



Illiterate: persons who are not capable of reading or writing.

Without studies: persons who know how to read and write, but have attended less than five years of school.

First level: persons who have attended primary education or five academic years of basic general education or equivalent.



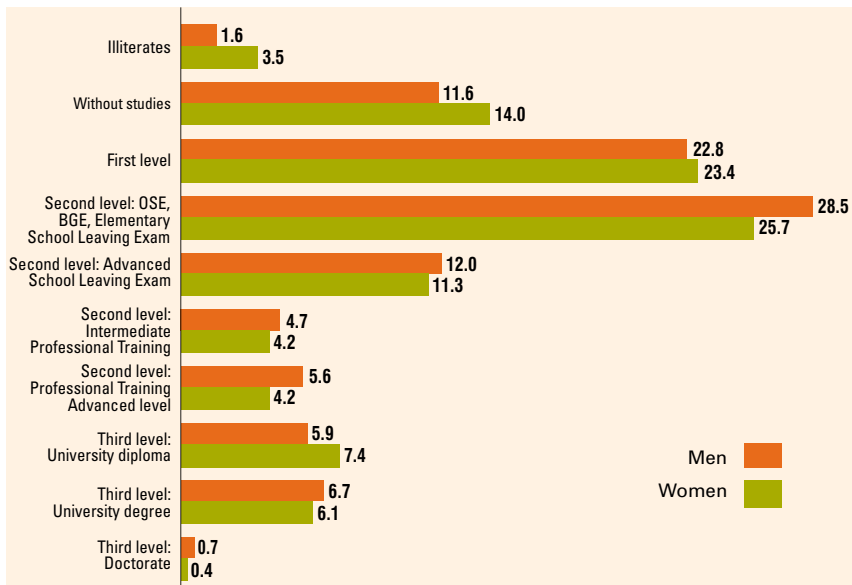
Studies and employment activity

The structure of the Spanish educational system has been subjected to notable changes in the last years. The population censuses facilitate the analysis of the current level of teaching and education of the population in relation to multiple variables.

The Spanish population 16 years old and over is characterised by the increase in their degree of training. The average rate of illiteracy is reduced to only 2.6%, although the difference between sexes and by age groups continues to be significant.

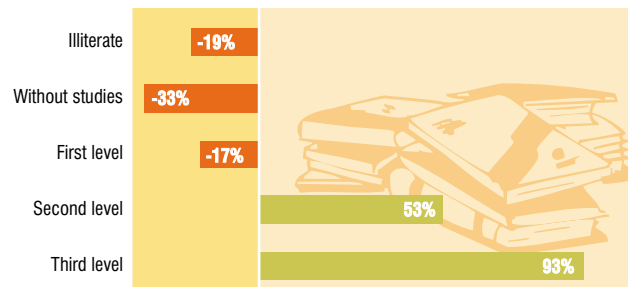
There is a displacement of the proportion of the population towards secondary and higher education.

Persons 16 years and older according to level of studies by sex (%)

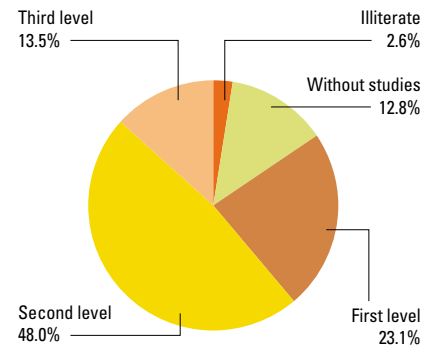


Education and studies

Persons 16 years and over according to level of studies. Relative variation between 1991 and 2001



Population 16 and over according to level of studies





As for third level studies in Spain, 52.5% of students are women. In the EU, with the exception of Germany (49%) this trend is maintained. Sweden reaches the highest value with 59% of student women.

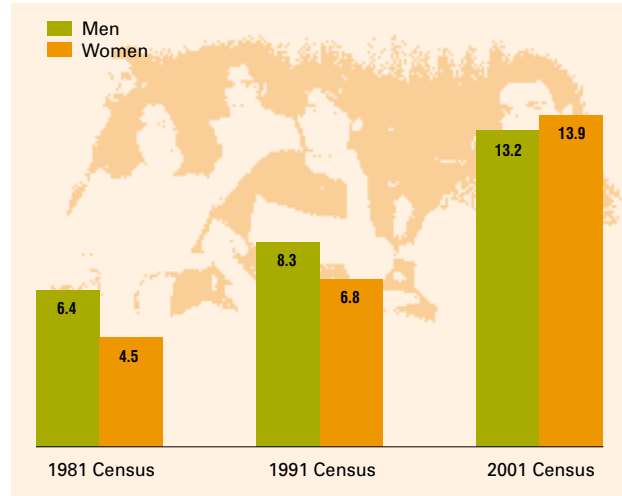
Most qualified

In the last decade, the number of university graduates has increased by nearly six points and, for the first time, the percentage of women with university studies is much higher than for men.

