

Society

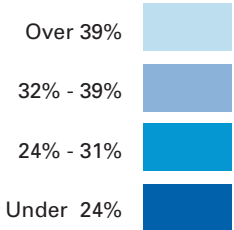




Percentage of persons aged 25-34 that have completed tertiary education in the EU 27

2007

Percentage of persons aged 25-34 that have completed tertiary or higher education of the total population in the same age group. Equivalent to ISCED-97 levels 5 and 6.



Society

Population that has completed tertiary education

Percentage of persons aged 25-34 that has completed tertiary education*

2007 %

Cyprus	47.0
Ireland	43.9
France	41.4
Belgium	41.3
Denmark	40.1
Sweden	39.9
Finland (p)	39.3
Spain	38.9
Lithuania	38.9
United Kingdom	37.6
Netherlands	36.7
Luxembourg	35.7
Estonia	34.6
Slovenia	30.1
Poland	30.0
EU-27	29.9
Greece	27.1
Latvia	26.3
Bulgaria	24.9
Malta	22.7
Germany	22.6
Hungary	22.0
Portugal	21.4
Austria	18.9
Italy	18.9
Slovakia	17.5
Romania	16.6
Czech Republic	15.5

p: provisional

*: Equivalent to ISCED-97 levels 5 and 6

Above the EU average in tertiary education

In Spain the percentage of persons aged 25-34 that have completed tertiary or higher education is 38.9% in 2007. By gender, the rate is 44.0% for women and 34.2% for men.

This indicator for the EU stands at 29.9%. The countries with higher rates are Cyprus (47.0%) and Ireland (43.9%). At the opposite end Czech Republic (15.5%) and Romania (16.6%) are observed.

Furthermore, in 2007 the percentage of young people 20-24 years old in Spain who have completed at least upper secondary education is 61.1% versus 78.1% of the European Union.



Photo: banco-imagenes@cnice.mec.es

Life-long learning by gender. 2006

Percentage of persons aged 25-64



In the majority of the Member States, it is mainly women who participate in some type of continuous learning or training activity. The only exceptions are Greece and Germany. The largest gender differences take place in Sweden, Denmark and United Kingdom. In Spain this difference reaches two points in the case of women (11.5% versus 9.3%). For both sex the values of this indicator in Spain are slightly higher than those of the European Union.

At risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers*

2006 %

Latvia	23
Greece	21
Spain	20
Italy	20
Lithuania	20
Poland	19
United Kingdom	19
Romania	19
Estonia	18
Ireland	18
Portugal (p)	18
Cyprus	16
Hungary	16
EU-25 (e)	16
Belgium	15
Bulgaria	14
Luxembourg	14
Malta	14
Germany	13
Austria	13
Finland	13
France	13
Denmark	12
Slovakia	12
Slovenia	12
Sweden	12
Netherlands	10
Czech Republic	10

Unequal income distribution

A country's risk of poverty threshold is equivalent to 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income. In 2006 at risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers for the EU is 16%.

These rates differ considerably among Member States. Spain, together with Italy and Lithuania, presents 20% of citizens with a equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, only surpassed by Latvia and Greece, with 23% and 21%, respectively. On the opposite side, the lowest rates occur in Netherlands and the Czech Republic.

