


The National Statistics Institute presents the latest edition of Spain in Figures, corresponding to the year 2007, in both Spanish and English.

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

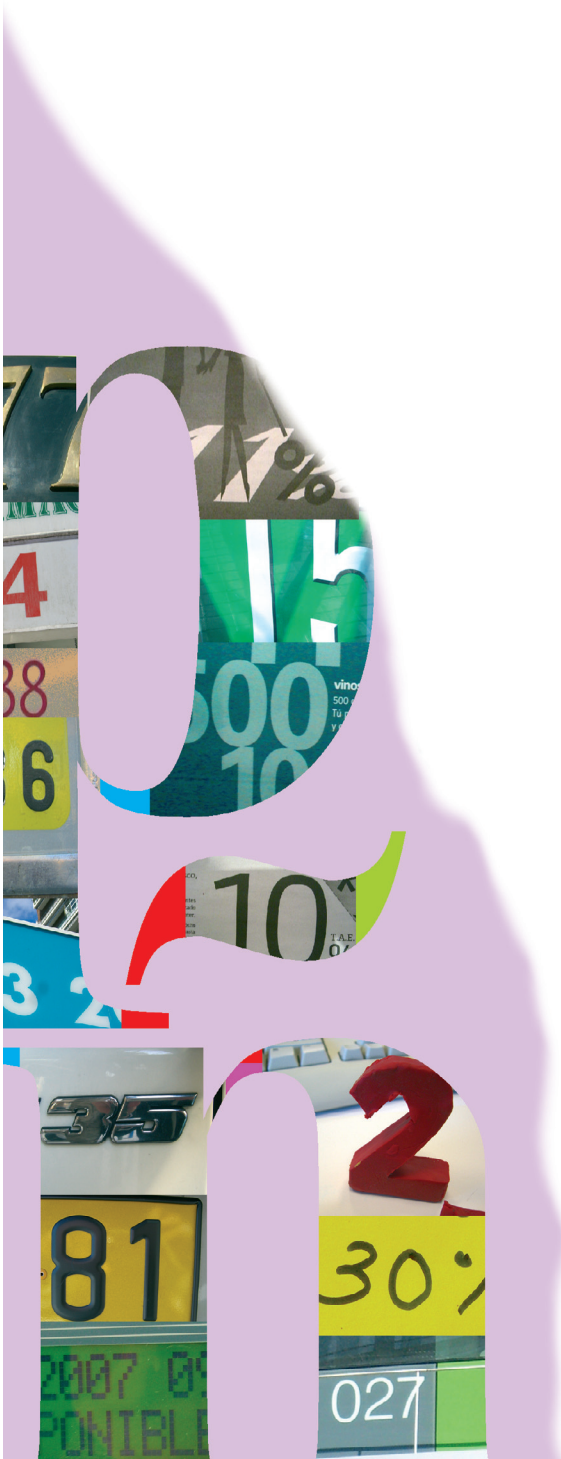
The whole publication is accessible via Internet on the INE server (www.ine.es). In the INEbase section, the content of this publication and other equally relevant statistical subjects may be examined in greater depth.

We hope that this publication once again fulfils its primary purpose: to show citizens who are increasingly familiar with statistical data, that such data enables us to better understand and assess the reality of our country and its environment.

Finally, we would like to thank the informants whose collaboration has enabled us to make this data available.



Carmen Alcaide Guindo
INE President





Spain and the 27 EU states

	Area in km ²	Population 2006 (thousands)	Population density*
EU-27	4,309,289	492,852.7	114.4
Austria	83,871	8,265.9	98.6
Belgium	30,528	10,511.4	344.3
Bulgaria	111,002	7,718.8	69.5
Cyprus	5,695	766.4	134.6
Czech Republic	78,868	10,251.1	130.0
Denmark	43,098	5,427.5	125.9
Estonia	43,698	1,344.7	30.8
Finland	338,145	5,255.6	15.5
France	543,965	62,886.2	115.6
Germany	357,030	82,438.0	230.9
Greece	131,957	11,125.2	84.3
Hungary	93,030	10,076.6	108.3
Ireland	69,797	4,209.0	60.3
Italy	301,336	58,751.7	195.0
Latvia	64,589	2,294.6	35.5
Lithuania	65,300	3,403.3	52.1
Luxembourg	2,586	459.5	177.7
Malta	315	404.3	1283.5
Netherlands	41,543	16,334.2	393.2
Poland	312,685	38,157.1	122.0
Portugal	92,117	10,569.6	114.7
Romania	238,391	21,610.2	90.7
Slovakia	49,034	5,389.2	109.9
Slovenia	20,273	2,003.4	98.8
Spain	505,997	43,758.3	86.5
Sweden	441,370	9,047.8	20.5
United Kingdom	243,069	60,393.1	248.5

*Population density: inhabitants per km²

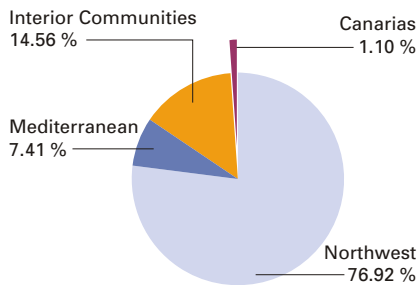
Source: Eurostat

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

The 27 states and their capitals



Forest fires in Spain. 2006



Source: Ministry of Environment

Areas burnt in Southern European countries (Hectares)

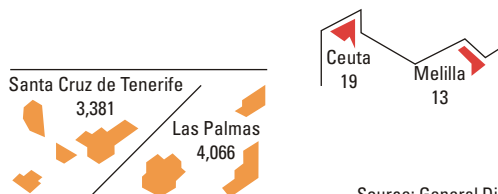
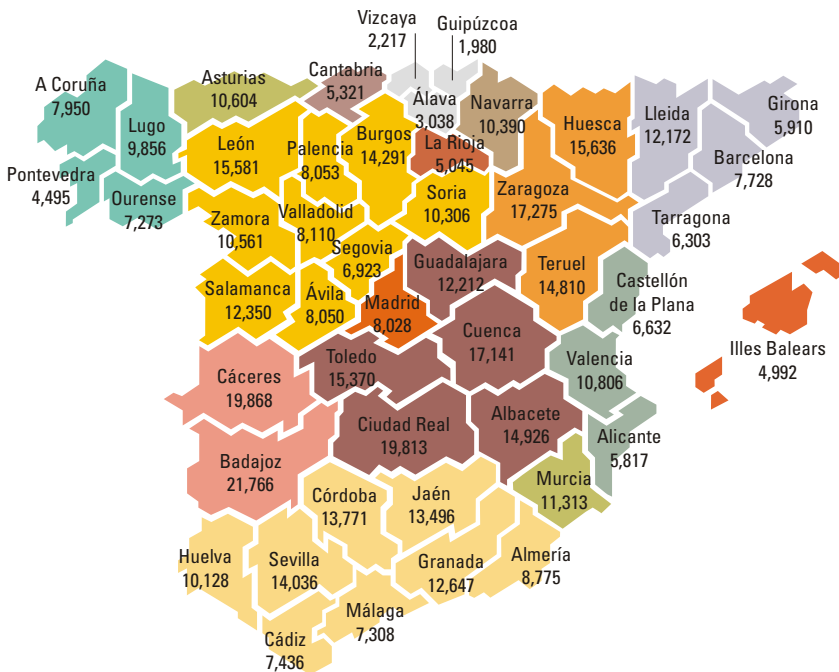
	2005	Media 1980-2005
Portugal	338,262	108,582
España*	179,929	188,265
Francia**	17,356	31,156
Italia	47,575	118,303
Grecia	6,437	45,932
Total	589,559	492,238

*Provisional data. 2005

**Includes only Mediterranean France

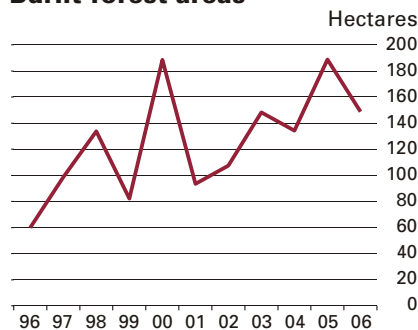
Source: General Directorate of the National Geographical Institute

Area of Spanish provinces (km²)



Source: General Directorate of the National Geographical Institute

Burnt forest areas



(* Definitive data: Huelva, Jaén, Cuenca and Las Palmas

Source: Ministry of Environment

2006, record in forest fires and high temperatures

The surface of the 52 Spanish provinces covers a total of 505,990 km²

The year 2006 was characterized by high average temperatures and an elevated number of large forest fires that were mostly concentrated in the Northwest of the peninsula. As regards burnt **forest areas**, this year was the third worst in the past decade (**148,826.9 Ha**), behind the years 2000 and 2005. In terms of the **number of large forest fires** (greater than 500 Ha), it showed the **highest figure in the past 10 years** (54 as compared to the average of 25).

If we compare this data with that of the other Southern European countries, those most affected by large forest fires, Spain registered the second worst figure of the year 2005 in the percentage of the total burnt area (**31%**).

Environmental indicators. 2006

Average temperatures (°C)

The highest

Location	Average T.
Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Cangrejos Airport)	21.8
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	21.7
Las Palmas (Lanzarote Airport)	21.4

The lowest

Location	Average T.
Madrid (Puerto de Navacerrada)	7.9
Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Izaña)	10.6
Guadalajara (Molina de Aragón)	11.4

Rainfall (mm)

Highest rainfall

Location	
Santiago de Compostela (Labacoa)	2,134.0
Vigo (Peinador)	1,859.3
Pontevedra (Mourete)	1,794.3

Lowest rainfall

Location	
Las Palmas (Fuerteventura Airport)	63.1
Las Palmas (Lanzarote Airport)	117.1
Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Cangrejos Airport)	118.3

Hours of sun

Most hours

Location	No. of hours
Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Izaña)	3,564.80
Santa Cruz de Tenerife (La Gomera Airport)	3,162.70
Cádiz (Rota Navy Base)	3,010.90

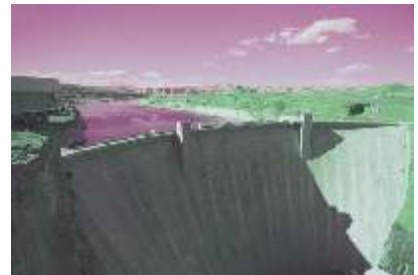
Least hours

Location	No. of hours
Asturias (Airport)	1,562.00
Bilbao (Airport)	1,581.50
Cantabria (Airport)	1,643.10

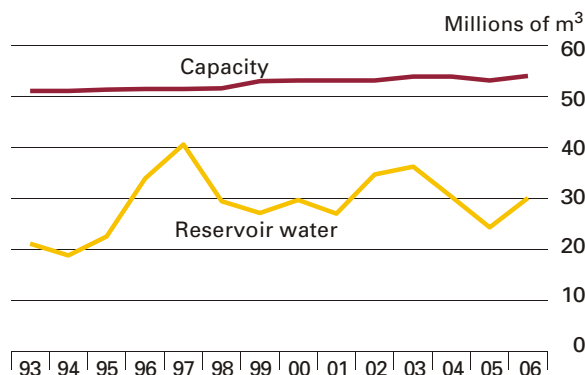
Increase in reservoir water

In 2006, the **capacity** of peninsular reservoirs rose to **54,151 million cubic metres**, while the **average amount of water collected** was **30,089 million cubic metres**. This indicates that in 2006, the reservoirs' annual average was **55.5%** of their capacity, almost ten points above the figure from the previous year, with an interannual increase of **23.5%** in the amount of water collected.

Precipitation in Spain is characterised by its pronounced variability, both in time and in space. In 2006, the three rainfall maximums were in **Galicia**, whereas the three minimums were in **Canarias**.

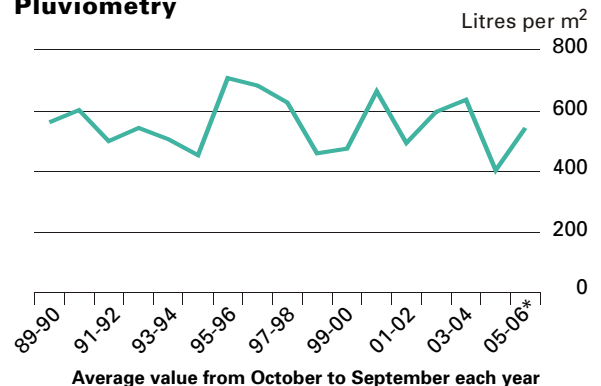


Capacity of reservoirs and reservoirs water



Source: Ministry of Environment

Pluviometry

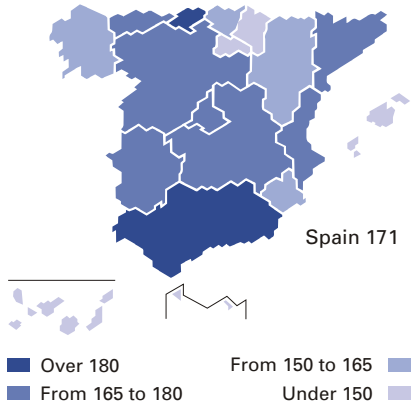


*Provisional data subject to revision

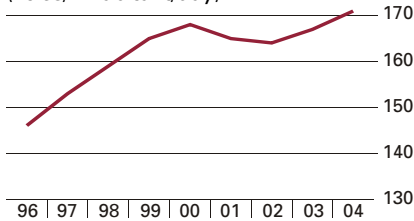
Source: National Meteorological Institute

Average household water consumption. 2004

(Litres/inhabitant/day)



Water consumption
(litres/inhabitant/day)



Unit price of water. 2004

	Euros/m ³
Castilla y León	0.61
Castilla - La Mancha	0.63
Principado de Asturias	0.65
Cantabria	0.69
Extremadura	0.72
Galicia	0.78
Aragón	0.82
País Vasco	0.83
Ceuta y Melilla	0.91
Cataluña	0.92
Andalucía	0.94
Spain	0.96
La Rioja	0.96
Comunidad de Madrid	1.00
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	1.11
Comunitat Valenciana	1.20
Illes Balears	1.31
Región de Murcia	1.41
Canarias	1.64

Main water indicators, 2004

		Interannual variation
Average household consumption (litres/inhabitant/day)	171	2.4
% of water lost in the distribution network	17.9	-4.3
Average price (euros/m ³)	0.96	11.6
Volume of available water (Hm ³)	4,923	-0.5
Volume of water supplied to households (Hm ³)	2,701	3.8

171 litres per inhabitant per day

In Spain in 2004, a total of **4,042 Hm³** of water was consumed by families, companies and municipal institutions and services. In public distribution networks, **17.9%** of the available water was lost.

