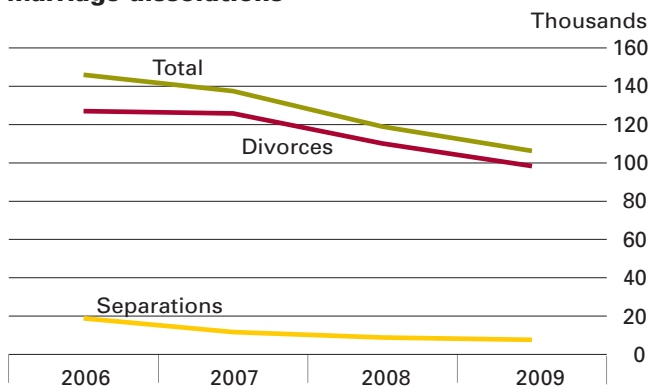
According to the Statistics on Annulments, Separations and Divorces, in the year 2009, there were 106,166 marriage dissolutions, 10.7% less than the previous year. Thus, the decrease in marriage dissolutions begun in the year 2007 continued.

By type of marriage dissolution, in 2009, there were 7,680 separations (12.3% less than the previous year) and 98,359 divorces (10.6% less). In turn, there were 127 annulments, 10.6% less than in the year 2008.

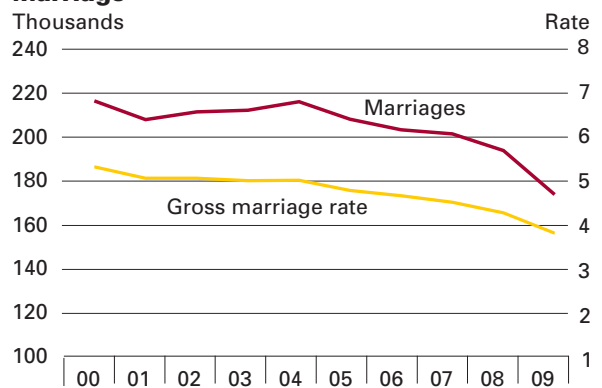
**Same-sex mariages**



**Marriage dissolutions**

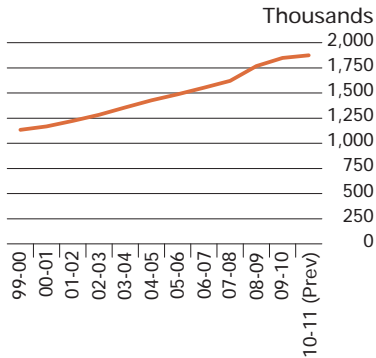


**Marriage**





Student body enrolled in Preschool education



Forecast of the number of students in the non-university General Education System. 2010-2011 Academic year

	Number of students	Interannual variation % Students
Total*	7,747,253	1.9
Preschool Education**	1,873,153	2.8
Primary Education	2,749,496	1.7
Obligatory Secondary Education	1,786,106	-0.4
Post-secondary Education	658,587	1.4
Vocational Training	568,962	6.4

\*Special Education is also included in the Total.

\*\*Student body schooled in centres authorised by the educational administrations.

Source: Ministry of Education

Early leavers from education\* 2009 (%)

Malta	36.8
<b>Spain</b>	<b>31.2</b>
Portugal	31.2
Italy	19.2
Romania	16.6
United Kingdom	15.7
Bulgaria	14.7
Greece	14.5
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Estonia	13.9
Latvia	13.9
France	12.3
Cyprus	11.7
Ireland	11.3
Hungary	11.2
Belgium	11.1
Germany	11.1
Netherlands	10.9
Sweden	10.7
Denmark	10.6
Finland	9.9
Lithuania	8.7
Austria	8.7
Luxembourg	7.7
Czech Republic	5.4
Poland	5.3
Slovenia	5.3
Slovakia	4.9

\*Youths aged 18 to 24 years old who have not completed the 2nd stage level of Secondary Education, and who do not follow any type of education or training.

Source: Eurostat

### 11.3 students per teacher

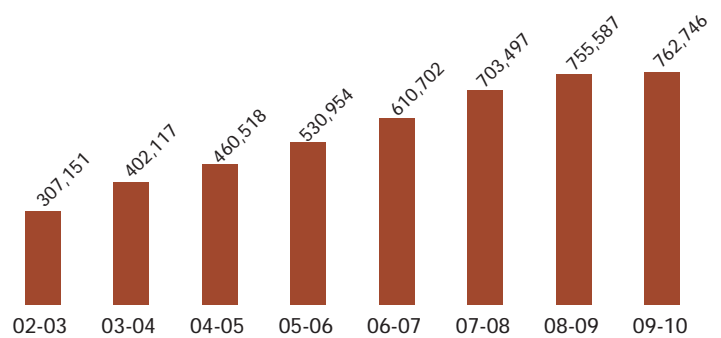
The 2010-11 academic year began with a forecast of more than 7.7 million students in non-university education, 1.9% more than the previous academic year. Vocational Training presented the most significant increase (6.4%), whereas the number of students in O.S.E. decreased (0.4%).

The average number of students per teacher during the 2009-2010 academic year stood at 11.3.

### One in ten students is foreign

The foreign non-university student body during the 2009-2010 academic year reached 762,746 persons, with a 0.9% increase, as compared with the previous academic year. Worth noting were La Rioja and Illes Balears, with 15.9% of foreign students each.

Evolution of the foreign non-university student body



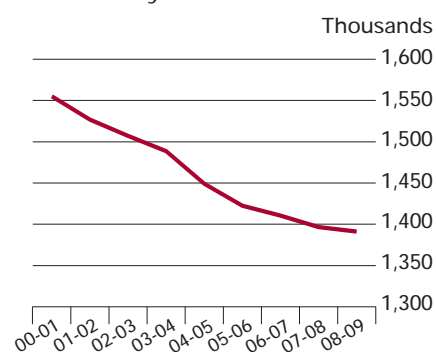
Source: Ministry of Education

### Student body enrolled in University Education. 2008-2009 Academic year

	Number of students	Interannual variation % students
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,391,253</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Technical Architecture and Engineering	193,781	-3.9
Diplomas	364,639	0.7
University degrees	648,653	-2.5
Architecture and Engineering	142,307	-2.5
Joint degrees <sup>2</sup>	22,430	4.1
Degree studies	19,443	

1. Except Master's and doctoral studies.
2. Studies leading to the attainment of two official qualifications.

### Student body enrolled in University Studies



### Teaching begins for 178 degree programmes

During the 2008-09 academic year, 1,391,253 students enrolled in degree and first- and second-cycle university studies, 0.4% less than the previous academic year. This drop confirmed the decreasing trend of university students begun in the 2000-2001 academic year.

Teaching began this academic year for 178 degree programmes, with 19,443 students enrolled, for the purpose of adapting to the European Space for Higher Education.

### 93.1% pass the University Entrance Examinations in June

A total of 244,737 students registered to take the new University Entrance Examination implemented in 2010, with a 6.3% increase with regard to the previous year. 84.8% of the students who took the exam passed it.

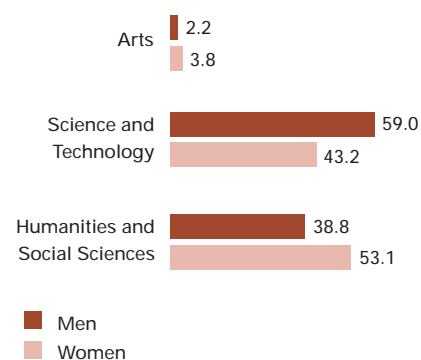


### University Entrance Examinations\*. 2010

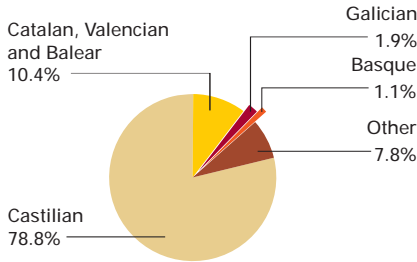
	Students presented	% passed
<b>General phase. Total</b>	<b>244,737</b>	<b>84.8</b>
June	165,170	93.1
September	43,130	74.3
Persons over 25 years of age	31,033	60.0
Persons over 45 years of age	5,404	57.2
<b>Specific phase. Total</b>	<b>190,671</b>	<b>69.8</b>
June	153,240	74.4
September	37,431	51.0

\* The new University Entrance Examination consists of two phases, a general obligatory phase, and another specific voluntary phase that enables improving the mark obtained in the general phase, for the purpose of entering the desired degree programme.

### Student body enrolled, by modality. 2010 (%)



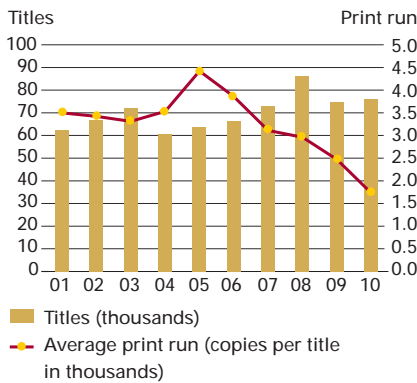
Titles, according to language of publication. 2010



Publishing activity 2010. Books and leaflets

	Titles	Average print run	Interannual variation % Copies
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,206</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Literature	22,256	2,515	6.5
Social Sciences	15,398	1,019	-2.2
Applied Sciences	10,255	1,629	1.2
Arts	8,007	1,375	3.8
Geography and History	6,043	1,808	3.0
Philosophy, Psychology	4,059	1,452	26.8
Pure Sciences	3,224	1,475	-12.8
Religion, Theology	2,667	1,833	6.5
General Interest	2,559	797	0.2
Philology	1,738	2,452	-21.6

Publishing activity Books and leaflets



### More titles published, but fewer copies per title

The Publishing Activity Statistics registered a total of 76,206 titles published in 2010, a figure indicating an increase of 2.3%, as compared with the previous year, and which was also the highest in the last decade, with the exception of the figure for 2008.

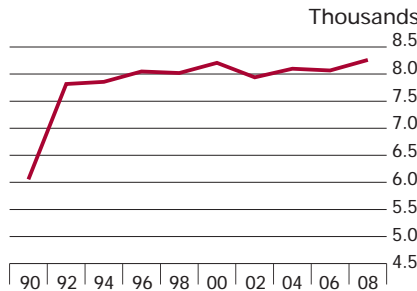
In turn, the average print run per title dropped, confirming the decreasing trend of recent years. In 2010, an average of 1,734 copies was reached per title, 29.7% less than the previous year.

### Users and loans increase in libraries

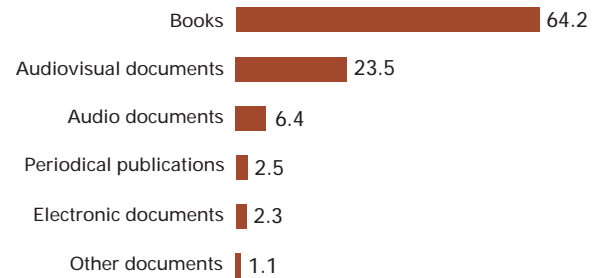
The Library Statistics for the year 2008 recorded 6,601 libraries, with 8,263 service points. 81.6% were publicly owned.

The percentage of the population using libraries in 2008 was 35.7%, almost two points higher than in 2006, and borrowing reached 74.5 million documents, with a 9.1% increase.

Library service points

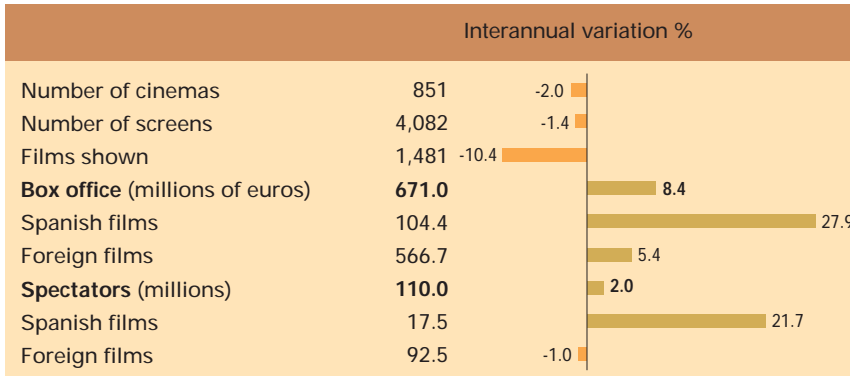


Library loans, according to type of document. 2008 (%)



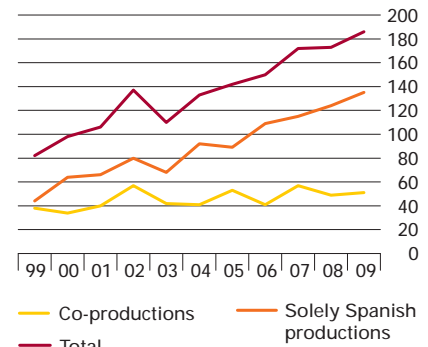


Cinematographic projection room activity. 2009



Source: Ministry of Culture

Spanish-produced feature films

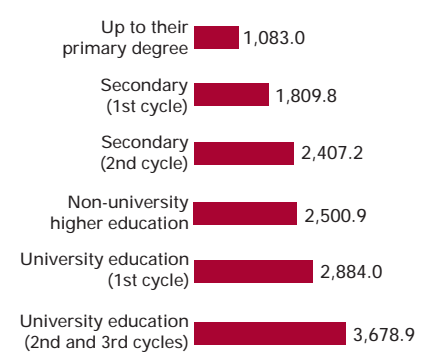


Source: Ministry of Culture

Fewer films, but a greater box office collection

In 2009, the film market box office rose 8.4%, despite the drop in the number of cinemas, screens and films shown. The number of spectators also increased, with regard to the previous year, by 2.0%, and the 21.7% increase in spectators in Spanish films was worth noting.

Average household expenditure on leisure, entertainment and culture, according to the education of the main breadwinner of the household 2009

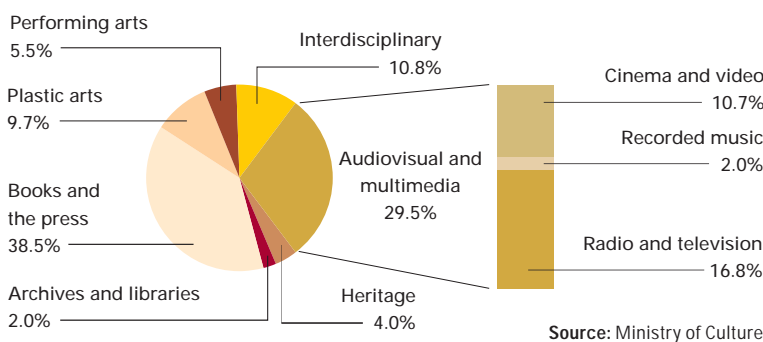


Cultural activities represent almost 3% of GDP

Less expenditure on leisure than in 2008

Average household expenditure in 2009 on leisure, entertainment and culture reached 2,065 euros, 6.2% less than the previous year, according to the latest data from the Household Budget Survey.

Cultural GDP, by activity. 2008



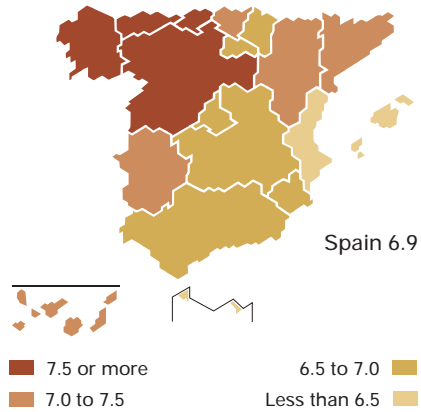
Source: Ministry of Culture



# Health



Average hospital stay. 2009 (days)



Hospital discharges, according to main group of illness. 2009

		Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,781,867</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Diseases of the circulatory tract	611,127	-0.8
Complications during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	597,301	-5.9
Diseases of the digestive tract	570,119	-0.3
Diseases of the respiratory tract	544,206	5.5
Neoplasias (tumours)	432,832	2.4
Injuries and poisoning	404,554	-0.2
Rest	1,621,728	-1.6

Hospital discharges in different countries. 2008  
Per 100,000 inhabitants

France	26,441
Germany	23,242
United Kingdom	13,592
Italy **	13,330
USA *	13,009
Portugal	11,980
Turkey	10,645
<b>Spain</b>	<b>10,559</b>
Canada **	8,426
Mexico	5,768

\* 2006. \*\* 2007. Source: Eurostat, OECD, WHO

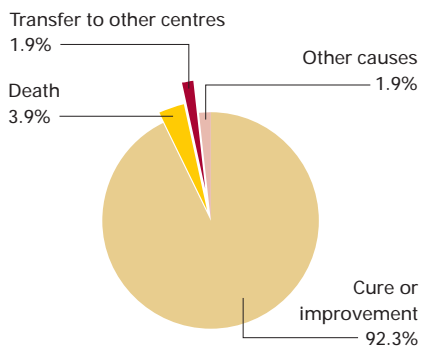
## Circulatory diseases, the main cause of hospitalisation

According to the Hospital Morbidity Survey, during the year 2009, almost 4.8 million hospital admissions with stays were recorded, 0.7% less than in 2008.