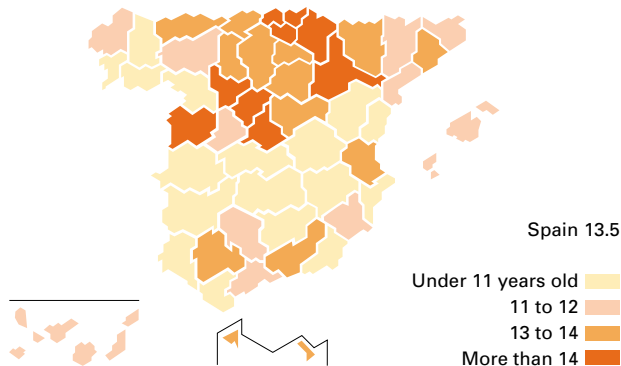
The **Comunidad de Madrid** has the highest concentration of university graduates, 20.4%; followed by **Cataluña** (15.8%) and **Andalucía** (14.7%). The municipalities with the greatest level of studies are concentrated on the outskirts of Madrid.

Increase in male graduates
Even further increase in female graduates

Persons 16 years and over with level of third level training (%)



Persons 16 years and over with third level training (%)



Municipalities with greater percentage of population of 16s and over with third level

Municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Province	Municipality	Percentage
Madrid	Las Rozas de Madrid	45,8
Madrid	Majadahonda	43,8
Madrid	Pozuelo de Alarcón	43,4
Madrid	Torrelodones	43,3
Madrid	Tres Cantos	43,1
Madrid	Boadilla del Monte	42,5
Madrid	Villanueva de la Cañada	38,4
Vizcaya	Getxo	36,9
Barcelona	Sant Cugat del Vallès	36,4
Sevilla	Tomares	29,3

Studies and work activity



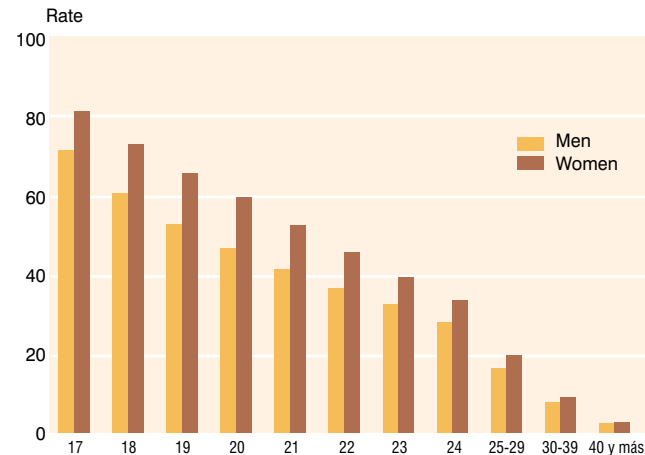
On average, men leave their studies a lot earlier than women

Each sex and their preferences

Once obligatory education has finished, women continue studying more than men.

With respect to the types of studies, of the 7.8 million Spaniards who have completed their university studies or professional training, women mainly study social sciences and subjects related to health and education while men predominate in technical training, engineering and architecture.

Education rate at non-compulsory age by sex



Schooling rate: Population studying with respect to the total population.

Population according to type of studies finished

	Absolute values			Percentages		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	7,833,967	3,919,830	3,914,137	100%	100%	100%
Law	454,004	233,995	220,009	5.8	6.0	5.6
Teaching, child education...	790,574	207,337	583,237	10.1	5.3	14.9
Social sciences	1,693,710	657,723	1,035,987	21.6	16.8	26.5
Arts and humanities	573,554	223,342	350,212	7.3	5.7	8.9
Information technology	270,358	172,282	98,076	3.5	4.4	2.5
Engineering	480,993	398,826	82,167	6.1	10.2	2.1
Technical training and industries	1,480,354	1,209,945	270,409	18.9	30.9	6.9
Sciences	343,330	175,543	167,787	4.4	4.5	4.3
Architecture or construction	174,194	125,830	48,364	2.2	3.2	1.2
Agriculture, livestock, fishing; Veterinary medicine	88,777	63,952	24,825	1.1	1.6	0.6
Health, social services	984,473	265,581	718,892	12.6	6.8	18.4
Other Services 1992	499,646	185,474	314,172	6.4	4.7	8.0

Studies and work activity



Denmark and Sweden, with 72%, have the highest levels of feminine activity within the EU. Italy and Greece, with 41%, the lowest.