Water consumption by Spanish families reached 2,701 Hm³, which represents 67% of the total water consumption. **Average consumption** was 171 litres per inhabitant per day, **2.4%** more than the 167 litres registered for the year 2003. By Autonomous Communities, **Andalucía** had the highest average consumption (189 litres) and **La Rioja** had the lowest average consumption (141).

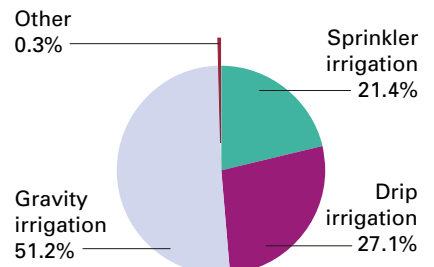
The unit price of water grew **11.6%** in 2004, rising to **0.96 euros/m³**.

The agricultural sector increases its water consumption by 1.4%

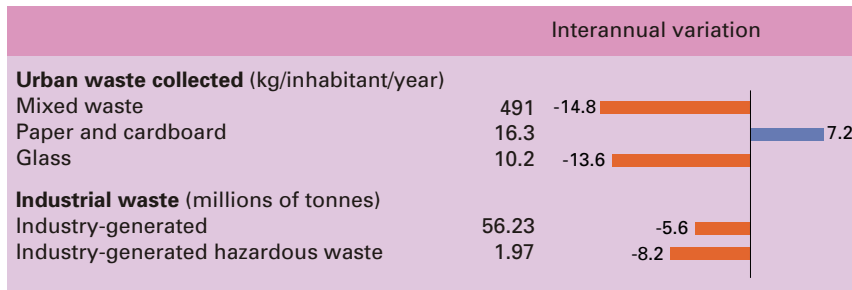
Agricultural operations **increased their consumption to 17,808 Hm³**, implying an increase of 1.4% from the year 2003.

By types of crop, herbaceous crops represented 45.1% of the total consumption. By irrigation techniques, gravity irrigation systems used 51.2% of the total water consumed for agricultural purposes.

Water distributed by irrigation techniques, 2004



Main waste indicators. 2004



1. By urban waste managers

Waste

In 2004, a full **27.6 million tonnes** of urban waste were collected in Spain, an amount similar to that registered in 2003. Of such waste, 21.2 million tonnes were mixed waste and 6.4 million tonnes were selective waste. **Recycling** represented **6.9%** of all mixed waste and **39%** of selective waste.

On a national scale, a total of **16.3 kg** of **paper and cardboard** and **10.2 kg** of **glass** were collected per person per year, while the collection of mixed waste reached **491 kg** per person per year. In comparison with the year 2003, the collection of paper and cardboard increased 7.2% and glass decreased 13.6%.

The highest indices of selective waste collection for paper and cardboard were in País Vasco with 38.9 kg, and Comunidad Foral de Navarra with 26 kg. In the case of glass, the highest indices were in Illes Balears with 19.9 kg and La Rioja with 18.4 kg.

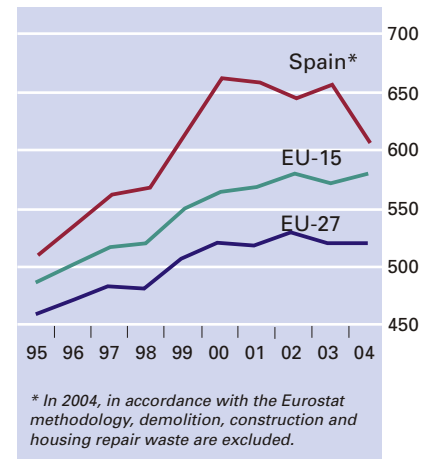
In 2004, **Spanish industry** generated **56.2 million tonnes** of waste, **5.6% less** than in 2003. Of this waste, **1.97 million tonnes** were classified as **hazardous**, according to community regulations. The majority correspond to chemical waste (1.4 million tonnes). Castilla y León and Andalucía generated the largest amount of industrial waste, with **33.4%** and **12.1%**, respectively.

Environmental protection

Industry expenditure on environmental protection increased **13.2%** in 2004. Current expenditure rose to 1,275.7 million euros (10.6% more than in 2003), while investments in integrated and independent equipment reached 947.4 million euros (16.9% more than the previous year). The most important investments were focused **on waste water management** (an increase of 2.2%) and **reducing atmospheric emissions** (with an increase of 32.4%).

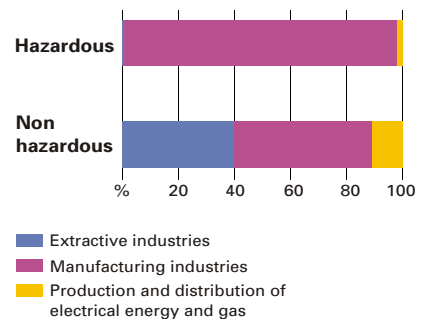
The chemical sector invested the most in environmental protection in 2004, with **142.6 million euros** (3.3% more than in 2003).

Urban waste (kg/inhabitant/year)

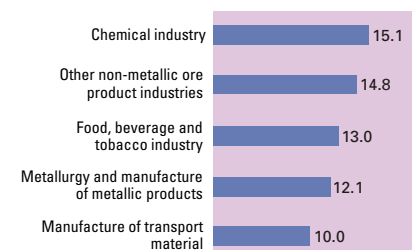


Source: Eurostat

Waste generated in the three branches of industry (%). 2004



Industry investment in environmental protection (%), 2004



Population



Population figures at 1 January 2006

Spain	44,708,964
Andalucía	7,975,672
Almería	635,850
Cádiz	1,194,062
Córdoba	788,287
Granada	876,184
Huelva	492,174
Jaén	662,751
Málaga	1,491,287
Sevilla	1,835,077
Aragón	1,277,471
Huesca	218,023
Teruel	142,160
Zaragoza	917,288
Principado de Asturias	1,076,896
Illes Balears	1,001,062
Canarias	1,995,833
Las Palmas	1,024,186
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	971,647
Cantabria	568,091
Castilla y León	2,523,020
Ávila	167,818
Burgos	363,874
León	498,223
Palencia	173,153
Salamanca	353,110
Segovia	156,598
Soria	93,503
Valladolid	519,249
Zamora	197,492
Castilla-La Mancha	1,932,261
Albacete	387,658
Ciudad Real	506,864
Cuenca	208,616
Guadalajara	213,505
Toledo	615,618
Cataluña	7,134,697
Barcelona	5,309,404
Girona	687,331
Lleida	407,496
Tarragona	730,466
Comunitat Valenciana	4,806,908
Alicante/Alacant	1,783,555
Castellón/Castelló	559,761
Valencia/València	2,463,592
Extremadura	1,086,373
Badajoz	673,474
Cáceres	412,899
Galicia	2,767,524
A Coruña	1,129,141
Lugo	356,595
Ourense	338,671
Pontevedra	943,117
Comunidad de Madrid	6,008,183
Región de Murcia	1,370,306
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	601,874
País Vasco	2,133,684
Álava	301,926
Guipúzcoa	691,895
Vizcaya	1,139,863
La Rioja	306,377
Ceuta	75,861
Melilla	66,871

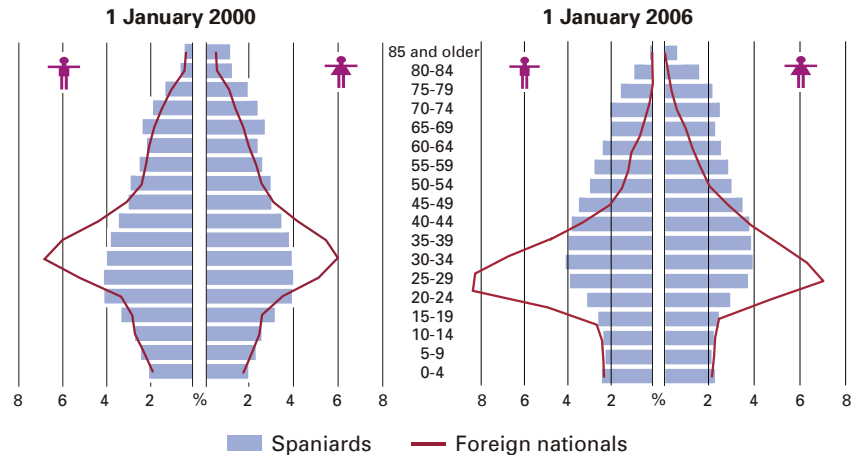
Comunidad de Madrid now exceeds 6 million inhabitants

The population residing in Spain at 1 January 2006 reached **44.7 million** inhabitants, according to the figures taken from the last revision of the **Municipal Register**. Of these, **4.1 million were foreign nationals** (representing 9.3% of the total number of persons registered in Spain).

The **average population density** for Spain was **88.4 inhabitants per km²**. There were major differences on a national level, the autonomous cities of Ceuta y Melilla (4,987 inhabitants/km² and 3,894 inhabitants/km², respectively), followed by the Comunidad de Madrid (748 inhabitants/km²), had the highest population density. On the other end of the spectrum, there was Castilla-La Mancha with 24 inhabitants/km² and Extremadura with 26 inhabitants/km².

In terms of **sexes**, among Spaniards, 49% were male and 51% were female; however, the corresponding percentages for foreign nationals were 53.5% and 46.5%, respectively.

Spanish and foreign population pyramid



Evolution of the population

The population of Spain grew by **600,434 persons, 1.4%** more than in 2005. This is primarily due to new registrations by foreign citizens, which increased by 413,556 (11.1% more than the previous year).

In relative terms, the largest increases in population took place in Región de Murcia (2.6%) and Comunitat Valenciana (2.4%). The most modest increases were registered in Principado de Asturias (0.02%) and Galicia (0.2%). These data reflect that **the population growth was continuing on the Mediterranean coast, as well as in Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña**. On the other hand, the interior and Northern Autonomous Communities, in general, were losing population weight in the territory as a whole.

Age-related data

By age, only **14.3%** of the population was under 15. The autonomous communities with the highest percentage of youths were Región de Murcia (17%) and Andalucía (16.2%).

The **65 and older** component represented **16.7%** of the total population. Castilla y León (22.6%), Principado de Asturias (22%) and Galicia (21.5%), were the communities with the largest proportion of persons in this age group.

Natural growth drops

As regards the **natural growth** of the population (the difference between the number of births and deaths), it amounted to **79,016 inhabitants** in 2005, which was less than the figure of 82,657 registered in 2004. In absolute terms, the greatest increases were in **Comunidad de Madrid** (with 28,525 more inhabitants), **Andalucía** (with 25,903 more inhabitants) and **Cataluña** (with 17,989 more inhabitants). On the contrary, **Galicia, Castilla y León, Principado de Asturias** and **Aragón** registered the most noteworthy negative natural growth.

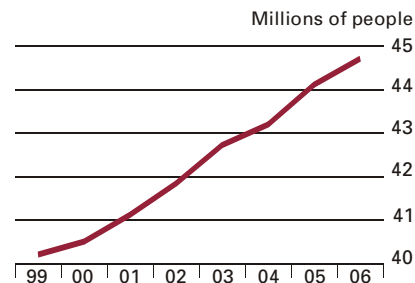
Other municipalities with the largest population at 1 January 2006

Province	Municipality	Population
Pontevedra	Vigo	293,255
Asturias	Gijón	274,472
Barcelona	L' Hospitalet de Llobregat	248,150
Barcelona	Badalona	221,520
Alicante/Alacant	Elche/Elx	219,032
Murcia	Cartagena	208,609
Madrid	Móstoles	206,301

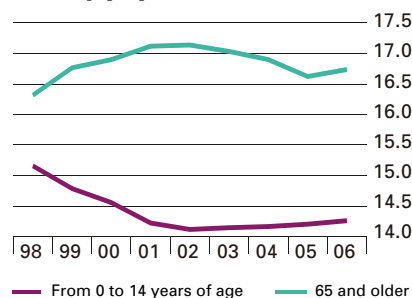
Provincial capitals with the largest population at 1 January 2006

Municipality	Population
Madrid	3,128,600
Barcelona	1,605,602
Valencia	805,304
Sevilla	704,414
Zaragoza	649,181
Málaga	560,631
Murcia	416,996

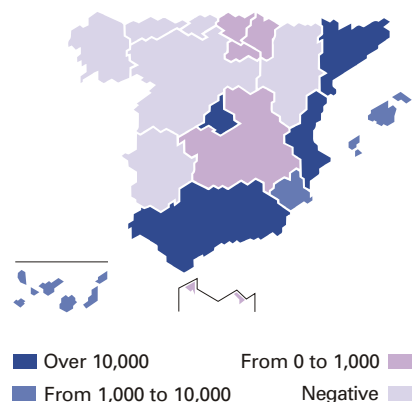
Evolution of the population



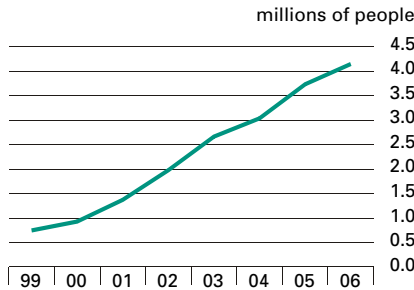
Evolution of the young and the elderly populations (% of the total)



Natural growth. 2005 (Inhabitants)



Foreign population



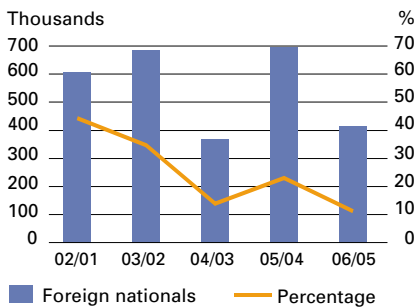
More than 4,1 million foreign nationals

In 2006, the communities with the largest number of foreign nationals were Illes Balears (16.8%), Comunitat Valenciana (13.9%), Región de Murcia (13.8%) and Comunidad de Madrid (13.3%). Cataluña, Canarias and La Rioja also surpassed 10%.