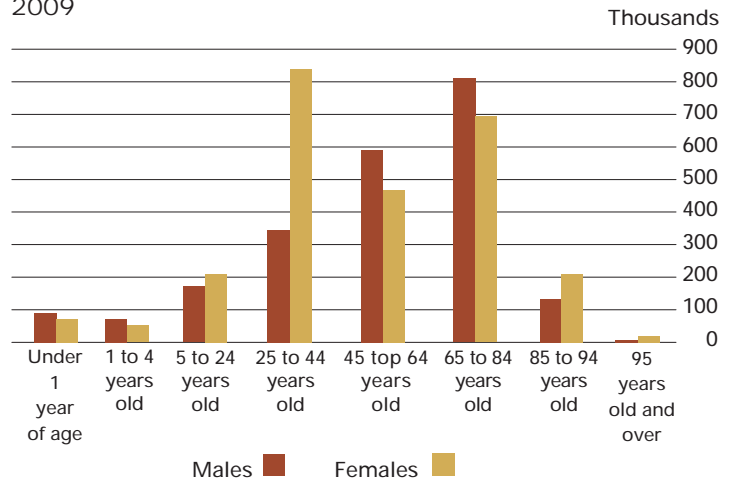
The average stay per admission was 6.9 days, and the average age of the persons admitted was 52.4 years old. The number of discharges of persons admitted through accident and emergency accounted for 59.6% of the total hospital admissions.

The main reason for discharge was cure or improvement (92.3% of the discharges), followed at a distance by death (3.9%) and transfer (1.9%).

Reasons for discharge. 2009



Hospital discharges according to sex and age group 2009

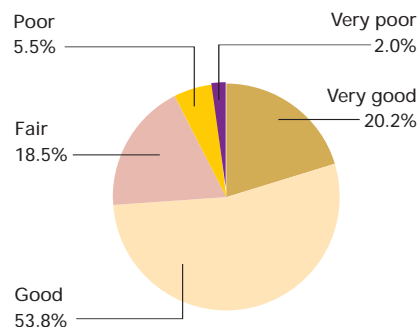


### Men feel better

According to data from the latest European Health Survey, seven out of ten Spaniards considered their state of health to be good or very good.

In all age groups, men claimed to enjoy better health than women, and this gap in positive assessment of one's state of health widened with age.

Perceived state of health. 2009



### Tobacco, alcohol and obesity

26.2% of the population aged 16 years old and over claimed to smoke daily, and 3.7% were occasional smokers. In turn, 20.6% of the population aged 16 to 24 years old drank alcohol heavily at least once a month.

The percentage of obese persons reached 16.0%, and the percentage of overweight persons 37.7%, for the population aged 18 years old and over. Obesity increased with age for both sexes, and was more frequent among men than among women, except among persons over 65 years of age.

Daily smokers in some EU countries. 2009 (%)

	Men	Women
Latvia	45.9	12.9
Bulgaria	40.4	18.9
Estonia	39.5	15.1
Cyprus	37.9	14.3
Romania	32.7	9.1
Hungary	31.4	21.5
<b>Spain*</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>21.3</b>
Czech Republic	29.8	19.2
Austria	29.3	20.7

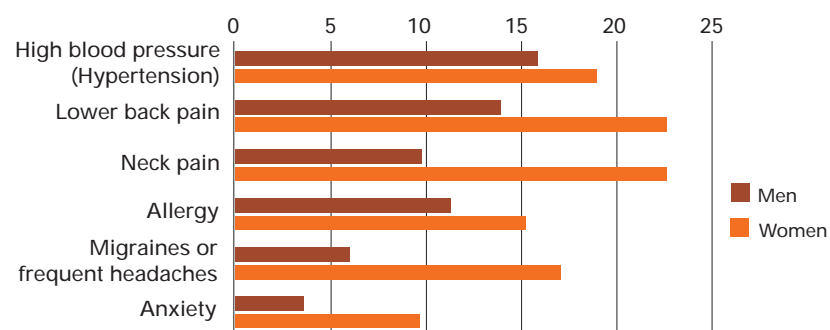
\* National data

Source: Eurostat

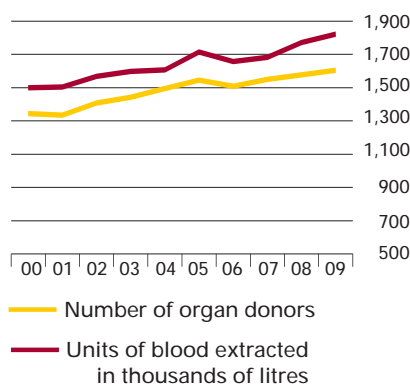
### Chronic health problems

The most frequent disorders suffered by the population aged 16 years old and over in the 12 months prior to the survey, and diagnosed by a doctor, were hypertension (17.2%), lower back pain (16.3%) and neck pain (14.2%).

The most frequent chronic problems or illnesses. 2009 (%)

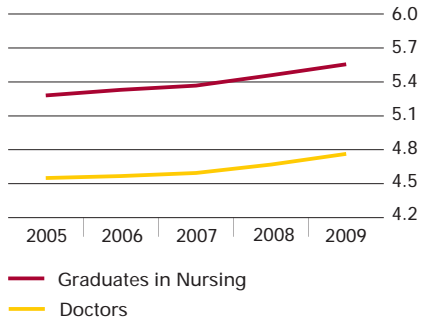


Donors and blood transfusions



Source: Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality

Registered Doctors and Nurses (Per 1,000 inhabitants)



Registered health professionals. 2009

	Total	Women %	Interannual variation % Total
Doctors	219,031	45.1	2.4
Odontologists and Stomatologists	26,725	43.3	4.0
Pharmacists	63,593	70.4	1.4
Veterinarians	28,403	41.2	0.8
Chiropodists	5,263	55.3	2.9
Physiotherapists	33,288	67.6	6.6
Graduates in Nursing	255,445	83.5	2.1

### The number of registered health professionals increases

In 2009, all of the health professional bodies grew, with physiotherapist associations of particular note, with 6.6% more registered members than the previous year.

The rate per inhabitant also increased in all groups, due to the lesser relative growth of the population.

Total expenditure on health in different countries. 2008 (% GDP)

USA	16.0
France	11.2
Switzerland	10.7
Germany	10.5
Austria	10.5
Canada	10.4
Belgium	10.2
Netherlands	9.9
New Zealand	9.8
Sweden	9.4
Iceland	9.1
Italy	9.1
<b>Spain</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Ireland	8.7
United Kingdom	8.7
Norway	8.5
Finland	8.4
Slovakia	7.8
Hungary	7.3
Czech Republic	7.1
Poland	7.0

Source: OECD

For every 1,000 inhabitants, there are 4.8 registered doctors and 5.6 registered nurses

### Significant female presence among registered health professionals

There was a significant presence of women among registered health professionals. In 2009, they exceeded 40% of the Doctors, Odontologists and Stomatologists and Veterinarians, and they were the majority in the rest of the health professional bodies.

This female presence was more noticeable in the youngest age groups. At least two out of three persons registered in all of the bodies, under 35 years of age, were women, except among veterinarians.

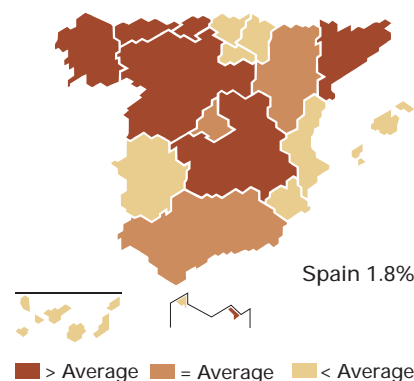


## Living conditions

Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2006

	Average index 2010	Average annual variation %
Overall Index	108.6	1.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	107.7	-0.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	134.3	10.9
Clothing and footwear	99.7	-0.3
Housing	115.9	3.5
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	107.4	0.6
Health	97.0	-1.0
Transport	108.7	6.9
Communications	98.7	-0.8
Recreation and culture	97.6	-1.2
Education	115.2	2.5
Restaurants, cafés and hotels	113.3	1.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	111.9	2.3

CPI. 2010  
Average annual variation %



Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP). 2010  
Average annual variation %

Romania	6.1
Greece	4.7
Hungary	4.7
United Kingdom	3.3
Bulgaria	3.0
Luxembourg	2.8
Estonia	2.7
Poland	2.7
Cyprus	2.6
Belgium	2.3
Denmark	2.2
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Slovenia	2.1
<b>Spain</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Malta	2.0
Sweden	1.9
France	1.7
Austria	1.7
Finland	1.7
<b>MU</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Italy	1.6
Portugal	1.4
Czech Republic	1.2
Germany	1.2
Lithuania	1.2
Netherlands	0.9
Slovakia	0.7
Latvia	-1.2
Ireland	-1.6

### Fuels and tobacco increase the most

The average annual variation rate of the prices of consumer goods and services in 2010 reached 1.8%.

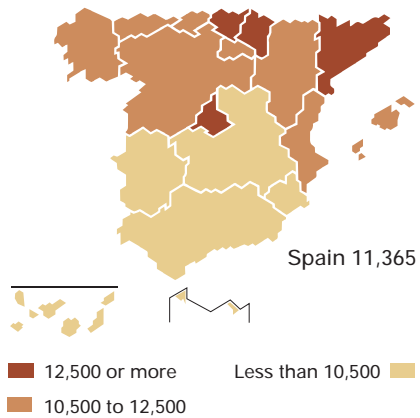
Among the twelve large groups of consumption goods and services, the highest growth rate corresponded to alcoholic beverages and tobacco (10.9%), followed by transport (6.9%). Conversely, the recreation and culture group experienced a decrease of 1.2%, and together with the communications and food and non-alcoholic beverages groups (both with -0.8%), comprised the groups that dropped the most.

What increased and decreased the most on average in 2010 (%)

Other fuels	24.7	Telephone equipment	-19.3
Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	16.9	Photographic and cinematographic equipment	-14.0
Tobacco	15.0	Rice	-9.4
Jewellery, clocks and watches	12.5	Sugar	-9.0
Fresh potatoes and potatoes preparations	7.6	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	-8.6

Source: Eurostat

Average expenditure per person 2009 Euros



Average household expenditure. 2009

	Euros	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,411</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	8,951	2.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,377	-5.8
Transport	3,643	-16.5
Restaurants, cafés and hotels	2,866	-6.6
Leisure, performances and culture	2,065	-6.2
Clothing and footwear	1,761	-10.1
Other	6,748	-3.7

### Average household expenditure decreases for the second year

According to data from the Household Budget Survey, average household consumption expenditure for the nation as a whole in 2009 was 30,411 euros, decreasing 4.8%, as compared with the previous year.

Households spent 29.4% of their budget on Housing-related expenses, 14.4% on Food and non-alcoholic beverages and 12% on Transport.



### 2.7 members per household

The average household size was 2.68 members. Average expenditure per person was 11,365 euros in 2009, this figure rising to 20,837 in the case of persons living alone and under 65 years of age.

Average household expenditure, according to type of household. 2009

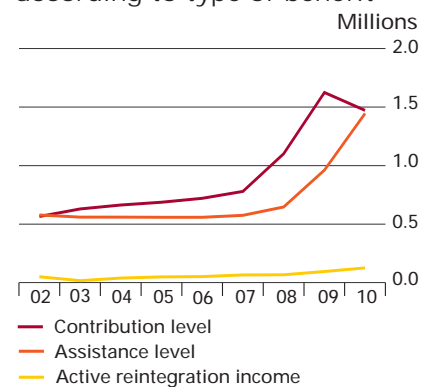
	Euros	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,411</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
Person living alone and under 65 years of age	20,837	-3.5
Person living alone and 65 years old or over	15,636	3.0
Couple without children	28,767	-2.1
Couple with 1 child	34,243	-4.5
Couple with 2 children	39,268	-5.4
Couple with 3 or more children	40,356	-11.8
One adult with children	26,338	-5.5
Another type of household	33,619	-5.7

### Social Security system contributory pensions. 2010

	Thousands of pensions	Euros/month	Interannual variation % Number of pensions
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,671.0</b>	<b>779.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Permanent disability	933.7	849.9	1.4
Retirement	5,140.6	884.1	2.0
Widowhood	2,290.1	571.7	0.9
Orphanhood	269.0	350.3	1.8
Family allowance	37.7	459.4	-0.1

Source: Ministry of Labour and Immigration

### Unemployment beneficiaries, according to type of benefit



Source: Ministry of Labour and Immigration

### Social expenditure accounts for 22.7% of GDP

According to data from the Ministry of Labour and Immigration, in 2010, the figure of 8.7 million Social Security contributory pensions was reached, 1.6% more than the previous year. Retirement pensions exceeded 5.1 million, with an average value of 884.1 euros per month, 2.0% more than in 2009.

The beneficiaries of some type of unemployment benefit surpassed 3 million, with interannual growth of 13.5%.

In turn, the number of non-contributory pensions (disability and retirement) decreased 1.0%, standing at 453,295.

### Total expenditure on social protection. 2008 (% of GDP)

France	30.8
Denmark	29.7
Sweden	29.4
Netherlands	28.4
Belgium	28.3
Austria	28.2
Germany	27.8
Italy	27.8
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>26.4</b>
Finland	26.3
Greece	26.0
Portugal	24.3
United Kingdom	23.7
<b>Spain</b>	<b>22.7</b>
Hungary	22.7
Ireland	22.1
Slovenia	21.5
Luxembourg	20.1
Malta	18.9
Czech Republic	18.7
Poland	18.6
Cyprus	18.4
Lithuania	16.2
Slovakia	16.0
Bulgaria	15.5
Estonia	15.1
Romania	14.3
Latvia	12.6

Source: Eurostat

### Retirement pensions of the Social Security system



Source: Ministry of Labour and Immigration

Average net annual household income. 2008 (Euros/year)



### Income and poverty rate

According to the Living Conditions Survey (LCS), average net annual income per person in the year 2008 reached 9,865 euros, with an increase of 2.8% as compared with the previous year. Comunidad Foral de Navarra presented the greatest average income (12,701 euros), and Extremadura presented the least (7,551 euros).

On the other hand, the relative poverty rate stood at 19.5%, excluding the value of imputed rent. Extremadura and Andalucía presented the highest rates, with 36.2% and 29.3%, respectively.

#### Material deprivation

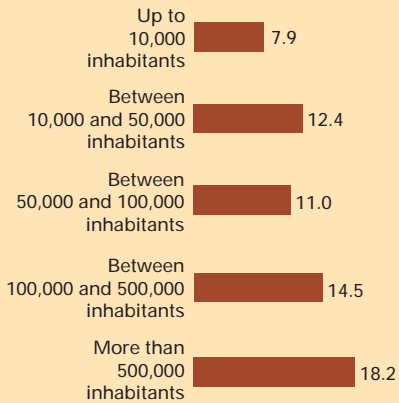
The Living Conditions Survey in 2009 included a module regarding material deprivation.

35.4% of household claimed that they could not afford to replace their worn out or old furniture.

12.8% of households claimed to suffer from a lack of space in the dwelling.

Large municipalities presented the highest percentage of dwellings with a lack of space (18.2%).