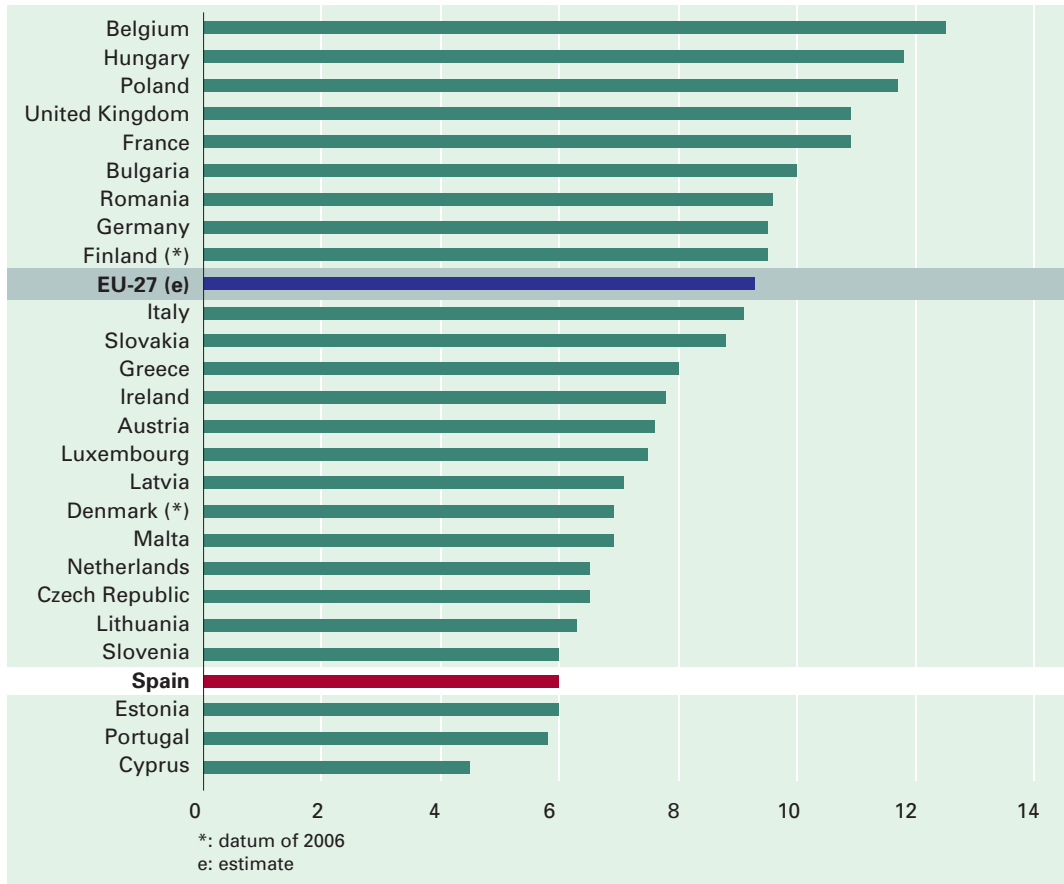


e: estimate

p: provisional

*: Share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold

**Population aged 18-59 living in jobless households (%)
2007**



In 2007 the percentage of persons aged 18-59 living in jobless households in the EU-27 is 9.3%, while in Spain is 6.0%; only Cyprus, Portugal and Estonia have lower percentages. At the opposite extreme we observe Belgium with 12.5%.

In Spain 5% of persons under 18 live in jobless households



Percentage of household who have Internet access at home

2007 %

Netherlands	83
Sweden	79
Denmark	78
Luxembourg	75
Germany	71
Finland	69
United Kingdom	67
Austria	60
Belgium	60
Slovenia	58
Ireland	57
EU-27	54
Estonia	53
Latvia	51
France	49
Slovakia	46
Spain	45
Lithuania	44
Italy	43
Poland	41
Portugal	40
Cyprus	39
Hungary	38
Czech Republic	35
Greece	25
Romania	22
Bulgaria	19

Increase in the use of new technologies

The rate at which changes are taking place in the information society makes it necessary to produce new statistics that will evaluate the developments achieved in this area. One of the aspects that has evolved most in recent times is Internet access at home.

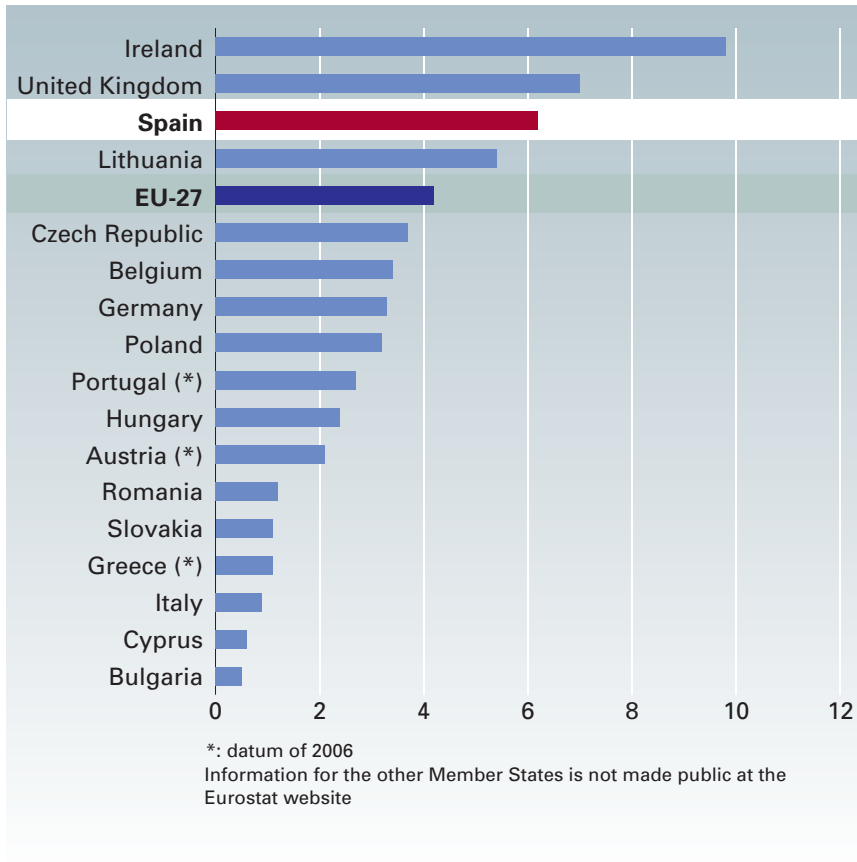
In Spain the percentage of households with Internet access has increased considerably in the last few years, standing at 45% in 2007, nine points below the Community average.