Labour market

Despite the fact that the feminine activity rate has been increasing lately much quicker than the masculine equivalent, there is still a substantial difference in favour of men. The unemployment rate also shows a disadvantaged situation for women.

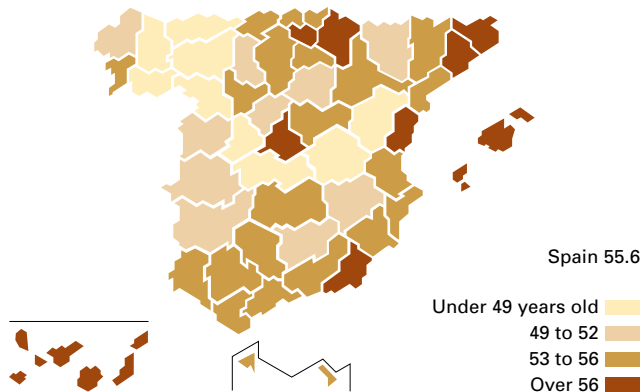
The **Canaries** and the **Balearics** archipelago, together with the **Community of Madrid**, have the highest activity rates, compared to **Asturias** and **Castilla y León**.

The rate of activity registered in Spain was 56%, the highest value in six percentage points compared to that registered in 1991. This increase is due mainly to the feminine activity rate, which is 10 points higher than a decade ago.

Work activity, by age group and sex

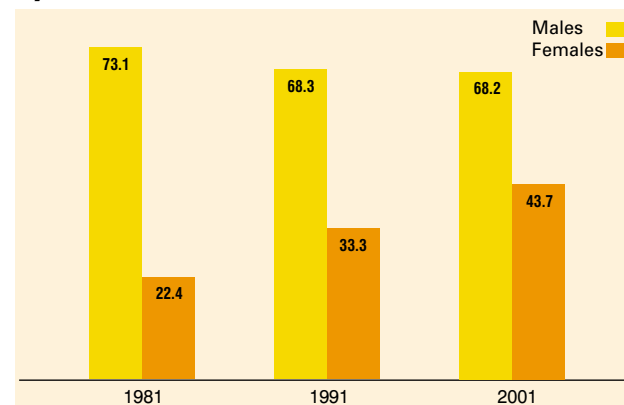


Activity rate (%)



Activity rate: quotient between active population and population 16 and over.

Evolution of activity rates by sex (%)



Studies and work activity



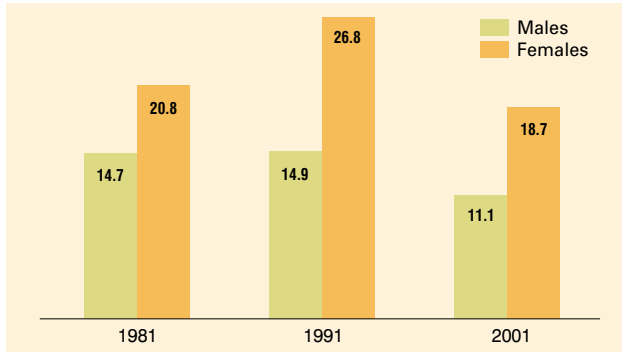
More unemployment in the Southeast, except in Northeast



In Luxembourg the rate of feminine unemployment is 2.7, the lowest in the EU. This is followed by Holland with just 3.1.

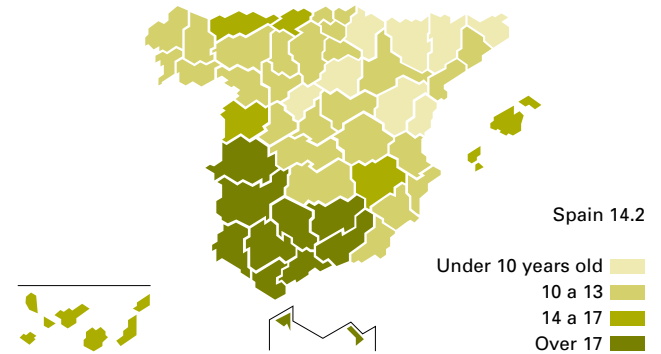
Studies and work activity

Evolution of unemployment rates by sex (%)



The rate of unemployment in other words, the relation between the total unemployed and the total active population, is 14%, which is much less than the 19% registered in 1991. The rate of females is much higher than that for males.