#### Households with a lack of space in the dwelling, according to the size of the municipality (%)

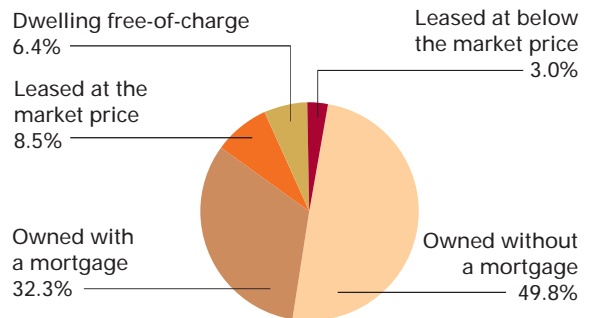


82.1% of households in 2009 owned a dwelling

### Making ends meet

In 2009, almost one out of three Spanish households (30.5%) expressed having difficulty or a great deal of difficulty in making ends meet, and 34.0% were unable to handle unforeseen expenses.

#### Tenancy regime of the main dwelling. 2009





### More laptops and fewer PCs in households

68.7% of households in the year 2010 had computers, 2.4 points higher than the previous year.

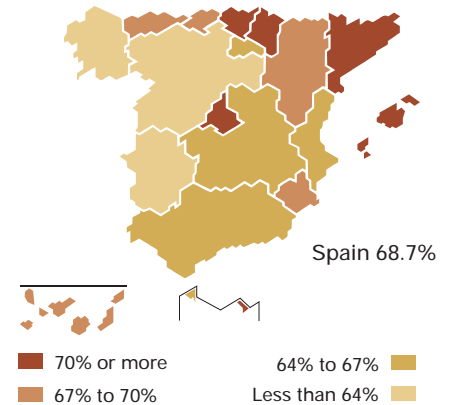
PCs were present in 50.1% of households, whereas laptops were found in 42.5%. Between 2009 and 2010, a decrease of more than one point was observed in the level of PC equipment in households, and an increase of almost eight points in laptop equipment.

### 22.2 million frequent Internet users

In Spain, there were 9.0 million family dwellings with Internet access (59.1% of households). The number of frequent Internet users grew 7.1% in the last year, exceeding 22.2 million persons.

17.4% of the population used e-commerce and 87.3% of children aged 10 to 15 years old used the Internet.

Dwellings with some kind of computer. 2010 (% of households)

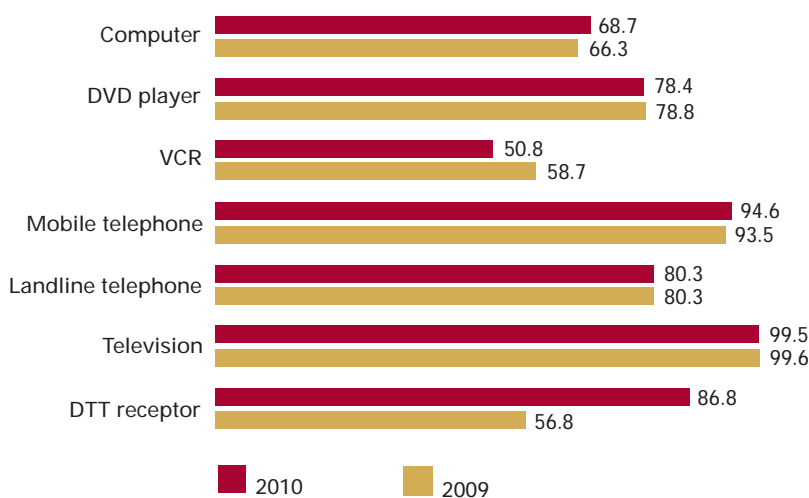


Internet and e-commerce by individuals. 2010

	Internet access of households (%)	Internet purchase by individuals in the last 3 months (% of individuals)
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>31</b>
Austria	73	32
Belgium	73	27
Bulgaria	33	3
Cyprus	54	14
Czech Republic	61	15
Denmark	86	54
Estonia	68	13
Finland	81	41
France	74	42
Germany	82	48
Greece	46	9
Hungary	60	10
Ireland	72	28
Italy	59	9
Latvia	60	8
Lithuania	61	7
Luxembourg	90	47
Malta	70	32
Netherlands	91	52
Poland	63	20
Portugal	54	10
Romania	42	2
Slovakia	67	19
Slovenia	68	17
<b>Spain</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>17</b>
Sweden	88	50
United Kingdom	80	60

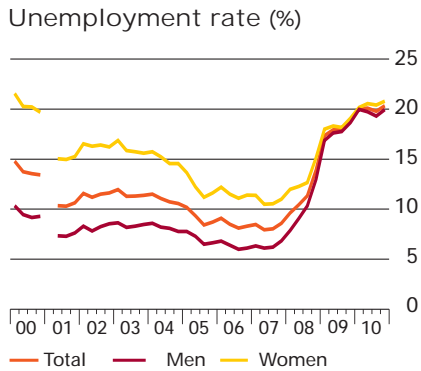
Source: Eurostat

Equipment in dwellings in ICT\* products % of households



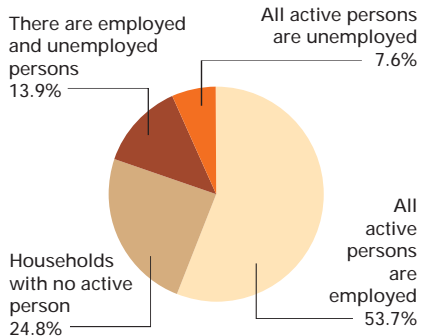
\*Information and Communications Technologies

# Labour market

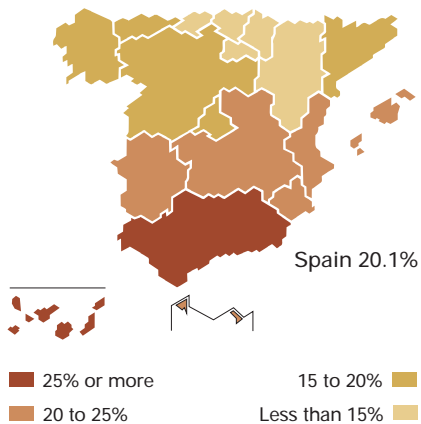


From the first quarter of 2001, there was a gap in the unemployed, active and inactive population series, due to the modification of the definition of unemployment.

## Households as related to economic activity. 2010



## Unemployment rate by Autonomous Community. 2010



Population aged 16 years old and over, according to relationship with labour activity and sex. 2010. Thousands of persons

Both sexes		Interannual variation %	
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,479.1</b>		<b>0.1</b>
Active population	23,088.9		0.2
- Employed	18,456.5	-2.3	
- Unemployed	4,632.4		11.6
Inactive population	15,390.2	0.0	
<b>Men</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,829.6</b>		<b>-0.1</b>
Active population	12,819.2	-0.9	
- Employed	10,289.9	-3.3	
- Unemployed	2,529.3		10.3
Inactive population	6,010.4		1.7
<b>Women</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,649.5</b>		<b>0.3</b>
Active population	10,269.7		1.7
- Employed	8,166.6	-0.9	
- Unemployed	2,103.1		13.2
Inactive population	9,379.8	-1.1	

## The third year of decreasing employment

According to the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), in 2010, the active population stood at somewhat more than 23 million persons. The activity rate reached 60.0% of the population aged 16 years old and over; the female activity rate was 52.3% and the male activity rate was 68.1%.

The number of employed persons decreased 2.3%, as compared with 2009. By economic sector, construction was once again the most affected, with 12.6% fewer employed persons.

## Employed persons, by economic sector. 2010

	Thousands	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,456.5</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
Agriculture	793.0	0.9
Industry	2,610.5	-5.9
Construction	1,650.8	-12.6
Services	13,402.2	-0.3

## Employed persons, by professional situation. 2010

Thousands of persons



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

### Fewer employees, except in the public sector

In 2010, the number of employed persons reached an annual average of almost 18.5 million persons. 83.1% of them were employees and 16.8% were self-employed workers. As compared with the previous year, a decrease occurred in all of the professional situations, except for the employees of the public sector, which increased 2.2%.

### The unemployment rate in 2010

In 2010, the unemployment rate stood at 20.1% (the male rate was 19.7% and the female rate was 20.5%). Canarias and Andalucía registered the worst results, with unemployment rates of nearly 29% and 28%, respectively.

#### Countries with the highest unemployment rate in the EU-27. 2010

	%
<b>Spain</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Latvia	18.7
Lithuania	17.8
Estonia	16.9
Slovakia	14.4

#### Countries with the lowest unemployment rate in the EU-27. 2010

	%
Austria	4.4
Luxembourg and Netherlands	4.5
Cyprus	6.5
Germany and Malta	6.8
Slovenia, Czech Republic and Romania	7.3

Source: Eurostat

## Employment of persons with disabilities

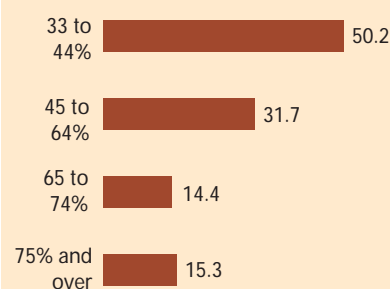
The data from the Economically Active Population Survey, together with other administrative sources, has enabled publishing, for the first time in 2010, data regarding the employment of persons with disabilities, constituting an annual statistical operation.

2.8% of the population of a working age have some disability

28.0% of the persons with a certified disability greater than or equal to 33% were employed in 2008.

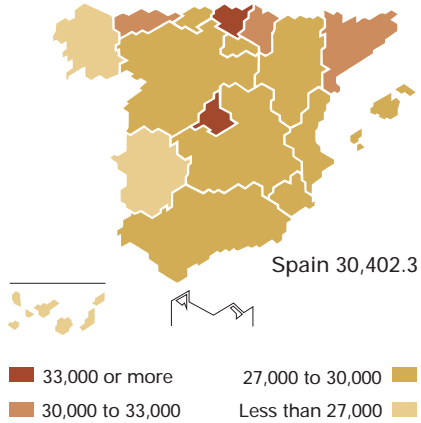
The highest employment rate was reached by persons with disabilities of the auditory system (47.3%), while the lowest was attained by those derived from mental disorders (14.5%). In general, the higher the degree of disability, the lower the amount of economic activity.

Employment rate, according to degree of disability. 2008 (%)



The Autonomous Communities with the highest inactivity rates among persons with certified disabilities were Canarias (79.8% of inactive persons), Principado de Asturias (73.2%) and Andalucía (70.4%).

Net cost per worker. 2009  
Euros/year

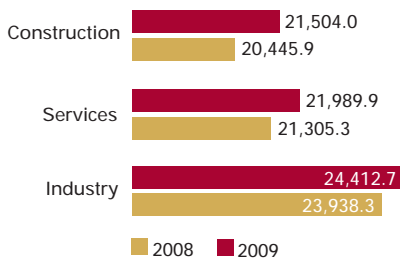


Labour cost and components. 2009  
Provisional data

	Euros per worker per year	%
<b>Gross cost</b>	<b>30,670.1</b>	<b>100</b>
Salaries and wages	22,329.3	72.8
Obligatory contributions	6,785.3	22.1
Voluntary contributions	221.3	0.7
Direct corporate contributions	325.4	1.1
Corporate expenses	40.4	0.1
Compensation for dismissal	482.5	1.6
Expenditure on vocational training	96.0	0.3
Expenditure on transport	16.8	0.1
Remaining costs	373.2	1.2
Subsidies and deductions	267.7	
<b>Net cost*</b>	<b>30,402.3</b>	

\* Gross cost less subsidies and deductions, excluding travel allowances and expenses.

Salaries and wages, by economic sector and year  
Euros/worker/year



### Almost 23% of labour cost are contributions

The total cost per worker, in gross terms, was 30,670.1 euros during the year 2009, for a 3.5% increase over the previous year. 72.8% was used for wages, and 22.1% for obligatory Social Security contributions, according to the Annual Labour Cost Survey.

Activities with the greatest average annual earnings. 2008

Activity	Euros/year
Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning	48,578.7
Financial and insurance activities	41,619.1
Information and communications	30,628.5

Activities with the least average annual earnings. 2008

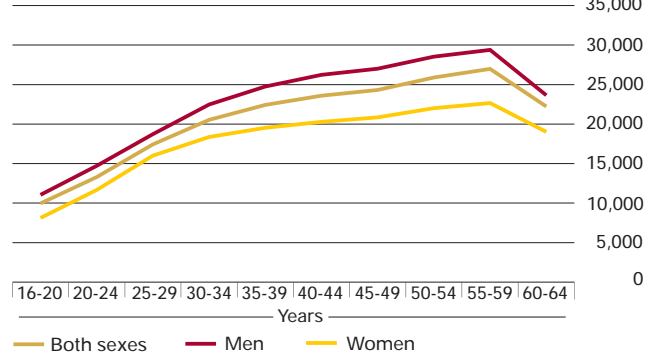
Activity	Euros/year
Administrative and support services activities	15,818.2
Other services	15,412.4
Accommodation	13,957.5

### Young persons, the most prepared

In turn, the Annual Wage Structure Survey showed that the average annual earnings in 2008 were 24,203.3 euros for men and 18,910.6 euros for women (78.1% of the male earnings).

The differences by sex were greater, according to the age of the workers, largely explained by the better qualification of the younger women with regard to the older women.

Average annual wages, according to age and sex. 2008 Euros





## National accounts

National accounts. 2010. First estimate

		Interannual variation %
GDP mp at current prices (million euros)	1,062,591	0.8
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)	23,063	0.5

### Recession for the second consecutive year

Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices in 2010 was estimated at 1,062,591 million euros.

The real decrease for the whole of the Spanish economy (annual variation rate of GDP in volume) stood at -0.1%, as compared with -3.6% the previous year.

GDP per capita at current prices in 2010 was 23,063 euros, 0.5% more than in 2009.

In terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), GDP per inhabitant in Spain in 2009 was 3% higher than the average of the 27 Member States of the European Union.

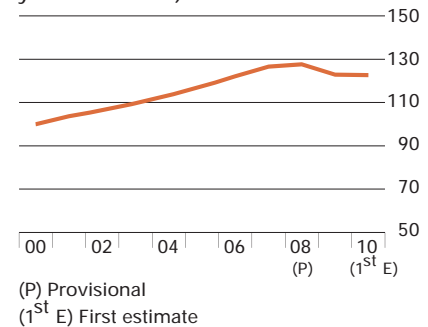


### GDP components at market prices (%)

	2009 (A)	2010 (1 <sup>st</sup> E)
<b>GDP</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Agriculture, livestock and fishing	2.5	2.4
Energy	2.7	2.8
Industry	11.6	11.5
Construction	10.0	9.2
Services	66.2	65.6
Market services	51.2	50.7
Non-market services	15.0	14.9
Net taxes on products	7.0	8.5

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

Gross Domestic Product at market prices  
(Chain-linked volume indices, year 2000 = 100)



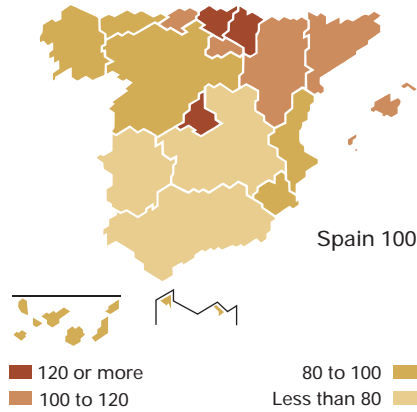
GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards. 2009

Luxembourg	271
Netherlands	131
Ireland	127
Austria	124
Denmark	121
Sweden	119
Germany	116
Belgium	116
Finland	113
United Kingdom	112
France	108
Italy	104
<b>Spain</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>100</b>
Cyprus	98
Greece (p)	94
Slovenia	88
Czech Republic	82
Malta	81
Portugal	80
Slovakia	73
Hungary	65
Estonia	64
Poland	61
Lithuania	55
Latvia	52
Romania	46
Bulgaria	44

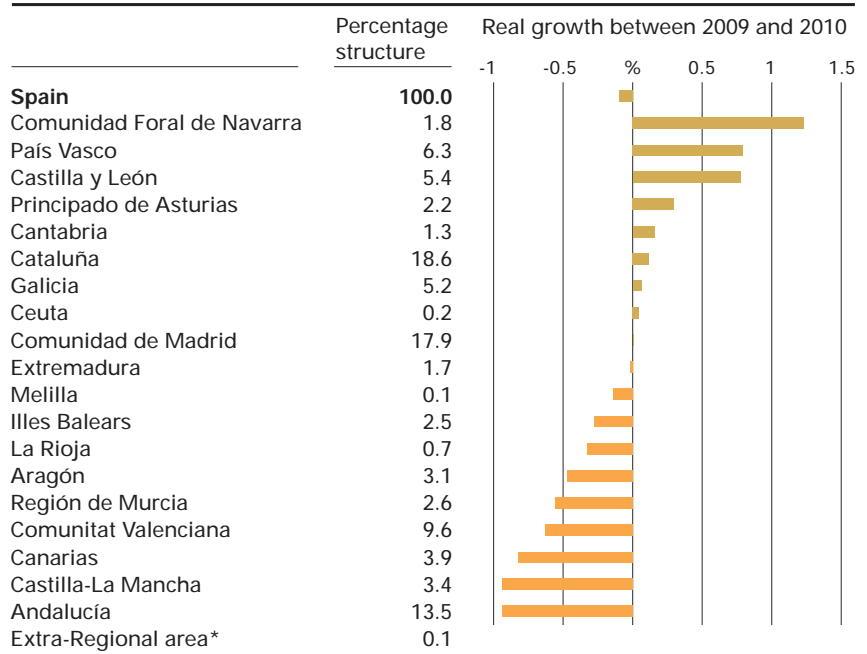
(p) Provisional data

Source: Eurostat

GDP per capita. 2010



GDP mp at current prices. 2010. First estimate



GDP per capita. 2010

	Euros/inhabitant
País Vasco	31,314
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	29,982
Comunidad de Madrid	29,963
Cataluña	27,053
La Rioja	25,020
Aragón	24,886
Illes Balears	24,672
<b>EU-27*</b>	<b>24,486</b>
Cantabria	23,464
<b>Spain</b>	<b>23,063</b>
Castilla y León	22,974
Ceuta	21,960
Principado de Asturias	21,882
Melilla	20,832
Comunitat Valenciana	20,465
Galicia	20,343
Canarias	19,746
Región de Murcia	18,654
Castilla-La Mancha	17,621
Andalucía	17,405
Extremadura	16,828

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

### 11 territories grow above the national average

Comunidad Foral de Navarra was the regional economy that registered the greatest growth in GDP in 2010, with 1.2%. It was followed by País Vasco and Castilla y León, both with 0.8%.