The Dutch stand out in the use of new technology, as 83% of the households have access to the Internet. They are followed by the Swedes and the Danes, with 79% and 78%, respectively.

Spain achieved the highest human resources growth in the EU in Science and Technology between 2001 and 2006



Percentage of e-commerce via Internet. 2007



E-commerce via Internet represents the share of Internet sales of total sales. With 6.2% in 2007, Spain stands at the forefront of the EU in this indicator, only exceeded by Ireland (9.8%) and United Kingdom (7.0%). The EU mean is estimated at 4.2% of total sales.

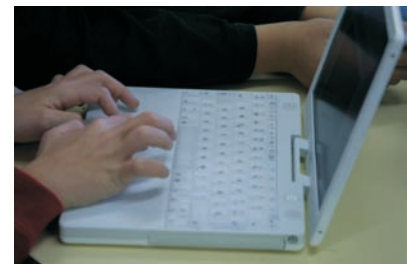


Photo: banco-imagenes@cnice.mec.es

Electricity generated from renewable sources¹

2006 %

Austria	56.6
Sweden	48.2
Latvia	37.7
Romania	31.4
Denmark (*)	28.2
Finland (*)	26.9
Slovenia	24.4
Slovakia (*)	16.5
Portugal (*)	16.0
Spain (*)	15.0
Italy	14.5
EU-27 (*)	14.0
France	12.4
Bulgaria	11.2
Germany (*)	10.5
Greece (*)	10.0
Ireland	8.5
Netherlands	7.9
Czech Republic	4.9
Hungary (*)	4.6
United Kingdom	4.6
Lithuania	3.6
Luxembourg	3.5
Poland	2.9
Belgium (*)	2.8
Estonia	1.4
Cyprus	0.0
Malta (*)	0.0

Cleaner energy sources

Renewable energies are produced continuously, they are inexhaustible and environment-friendly: hydraulic reactors, wind parks, biomass, biofuels, solar, geothermal and wave and tidal energy.

The consumption of electricity generated from these sources in Spain stand at 15.0% in 2005, which represents one point above the European Union average.

The target of the EU-27 for 2010 is set at 21% the consumption of electricity generated from renewable energy sources.

Austria, with 56.6%, is the Member State with the highest percentage of electricity generated from renewable sources in 2006. At the opposite end of the scale Cyprus and Malta are the countries where renewable energies are consumed to the least extent.



Photo: banco-imagenes@cnice.mec.es

15% of the electricity consumed in Spain comes from renewable sources



1: Ratio between the electricity produced from renewable energy sources and the gross national electricity consumption in a year