Unemployment rate (%)



Andalucía has the highest unemployment rate, mainly in **Cádiz** (29%), followed by **Ceuta**, **Melilla** and **Extremadura**. At the other extreme, **Navarra** does not reach 10%.

Municipalities according to rate of activity

Municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Province	Municipality	Percentage
Las Palmas	Pájara	83.6
Madrid	Rivas-Vaciamadrid	75.0
Almería	Vícar	73.9
Las Palmas	La Oliva	73.7
Almería	El Ejido	72.9
España		55.6
Asturias	Mieres	39.6
Asturias	San Martín del Rey Aurelio	38.4
León	Laviana	38.1
Asturias	Villablino	38.1
Asturias	Aller	35.7

Municipalities according to rate of unemployment

Municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Province	Municipality	Percentage
Granada	Illora	51.3
Cádiz	Barbate	43.0
Cádiz	Villamartín	39.4
Córdoba	Priego de Córdoba	37.2
Sevilla	Lora del Río	35.6
España		14.2
Toledo	Consuegra	5.6
Valencia	L'Alcúdia	5.5
Las Palmas	Pájara	5.4
Toledo	Madridejos	5.2
Guipúzcoa	Oñati	4.9

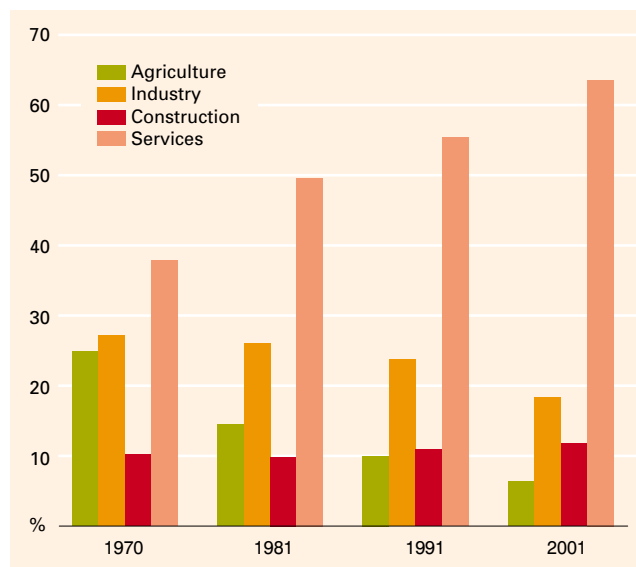
On a municipal level, the differences are substantial: **Pájara**, in Las Palmas, is the most active municipality while **Illora**, in Granada, has the highest unemployment rate (one out of every two working age persons is unemployed).



Ever more tertiary sector, ever less primary sector

Studies and work activity

Evolution of the active population by economic sectors (%)



There is a **significant loss of active persons in the agriculture** sector which in 2001 represented just 6.3% of the active population. In turn, there was a **strong increase in the tertiary sector**, which, exceeded 63%.

Since 1991, agriculture has lost half a million from the active population, while services have gained 2.7 million.

As of 65 years, 79% of the population receive some type of pension. There is one main difference by sex, for this group of persons according to their relation with activity. In this way, 89% of males receive a retirement pension compared with just 35% of females.

Persons 65 and over according to relation with activity and sex

	Absolute values			Percentages		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	6,796,936	2,884,590	3,912,346	100.0	100.0	100.0
Students	24,325	6,256	18,069	0.4	0.2	0.5
Employed	190,648	104,245	86,403	2.8	3.6	2.2
Unemployed who have worked before	12,977	5,892	7,085	0.2	0.2	0.2
Invalidity pensioners	217,581	103,602	113,979	3.2	3.6	2.9
Widowhood or orphanhood pensions	1,246,007	32,222	1,213,785	18.3	1.1	31.0
Retirement pensions	3,932,475	2,571,163	1,361,312	57.9	89.1	34.8
Carrying out or sharing household tasks	1,047,951	34,445	1,013,506	15.4	1.2	25.9
Another situation (independently wealthy)	124,972	26,765	98,207	1.8	0.9	2.5



Daily trips: number of single and return trips that the population makes in order to go to work or place of study.