The growth recorded in Comunidad Foral de Navarra was particularly based on the noteworthy contribution of industry in the automotive sector, and to a lesser extent, of industry linked to metallurgy. These factors also coincided in País Vasco, though with a more moderate intensity.

The noticeable growth of the agrarian branches in Castilla y León was the most significant factor determining the performance of the economy in said Autonomous Community.

\* INE compilation with data from Eurostat.

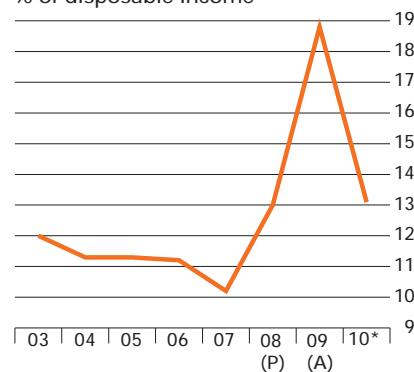
### The household savings rate decreases almost 5%

In 2010, households and NPISH (non-profit institutions serving households) experienced a decrease of 4.9 points in their savings rate, which stood at 13.1% of their disposable income. The sector presented a financing capacity of 42,149 million euros, accounting for 4.0% of GDP.

The Public Administrations presented a financing need of 98,276 million euros, 9.2% of GDP. Regarding non-financial companies, their financing capacity stood at 4,563 million euros, 0.4% of GDP. Lastly, financial institutions showed a financing capacity of 10,519 million euros, 1.0% of GDP.

As a result, in 2010, the national economy recorded a foreign financing need of 41,045 million euros, 3.9% of GDP, and 1.3 points lower than that recorded for the year 2009.

Savings rate of households and NPISH  
% of disposable income

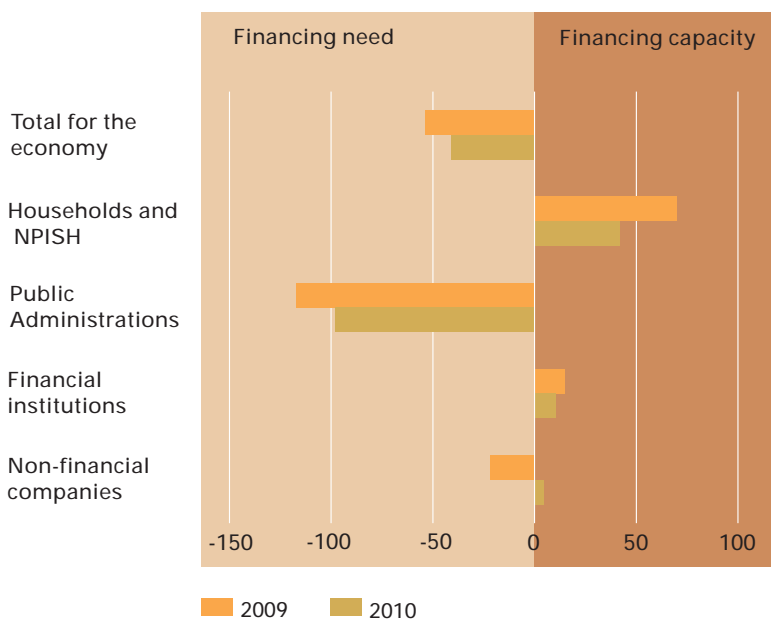


(P) Provisional

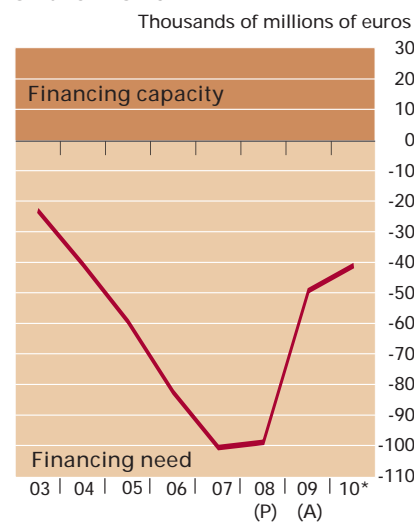
(A) Preview

\*Estimate obtained as the sum of quarters.

Financing of the institutional sectors  
Thousands of millions of euros



Financing of the Spanish economy against the rest of the world

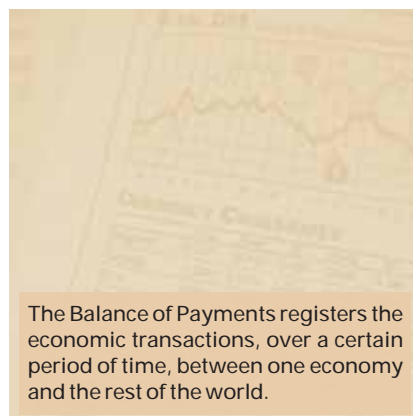


(P) Provisional

(A) Preview

\*Estimate obtained as the sum of quarters.

## Foreign sector



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

Balance of payments: current and capital account. 2010  
Millions of euros

	Balance	Income	Payments
<b>Current account</b>	<b>-47,674</b>	<b>340,780</b>	<b>388,454</b>
Trade balance	-46,361	188,275	234,636
Services	27,462	92,471	65,008
Tourism and travel	26,933	39,596	12,663
Other services	530	52,875	52,346
Income	-21,448	41,520	62,968
Current transfers	-7,327	18,514	25,841
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>6,492</b>	<b>8,045</b>	<b>1,554</b>
<b>Current+capital account</b>	<b>-41,182</b>	<b>348,825</b>	<b>390,007</b>

Source: Bank of Spain

Credit/debit balance of current account. 2009

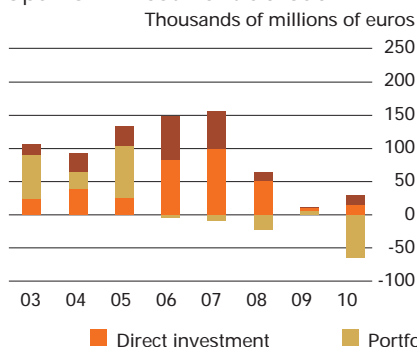
	Millions of euros
Germany	117,263
Netherlands	26,156
Sweden	21,848
Austria	7,976
Denmark	7,929
Finland	4,696
Belgium	2,858
Luxembourg	2,549
Latvia	1,598
Lithuania	1,128
Estonia	628
Malta	-399
Hungary	-404
Slovenia	-526
Cyprus	-1,279
Czech Republic	-1,465
Slovakia	-2,023
Bulgaria	-3,477
Ireland	-4,853
Romania	-4,933
Poland	-6,752
Portugal	-17,261
Greece	-25,814
United Kingdom	-26,944
Italy	-31,678
France	-36,790
<b>Spain</b>	<b>-58,298</b>

## Negative balance per current account, but less than in 2009

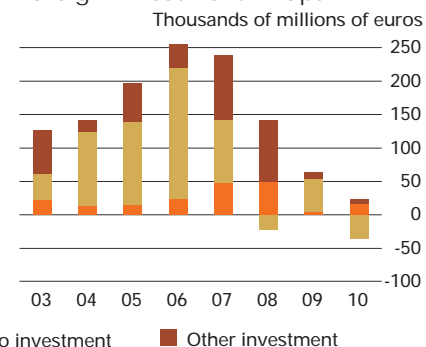
Over the year 2010 as a whole, the accumulated deficit of the balance per current account experienced a strong correction, reaching 47,674 million euros, from the 58,298.7 million registered in 2009. This decrease was mainly due to the reduction in the income deficit, and to a much lesser extent, due to the improvement of the results of the balance of services and current transfers, whereas the deficit of the trade balance increased slightly.

The financial account, excluding the Bank of Spain, registered net entries concentrated above all in portfolio investment, as well as in direct investment and financial derivatives.

Spanish investment abroad



Foreign investment in Spain

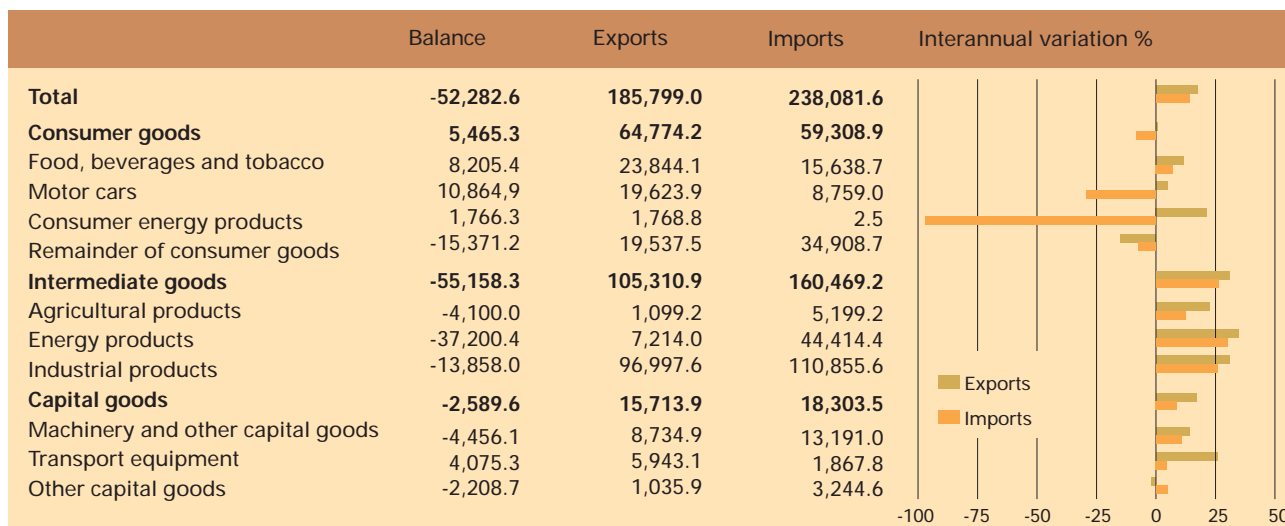


Source: Eurostat

Source: Bank of Spain



Foreign trade. 2010  
Millions of euros



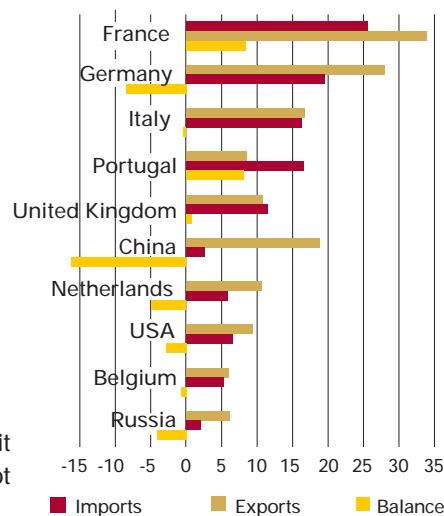
Source: Department of Customs. State Tax Office

We buy more than we sell

The trade deficit increased 4.2% in 2010, reaching 52,283 million euros. The energy deficit increased 29.3%, whereas the non-energy deficit decreased 24.3%. The coverage rate (percentage of imports that can be paid with exports) stood at 78.0%, a percentage 2.1 points higher than that recorded for 2009.

The 10 countries with the greatest volume of foreign trade with Spain. 2010

Thousands of millions of euros



Source: Department of Customs. State Tax Office

In 2010, China is the country with which we have the greatest trade deficit

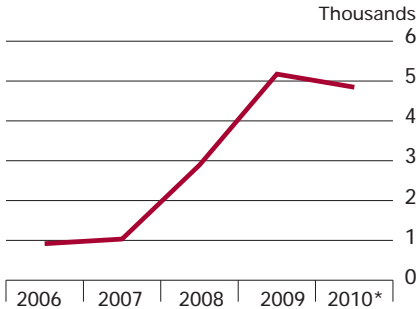
The trade deficit by geographical region

The trade deficit with the European Union (8.0% of the total Spanish trade deficit for the period) decreased 66.3%. Conversely, the trade deficit with countries not belonging to the EU (92.0% of the total) registered an increase of 27.4%.

# Finances



Companies declared bankrupt



\* Provisional data

Mercantile companies. 2010. Provisional data

	Number	Capital (millions of euros)	Interannual variation % Capital
<b>Constituted</b>	<b>79,963</b>	<b>7,999.0</b>	
Public Limited Company	772	1,200.8	66.9
Private Limited Company	79,182	6,797.8	67.9
<b>Increased capital</b>	<b>34,413</b>	<b>39,133.6</b>	3.5
Public Limited Company	3,385	17,194.6	14.8
Private Limited Company	31,015	21,928.9	-3.8
<b>Dissolved</b>	<b>18,467</b>		

## Fewer companies declared bankrupt

The Mercantile Companies Statistics registered 79,963 mercantile companies created in 2010, that is, 2.2% more than in 2009.

In turn, 5,750 debtors were processed in 2010, for a 7.2% decrease from the previous year, according to the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics. The number of companies in a situation of bankruptcy proceedings stood at 4,845, a total of 6.4% less than in 2009. One out of three were dedicated to construction and property development.

Mortgages, by institution. 2010

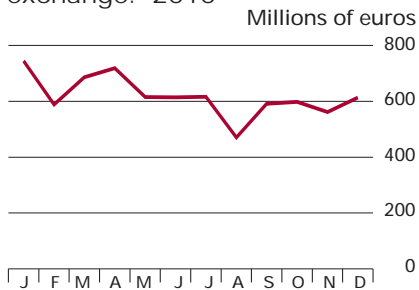
	Loans (%)	Capital loaned (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Savings banks	51.2	44.6
Banks	37.7	43.9
Other institutions	11.1	11.5

## Mortgages and instalment purchases

According to the Mortgage Statistics, 956,127 mortgages were constituted in 2010 on rustic and urban properties, indicating a decrease of 11.7%, as compared with 2009. The average value per mortgage stood at 127,767 euros, 7.3% less than the previous year.

The Unpaid Bills of Exchange Statistics in 2010 registered a decrease of 24.9%, with regard to the previous year, in the total number of unpaid bills of exchange. The average value of these unpaid bills of exchange also decreased in the interannual rate, by 28.4%.

Value of unpaid bills of exchange. 2010





## Companies

Number of active companies. 2010\*

	01/01/2010
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,291,263</b>
Industry	230,301
Construction	510,243
Trade	796,815
Rest of services	1,753,904

\*The new National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE 2009) implies classification changes for companies, and therefore, this year, the variation by economic sector is not presented.