*: datum of 2005

Municipal waste generated¹. 2006

kg per inhabitant per year

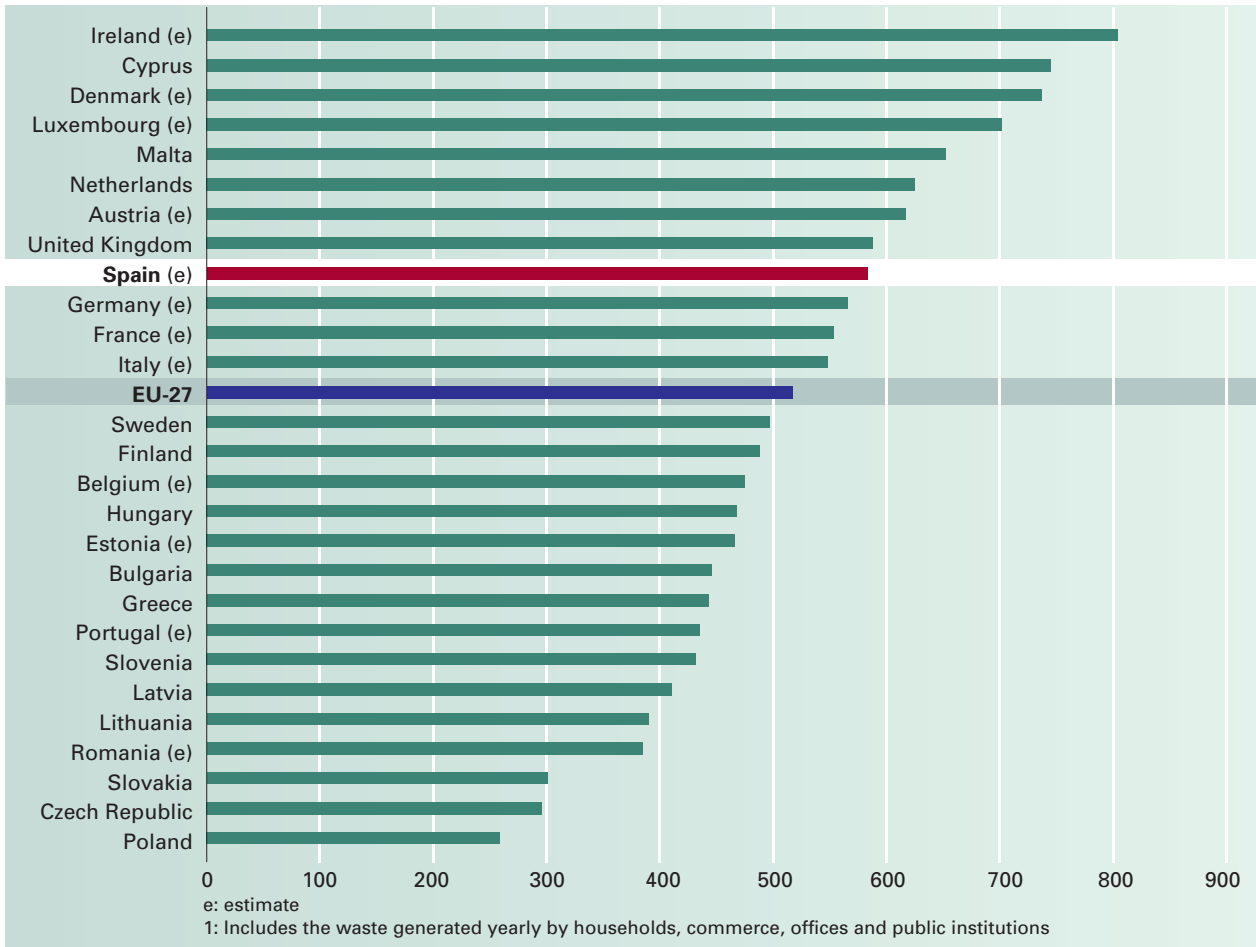


Photo: banco-imagenes@cnice.mec.es

In 2006 the amount of municipal waste generated per person in Spain is estimated at 583 kilograms, while the average for the European Union is 517. The countries where most waste is generated are Ireland and Cyprus, with 804 and 745 kg per inhabitant, respectively. At the opposite extreme are Poland, with 259 kg, and Czech Republic, with 296 kg per inhabitant.