Moroccans continued to be the predominant nationality in Spain (563,012), followed by **Ecuadoreans** (461,310). The increase in the number of Bolivians from the previous year was noteworthy (42.7%).

The largest presence of **EU citizens** was observed throughout the Mediterranean coast and the islands. 53.3% of the **British** nationals were concentrated in **Alicante** and **Málaga**, while almost 40% of the **Germans** were in **Illes Balears** and **Canarias**.

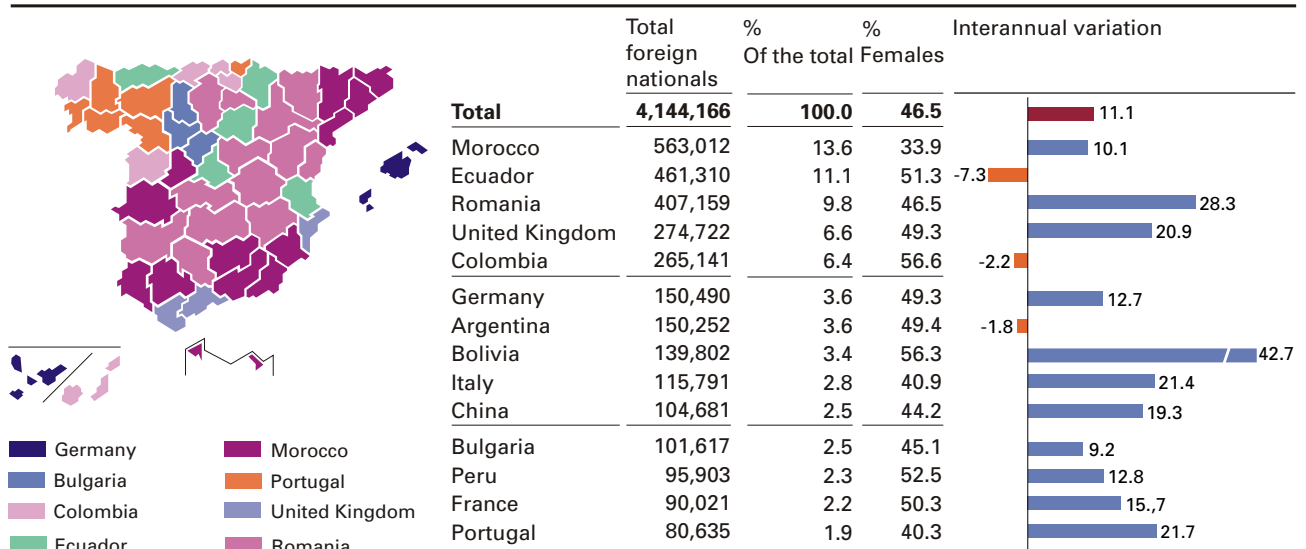
Interannual variation of foreign nationals



New Community citizens: Bulgarians and Romanians

On **1 January 2007**, two new countries became a part of the European Union: **Bulgaria** and **Romania**. Data from 2006 showed Romanian citizens to be the third largest group of foreign nationals in Spain (407,159), with the largest increase from the previous year (almost 90,000 more registered persons) and represented **9.8%** of the foreign population. Bulgarian nationals, however, represented only **2.5%** of the total, with 101,617 registered persons.

Predominant nationalities. 2006



Main birth and fertility indicators, 2005

		Interannual variation
Number of births	466,371	2.6
Gross birth rate (1)	10.7	0.8
Percentage of births to foreign women	15.1	9.2
Average number of children per woman	1.35	1.3
Average age of the mother at the birth of the first child	29.3	0.1
Percentage of extra-marital births	26.6	5.9

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



The average number of children per woman rises to 1.35

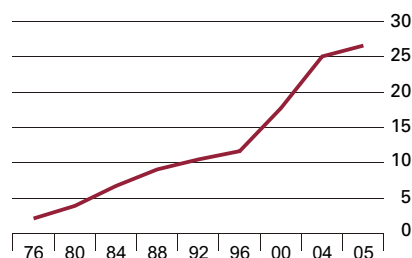
Vital Statistics basically refer to births, marriages and deaths occurred within Spanish territory. During the year 2005, **466,371 babies were born**, 11,780 more than the previous year. The gross birth rate (which reflects the number of births per 1,000 inhabitants) rose to **10.73** from the rate of 10.65 registered in 2004.

The increase in the total number of births was due, for the most part, to the fertility contribution of foreign women, which has grown in the past years. It went from 4.9% of the total births in 1999 to 15.1% of the total in 2005. The majority of these births corresponded to Moroccan (20.8% of the total), Ecuadorean (14.2%) and Romanian (9.8%) mothers.

The **Short-term fertility indicator**, which measures the average number of children per woman of childbearing age, stood at **1.35** in 2005, as opposed to the 1.33 rate registered in 2004. Consequently, fertility in Spain is still on the mend and reached its highest value since 1993.

The percentage of **extra-marital births** continued to increase, reaching **26.6%** in 2005.

Extra-marital births (%)



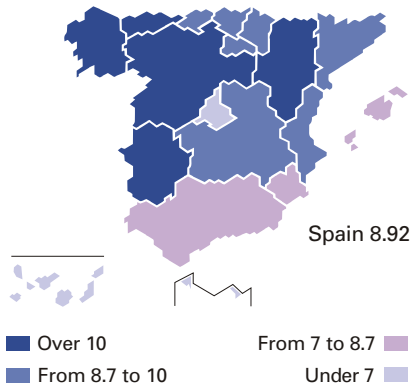
Average number of children per woman. 2005

France	1.94
Ireland	1.88
Denmark	1.80
Finland	1.80
United Kingdom	1.80
Sweden	1.77
Netherlands	1.73
Belgium	1.72
Luxembourg	1.70
EU-25	1.52
Estonia	1.50
Cyprus	1.42
Austria	1.41
Portugal	1.40
Malta	1.37
Spain *	1.35
Germany	1.34
Italy	1.34
Hungary	1.32
Romania	1.32
Bulgaria	1.31
Latvia	1.31
Greece	1.28
Czech Republic	1.28
Lithuania	1.27
Slovenia	1.26
Slovakia	1.25
Poland	1.24

* National data

Source: Eurostat

Gross mortality rate. 2005
(per 1,000 inhabitants)



Life expectancy at birth. 2005

	Males	Females*
Spain	77.4	83.9
France	76.7	83.8
Italy	77.6	83.2
Sweden	78.4	82.8
Belgium	76.7	82.4
Finland	75.5	82.3
Luxembourg	76.2	82.3
Austria	76.7	82.2
EU-25	75.8	81.9
Germany	76.2	81.8
Ireland	77.1	81.8
Cyprus	77.0	81.7
Netherlands	77.2	81.6
Greece	76.6	81.5
Malta	77.7	81.4
Portugal	74.9	81.4
Slovenia	74.1	81.3
United Kingdom	76.9	81.1
Denmark	75.6	80.2
Poland	70.8	79.4
Czech Republic	72.9	79.1
Estonia	67.3	78.1
Slovakia	70.1	77.9
Latvia	65.6	77.4
Lithuania	65.4	77.4
Hungary	68.6	76.9
Bulgary	69.0	76.3
Romania	68.2	75.4

*In descending order according to life expectancy of women at birth.

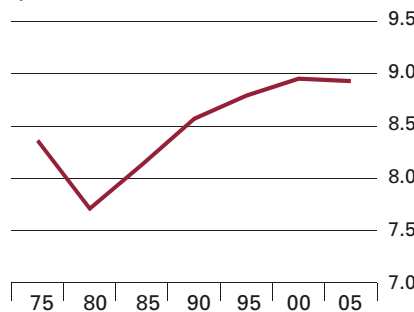
Source: Eurostat

Higher mortality rate

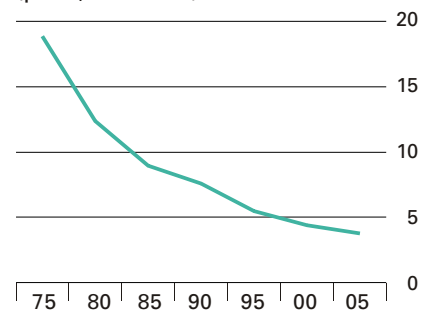
387,355 deaths were registered in 2005, that is, 15,421 more than in 2004. The gross mortality rate (number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants) rose to **8.92** as opposed to the 8.71 rate registered in 2004.

The number of deaths of foreign nationals was 9,887 (2.5% of the total). 72.9% of these deaths corresponded to Europeans, the foreign nationals residing in Spain with the highest average ages. It is worth noting that British and German nationals accounted for 24.5% and 14.2% of the total deaths, respectively.

Gross mortality rate
(per 1,000 inhabitants)



Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 births)



Life expectancy

In 2005, life expectancy at birth for Spanish women and men was **83.9** and **77.4** years, respectively. Spanish women live longer than any other women in the European Union. Spanish men occupy the fourth place among Community members, after Sweden, Malta and Italy.

Women from the countries that joined in January 2007 had the lowest life expectancy at birth of all the countries members of the EU. Bulgarian women's life expectancy was 76.3 years, while that of Romanian women was 75.4 years.



Marriage rate. Main indicators. 2005

		Interannual variation
Number of marriages	209,415	-3.1
Gross marriage rate (1)	4.82	-4.4
% of marriages with at least one foreign spouse	28.3	97.7
Average age of women at first marriage	30.46	4.3
Average age of men at first marriage	33.35	6.9

(1)Gross marriage rate: number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants

Increase in marriages between Spaniards and foreign nationals

209,415 marriages were registered in 2005, amounting to 6,734 fewer than the previous year. The **gross marriage rate** (number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants) stood at 4.82 against the 5.06 rate registered in 2004.

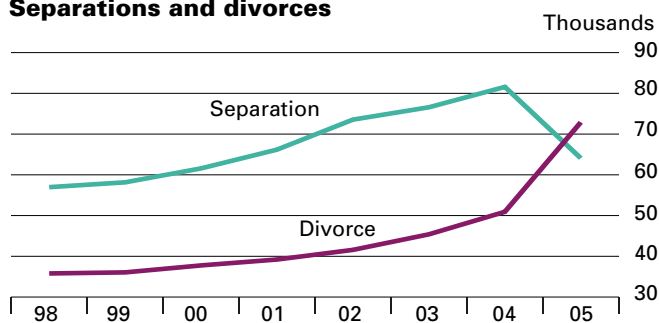
It is worth noting that in **29,925 marriages, at least one of the spouses was foreign**, thus representing 14.2% of the total. 45.8% of these marriages were between Spanish men and foreign women, 29% were between Spanish women and foreign men and in 24%, both spouses were foreign nationals.

Beginning **3 July 2005**, date in which the law modifying the Civil Code in terms of marrying rights came into force, Spain has celebrated **1,269 same-sex marriages**, which represents 0.6% of the total. In 914 of these marriages, both spouses were men and in 355, both spouses were women.

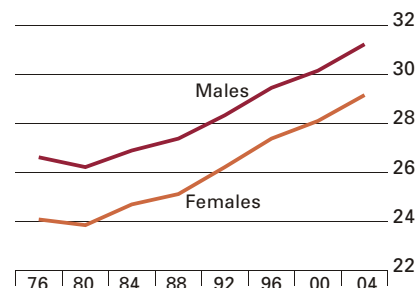
Break-ups

According to the Statistics on Annulments, Separations and Divorces, in 2005, one out of every five marriages in Spain ends in the first five years of the union. A total of **137,044** marriages broke-up the said year (**3.2%** more than the previous year).

Separations and divorces



Average age at first marriage



Gross marriage rate

(per 1,000 inhabitants). 2005

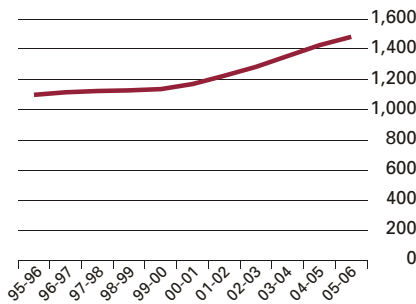
Cyprus	7.8
Denmark	6.7
Romania	6.6
Malta	5.9
Lithuania	5.8
Finland	5.6
Greece	5.5
Latvia	5.5
Poland	5.4
United Kingdom	5.2
Czech Republic	5.1
Ireland	5.0
Sweden	4.9
EU-27	4.9
Slovakia	4.9
Spain	4.8
EU-25	4.8
Austria	4.8
Germany	4.7
Portugal	4.6
Estonia	4.6
Netherlands	4.5
France	4.5
Luxembourg	4.4
Hungary	4.4
Bulgaria	4.3
Italy	4.3
Belgium	4.1
Slovenia	2.9

Source: Eurostat



Education and culture

Student body enrolled in Preschool Education (Thousands)



Source: Ministry of Education and Science

Youth educational level*. 2005

EU-25	76.9
Slovakia	91.5
Eslovenia	90.6
Czech Republic	90.3
Poland	90.0
Sweden	87.8
Austria	85.9
Lithuania	85.2
Finland	84.8
Greece	84.0
Hungary	83.3
France	82.8
Latvia	81.8
Ireland (p)	86.1
Estonia	80.9
Cyprus	80.7
Belgium	80.3
United Kingdom	77.1
Bulgaria	76.8
Denmark	76.0
Romania	75.2
Netherlands	74.6
Italy	72.9
Luxembourg	71.1
Germany	71.0
Spain	61.3
Portugal	48.4
Malta	48.1

* Percentage of the population between the ages of 20 and 24 that has completed at least the second stage of Secondary Education

(p) Provisional data

Source: Eurostat

Forecast of the number of students. 2006-07 academic year

	Number students	Public education (%)	Interannual variation students (%)
Total	8,473,158	71.3	0.6
Non-university education	7,049,762	67.5	1.0
Preschool Education	1,537,967	64.5	3.7
Primary Education	2,517,513	67.0	1.4
Special Education	29,785	53.6	2.0
Obligatory Secondary Education	1,831,366	66.5	-0.7
Post-secondary Education ⁽¹⁾	638,278	74.8	-0.4
Vocational Training ⁽¹⁾	494,853	75.1	-0.8
Higher Education^{(1) (2)}	1,423,396	90.2	-1.4

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

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

Source: Ministry of Education and Science

Preschool Education grows 3.7%

According to data from the Ministry of Education and Science, the 2006-2007 school year began with **more than 7 million** students enrolled in non-university education. It experienced a slight increase of 1% with regard to the previous year. The most significant increase was seen in Preschool Education, with 3.7% more students, followed by Special Education and Primary Education, with 2% and 1.4%, respectively.