### Small and services companies

According to the latest update of the Central Companies Directory (CCD) at 1 January 2010, the number of active companies stood at 3.29 million. This was the second year in which the number decreased by almost 2.0%.

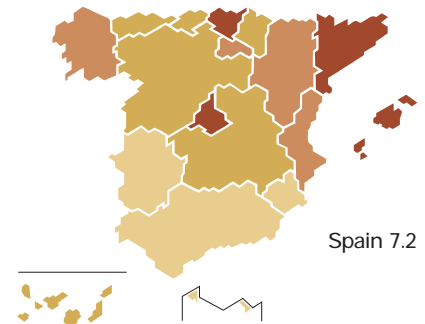
The services sector (excluding trade) maintained the greatest weight in the structure of the population of companies, with 53.3% of the total, followed by trade, with 24.2%.

Large companies were concentrated, above all, in the industrial sector, where 8.2% of the total employed 20 or more employees.

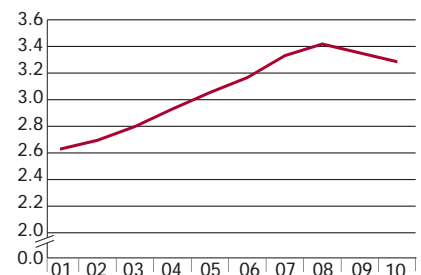
Almost 1.8 million companies have no employees



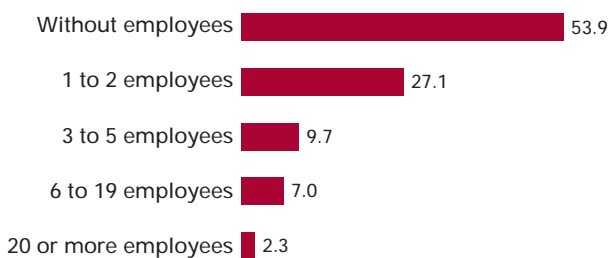
Active companies. 2010  
Per 100 inhabitants



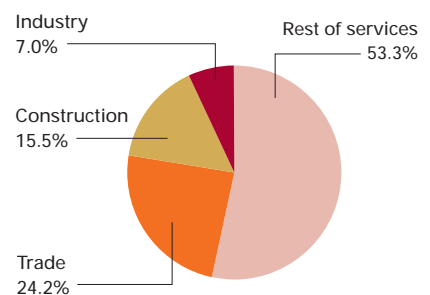
Active companies  
Millions



Companies, by number of employees  
1 January 2010 (%)



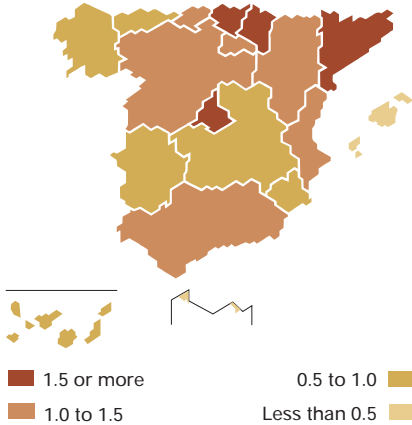
Companies, by economic sector  
1 January 2010



# Technology



Intramural R&D expenditure 2009 (% of regional GDP)



R&D expenditure. 2009 (% of GDP)

Finland	3.96
Sweden (p)	3.60
Denmark (e)	3.02
Germany (e)	2.82
Austria (ep)	2.75
France (p)	2.21
<b>EU-27 (e)</b>	<b>2.01</b>
Belgium (p)	1.96
United Kingdom (p)	1.87
Slovenia	1.86
Netherlands (p)	1.84
Ireland (p)	1.77
Luxembourg (p)	1.68
Portugal (p)	1.66
Czech Republic	1.53
Estonia (p)	1.42
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1.38</b>
Italy (p)	1.27
Hungary	1.15
Lithuania	0.84
Poland	0.59
Malta	0.55
Bulgaria (p)	0.53
Slovakia	0.48
Romania	0.48
Cyprus (p)	0.46
Latvia	0.46
Greece	:

: Not available  
(e) Estimated data  
(p) Provisional data

Source: Eurostat

Total internal expenditure on R&D activities. 2009

Field of operation	Millions of euros	%	Internal R&D expenditure (% of GDP)	Annual growth rate %
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,581.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Companies and PNPI*	7,596.6	52.1	0.72	-6.2
Higher education	4,058.4	27.8	0.39	3.2
Public Administration	2,926.7	20.1	0.28	9.5

\* Private Non-Profit Institutions.

## Less expenditure on R&D

According to the Statistics on R&D Activities, domestic expenditure on research and development in 2009 reached 14,581.7 million euros, 0.8% less than the previous year, though three hundredths more with regard to GDP.

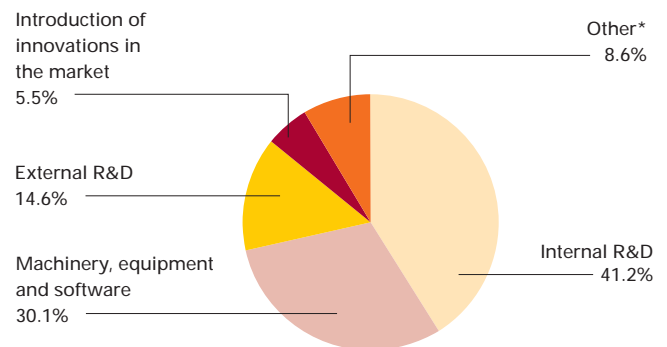
The Public Administration financed 47.1% of R&D activities, as compared with 43.4% by the private sector. By field of operation, more than half (51.9%) corresponded to companies.

## Technological innovation in companies

In 2009, expenditure on technological innovation decreased 11.5%, standing at 17,637 million euros, as was reflected in the Technological Innovation in Companies Survey.

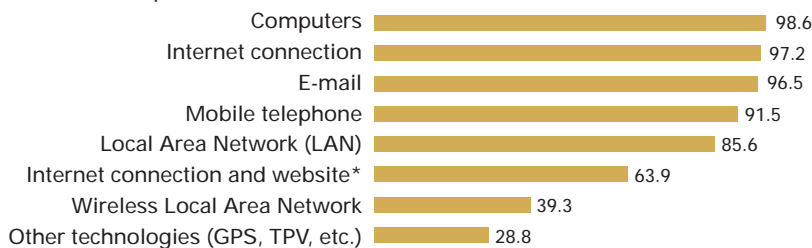
Worth noting among the innovative activities were the internal or external R&D activities (which represented 55.8% of total expenditure on activities for technological innovation).

Expenditure on activities for technological innovation. 2009



\*Other external knowledge, design, training, etc.

Use of different ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) in companies. January 2010  
% of total companies



\* % of total companies with an Internet connection.



### New technologies, new uses

97.2% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees had an Internet connection, and 63.9% of companies with an Internet connection had a website, indicating an increase of 8.5%, as compared with the previous year.

19.4% of companies had employees who did teleworking regularly.

E-government on-line availability 2009 (% of 20 basic public services)

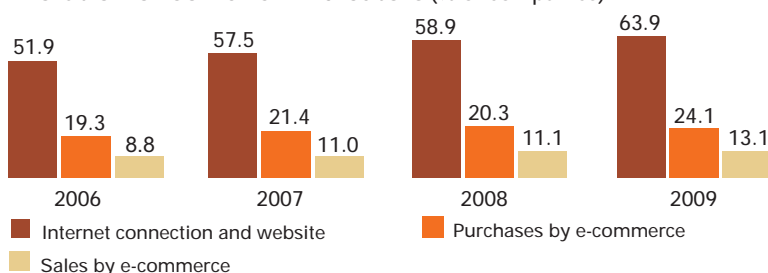
70.1% of companies interact with the Public Administrations using the Internet

Austria	100
Malta	100
Portugal	100
United Kingdom	100
Slovenia	95
Sweden	95
Estonia	90
Finland	89
Denmark	84
Ireland	83
<b>Spain</b>	<b>80</b>
France	80
Netherlands	79
Germany	74
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>74</b>
Belgium	70
Italy	70
Luxembourg	68
Latvia	65
Hungary	63
Lithuania	60
Czech Republic	60
Slovakia	55
Poland	53
Cyprus	50
Greece	45
Romania	45
Bulgaria	40

### E-commerce

Almost one out of four companies made purchases using electronic commerce (24.1%), with travel agencies and tour operators recording the highest percentage (53.8%). 13.1% of companies made sales via e-commerce, this figure reaching 66.8% in accommodation services.

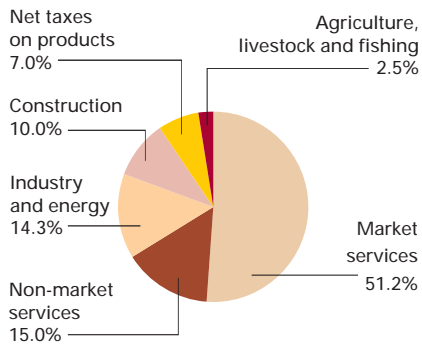
Evolution of some ICT indicators (% of companies)



## Agriculture, livestock and fishing



Gross Domestic Product at market prices. 2009



### Agriculture in our economy

According to data from the preview of the National Accounts, Agriculture, livestock and fishing in 2009 represented 2.5% of Gross Domestic Product.

### Main products from the sector

Spain was the second country in the EU in terms of used agricultural area (24.9 million hectares), according to data from the latest Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Operations.

Worth noting was the weight of the area dedicated to some specific crops, such as vineyards (32% of the area of the EU) and olive groves (50%).

In livestock breeding, Spain was the second pork producer, as well as the second producer of lamb and mutton, and goat meat.

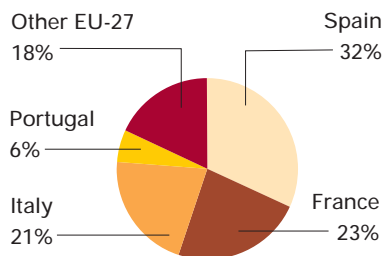
Regarding fish production, Spain was at the head of the EU in total production, including catches and aquaculture production.

Total fishery products. 2007  
Tonnes

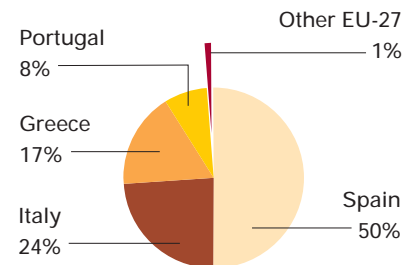
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>6,439,525</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1,022,971</b>
France	795,813
United Kingdom	790,687
Denmark	684,181
Italy	467,631
Netherlands	467,011
Germany	293,762
Ireland	267,527
Portugal	260,561
Sweden	243,619
Greece	208,266
Lithuania	190,874
Poland	186,746
Finland	177,705
Latvia	156,001
Estonia	100,225
Czech Republic	24,723
Belgium	24,667
Hungary	22,946
Romania	16,496
Bulgaria	13,307
Malta	9,834
Cyprus	5,425
Slovakia	3,193
Austria	2,889
Slovenia	2,465
Luxembourg	0

Source: Eurostat

Vineyard area. 2009



Olive grove area. 2009



Pork (weight) 2009 (%)

Germany	25
<b>Spain</b>	<b>15</b>
France	9
Portugal	8
Italy	8
Denmark	7
<b>Other EU-27</b>	<b>28</b>

Lamb, mutton and goat meat (weight) 2009 (%)

United Kingdom	38
<b>Spain</b>	<b>16</b>
Greece	13
France	11
Ireland	7
<b>Other EU-27</b>	<b>15</b>

Source: Eurostat

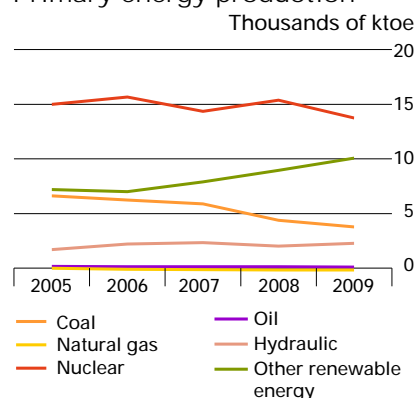
## Primary energy. 2009

	Degree of self-sufficiency (%)	Consumption		
		ktoe*	%	Interannual variation %
Total	23.0	130,508	100.0	-8.3
Oil	0.2	63,673	48.8	-6.6
Natural gas	0.0	31,104	23.8	-10.6
Coal	36.5	10,353	7.9	-26.0
Nuclear	100.0	13,750	10.5	-10.5
Other renewable energy	100.0	10,067	7.7	12.6
Hydraulic	100.0	2,258	1.7	12.7
Electric balance (Imports - Exports)		-697	-0.5	

\* ktoe: kilotonnes of oil equivalent

Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade

## Primary energy production



Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade

## The degree of self-sufficiency increases

Domestic primary energy production in 2009 was 29,971 ktoe, 2.8% less than the previous year. The degree of energy self-supply (relationship between domestic production and total energy consumption) increased 1.3 points, standing at 23%, due to the reduction in demand.

Primary energy consumption decreased 8.3%, and final energy demand dropped 7.4%, all due to the lesser activity in all economic sectors, in addition to the fact that the weather conditions were slightly milder than those of the previous year.

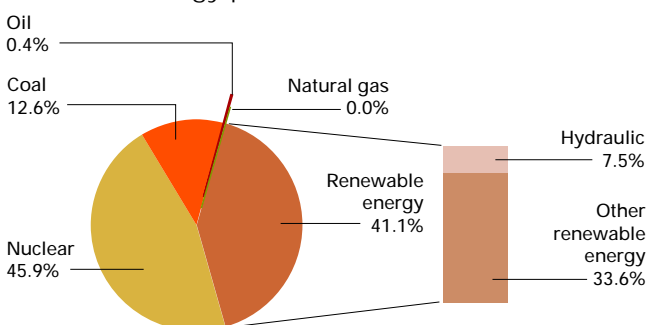
## Energy dependency\*. 2007

EU-27	53.1
Malta	100.0
Luxembourg	97.5
Cyprus	95.9
Ireland	88.3
Italy	85.3
Portugal	82.0
<b>Spain</b>	<b>79.5</b>
Belgium	77.2
Austria	69.1
Slovakia	69.0
Greece	67.3
Lithuania	62.3
Latvia	61.5
Hungary	61.4
Germany	58.9
Finland	53.8
Slovenia	52.5
Bulgaria	51.9
France	50.4
Netherlands	38.6
Sweden	36.1
Romania	32.0
Estonia	29.7
Poland	25.5
Czech Republic	25.1
United Kingdom	20.1
Denmark	-25.4

\*Proportion of imports over domestic energy consumption.

41.1% of domestic energy production in 2009 comes from renewable sources

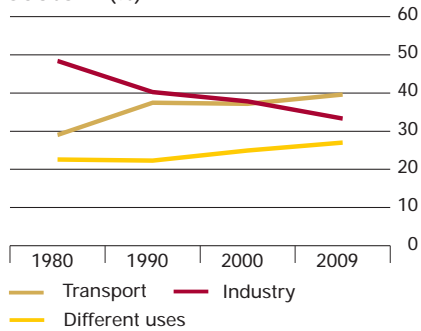
## Domestic energy production. 2009



Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade

Source: Eurostat

Final energy consumption, by sector\* (%)



\*This does not include renewable energy.  
 Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade

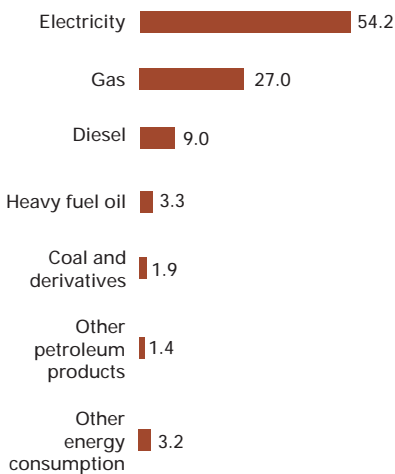
### Less consumption in industry...

According to recent data from the Energy Consumption Survey, the energy consumption of industrial companies decreased 11.8% in 2009, as compared with the amount registered two years prior.

The main energy products used by industrial companies were electricity (54.2% of the total), gas (27%) and petroleum products (13.7%).