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments *

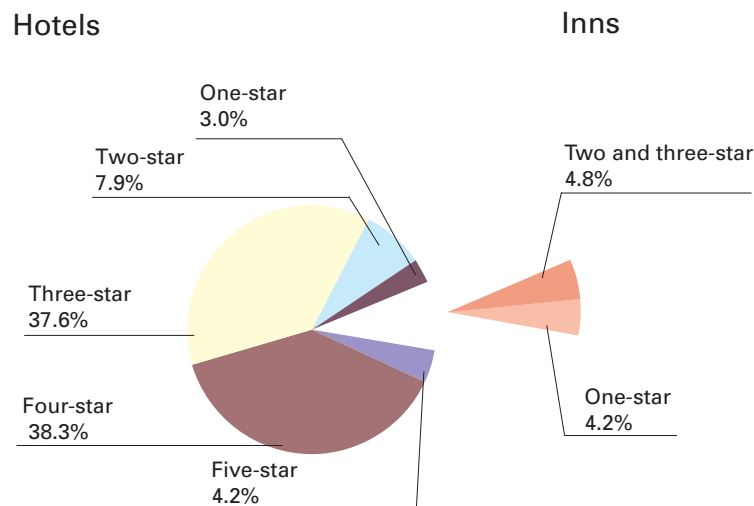
2006 Thousands

Spain	267,028
Italy	248,256
Germany	208,176
France	197,420
United Kingdom	166,961
Austria	77,391
Greece	56,708
Portugal	37,566
Netherlands	31,759
Ireland	26,812
Czech Republic	25,889
Sweden	24,210
Poland	21,821
Romania	18,098
Bulgaria	16,118
Hungary	15,808
Belgium	15,370
Finland	15,015
Cyprus	14,341
Denmark	10,647
Malta	7,291
Slovakia	7,053
Slovenia	5,147
Estonia	3,761
Latvia	2,600
Lithuania	2,385
Luxembourg	1,361

Favorite destination of travellers

In the European Union a total of 1,525 million nights spent at hotels take place during 2006. For that year Spain is the EU country with the largest number of overnight hotel stays, with 267 million, which represents 17.5% of the EU total. Behind Spain, we find Italy and Germany, with 248.3 and 208.2 million, respectively. At the opposite extreme are Luxembourg (1.4 million), Lithuania (2.4 million) and Latvia (2.6 million).

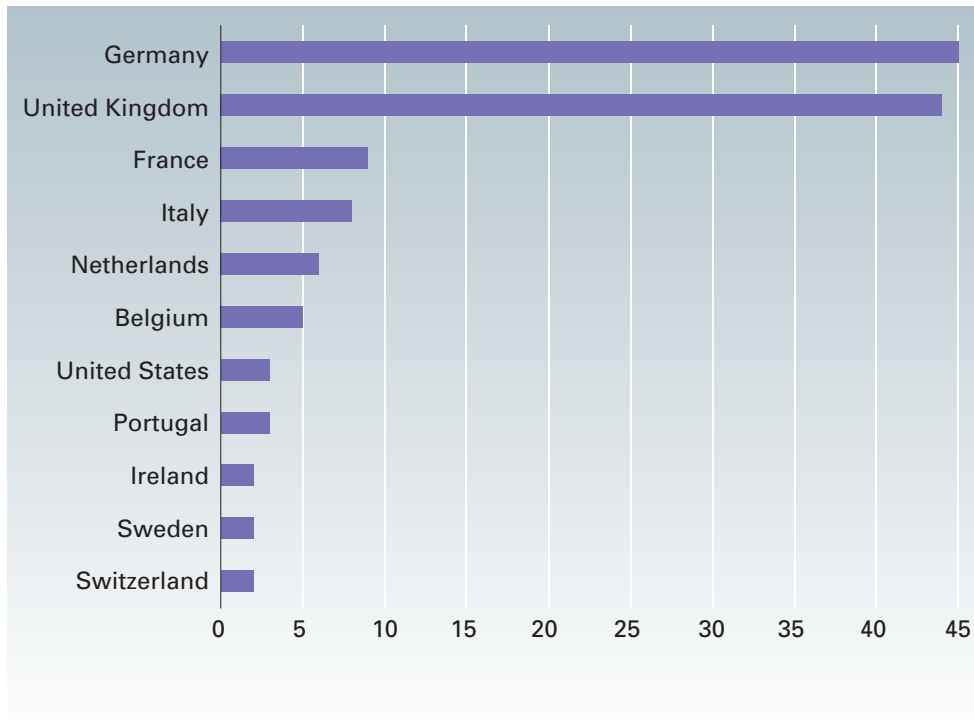
Distribution of nights spent in Spain by category of the establishment.



*: hotel, hotel-apartment or aparthotel, motel, inn, guesthouse

Nights spent in Spain by country of residence. 2006

Millions



In 2006 the number of overnight stays made by residents in Spain is 115 million and 152 million by non-residents, that makes a total of 267 million. The number of nights spent in Spain by residents in the European Union exceeds 132 million, a figure which represents 87% of the overnight stays made by non-residents.



Spain is one of the favourite destinations of German and British. The number of overnight stays at hotel establishments by individuals of each of these nationalities exceeds 44 million in 2006, which represents 58% of the total number of nights spent in hotels in Spain by non-residents.

Amongst the countries outside the European Union, the United States is the one that takes first place with regard to the number of nights spent at Spanish hotel establishments.