The **average number of students** per class in Preschool Education, Primary Education and Obligatory Secondary Education has fallen over the years, due to the increase in teaching staff and the decrease in students. In recent years the ratios have stabilized at less than 20 students per class in Preschool Education, approximately 21 in Primary Education and 25 in Obligatory Secondary Education.

Within the Community, in 2005, the number of young students between 20 and 24 years of age who had completed at least the second stage of Secondary Education, Spain stood at **61.3%**, 15.6 points below the average for the European Union (76.9%), and ahead of only Portugal and Malta.

Foreign students in non-university education represent 7.4% of the total

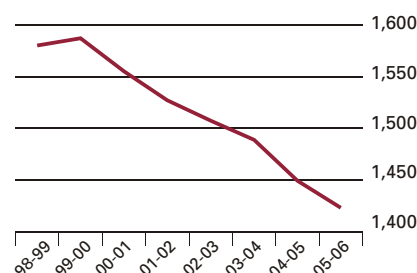
The foreign student body enrolled in non-university education during the 2006-07 academic year **surpassed half a million students** (529,461), showing an increase of **15.3%** as compared with the previous academic year. They represented **7.4%** of the total student body in non-university education. They mainly came from South and Central America, with 47.2% (fundamentally Ecuador and Colombia), followed by Europe, with 27.4% (with Romania standing out) and Africa, with 19.5% (Morocco prevailing).

Student body enrolled in higher education. 2005-06 academic year

Estimated data

	Number of students	Public education (%)	Interannual variation students
Total	1,422,561	90.8	-1.8
University degrees	691,552	90.8	-3.0
Architecture and engineering	156,611	90.3	-1.2
Diplomas	344,052	91.1	0.5
Architecture and technical engineering	215,166	91.8	-3.9
Joint degrees (1)	15,180	74.1	33.6

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

Student body enrolled in higher education**The number of university students continues its descent**

For the 2005-06 academic year, 1,422,561 students enrolled in Spanish universities, **1.8%** fewer than the previous year. This decrease confirms the descending tendency of the number of university students that began during the 2000-01 academic year.

88% of the students enrolled in **public universities**. The three public universities with the greatest number of enrolled students for the 2005-06 academic year were Universidad Complutense de Madrid, along with Universidad de Sevilla and Universidad de Granada.

The most frequently chosen studies were Law (101,029), Business Administration and Management (88,107) and Psychology (55,472).

Students were increasingly choosing studies that lead to **two official qualifications** (15,180), that is, **33.6%** more than the previous academic year. The most popular joint degree was Law and Business Administration and Management.

Women earn pass marks more than men do

In 2006, a total of **220,954 students** took the University Entrance Tests. 58.1% of the aspiring university students were women, and **83.5%** of them passed the exam. The percentage of men earning pass marks was **81.6%**.

158,520 students took the final exams in **June**, of whom 89.9% passed, while 43,185 students took the repeat exams in **September**, and 68.2% of them passed.

19,249 students took the entrance tests for **people aged 25 and older**, 3.2% fewer than the previous year.

Percentage of women professors in higher education, 2004

Latvia	54.4
Lithuania	52.9
Estonia	48.8
Finland	45.4
Portugal	41.9
Sweden	41.7
Cyprus	41.5
Slovakia	40.2
Belgium	39.9
France	39.3
Czech Republic(1)	39.3
Ireland	39.0
Hungary	38.6
United Kingdom	38.5
Spain	38.4
Greece	36.5
Netherlands	34.3
Germany	33.7
Italy	32.9
Slovenia	32.9
Austria(1)	29.4
Malta	22.6
Poland(1)	1.3

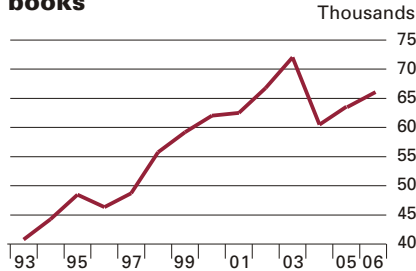
Data not available for the remaining EU countries

(1) Data 2003

Source: Eurostat

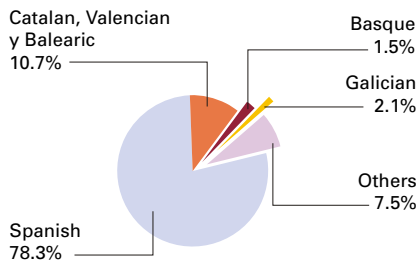
Publishing production 2006. Books and leaflets

Evolution in the number of books



	Titles	Copies (thousands)	Interannual variation copies
Total	66,270	255,719	-9.0
Philology and literature	20,955	118,011	-11.7
Pure and applied sciences	13,182	43,753	7.5
Social sciences	12,351	22,113	-22.8
Arts	7,300	22,283	-35.1
Geography and history	5,166	21,588	1.1
Religion, theology	2,645	9,521	5.5
Philosophy, psychology	2,623	12,882	47.0
General	2,048	5,568	23.1

Percentage of titles by language. 2006



Publishing activity increases more than 4%

According to the Publishing Activity Statistics, the **number of titles** (books and leaflets) **published** in Spain and filed in the Copyright Section of the National Library during 2006 reached **66,270** volumes (this figure does not include reprints), for an increase of **4.3%** with respect to the previous year.

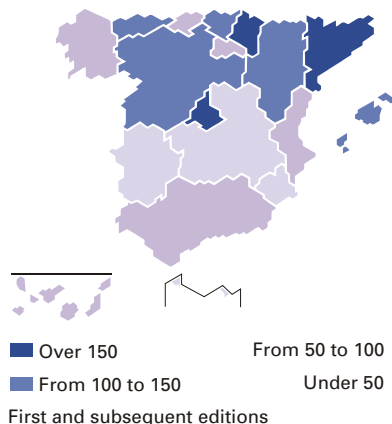
By **subject category**, according to UNESCO classification, 28.5% of the titles published correspond to "Literature, history and literary criticism"; 6.5% to "Law, public administration, social work and care, insurance"; 6% to "Medical, health sciences" and 5.7% were books and leaflets on "Plastic and graphic arts, photography" as well as "History, biography".

The **number of copies published** was **255.7 million** (representing a **9%** decrease compared to 2005).

The **average print run** was 3,859 copies per title, a 12.7% drop with regard to 2005.

Comunidad de Madrid (with 22,629 published titles) and Cataluña (18,384) were the leaders in publishing activities.

Number of published titles*. 2006 (per 100,000 inhabitants)

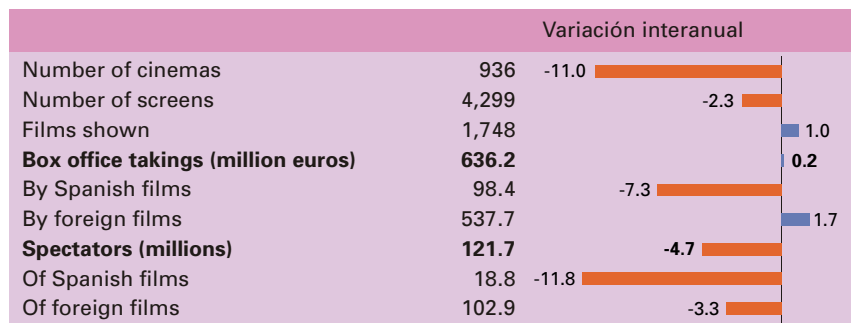


78.3% of the books are published in Spanish

Regarding the publication language, **Spanish** represented **78.3%** of the total number of published titles. **10.7%** were published in **Catalan, Valencian and Balearic**, **2.1%** in **Galician** and **1.5%** in **Basque**. 1% of the titles were published in two or more national languages.

English represented 46% of the titles published in a single foreign language, followed by Portuguese (28.9%). These two languages accounted for 1.8% and 1.1% of the total published, respectively.

Cinematographic projection room activity. 2006



Source: Ministry of Culture

Drop in the number of spectators

According to data from the Ministry of Culture, in Spain in 2006, there was a drop in both the number of cinemas (11%) and the number of screens (2.3%), as regards the previous year.

The **number of spectators** stood at almost 122 million, 4.7% fewer than in 2005. The number of spectators decreased for both Spanish and foreign films (11.8% and 3.3% respectively).

The largest influx of spectators to **Spanish films** took place in September (20% of the total) and October (18%) 2006, when the box office takings were the highest (38.3% of the annual total).

Average expenditure per spectator in 2006 was 5.23 euros, 5% more than the previous year.

Rise in theatre box office takings

In 2005, the **number of theatre and dance performances** declined 2.2% and 8.2%, respectively, while popular music performances increased 10.8%. Box office takings grew in all the performing and musical arts, the 16.8% theatre increase being the most noteworthy rise in comparison with the previous year.

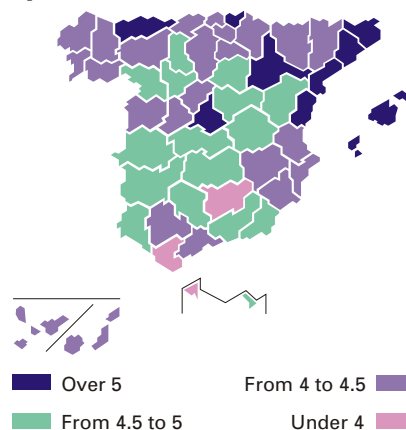
Performing and musical arts. 2005

	Performances	Spectators per performance	Average expenditure 1	Box office takings (million euros)
Theatre	58,112	231	12.0	160,844
Lyrical	1,625	697	33.4	37,858
Dance	4,363	353	12.0	18,553
Music				
Classical	17,914	305	8.2	44,685
Popular	126,778	185	5.4	126,659

1.Euros per spectator

Source: Ministry of Culture

Average expenditure per spectator (euros). 2005



What are we betting on?

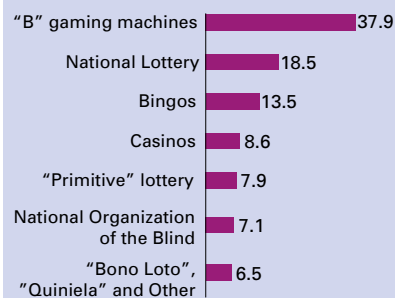
In 2005 the amount of money played in gambling in Spain reached 28,335 million euros.

By type, **private gambling** (casinos, bingos and "B" gaming machines) represented 60% of the total amount played, followed by the **State Gaming Board** (national lottery, "primitive" lottery, "bono loto", "quinie-las" and others), 32.8%, and finally, the **National Organization of the Blind**, with 7.2%.

By types of gambling, "B" gaming machines, with 10,729 million euros, represented almost 38% of the total amount played.

Amount played. 2005

Percentage distribution by types of gambling

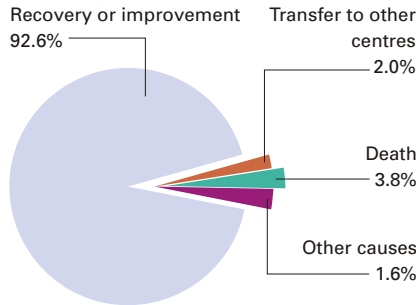


Source: Home Office



Health

Reasons for discharge. 2005



Hospital admissions by main areas of illnesses. 2005

		Interannual variation
Total	4,678,130	1.1
Complications during pregnancy, Childbirth and the puerperium	601,632	0.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	600,527	0.3
Diseases of the digestive system	551,340	0.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	497,361	10.7
Tumours	397,561	-0.1
Injuries and poisoning	389,860	2.2

Perception of health (% of the population aged 15 and over declares to be in good or very good health conditions). 2004

	Males	Females
Germany	83.8	80.3
Austria	75.4	71.9
Belgium	79.7	75.0
Bulgaria	59.9	50.6
Cyprus	83.6	78.1
Denmark	79.5	76.4
Slovakia	70.7	65.0
Eslovenia	32.6	21.5
Spain*	73.0	63.2
Estonia	44.8	39.2
Finland	58.4	59.2
France	72.8	66.8
Greece	77.1	68.8
Hungary	50.3	40.4
Ireland	86.4	87.7
Italy	66.2	56.1
Latvia	42.4	31.8
Lithuania	49.6	43.3
Malta	72.7	66.2
Netherlands	80.9	74.6
Poland	48.4	40.4
Portugal	34.8	34.1
United Kingdom	75.2	77.1
Czech Republic	67.1	58.8
Romania	72.1	62.5
Sweden	77.7	70.7

* % of the population aged 16 and over.
National Health Survey (NHS) 2003

Source: Eurostat

The average hospital stay is 7 days

According to data from the Hospital Morbidity Survey, in 2005, **4.7 million persons were admitted** to Spanish hospitals, 1.1% more than the previous year.

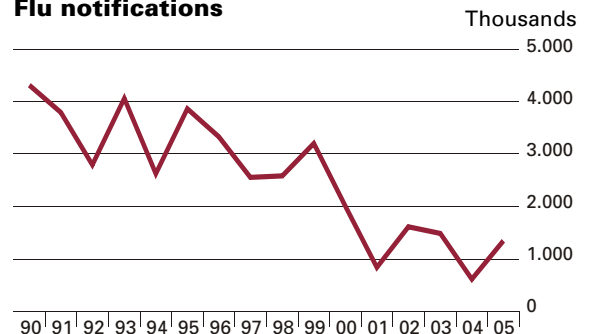
The most numerous admissions per 100,000 inhabitants appeared in the area of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium complications, with 1,386, which accounts for 12.9% of the total number of hospitalizations.

The primary cause of hospitalization for women was in the area of pregnancy and childbirth complications, representing 24% of the total, while the primary cause for men corresponded to circulatory system diseases, with 15.4% of the total admissions. The **average age** for hospital admissions was 51 (53 for men and 50 for women).

The **average hospital stay** was 7 days. The longest stays, without including mental illness, corresponded to tumours (10 days), followed by illnesses originating in the perinatal period (9 days).