The branch of activity with the greatest growth in energy consumption figures for the 2007-2009 period was Food, beverages and tobacco, with 11.2%. The Textile, clothing, leather and footwear industry experienced the greatest decrease (-27.6%).

Energy consumption in industry, by type of consumption. 2009 (%)



Petroleum imports from Africa in 2009 account for one third of the total

### ... and fewer imports of energy products

In line with the drop in demand, in 2009, a decrease of 10.2% was registered with regard to 2008 in imports of natural gas, as well as a decrease of 10.7% in petroleum imports, according to data from the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade.

Main countries of origin of imported crude oil 2009 (%)

Russia	15.7
Iran	12.0
Saudi Arabia	11.1
Mexico	10.8
Nigeria	10.3
Lybia	9.6

Main countries of origin of imported natural gas. 2009 (%)

Algeria	34.8
Qatar	12.4
Egypt	12.3
Trinidad-Tobago	12.2
Nigeria	12.0
Norway	9.6

Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade







Main industry variables. 2009

		Interannual variation %
<b>Employed persons and hours worked</b>		
Total employed persons (thousands)	2,199	-12.5
Total hours worked (millions)	3,774	-13.3
<b>Main economic variables (millions of euros)</b>		
Net turnover	496,296	-21.1
Total operating income	511,884	-20.6
Purchases and work carried out by other companies	306,654	-25.4
Personnel costs	77,094	-9.8
Total operating costs	485,199	-20.1

Production and Price Indices. 2009

Industrial Production Index (IPI) <sup>1</sup> . Average for the year 2010 (Base 2005)	83.4	0.9
Industrial Price Index (IPRI) <sup>2</sup> . Average for the year 2010 (Base 2005)	115.9	3.2

1. Short-term indicator that measures the monthly development of the productive activity of the industrial branches, excluding construction.
2. 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.

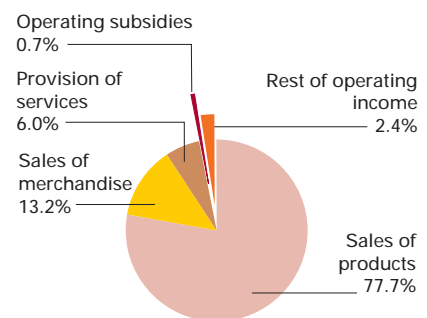
A year of negative figures

Turnover of industrial companies decreased 21.1% in 2009, standing at 496,296 million euros, according to data from the Industrial Companies Survey.

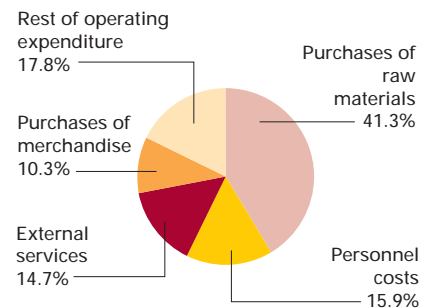
Sales of products accounted for most of the operating income, that is, 77.7%. Purchases of raw materials represented 41.3% of the operating expenses.

In 2009, industrial production stood at the lowest level since 1996.

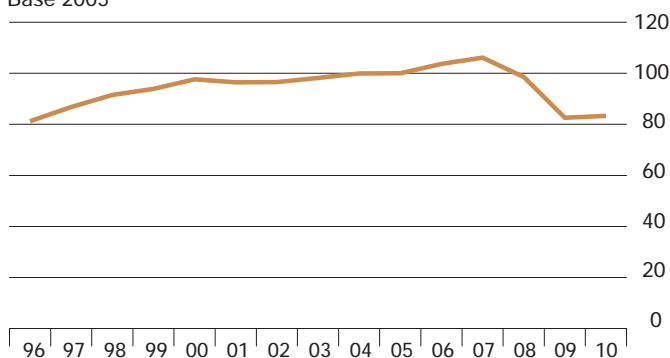
Operating income. 2009



Operating expenses. 2009



Industrial Production Index (Annual average)  
Base 2005

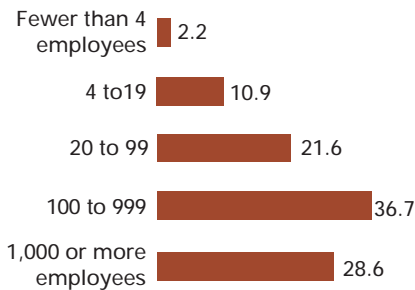




Turnover by activity group. 2009

	% of the total	Interannual variation %
<b>Industry total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-21.1</b>
Mining and quarrying, energy, water and waste industries	21.7	-21.6
Food, beverages and tobacco	18.6	-8.7
Textile, clothing, leather and footwear industry	3.0	-17.6
Wood and cork, paper and graphic arts	5.2	-18.8
Chemical and pharmaceutical industry	9.0	-15.0
Rubber and plastic products	3.3	-23.0
Various non-metallic ore products	4.8	-28.5
Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products, except machinery and equipment	11.0	-34.3
Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment	4.5	-29.7
Mechanical machinery and equipment	3.5	-27.9
Transport material	11.9	-19.4
Various manufacturing industries, repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3.5	-18.3

Turnover, by company size bracket. 2009 (%)



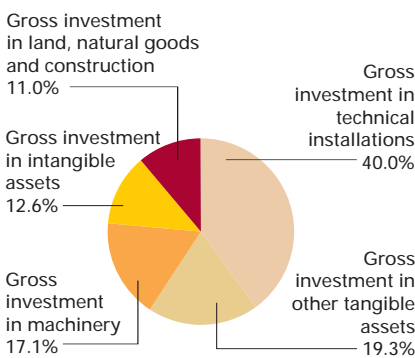
### Less employment, above all in the textile industry

Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products, except machinery and equipment, was the industrial activity group with the greatest interannual decrease in turnover (34.3%).

The greatest drop in employment (20.4%) corresponded to the Textile, clothing, leather and footwear industry. The decrease in employment was generalised in all groups, and accounted for a total withdrawal of 12.5% as compared with 2008, standing at 2.2 million employed persons.

Investment by industrial companies reached 32,733 million euros. Most was spent on Technical installations (40.1%).

Investment in industry. 2009

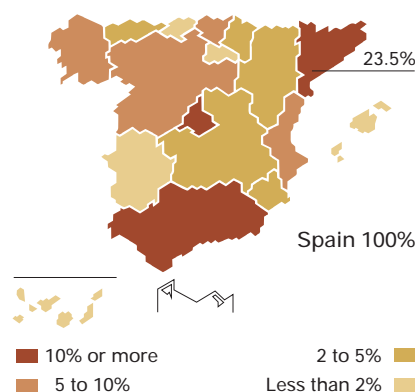


### Cataluña contributes the most to the sector

Cataluña (with 23.5% of the total), Comunidad de Madrid (10.9%), and Andalucía (10.6%) were the Autonomous Communities which contributed the most to industrial sector turnover in the year 2009.

Cataluña is the Autonomous Community that contributes the most to industrial turnover, with 23.5% in 2009

Distribution of turnover. 2009



### Industry in our environment

More than three-quarters of the sales in industry were used for internal consumption (77%). Spain was also the main supplier of raw materials and merchandise in industry (68%). 17% of sales and 18% of purchases were made with European Union countries.

The average size of manufacturing companies in Spain was 11.6 employees, whereas the average of the EU reached 18.9 employees per company in the year 2008.

Manufacturing. 2008

Number of persons employed per enterprise

Slovakia	54.4
France	49.2
Luxembourg	42.0
Ireland	39.2
Germany	36.3
Romania	24.5
Austria	24.3
Denmark	23.6
Estonia	22.1
United Kingdom	21.2
Bulgaria	21.1
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>18.9</b>
Latvia	18.7
Finland	17.8
Netherlands	17.3
Belgium	15.7
Lithuania	14.8
Sweden	13.8
Poland	13.5
Hungary	13.4
Slovenia	13.4
<b>Spain</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Portugal	9.7
Italy	9.6
Czech Republic	9.0
Cyprus	6.6

Geographical markets for industry. 2009 (%)

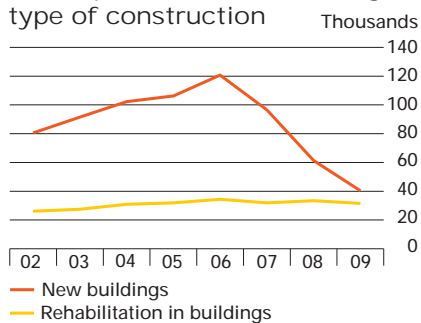


Source: Eurostat



## Construction and housing

Municipal licences, according to type of construction



Source: Ministry of Development

### Fewer municipal licences

The number of municipal licences for the construction of new buildings in 2009 was 40,347, thus continuing the decreasing trend of the last four years.

### The greatest turnover of the EU

Despite the drop in residential construction, in 2008, Spain remained at the head of the European Union in turnover generated in construction, with more than 300,000 million euros, representing 17.9% of the total for the EU.

Construction activities accounted for 68.0% of total turnover for the sector, and most of these activities, by type of construction, corresponded to residential construction (48.5%), according to data from the Ministry of Development.

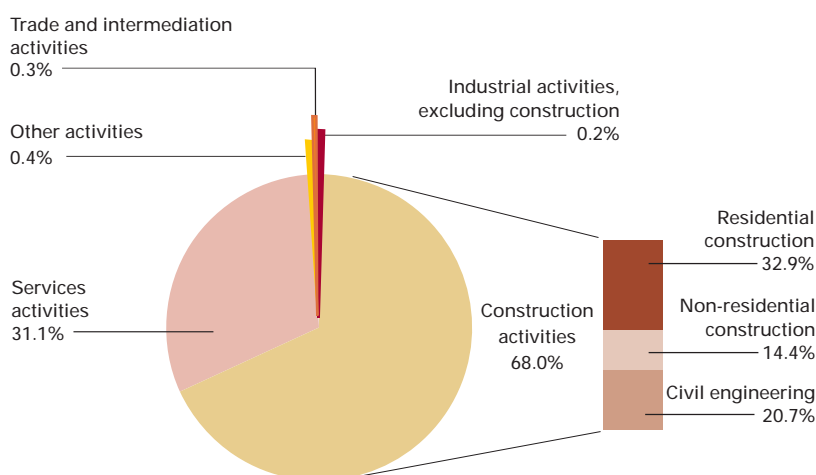
Turnover of construction. 2008

	Millions of euros
<b>Spain (p)</b>	<b>340,995.7</b>
United Kingdom	280,457.1
France	274,057.5
Italy	273,614.5
Germany	170,078.6
Netherlands	100,301.3
Poland	62,262.4
Belgium	51,609.1
Sweden	46,652.3
Austria	40,560.3
Portugal	35,987.9
Czech Republic (p)	35,362.5
Denmark	32,307.4
Ireland	32,092.1
Romania	25,345.3
Hungary	17,245.2
Finland	17,150.5
Slovenia	8,440.0
Slovakia	7,555.6
Lithuania	6,347.7
Latvia	5,868.2
Luxembourg	5,742.5
Estonia	4,466.4
Cyprus	3,798.5
Greece	:
Malta	:

: Not available  
(p) Provisional data

Source: Eurostat

Turnover in the construction sector, according to economic activity. 2008

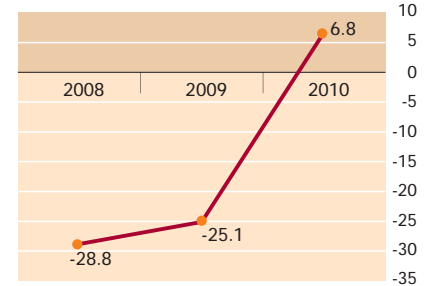


Source: Ministry of Development

Merchandising of housing. 2010

		%	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>441,368</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Free	391,296	88.7	5.4
Protected	50,072	11.3	18.5
New	222,655	50.4	1.8
Used	218,713	49.6	12.4

Merchandising of dwellings  
% annual variation



Merchandising of dwellings grows 6.8%...

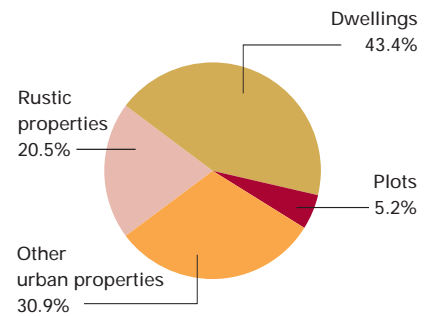
In 2010, the Statistics on Transfer of Property Rights registered nearly 1.8 million properties recorded in the land registries, 0.4% less than in 2009.

441,368 of these properties were dwellings acquired by merchandising, this figure being 6.8% higher than that registered the previous year.

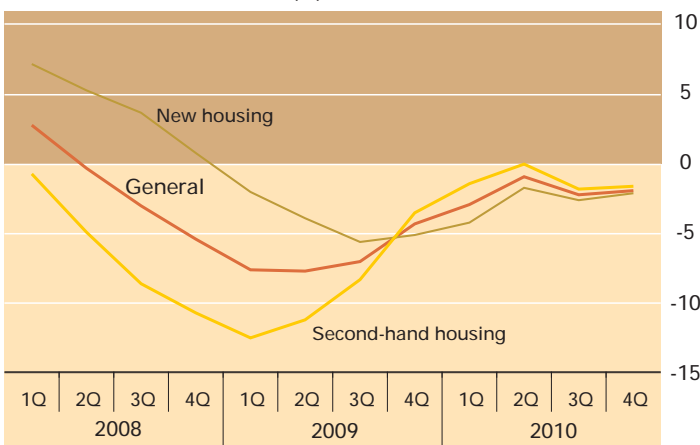
... and prices thereof decrease 2%

During the year 2010, the Housing Price Index experienced negative interannual variations, but less pronounced than those registered in the previous quarters. Moreover, the price variation differences between the different types of dwelling were gradually lessened.

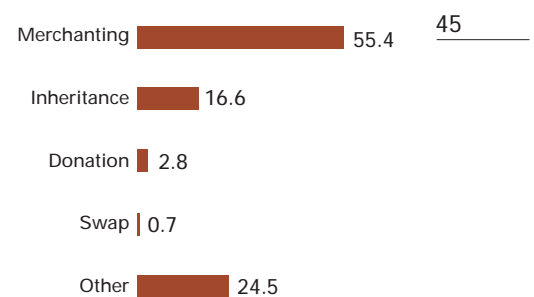
Transfers registered, according to type of property. 2010



Housing Price Index  
Base 2007. Annual variation (%)



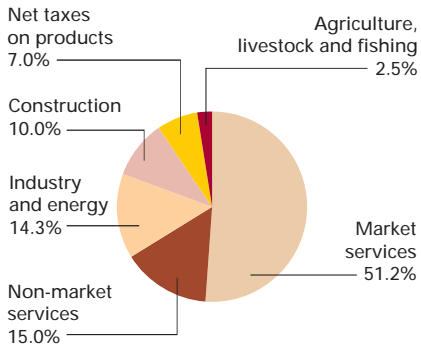
Dwellings transferred, according to acquisition title 2010 (%)



# Services



Gross Domestic Product at market prices. 2009

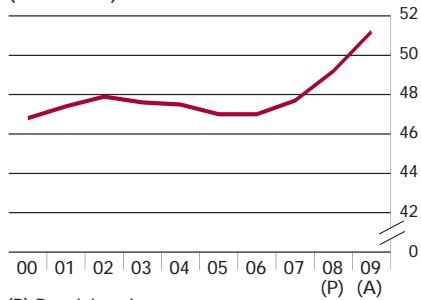


Main market services variables. 2008  
Economic variables in millions of euros

Variable	Value (millions of euros)	Interannual variation %
Number of companies	2,167,598	1.6
Turnover	1,189,206	-2.8
Production value (*)	556,793	0.1
Purchases and expenditure on goods and services	901,686	-3.7
Added value at factor cost	318,290	0.0
Personnel costs	191,703	5.9
Employed personnel (annual average)	9,206,687	-0.2

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

Evolution of market services (% of GDP)



(P) Provisional  
(A) Preview

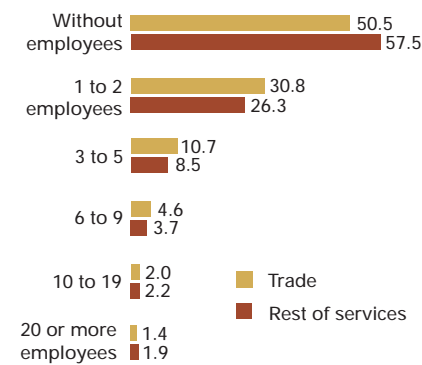
## An important sector of the economy

Market services accounted for more than half of Gross Domestic Product (51.2% in 2009).