Studies and work activity

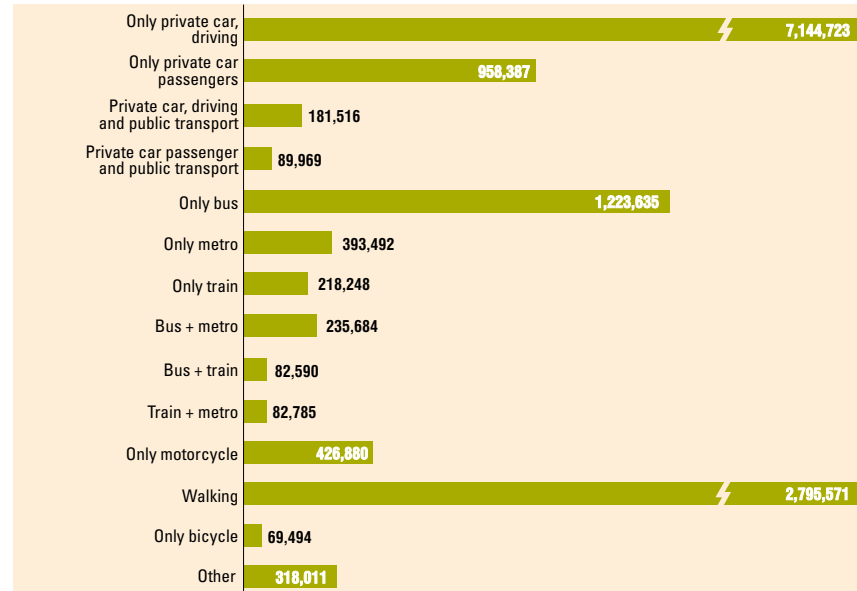
From home to work...

The means of transport used to go to work is preferably private transport (64%) compared to public (16%). The size of the municipality is related to the use of one or other method of transport, the time used to go to work and number of trips made.

42% of employed persons make two or more trips daily to go to work and the average time used is 22 minutes.

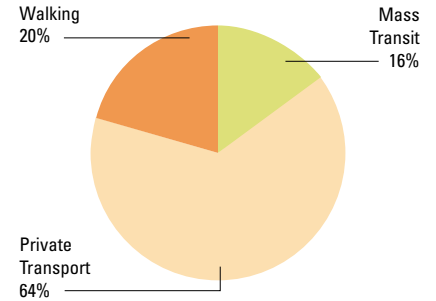
Special reference to employed persons from the **Comunidad de Madrid**, where 343,000 (15%) take between 45 minutes and one hour to go to work and another 239,000 (11%) take more than one hour.

Means of transport (combinations) of persons Employed 16 years old and over

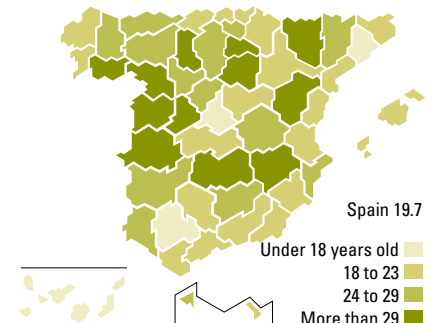


Displacement

Type of displacement in employed persons. 16 years old and over

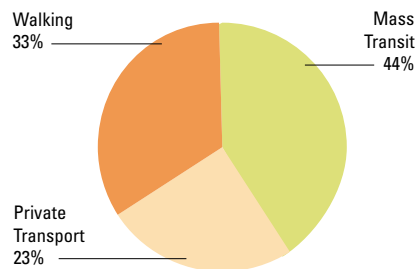


Employees 16 and over who walk to their place of work (%)





Type of displacement in students 16 years old and over who do not work



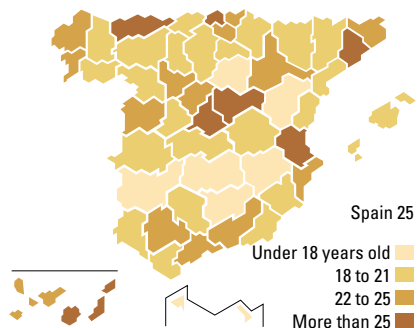
...and the place of study

Students usually use public transport (44%) as a means of transport to go to the place of study. Only 23% of them use private transport; there is also a numerous group who go walking (33%).

In the provinces of **Soria**, **Albacete** and **Ciudad Real**, six out of every ten students go walking, while in **Madrid**, **Las Palmas** and **Baleares** this is one in four.

As a majority, 66% only make one daily journey and the average time used to go to the centre of study is 25 minutes.

Average time for displacement of students 16 and over who do not work (minutes)



Percentage displacement time for students 16 and over who do not work