The number of **hospital admissions** through the **emergency room** represented 59.1% of the total admissions in 2005, as compared to the 58.7% registered in 2004.

Flu notifications

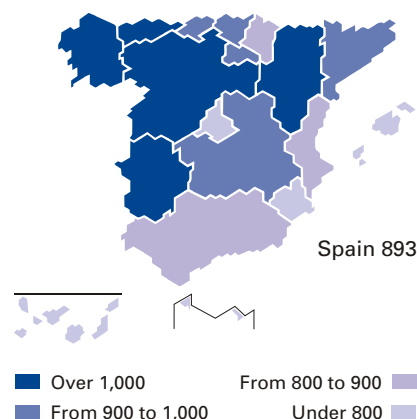


Source: Ministry of Health and Consumption

Deaths according to main cause of death. 2005

	Total	Females (%)	Interannual variation % Total
Total diseases	387,355	47.9	4.1
Ischaemic heart diseases	39,313	43.6	1.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	34,739	57.9	1.4
Cardiac failure	19,846	65.8	3.8
Bronchial and lung cancer	19,099	12.9	0.2
Chronic lower respiratory tract diseases	17,617	25.7	13.5

Mortality rate (per 100,000 inhabitants). 2004



Drop in deaths due to traffic accidents and AIDS

The Death Statistics according to Cause of Death show that there were **387,355 deaths** in Spain in 2005, 15,421 more than in 2004. The gross mortality rate stood at 892.6 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 4.1% more than the previous year.

Cardiovascular diseases remained the first cause of death, with 32.8% of the total number of deaths. Within this group, ischaemic heart diseases were the first cause of death among men (22,188 deaths), and cerebrovascular diseases were the main cause of death among women (20,139). **Tumours** appear in second place, with 25.9% of the total number of deaths. Among women, the most significant cause was breast cancer, causing 5,727 deaths, and among men, the most significant cause was bronchial and lung cancer, with 16,630.

Among the causes of death that decreased the most were **traffic accidents**, which caused 8.1% fewer deaths than in 2004, and **AIDS**, which dropped 6.7%.

With the data from the year 2005, specific tables are published on **deaths by suicide**. In 2005, the number of suicides decreased 3.1% with respect to 2004. 3,399 persons committed suicide, 2,570 of them men and 829 women, which indicates a greater male mortality of 3 to 1.

The flu is unforgiving

The flu was the direct cause of **543 deaths** in 2005, of which 520 occurred between January, February and March (this figure is 11 times that registered the same period the previous year). Other diseases that can be related to the high activity of the flu also explain this excess mortality; hence, **pneumonia** increased 77.3% and chronic **lower respiratory tract** diseases (bronchitis, asthma.) rose 52.3%.

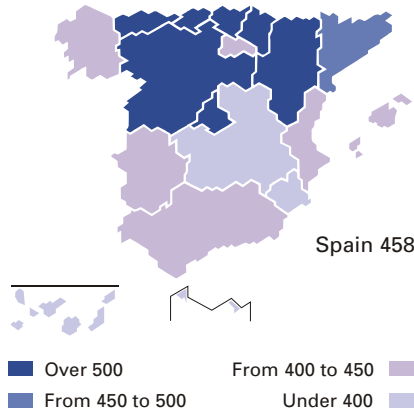
Deaths by suicide (per 100,000 inhabitants). 2004

Lithuania	38.9
Hungary	24.3
Estonia	22.7
Slovenia	22.7
Finland	19.3
Austria	15.2
Poland	15.1
Czech Republic	14.0
Luxembourg	13.2
Sweden	11.8
Bulgaria	11.0
Germany	11.0
Ireland	10.3
Portugal	9.6
Netherlands	8.7
Spain	7.0
United Kingdom	6.7
Malta	5.4
Greece	2.8
Cyprus	0.7

Data from the remaining EU countries not available.

Source: Eurostat

Doctors per 100,000 inhabitants. 2005



Work-related accidents: Index of serious accidents per 100,000 employees (1998=100). **2003**

EU-25	83
Estonia	128
Romania	111
Luxembourg	107
United Kingdom	107
Cyprus	103
Spain	100
Slovenia	98
France	95
Sweden	94
Malta	90
Latvia	84
Hungary	83
Finland	83
Lithuania	82
Netherlands	82
Poland	82
Czech Republic	80
Italy	80
Austria	79
Denmark	76
Germany	74
Portugal	72
Greece	71
Belgium	68
Slovakia	68
Bulgaria	65
Ireland	:

Source: Eurostat

Registered health professionals. 2005

	Total	Interannual variation
Doctors	199,123	2.3
Odontologists and stomatologists	22,150	5.2
Pharmacists	59,251	2.3
Veterinarians	25,827	0.9
Chiropodists	4,158	11.8
Graduates in nursing	231,001	2.4

In good hands

In Spain in 2005, there were **541.5 thousand professionals**, according to the Registered Health Professionals Statistics. 36.8% were doctors, 42.7% were graduates in nursing, and the remainder (20.5%) were pharmacists, veterinarians, odontologists and stomatologists and chiropodists.

It is worth noting that two out of every three pharmacists were women (68.7% as compared to the 31.3% that were men)

Hospital infrastructure

According to the National Hospital Catalogue of the Ministry of Health and Consumption, at 31 December 2005 there were **782 hospitals** with an **average capacity of 203.6 beds**. Hospital complexes and medical centres count as single hospitals.

60.7% of these hospitals were dedicated to **general medicine**, **14.2%** were **geriatric** or **long stay** special hospitals, and **11.9%** were **psychiatric** institutions.

The Hospital Indicator Statistics from the year 2004 showed, among other indicators, the average hospital stay, which stood at 8.51 days.

Hospital indicators. 2004

		Interannual variation
Hospitals per 100,000 inhabitants	1.76	0.0
Available beds per 1,000 inhabitants	3.42	-0.9
Average stay (days)	8.51	-1.8
Hospital health personnel *	2.05	3.5
Hospital personnel *	0.8	1.3

* Per available bed.



Consumer Price Index (CPI). 2001 Base

	Average index 2006	Average annual variation
Overall Index	117.6	3.5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	121.5	4.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	121.9	1.8
Clothing and footwear	114.0	1.3
Housing	122.2	6.5
Household items	110.7	2.6
Medicine	107.5	1.3
Transport	120.8	4.5
Communications	90.9	-1.3
Leisure and culture	103.1	0.1
Education	122.8	4.0
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	124.7	4.5
Other goods and services	118.4	3.7

Oil is the product that rose the most in 2006

The average annual variation rate in 2006 stood at **3.5%**, one tenth higher than the previous year.

In terms of expenditure groups, Housing (6.5%), Transport (4.5%) and Hotels, cafés and restaurants (4.5%) had the highest average annual growth rates.

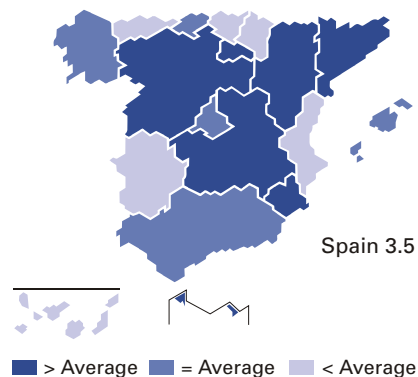
In the shopping basket, the groups that underwent the greatest **positive** variation were Oils and fats (23.4%) and Gas (19%); whereas IT equipment (-15.4%) and Photographic and cinematographic equipment (-9.5%) decreased the most.

What increased and decreased the most on average in 2006? (%)

Oils and fats	25.3	IT equipment	-15.4
Gas	19.0	Photographic and cinematographic equipment	-9.5
Potatoes and their by-products	17.6	Image and sound equipment	-8.5
Jewellery, imitation jewellery and time-keeping instruments	16.4	Medicines and other pharmaceutical products	-1.6
Other fuels	11.8	Other household appliances	-1.5
Air transport	9.0	Telephone equipment and services	-1.4

CPI. 2006

Average annual variation



Harmonised Consumer Price Index

Average annual variation 2006

Bulgaria	7.4
Latvia	6.6
Romania	6.6
Estonia	4.4
Slovakia	4.3
Hungary	4.0
Lithuania	3.8
Spain	3.6
Greece	3.3
Luxembourg	3.0
Portugal	3.0
Ireland	2.7
Malta	2.6
Slovenia	2.5
Belgium	2.3
United Kingdom	2.3
EU	2.2
MU	2.2
Cyprus	2.2
Italy	2.2
Czech Republic	2.1
Denmark	1.9
France	1.9
Germany	1.8
Austria	1.7
Netherlands	1.7
Sweden	1.5
Finland	1.3
Poland	1.3

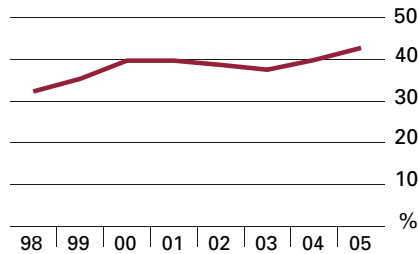
New CPI. Base 2006

As of February 2007, the National Statistics Institute began to publish the 2006 Base CPI. This new base provides better representation in its coverage as well as greater precision in measuring the evolution of the indicator, by enlarging the sample of municipalities, increasing the number of prices collected, changes in the composition of the shopping basket and more updated weightings.

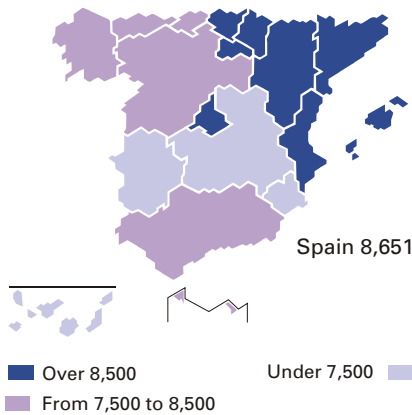
The new CPI is calculated, using approximately 220,000 prices collected in 177 municipalities (as compared with the 141 from that previous base) and the number of articles has increased from 484 to 491.

Source: Eurostat

Evolution of the percentage of households that manage to save



Average expenditure per person (Euros). 2005



Expenditures increase, as do the households that manage to save

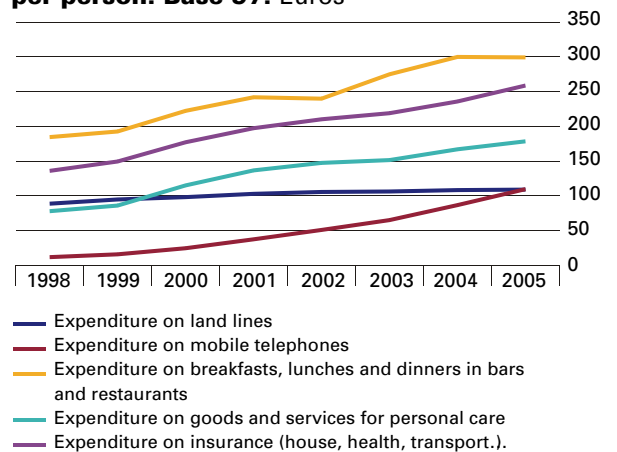
According to definitive data from the Continuous Household Budget Survey, in **2005 the average household expenditure on goods and services was 25,086 euros**, for an increase of 3.7% with respect to the previous year, after adjusting for inflation effects. The percentage of households able to set aside some money for savings also rose by three percentage points to **42.7%**.

On the other hand, the **average expenditure per person** rose to 8,651 euros, 8% more than the previous year. By **autonomous communities**, the largest amounts were registered in Comunidad de Madrid (**10,654 euros**) and País Vasco (**10,331 euros**). The smallest amounts were found in Extremadura (**5,772 euros**) and Región de Murcia (**7,242 euros**).

The greatest expenditure in housing and food

By expenditure groups, the bulk of the average household expenditure went towards housing, water, electricity and other fuels (**32.6%** of the total), followed by food expenses (**16.4%**) and transport (**10.8%**).

Evolution of some average expenditures per person. Base 97. Euros



What do we eat? Consumption per person per month. 2005

Amounts	Foods
Bread, pasta and grains	5.29 kilos
Meat	4.38 kilos
Fish	2.19 kilos
Eggs	9.02 units
Olive oil	1.07 litres
Milk	7.46 litres
Fruit	6.48 kilos
Potatoes and vegetables	7.49 kilos

New Household Budget Survey

For the purpose of updating the methodology and tending to the new demands of the different survey users, in 2006 the National Statistics Institute implanted a new Household Budget Survey (HBS), which offers information on household expenditure, annually. The new HBS has increased the size of the sample to some 24,000 homes and simplified the information collection instruments. This improves the analysis of the consumer behaviour structure in households in Spain.

In addition, the HBS is a source of information for statistics such as the Spanish National Accounts or the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Basic indicators by social welfare benefits (1) (euros). 2005

		Interannual variation
Total social welfare per inhabitant	3,991	4.0
Illness and health care per inhabitant	986	2.5
"Old age" cash benefits per person aged 65 or over	9,328	5.3
"Unemployment" benefits (*)	9,640	7.1

(1) Preview data

(*) In cash per unemployed person

Source: Ministry for Employment and Social Affairs

20% of GDP allocated to social welfare

According to data from the Ministry for Employment and Social Affairs, in 2005, there was an increase of 4% in total social welfare benefits per inhabitant with regard to the figure registered in 2004. The greatest increase was 7.1% and corresponded to unemployment benefits.

By **expenditure groups**, the largest percentage of the benefits were derived from Old age (41.1%), followed by Illness and health care (30.6%) and Unemployment (12.8%).

Within the area of **Social Security system pensions**, the average amount of the contributory pensions in euros/month grew 5.8% in comparison with the previous year, the growth in Orphanhood pensions being the highest (7.8%); while the number of non-contributory pensions grew 4.4%.

In 2004, Spain spent 20% of GDP on social welfare expenditures, less than the EU average (by 7.3 percentage points), despite the increases registered since 2001.