2.2 million companies and 9.2 million employed persons in 2008 were dedicated to non-financial market services, according to data from the Annual Services Survey.

This was also the sector that attracted the highest number of foreign affiliate companies. These companies represented only 0.4% in trade and 0.2% in the remaining services, but provided 19.9% of turnover for trade and 15.6% in the remaining services, according to the Services Sector Inward FATS in Spain.

Company size, according to the Central Companies Directory. 2010 (%)



Affiliates of foreign companies in Spain. 2008

	% of total companies	% of total affiliates	Turnover as a % of total companies
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Trade	0.4	39.7	19.9
Rest of services	0.2	35.9	15.6
Industry	1.2	24.4	27.6

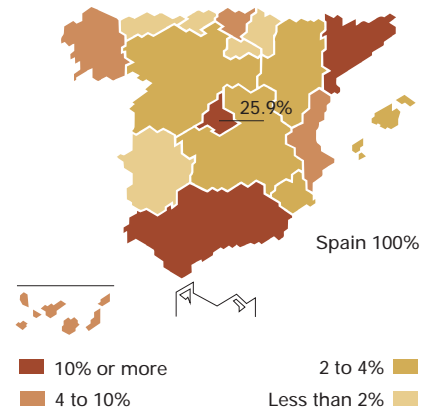
### Comunidad de Madrid, the Autonomous Community contributing the most

Turnover of services in 2008 decreased 2.8%, as compared with the previous year, reaching the figure of 1.2 billion euros.

The Autonomous Communities that contributed the most to turnover were Comunidad de Madrid (25.9%), Cataluña (19.4%) and Andalucía (11.8%).

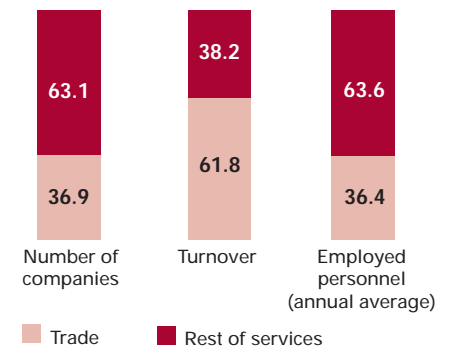
The main activity group within services was trade, both in the number of companies and in turnover and employed personnel.

Turnover of services. 2008 (according to the location of the company premises)

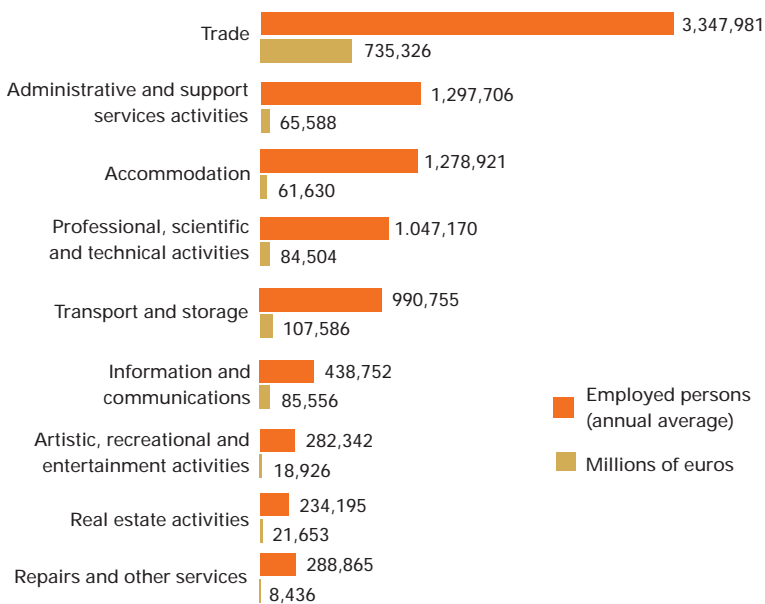


Trade represents 61.8% of turnover in services

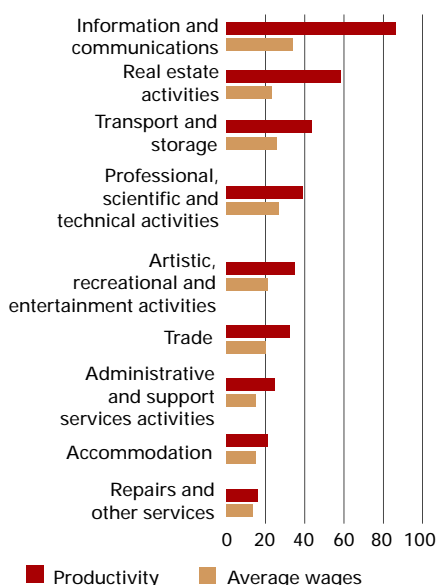
Non-financial market services 2008 (%)



Turnover and employment. 2008



Productivity and average wages 2008 (Thousands of euros)



### Major differences within services

Information and communications services presented the highest productivity and average wages. The lowest average wages were registered in repairs and other personal services, which was also the area with the lowest employee rate.

Characteristics of employment. 2008

	Employee rate	Employment stability rate	Female participation rate	Average wages (euros)
Total groups	79.3	74.5	45.3	20,551
Trade	79.0	82.8	45.7	20,158
Transport and storage	79.8	77.7	17.8	25,485
Accommodation	77.4	69.1	52.1	15,164
Information and communications	92.3	84.6	36.0	33,763
Real estate activities	63.1	86.2	44.7	22,997
Professional, scientific and technical activities	68.7	79.5	44.9	26,811
Administrative and support services activities	92.6	52.9	57.2	14,884
Artistic, recreational and entertainment activities	81.3	65.8	42.4	21,421
Repairs and other services	59.9	76.5	69.3	13,549

Transportation and storage 2008 (Number of enterprises)

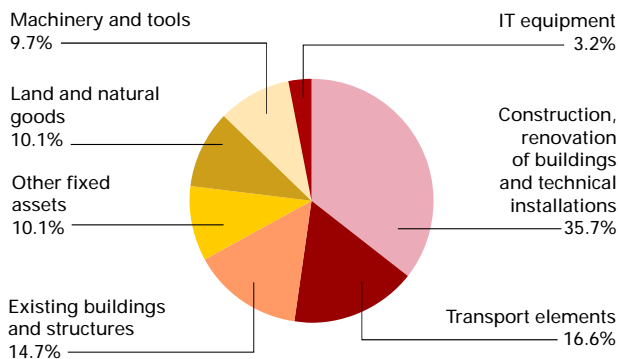
Spain	224,458
Poland	148,756
Italy	142,299
France	90,073
Germany	89,734
United Kingdom	72,129
Czech Republic	39,345
Hungary	32,788
Sweden	29,121
Netherlands	25,303
Portugal	25,110
Finland	23,364
Bulgaria	16,965
Belgium	16,071
Austria	14,136
Denmark	13,895
Slovenia	8,941
Lithuania	7,264
Latvia	5,387
Estonia	3,861
Cyprus	3,632
Slovakia	2,373
Luxembourg	916

Source: Eurostat

### 90.5% of investment is in tangible assets

Expenditure on investment within services reached 77,000 million euros in 2008. Most were tangible assets, and 52.3% of them were used for construction, renovation and transport elements.

Investment in tangible assets. 2008







Tourist accommodation. Main results of demand. 2010  
Provisional data

	Overnight stays (millions)	Average stay (days)	Interannual variation % Overnight stays
Hotel establishments	268.0	3.26	2.9 (Residents in Spain), 8.1 (Residents abroad)
Holiday dwellings	59.8	7.29	0.4 (Residents in Spain), 3.4 (Residents abroad)
Campsites	31.1	5.06	0.4 (Residents in Spain), 3.6 (Residents abroad)
Rural tourism accommodation	7.7	2.88	-4.2 (Residents in Spain), 1.0 (Residents abroad)

Income per available room in the hotel sector. 2010  
Interannual variation (%)



Positive figures for tourism

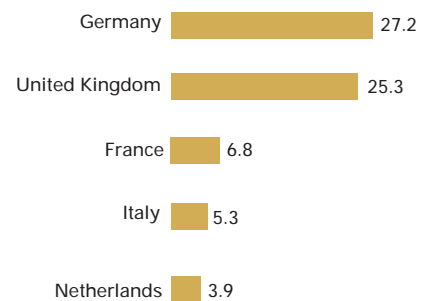
Overnight stays in hotels increased 5.9% in 2010, and 1.0% as a whole in non-hotel accommodation (holiday dwellings, campsites and rural tourism establishments). The only decrease in overnight stays by residents in Spain was recorded in rural tourism accommodation, with 4.2% less than in 2009.

73.1% of the total overnight stays corresponded to hotels, and 26.9% to non-hotel tourist accommodation. The average stay decreased 1.0%, standing at 3.7 nights per traveller.

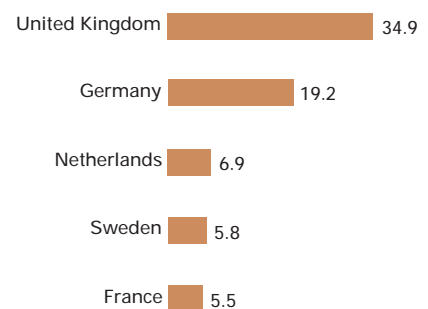
The main countries of origin among non-residents were the United Kingdom (25.6% of the total overnight stays), Germany (24.9%) and France (7.3%).

Main nationalities of origin, according to type of establishment. 2010  
% of non-resident overnight stays

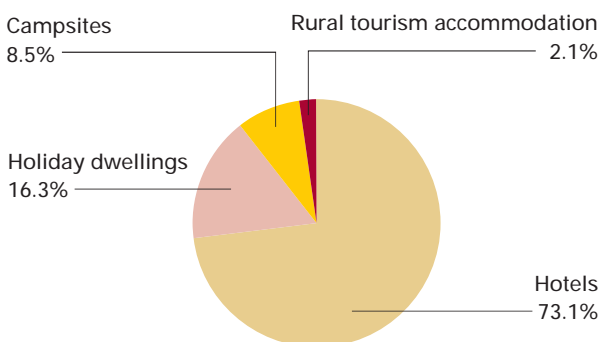
Hotel establishments



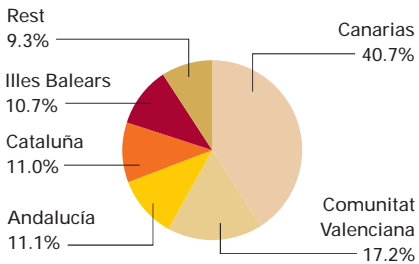
Holiday dwellings



Overnight stays, by type of accommodation  
2010



**Estimated bedplaces in holiday dwellings, by Autonomous Community. 2010**



**Tourist accommodation. Main results of supply. 2010**  
Provisional data. Annual averages

	Estimated open establishments	Estimated average bedplaces	Occupancy rate, by bedplaces	Interannual variation % Available bedplaces
Hotel establishments	14,916	1,397,313	51.2	1.7
Holiday dwellings	121,998 <sup>(1)</sup>	438,407	37.0	-1.1
Campsites	737	485,238	35.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.3
Rural tourism accommodation	14,377	131,252	15.8	3.8

(1) In the case of holiday dwellings, these are estimated holiday dwellings.  
(2) In the case of campsites, this refers to the occupancy rate by lot.

**Number of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments 2009**

	Thousands
Italy	2,228
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1,737</b>
Germany	1,694
France	1,248
United Kingdom	1,243
Greece	732
Austria	588
Portugal	274
Czech Republic	261
Bulgaria	249
Romania	247
Sweden	222
Poland	222
Netherlands	204
Ireland	163
Hungary	157
Belgium	126
Finland	120
Cyprus	84
Denmark	77
Slovakia	74
Slovenia	44
Malta	39
Estonia	31
Latvia	25
Lithuania	24
Luxembourg	15

Source: Eurostat

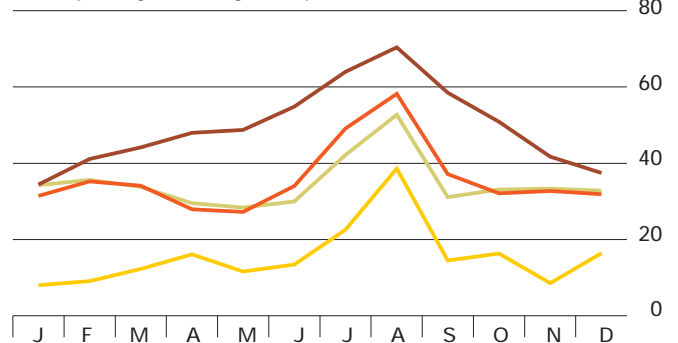
**Fewer bedplaces in holiday dwellings**

In 2010, hotels offered 1.7% more bedplaces than the previous year, and rural tourism accommodation establishments grew almost 4%. Bedplaces in holiday dwellings experienced a 1.1% decrease.

Most of the supply in holiday dwellings was found in Canarias (40.7% of the total), Comunitat Valenciana (17.2%) and Andalucía (11.1%). In hotels, the Autonomous Communities offering the most bedplaces were Andalucía (17.4%), Cataluña (16.0%) and Canarias (15.0%).

For the whole of tourist accommodation, the preferred destinations of non-residents were Canarias, Illes Balears and Cataluña. Andalucía, Cataluña and Comunitat Valenciana were the destinations with the most overnight stays by residents.

Occupancy rate by bedplaces\*. 2010 (%)



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

Legend:  
— Campsites  
— Holiday dwellings  
— Rural tourism accommodation  
— Hotel establishments

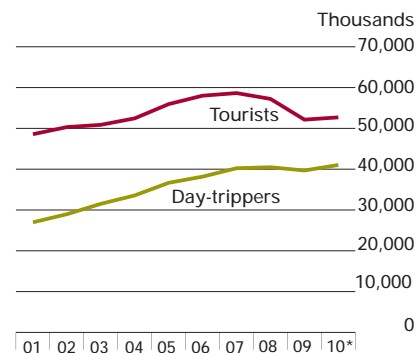
### Crisis and a change in trend

The arrival of international tourists presented a 2.5% decrease in 2008 and an 8.8% drop in 2009, according to data from the Institute for Tourist Studies.

52.7 million tourists visited Spain in the year 2010, that is, 1% more than the previous year, breaking with the downward trend of the previous years.

In line with the general evolution of the economy, final tourist demand lessened its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2009, reaching 10.0%, five tenths less than the previous year, according to the Spanish Tourism Satellite Account.

International visitors



\* Provisional data

Source: Institute for Tourist Studies

Most tourists who visit us (83%) have been to Spain at least once before

Arrival of international tourists. 2009\*

	Millions	Variation 09-08 (%)
France	76.8	-3.1
United States	54.9	-5.3
<b>Spain</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>-8.7</b>
China	50.9	-4.1
Italy	43.2	1.2

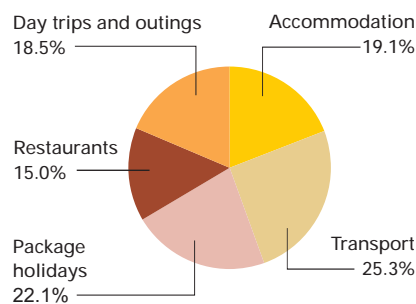
\* Provisional data

Income from international tourism. 2009\*

	US dollars	
	Thousands of millions	Variation 09-08 (%)
United States	93.9	-14.6
<b>Spain</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>-13.6</b>
France	49.4	-12.7
Italy	40.2	-12.0
China	39.7	-2.9

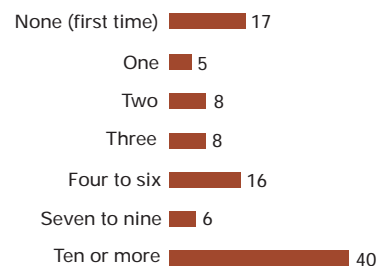
Source: World Tourism Organisation

Total tourist expenditure, by component. 2009



Source: Institute for Tourist Studies

Arrival of international tourists in Spain, according to the number of previous visits. 2009 (%)



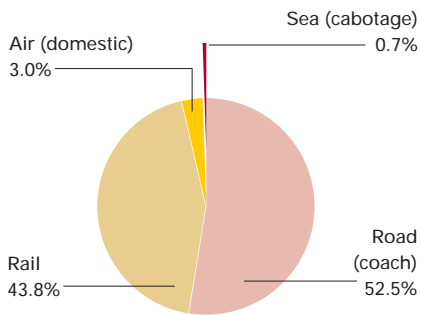
Source: Institute for Tourist Studies



## Transport



Inter-city transport, according to means used by passengers 2010 (%)



Passengers. 2010. Provisional data

City transport	Thousands	Interannual variation %
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,920,802</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Bus <sup>1</sup>	1,742,454	-0.8
Metropolitan	1,178,348	0.5
<b>Inter-city transport</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,294,636</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Road (coach)	680,155	-1.1
Rail	567,308	-2.3
Air (domestic) <sup>2</sup>	38,408	1.6
Sea (cabotage) <sup>3</sup>	8,765	-0.7
<b>International transport</b>		
Air	114,984	4.1
Sea	6,077	7.4

1. This includes trams and funiculars.

2. Domestic traffic only includes arrivals.

3. This only includes disembarked passengers.

Passenger air transport. 2008

	Thousands
United Kingdom	198,532
Germany	158,150
<b>Spain</b>	<b>148,318</b>
France	117,562
Italy	101,824
Netherlands	46,479
Greece	32,882
Ireland	26,269
Sweden	25,219
Portugal	24,104
Austria	21,817
Belgium	21,314
Denmark	20,860
Poland	17,046
Finland	13,829
Czech Republic	12,367
Hungary	8,081
Romania	7,984
Cyprus	6,730
Bulgaria	5,839
Latvia	4,063
Malta	2,919
Slovakia	1,948
Lithuania	1,867
Luxembourg	1,535
Slovenia	1,423
Estonia	1,341

Source: Eurostat

### More international travellers by sea

A total of 2.9 million passengers used city transport in 2010, indicating a 0.3% decrease over the previous year. In turn, inter-city transport decreased 1.6%, with almost 1.3 million passengers.

The drop in the number of passengers transported did not affect the international figure, which increased 4.1% in air transport and 7.4% in sea transport.

Spain takes third place within the EU, in passenger air transport

Main air routes within the EU. 2009

	Passengers transported	
	Thousands	% of the total
<b>Spain-United Kingdom</b>	<b>30,551</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Germany-Spain	20,391	6.7
France-United Kingdom	10,965	3.6
Ireland-United Kingdom	10,914	3.6
Germany-United Kingdom	10,709	3.5

Source: Eurostat



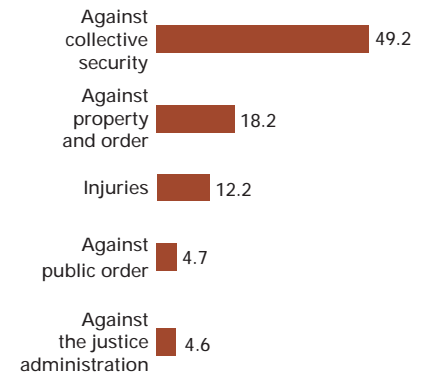
### Crimes, convicted persons and sentences

In 2009, a total of 220,739 convicted persons were registered in the Central Register of Convicted Persons and Rebels. 90.6% were males and 71.6% were Spaniards. The average age of the convicted persons was 34.4 years old. 275,458 crimes committed were registered this year, 3.2% more than in 2008.

A total of 624,553 sentences were imposed in condemnatory judgments dictated and recorded in the Register, indicating a 1.0% decrease with regard to those registered in 2008.

Crimes against road safety account for almost half of the total (44.6%)

Most frequent crimes. 2009 (%)



### Juvenile delinquency on the rise

17,572 minors were convicted according to condemnatory judgments notified to the Register of Criminal Responsibility of Minors in 2009, that is, 10.3% more than the previous year.

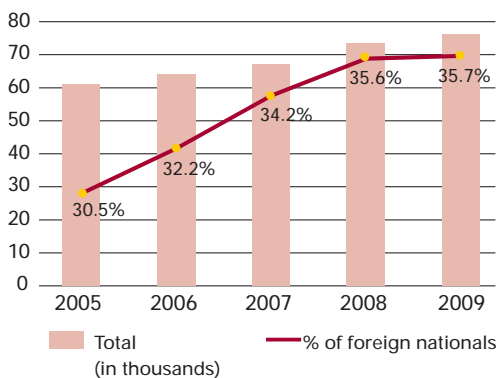
84.1% of the convicted minors were male and 15.9% were female. The proportion of foreign nationals increased to 22.4%, as compared with 21.5% the previous year.

By the end of 2009, the prison population had increased 3.4% as compared with 2008. Foreign nationals accounted for 35.7%.

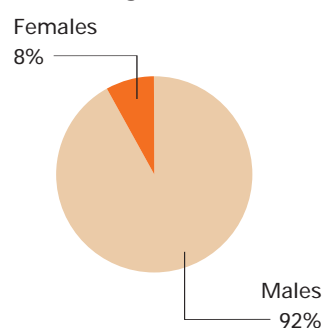
Prison population per 100,000 inhabitants (2006-2008 average)

Latvia	293
Estonia	284
Lithuania	231
Poland	229
Czech Republic	189
Slovakia	156
<b>Spain</b>	<b>153</b>
United Kingdom *	148
Hungary	146
Luxembourg	145
Bulgaria	140
Romania	139
Portugal	110
Austria	103
Malta	98
France	96
Netherlands	96
Greece	95
Belgium	92
Germany	91
Italy	82
Cyprus	81
Sweden	76
Denmark	68
Ireland	67
Finland	65
Slovenia	63

Evolution of the prison population  
Thousands



Prison population, according to sex. 2009



\* England and Wales

Source: Eurostat

	Population at 1 January 2010					Demographic indicators 2009	
	Total	Females (%)	Foreign nationals (%)	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density (inhab./km <sup>2</sup> )	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
<b>Spain</b>	<b>47,021,031</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>505,963</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>8,370,975</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>87,598</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Almería	695,560	48.5	21.7	8,775	79.3	12.5	6.8
Cádiz	1,236,739	50.4	3.9	7,436	166.3	11.6	7.4
Córdoba	805,108	50.9	3.1	13,771	58.5	10.6	8.9
Granada	918,072	50.6	7.0	12,647	72.6	10.7	8.4
Huelva	518,081	50.3	8.3	10,128	51.2	11.6	8.4
Jaén	670,761	50.4	3.1	13,496	49.7	10.1	9.6
Málaga	1,609,557	50.7	17.1	7,308	220.2	11.3	7.3
Sevilla	1,917,097	50.9	4.0	14,036	136.6	12.8	7.8
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>1,347,095</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>47,720</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Huesca	228,566	49.0	12.2	15,636	14.6	9.3	11.1
Teruel	145,277	48.7	12.1	14,810	9.8	8.5	11.8
Zaragoza	973,252	50.5	13.1	17,274	56.3	10.3	9.6
<b>Asturias, Principado de</b>	<b>1,084,341</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>10,602</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Balears, Illes</b>	<b>1,106,049</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>221.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>2,118,519</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>284.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Palmas, Las	1,090,605	49.7	14.1	4,066	268.2	9.2	5.7
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,027,914	50.4	14.9	3,381	304.0	9.0	6.7
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>592,250</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5,321</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>2,559,515</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>94,227</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Ávila	171,896	49.5	7.3	8,050	21.4	8.6	11.7
Burgos	374,826	49.5	9.2	14,292	26.2	9.0	10.3
León	499,284	51.1	5.2	15,582	32.0	7.2	11.7
Palencia	172,510	50.4	4.2	8,053	21.4	7.2	12.1
Salamanca	353,619	51.1	5.0	12,350	28.6	7.7	10.9
Segovia	164,268	49.5	12.8	6,923	23.7	9.0	10.1
Soria	95,258	49.2	10.4	10,307	9.2	7.9	11.8
Valladolid	533,640	50.9	6.1	8,110	65.8	9.4	8.7
Zamora	194,214	50.4	4.1	10,561	18.4	6.0	13.4
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>2,098,373</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>79,462</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Albacete	401,682	49.9	8.1	14,926	26.9	10.5	8.6
Ciudad Real	529,453	50.1	8.7	19,813	26.7	10.2	9.6
Cuenca	217,716	49.3	12.8	17,141	12.7	8.4	10.1
Guadalajara	251,563	48.7	15.6	12,212	20.6	13.0	7.1
Toledo	697,959	49.3	12.0	15,370	45.4	12.0	8.2
<b>Cataluña</b>	<b>7,512,381</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>32,091</b>	<b>234.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Barcelona	5,511,147	50.8	14.6	7,728	713.1	11.6	8.2
Girona	753,046	49.4	21.5	5,910	127.4	12.4	7.9
Lleida	439,768	49.0	18.3	12,150	36.2	11.6	9.6
Tarragona	808,420	49.4	18.6	6,303	128.3	11.9	8.0
<b>Comunitat Valenciana</b>	<b>5,111,706</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>23,255</b>	<b>219.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Alicante/Alacant	1,926,285	50.1	24.2	5,817	331.2	9.7	7.2
Castellón/Castelló	604,274	49.8	18.6	6,632	91.1	11.0	8.4
Valencia/València	2,581,147	50.5	12.2	10,806	238.9	10.9	8.5
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>1,107,220</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>41,635</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Badajoz	692,137	50.4	3.5	21,766	31.8	10.3	9.7
Cáceres	415,083	50.3	3.7	19,868	20.9	8.4	10.3
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>2,797,653</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>29,574</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Coruña, A	1,146,458	51.9	3.4	7,950	144.2	8.5	10.7
Lugo	353,504	51.3	4.0	9,856	35.9	6.5	14.4
Ourense	335,219	51.9	5.0	7,273	46.1	6.3	13.9
Pontevedra	962,472	51.6	4.1	4,495	214.1	9.2	9.2
<b>Madrid, Comunidad de</b>	<b>6,458,684</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>8,028</b>	<b>804.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Murcia, Región de</b>	<b>1,461,979</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>11,313</b>	<b>129.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Navarra, Comunidad Foral de</b>	<b>636,924</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10,390</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Pais Vasco</b>	<b>2,178,339</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>301.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Álava	317,352	50.1	8.9	3,032	104.7	10.5	8.1
Guipúzcoa	707,263	50.9	6.0	1,980	357.1	10.3	9.1
Vizcaya	1,153,724	51.5	6.0	2,217	520.3	9.3	9.6
<b>Rioja, La</b>	<b>322,415</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Ceuta	80,579	48.8	5.0	19	4,137.2	15.9	7.6
Melilla	76,034	48.9	11.7	13	5,668.5	18.1	5.7

(\*) The last available series for the Spanish Regional Accounts, base 2000, corresponds to years 2000-2008 for the provincial data

Average number of children per woman	CPI 2010/2009	GDP per capita 2008(*) (euros)	Number of companies 2010	Employment and unemployment. 2010			
				Employed persons (thousands)	Activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
1.39	1.8	23,866	3,291,263	18,456.5	60.0	20.1	Spain
1.47	1.8	18,384	498,579	2,859.3	58.7	28.0	Andalucía
1.55	1.7	21,291	42,546	268.4	66.0	28.0	Almería
1.44	1.5	18,735	61,056	396.7	57.2	30.5	Cádiz
1.44	1.9	16,467	48,249	272.3	58.3	28.0	Córdoba
1.39	1.9	17,301	58,319	302.9	57.1	29.1	Granada
1.45	1.6	19,674	26,277	177.8	58.7	27.6	Huelva
1.42	1.8	15,489	35,758	219.0	54.1	25.0	Jaén
1.40	2.0	18,422	110,291	549.1	59.5	29.7	Málaga
1.59	1.8	19,085	116,083	673.1	59.0	25.5	Sevilla
1.38	1.8	26,093	92,205	550.7	58.2	14.8	Aragón
1.38	2.1	25,005	16,550	90.6	55.2	12.7	Huesca
1.34	2.0	25,632	9,388	60.8	56.8	12.2	Teruel
1.39	1.7	26,420	66,267	399.3	59.1	15.6	Zaragoza
1.08	2.0	22,427	70,362	404.1	51.7	16.0	Asturias, Principado de
1.39	1.7	25,706	89,562	470.4	66.0	20.4	Balears, Illes
1.11	1.0	20,827	135,954	772.2	62.1	28.7	Canarias
1.13	0.9	21,806	70,889	384.4	62.5	30.9	Palmas, Las
1.09	1.0	19,782	65,065	387.8	61.6	26.3	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
1.27	1.9	24,222	39,024	238.3	55.9	13.9	Cantabria
1.16	1.9	23,206	168,972	998.0	55.1	15.8	Castilla y León
1.30	2.1	20,381	11,414	57.9	52.7	23.6	Ávila
1.30	1.7	27,904	25,397	159.2	60.4	14.8	Burgos
1.06	2.3	21,910	33,126	176.6	50.0	16.2	León
1.07	1.7	23,965	10,825	65.0	52.8	15.1	Palencia
1.10	1.9	19,792	23,376	132.3	52.8	15.7	Salamanca
1.29	1.8	23,616	11,597	67.6	57.0	12.1	Segovia
1.23	1.8	22,540	5,885	38.2	55.1	12.2	Soria
1.21	1.8	25,483	35,254	234.4	61.6	15.3	Valladolid
0.94	1.5	19,385	12,098	66.7	47.8	17.4	Zamora
1.45	2.0	18,425	131,836	776.8	57.8	21.0	Castilla-La Mancha
1.40	2.0	17,346	27,256	150.2	58.9	22.7	Albacete
1.40	1.9	18,255	31,627	184.6	54.7	22.1	Ciudad Real
1.26	2.1	18,038	14,236	77.0	52.3	19.1	Cuenca
1.58	1.7	19,712	13,494	101.9	60.7	16.8	Guadalajara
1.52	2.1	18,888	45,223	263.1	60.5	21.3	Toledo
1.53	2.0	27,897	609,670	3,137.5	62.8	17.8	Cataluña
1.52	2.0	28,154	458,918	2,293.7	62.7	17.8	Barcelona
1.59	2.3	27,178	58,240	326.0	66.2	18.3	Girona
1.60	2.0	28,001	36,598	179.1	58.1	14.6	Lleida
1.51	1.8	26,744	55,914	338.7	63.0	18.6	Tarragona
1.33	1.6	21,392	352,366	1,933.8	60.5	23.3	Comunitat Valenciana
1.24	1.5	19,467	132,814	703.0	58.7	24.3	Alicante/Alacant
1.38	1.6	24,142	40,797	226.2	60.9	24.5	Castellón/Castelló
1.38	1.7	22,185	178,755	1,004.6	61.7	22.3	Valencia/València
1.33	1.7	16,845	65,573	381.0	54.6	23.0	Extremadura
1.40	1.8	16,858	39,739	242.6	56.8	24.2	Badajoz
1.21	1.7	16,822	25,834	138.4	51.0	20.9	Cáceres
1.10	1.9	20,546	198,874	1,100.7	54.6	15.4	Galicia
1.11	1.9	21,758	82,729	474.2	56.2	14.0	Coruña, A
0.99	1.9	19,120	24,714	140.9	52.0	10.9	Lugo
0.96	1.9	17,711	23,100	115.7	48.2	16.5	Ourense
1.15	1.9	20,614	68,331	369.9	55.9	18.3	Pontevedra
1.47	1.8	30,928	503,501	2,875.1	65.1	16.1	Madrid, Comunidad de
1.60	1.7	19,694	92,196	566.5	62.3	23.4	Murcia, Región de
1.49	1.6	30,296	42,347	271.8	60.1	11.9	Navarra, Comunidad Foral de
1.32	1.7	31,791	169,782	938.8	57.6	10.6	País Vasco
1.36	1.8	35,251	21,675	142.5	60.6	11.1	Álava
1.42	1.5	32,009	60,580	313.3	58.6	8.1	Guipúzcoa
1.26	1.8	30,725	87,527	483.0	56.2	11.9	Vizcaya
1.41	1.7	25,631	23,190	134.6	59.5	14.3	Rioja, La
2.17	1.5	22,532	3,615	24.7	55.1	24.1	Ceuta
2.45	2.1	21,738	3,655	22.1	52.3	23.8	Melilla

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