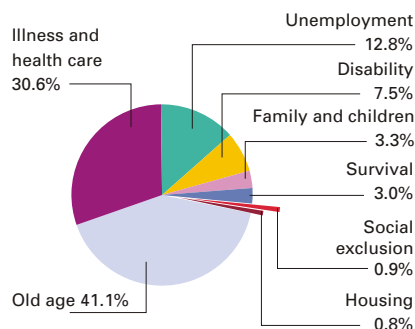
Social Security system pensions. 2005

	Thousands of pensions	euros/month
Contributory pensions	7,979.70	609.75
Permanent disability	832.80	700.05
Retirement	4,678.30	686.61
Widowhood	2,165.90	455.26
Orphanhood	262.70	267.96
Family allowance	40.10	349.89
Non-contributory pensions	484,508	334.67

Source: Ministry for Employment and Social Affairs

Expenditure on social welfare. 2005

Total: 176,883 million euros



Source: Ministry for Employment and Social Affairs

Total expenditure on social welfare benefits (% of GDP). 2004

Sweden (p)	32.9
France (p)	31.2
Denmark	30.7
Germany (p)	29.5
Belgium	29.3
Austria	29.1
Netherlands (p)	28.5
EU - 25	27.3
Finland	26.7
United Kingdom (e)	26.3
Italy (p)	26.1
Greece	26.0
Portugal (p)	24.9
Slovenia (p)	24.3
Luxembourg (p)	22.6
Hungary	20.7
Spain (p)	20.0
Poland (p)	20.0
Czech republic (p)	19.6
Malta	18.8
Cyprus	17.8
Slovakia (p)	17.2
Ireland	17.0
Estonia	13.4
Lithuania (p)	13.3
Latvia (p)	12.6

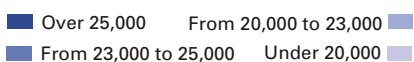
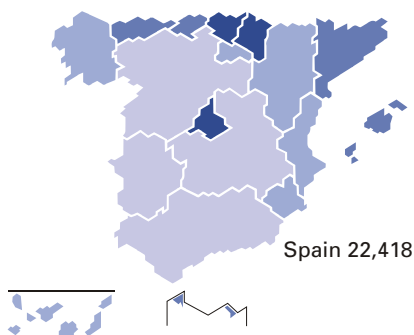
p: provisional

e: estimated

Data not available for the remaining EU member states.

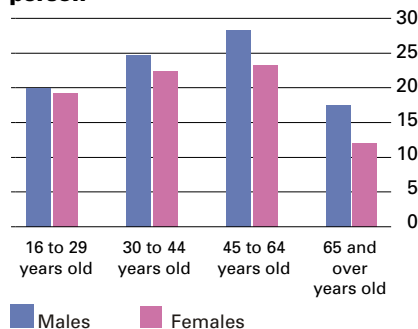
Source: Eurostat

Average annual net income per household (euros). 2004

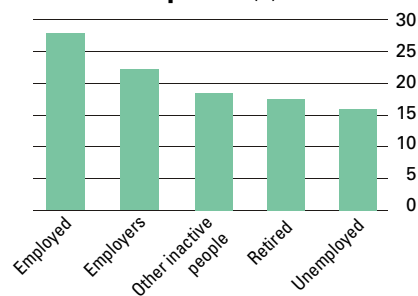


Average household income (thousands of euros). 2004

By age and sex of the reference person*



By professional activity of the reference person (*)



*The reference person is the person responsible for the household.

The average household income is 22,418 euros

According to the 2005 Living Conditions Survey, the **average net income** of Spanish **households** in 2004 rose to **22,418 euros a year** (4% more than in 2003). The average income per person reached 7,925 euros (4.4% more).

Comunidad Foral de Navarra, with **28,391 euros**, had the highest net income per household, almost 11,000 euros more than the **17,630 euros** registered in Extremadura.

If the reference person was male, the average income per household was 24,183 euros, but if female, the figure drops to 18,568 euros.

Household expenditure

In 2005, each household allocated on average **212 euros** per month for housing-related expenses, which indicates an increase of **3.4%** with respect to 2004. These expenses included rent or mortgage interest, homeowner's association, water and other expenses related to the home.

Poverty is hereditary

19.8% of the resident population of Spain was below the relative poverty threshold. This rate was higher among women (20.9%) than among men (18.6%).

The survey allows for the study of relevant aspects related to the situation of people and their socio-economic environment. Specifically, it includes a module aimed at people between the ages of 25 and 65, requesting information on certain characteristics of the households of the said persons when they were adolescents (between 12 and 16 years of age).

In this way, and bearing in mind the **educational level of the father**, the poverty rate of people between the ages of 25 and 65 and whose father had completed only primary education was 17.7%. On the other hand, only 7.6% of the persons whose father had a university education were currently below the relative poverty threshold.

Average annual net income by type of household (euros). 2004

Total	22,418
Single person	10,862
2 adults without dependent children	19,829
Other homes without dependent children	28,720
1 adult with 1 or more dependent children	13,662
2 adults with 1 or more dependent children	25,410
Other homes with dependent children	30,414
No data recorded	32,925

Technology in the home

According to data from the Survey on Equipment and Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Households, in the **second half of 2006**, 98.8% of households had telephones (either landlines or mobile phones), 73.4% had DVD players, 58.4% had some kind of computer and 19.4% had digital terrestrial television (DTT).

In Spain 41.1% of households had **Internet access** (6 million households), with broadband access prevailing over conventional telephone line access. On average in the European Union, 51% of households had Internet access in the first semester of 2006 and one out of three used broadband access.

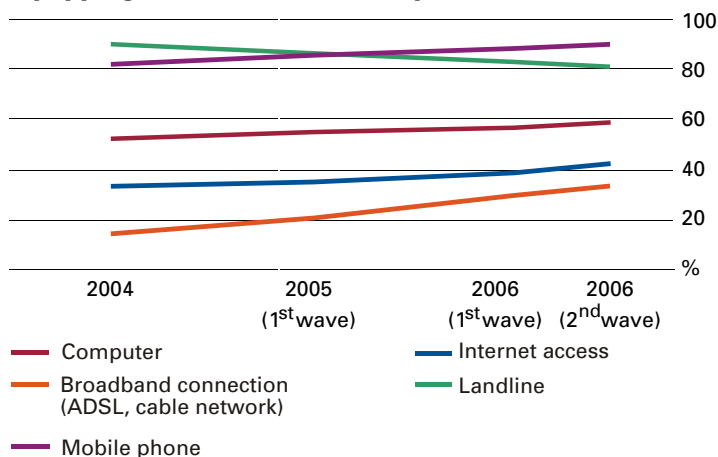
Internet users: profile and activities

Almost half of the population, 48.6%, had used the Internet in the last three months, implying a 2.1% growth since the first semester of 2006.

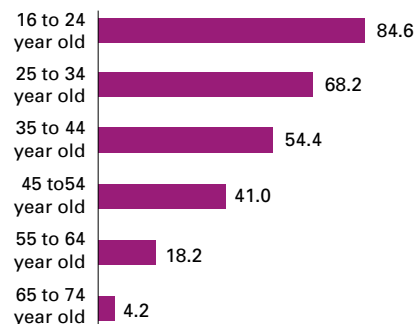
The **Internet** was used mostly by men (52.0% in contrast to 45.2% of women). This use was predominantly among young people (84.6% of citizens 16 to 24 years of age were Internet users, in contrast with only 4.2% of citizens 65 to 74 years of age). As in the case of computers in general, this activity was most evident among students (93.6%) and university graduates or similar (87.5%).

Although **e-commerce** was increasingly used, 88.7% of the population between the ages of 16 and 74 had never made a purchase on the Internet for several reasons: "they prefer to buy in person in a shop" (83.6%), "security concerns" (68.2%) or "privacy concerns" (60.2%) or because "they haven't needed to do so" (54.1%).

Equipping households with ITC products (%)



Percentage of persons who have used the Internet*



* Last three months

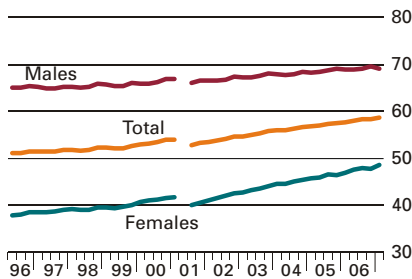
Use of ITC in the EU. First semester. 2006

Country	% Households with Internet access	% Persons purchased products on the Internet
Netherlands	80	23
Denmark	79	31
Sweden	77	38
Luxembourg	70	35
Germany	67	38
Finland	65	39
United Kingdom	63	:
Slovenia	54	7
Belgium	54	14
Malta	53	36
EU -25	51	21
Austria	52	9
Ireland	50	21
Estonia	46	4
Latvia	42	5
France	41	19
Italy	40	5
Spain	39	10
Cyprus	37	5
Poland	36	5
Lithuania	35	2
Portugal	35	:
Hungary	32	5
Czech Republic	29	7
Slovakia	27	29
Greece	23	3
Bulgaria	17	2
Romania	14	8

Source: Eurostat

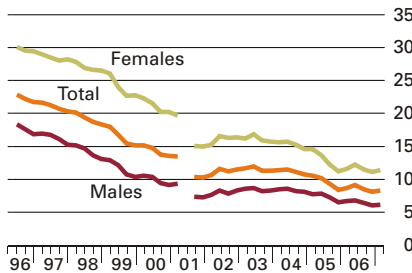


Activity rate



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

Unemployment rate



Population 16 years and over by sex and labour status (thousand people). 2006

Both sexes		Interannual variation	
Total	37,007.9		1.6
Active population	21,584.8		3.3
-Employed	19,747.7		4.1
-Unemployed	1,837.1	-3.9	
Inactive	15,423.2	-0.7	
Males			
Total	18,133.1		1.8
Active population	12,534.1		2.3
-Employed	11,742.6		3.1
-Unemployed	791.5	-8.3	
Inactive	5,599.0		0.7
Females			
Total	18,874.8		1.5
Active population	9,050.7		4.8
-Employed	8,005.1		5.5
-Unemployed	1,045.6	-0.4	
Inactive	9,824.1	-1.5	

21.5 million active people

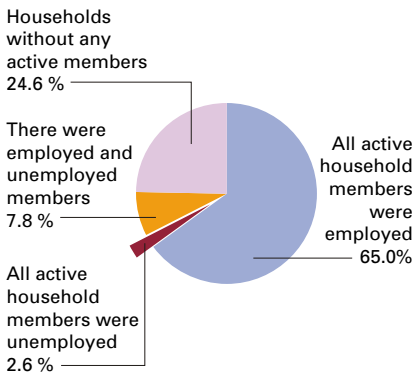
According to the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), the total number of active people in Spain exceeded **21.5 million** in the year 2006. The **employment rate** for both sexes stood at **58.3%** of the population aged 16 and older. By sex, the **female** employment rate reached **47.9%**, a point and a half higher than the previous year.

The number of **employed people** grew **4.1%** in one year. This growth was greater for females (5.5%), although in absolute terms the number of employed males was still higher than the number of employed females (11,742 and 8,005 thousand people, respectively).

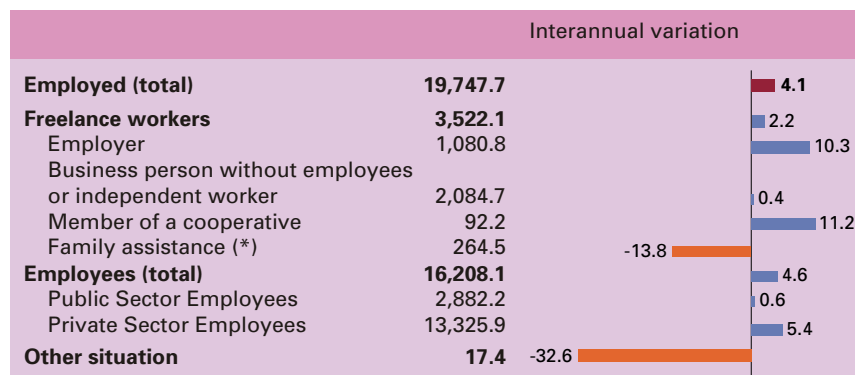
The **activity sector** that grew the most in comparison with 2005 was **construction (7.8%)**, followed by services (5.1%) and industry (0.4%). Agriculture experienced a drop of 5.6%.

The number of **employees** stood at to 16.2 million people, 4.6% more than the previous year, and this number was greater in private business than in the public sector (5.4% as opposed to 0.6%). Said increase was also seen in the number of freelance workers, though it was not as substantial (2.2%).

Relationship between households and labour activity. 2006

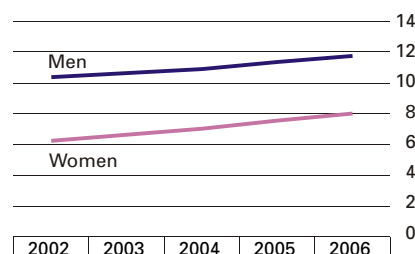


Employed people by professional situation (thousand people). 2006



* Persons who carry out unpaid work within a family business

Number of employed people by sex (Million people)



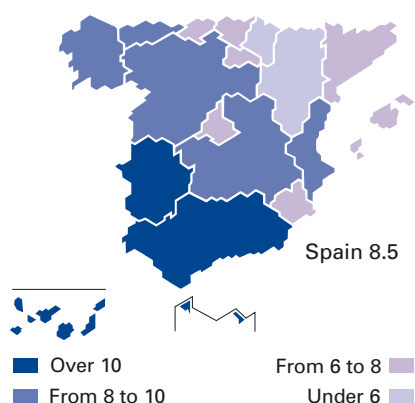
The unemployment rate stands below 9%

The number of **unemployed people** in Spain in 2006 stood at **1.8 million**. Consequently, the **unemployment rate** decreased more than six tenths from the previous year, and represented **8.5% of the active population**. By sex, the female unemployment rate was 11.5%, as compared with the **6.3%** rate for males. The interannual drop in the number of unemployed people was much more substantial for men (8% as compared with 0.4% for women).

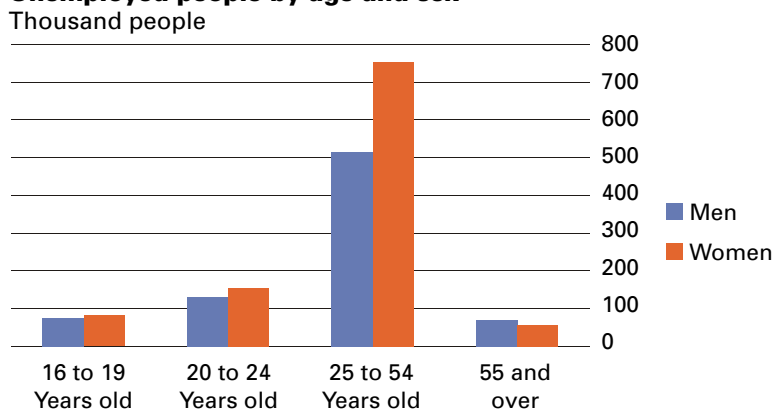
Geography and unemployment in Spain

By **autonomous community**, the highest unemployment rate was once again registered in Extremadura (13.4%), followed by Andalucía (12.7%) and Canarias (11.7%). The lowest rates continued to be found in Comunidad Foral de Navarra (5.3%), Aragón (5.5%) and La Rioja (6.2%). By **province**, the lowest unemployment rate corresponded to **Teruel**, with **3.7%**.

Unemployment rate. 2006



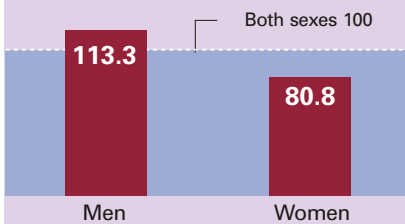
Unemployed people by age and sex



Wage Structure Survey

Annual Wage Structure Survey 2004, was the culmination of a project designed to bridge a statistical information gap in wage related issues that was very important and in high demand for all social sectors: annual wage data by sex and occupation among other variables, which was previously available only every four years in the Wage Structure Surveys.

Relative wage difference by sex. 2004

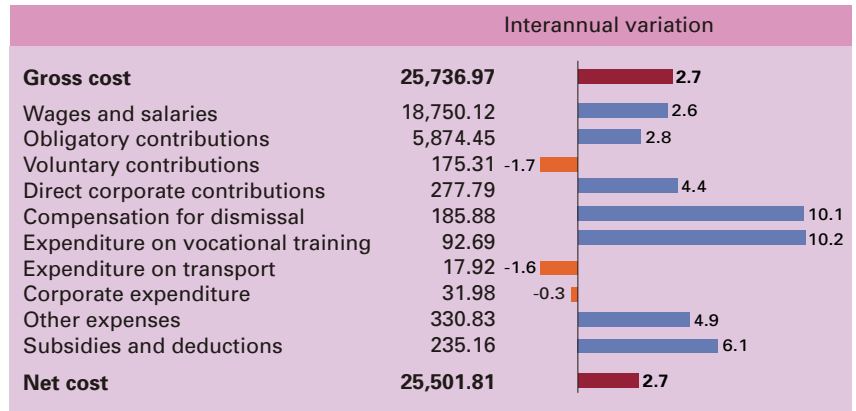


The **average annual gross salary** was 18,182.44 euros per worker in 2004. The wage difference by sex is evident (48.1% of female workers earned annual salaries of less than 12,000 euros, while only 20.1% of male workers were below this limit).

In almost all autonomous communities, the average salary of female workers was between 25% and 35% less than the average salary of male workers. Canarias was the community with the smallest wage different between sexes, and the largest difference was in Principado de Asturias..

Occupation was one of the variables that most influenced the salary level. In the Management group, earnings were 171% higher than the average salary.

Labour cost and components (euros by worker and year). 2005



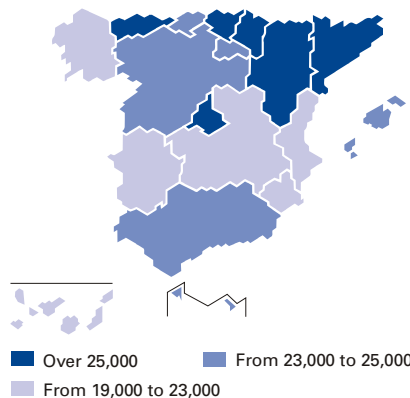
Comunidad de Madrid has the highest net labour cost

According to the Annual Labour Cost Survey, in 2005 the gross labour cost per worker was **25,736.97 euros**. After subtracting the 235.16 euros received from the public administrations as subsidies and deductions, the **net** annual cost amounted to **25,501.81 euros**, for an increase of **2.7%** from the previous year.

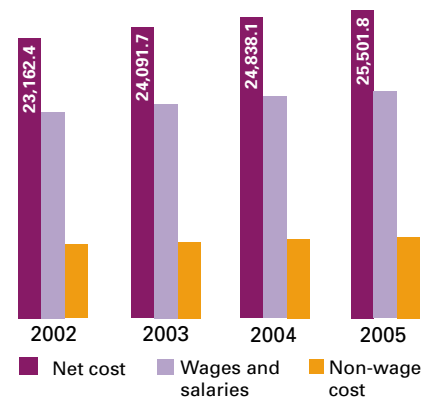
By activity sectors, the greatest labour cost appeared in industry, with 21,491.39 euros per worker and year (2.7% more than in 2004), as compared with construction, which registered the lowest cost of 17,279.64 euros. In the services sector, the figure was 18,235.69 Euros per year.

Comunidad de Madrid had an average cost greater than 30,000 euros per worker and year, whereas **Extremadura** registered a more moderate cost of almost 21,000 euros.

Net labour cost per worker (Euros). 2005



Net labour cost evolution (Euros per worker and year)





National accounts. 2006

		Interannual variation
GDP pm at current prices (million euros)	976,189	7.8
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)	22,152	6.3
GDP per capita in PPP (EU-25=100). 2005	97.9	

The Spanish economy grows 3.9% in 2006

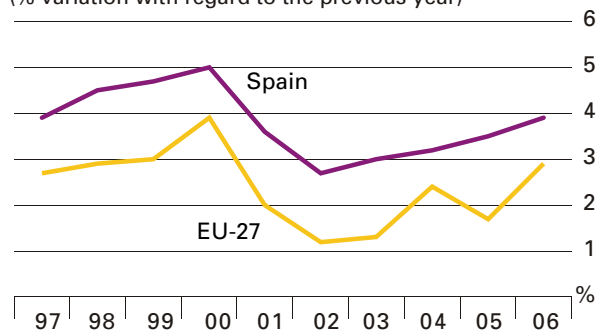
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices in 2006 was estimated at **976,189 million euros**. **Real growth** in the Spanish economy (annual variation of GDP in volume) stood at 3.9%.

GDP per capita at current prices was **22,152 euros** in 2006 nationally, **6.3%** higher than the previous year.

For 2005, Eurostat estimated that **Spain's GDP per inhabitant** in purchasing power parity (PPP) was **97.9%** when taking the EU-25 as a reference.

GDP variation rate in volume

(% variation with regard to the previous year)



Source: Eurostat

GDP components at market prices (%)

	2005	2006
Agriculture, cattle breeding and fishing	3.0	2.8
Industry and energy	16.0	15.5
Construction	10.4	10.9
Services	60.2	59.8
Market services	47.4	46.9
Non-market services	12.9	12.9
Net taxes on products	10.4	11.0

GDP per capita in purchasing power parity. 2005

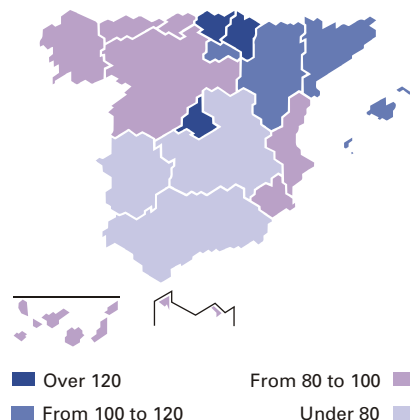
EU-25=100

EU-27	96.0
EU-15	108.2
Luxembourg	251.0
Ireland	138.8
Netherlands	125.5
Austria	122.9
Denmark	121.8
Belgium	118.1
United Kingdom	117.6
Sweden	114.8
Finland	110.5
Germany	110.0
France	108.2
Italy	100.7
Spain	97.9
Cyprus	88.9
Greece	84.1
Slovenia	81.9
Czech Republic	73.6
Malta	71.7
Portugal	71.7
Hungary	62.5
Estonia	59.8
Slovakia	57.1
Lithuania	52.1
Poland	49.7
Latvia	48.6
Romania	34.2
Bulgaria	32.9

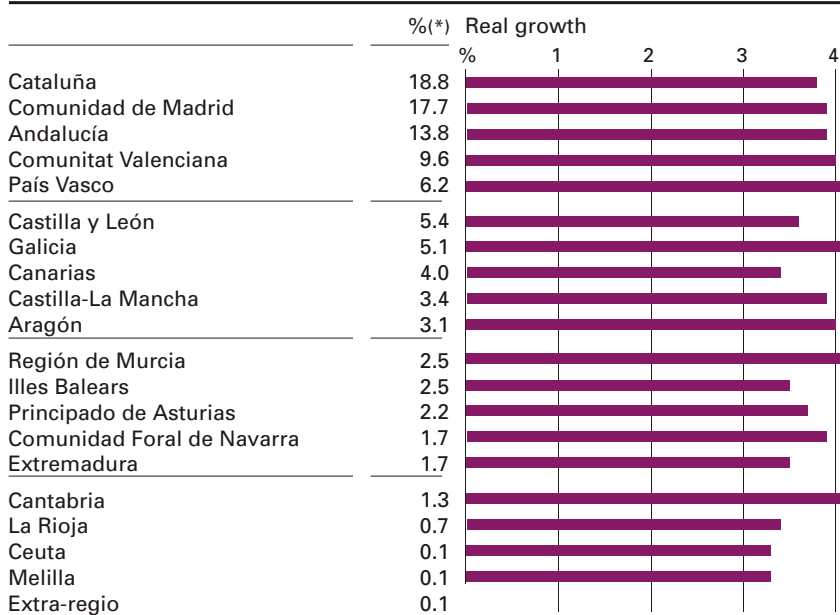
Source: Eurostat



GDP per capita. 2006
(Spain =100)



GDP at current prices. 2006. 1st estimate *



(*)% of national total

GDP per capita by autonomous communities. 2006

	Euros
Comunidad de Madrid	28,850
País Vasco	28,346
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	27,861
Cataluña	26,124
Illes Balears	24,456
Aragón	23,786
La Rioja	23,495
Spain	22,152
Cantabria	21,897
Castilla y León	21,244
Comunitat Valenciana	20,239
Ceuta	20,171
Melilla	19,929
Canarias	19,924
Principado de Asturias	19,868
Región de Murcia	18,400
Galicia	18,335
Castilla-La Mancha	17,339
Andalucía	17,251
Extremadura	15,054

Región de Murcia leads real economic growth

Four autonomous communities led economic growth in 2006: Región de Murcia, Cantabria, País Vasco and Galicia. In all four, GDP in real terms grew 4.1%, two tenths above the national average.

The estimated average national growth between 2000 and 2006 was 3.3%. Región de Murcia was the autonomous community with the highest average annual growth (3.9%), six tenths above the average; next were Andalucía (3.7%), Castilla-La Mancha and Comunidad de Madrid (both with 3.5%). In contrast, the lowest growth in this period was in Illes Balears (2.3%).

In terms of GDP per capita, only four autonomous communities surpassed the European Union average, and seven were above the national average. GDP per capita in Comunidad de Madrid exceeded the national average by more than 30%, and País Vasco and Comunidad Foral de Navarra did so by 25%. On the other end were Andalucía, whose GDP per capita was 22% less than the national average, and Extremadura, 32% below average.

Financing the Spanish economy

In 2006, the **saving rate of households and NPISH*** decreased to **10.1%** of disposable income, 5 tenths less than in 2005. This result explains why disposable income increased less (6.8%) than final consumption expenditure (7.4%).

The savings generated by households and NPISH in 2006 (63,369 million euros) were not enough to finance the **strong household investment**, which **increased 11.9%** with regard to the previous year and stood at more than 95.5 thousand million euros.

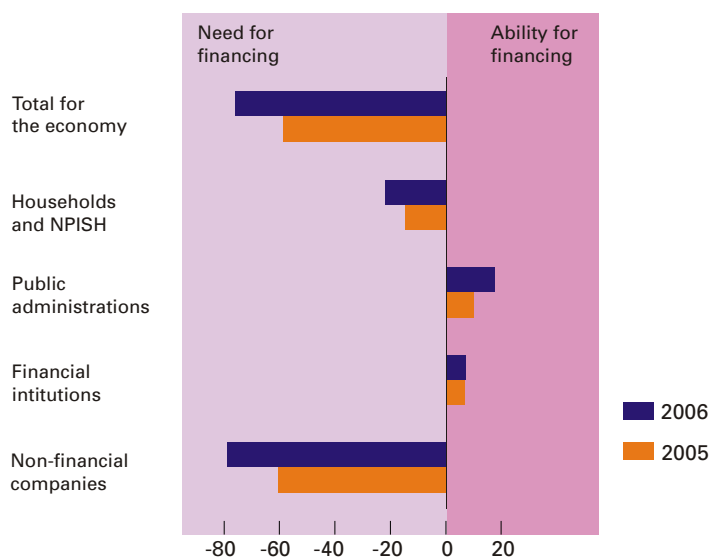
In 2006, the Spanish economy needed 76,451 million Euros in external financing, 17,358 million euros more than in 2005. The need for financing was estimated at 7.8% of GDP, which indicates a worsening in the said need from the 6.5% of GDP recorded in 2005.

By sector, the financial situations of both **non-financial companies** and **households and NPISH worsened in 2006** as compared with the previous year. The need for financing rose to 21,958 and 79,177 million euros, respectively. The sectors that **improved their financing capacity** were **public administrations** and **financial institutions** (reaching 17,575 and 7,109 million euros, respectively).

(*) Non-profit making institutions which serve households

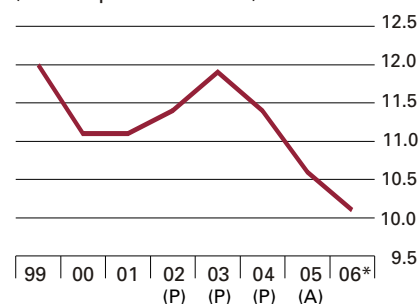
Financing of institutional sectors. 2006

Thousand million euros



Evolution of the saving rate of households and NPISH

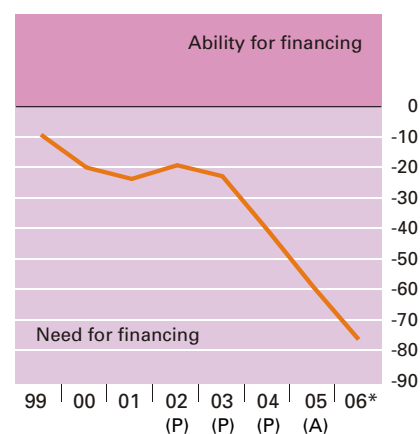
(% of disposable income)



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

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

Thousand million euros



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



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

Balance of payments: current and capital account. 2006

Million euros

	Balance	Revenue	Payments
Current account	-86,026	308,453	394,479
Trade balance	-80,544	172,107	252,652
Services	20,115	81,914	61,799
Tourism and travel	25,480	38,746	13,266
Other services	-5,365	43,168	48,533
Income	-20,428	37,464	57,893
From work	-220	1,176	1,397
From investment	-20,208	36,288	56,496
Current transfers	-5,168	16,968	22,136
Capital account	6,158	7,652	1,494
CURRENT + CAPITAL ACCOUNT	-79,868	316,105	395,973

Source: Balance of payments . Bank of Spain

Balance of payments. Balance amount by current account. 2005

	Million euros
Germany	92,645
Netherlands	39,001
Sweden	17,811
Finland	7,755
Denmark	7,452
Belgium	7,389
Luxembourg	3,459
Austria	3,242
Malta	-478
Slovenia	-547
Cyprus	-765
Estonia	-1,159
Lithuania	-1,482
Latvia	-1,634
Czech Republic	-2,078
Bulgaria	-2,531
Slovakia	-3,242
Poland	-4,131
Ireland	-4,200
Hungary	-5,998
Romania	-6,883
Portugal	-13,646
Greece	-14,029
Italy	-22,044
France	-26,954
United Kingdom	-43,138
Spain	-66,628

Source: Eurostat

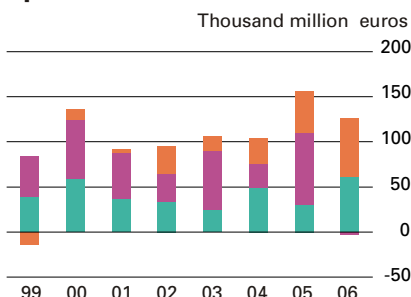
Balance of payments deficit

In 2006, the accumulated **current account balance deficit** rose to 86,026 million euros, 29.1% more than in 2005. This increase in the deficit was primarily due to the rise in the commercial deficit, and to a lesser extent, to the increase in the income balance deficit, the drop in the services surplus and the broadening of the current transfer deficit.

The balance of the **capital account** that includes, among other concepts, capital transfers from the European Union, accumulated a surplus of 6,158 million euros, less than the figure from the previous year, which was also positive.

Direct Spanish investment abroad produced an outflow of 61.4 thousand million euros; this outflow was greater than the inflow produced by direct foreign investment in Spain, which stood at 13.6 thousand million euros.

Spanish investment abroad

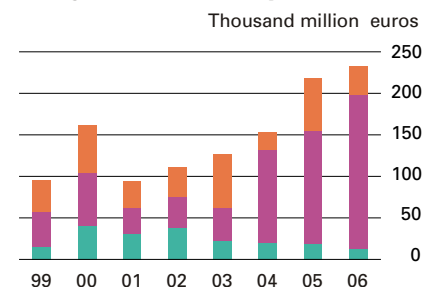


Direct investments

Portfolio investments

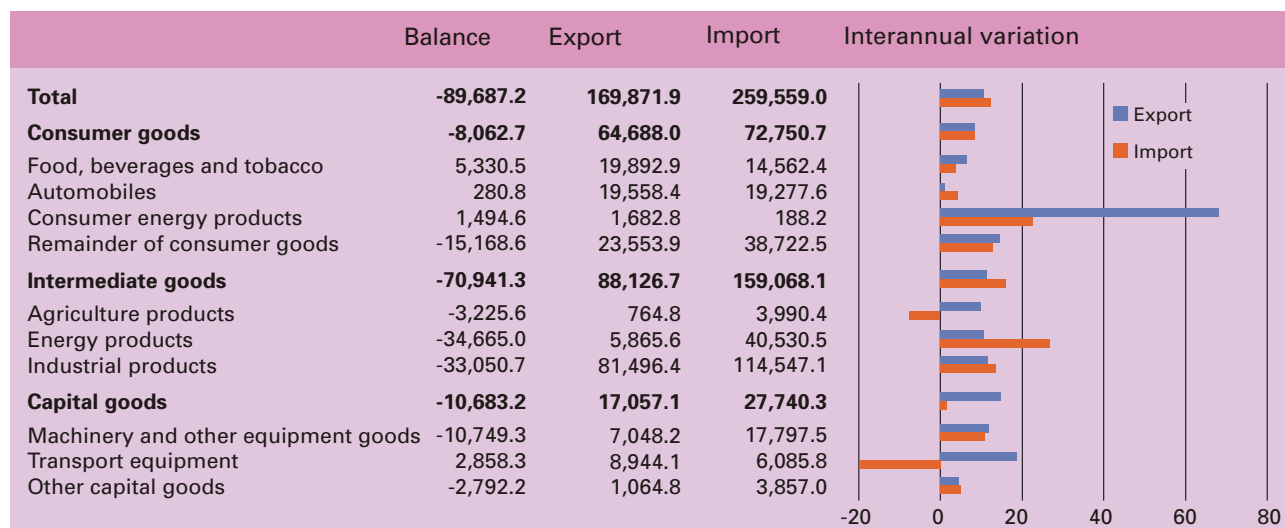
Other investments

Foreign investment in Spain



Source: Balance of payments . Bank of Spain

Foreign trade. 2006 (Million euros)



Source: Department of Customs. Tax Agency

We import more than we export

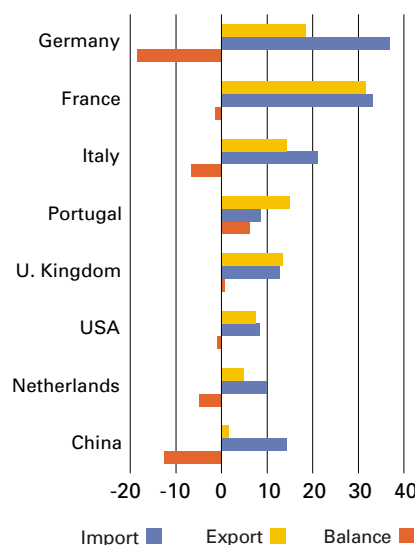
In 2006, exports in Spain reached **169,871.9 million euros**, 10.6% more than in 2005. **Imports** rose to **259,559 million euros**, indicating a 12.2% growth.

The main exports were industrial products. There was a notable increase in the export of consumer energy products (68.1%). In terms of imports, in comparison with 2005, the growth of energy products was also noteworthy (26.8%) as was the drop of almost 20% in transport equipment.

Spanish exports to and imports from the EU-25 decreased 1.7% and 2.4%, respectively, in 2006.

Main commercial exchanges in Spain. 2006

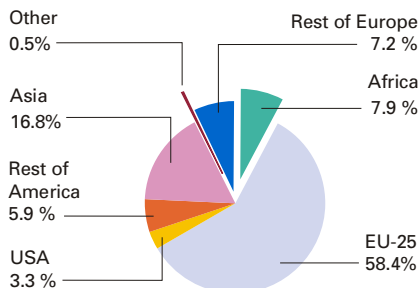
Thousands of millions of euros



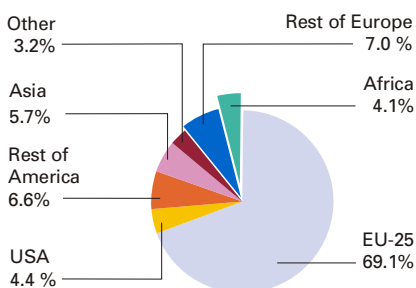
Source: Department of Customs. Tax Agency

Commercial exchanges between Spain and other countries. 2006

Import



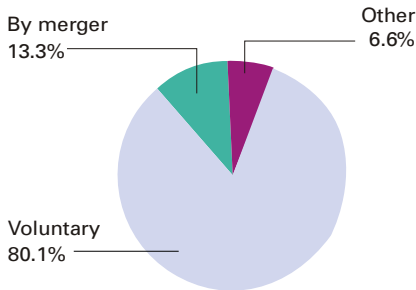
Export





Finances

Mercantile companies dissolved. 2006



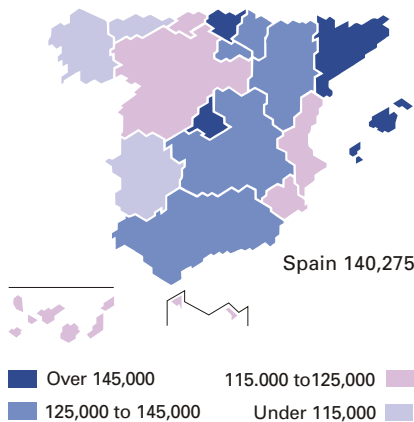
Mercantiles companies. 2006. Provisional data

	Número	Capital (mill. euros)	Interannual variation Capital
Constituted	147,721	10,545.6	-0.03
-Public limited	2,099	2,800.4	8.3
-Limited responsibility	145,604	7,743.0	-2.7
Those that increase capital	43,236	42,678.1	28.9
-Public limited	4,654	14,923.5	29.7
-Limited responsibility	38,560	27,721.8	30.1
Dissolved	10,935		

The number of mercantile companies dissolved increases 13.2%

According to data from the Mercantile Companies Statistics, **147,721** mercantile companies were set up in 2006, that is, **7.2%** more than in 2005. The **capital subscribed** for setting up a company was more than **10,545 million euros**, 0.03% less than the previous year. On the other hand, **43,236** mercantile companies increased their capital in 2006, rising 3.2% over the previous year. The number of companies dissolved was **10,935**, or 13.2% more than in 2005.

Average amount mortgaged on housing (euros). 2006



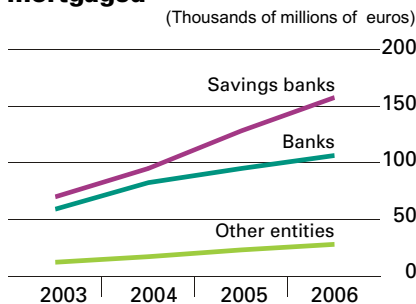
Mortgages

According to data from the Mortgage Statistics, **1,863,846** mortgages on rustic and urban properties were constituted in 2006, indicating a 6.3% increase compared to the year 2005. The capital of the new mortgage loans grew 21.1%. There were 885,411 Cancellations of Mortgages in the Register, 11.7% more than the previous year.

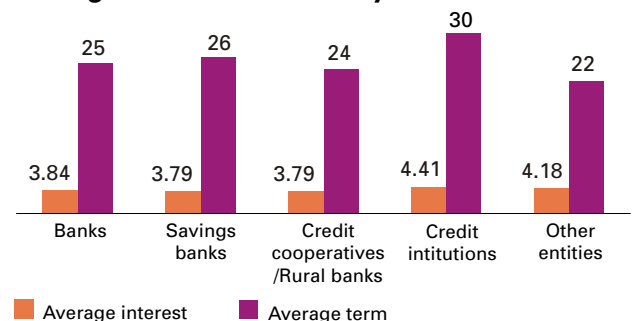
The **average amount** per mortgage taken out on **housing** was **140,275** euros, 12.6% more than in 2005. Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña registered the highest average amount mortgaged (185,759 y 170,097 euros, respectively), whereas Extremadura registered the lowest average amount, with 91,725 euros.

Regarding **interest rates**, **97.8%** of the mortgages taken out in 2006 were variable rate, as compared to the **2.2%** that were fixed rate.

Evolution of the amount mortgaged



Average interest and term by entities. 2006





Number of active companies

	01/01/2006	Interannual variation
TOTAL	3,174,393	3.6
Industry	242,310	-1.7
Construction	448,446	7.9
Trade	835,276	-0.7
Other services	1,648,361	5.6

50.9% of companies have no employees

The number of active companies increased 3.6% in 2005, reaching **3,174,393**, according to the latest update from the **Central Companies Directory (CCD)** at 1 January 2006.

By sector, increases in the number of companies were registered in **Construction** (7.9%) and in **Other Services** (5.6%). In contrast, the number of units dedicated to Trade and Industry diminished slightly with respect to the previous year.

Spanish companies were characterized by their small size. More than 1.6 million (50.9% of the total) had no employees and another 881,000 (27.8%) had one or two employees; thus, **almost eight out of every ten companies had two or fewer employees**. Considering only companies with employees, those that employed 20 or more workers represented 5.6% of the total.

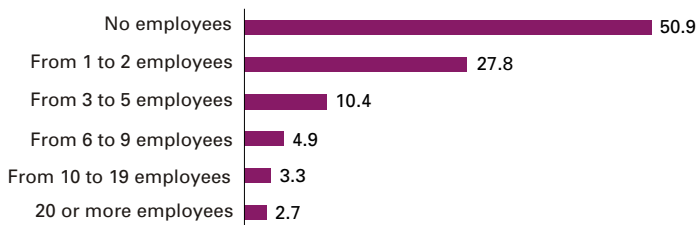
On a **Community level** in 2003, Spain was one of the countries with the most personnel employed in **micro-companies** (less than 10 workers), after Italy, Poland and Portugal.

More than 415 thousand new companies

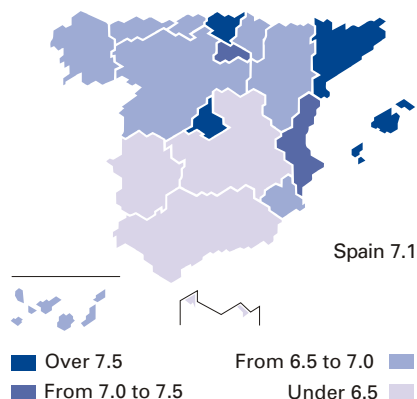
415,275 companies (11.4% of the total) began to undertake economic activities during the year 2005, whereas 288,661 (8.3% of the total) brought their activities to an end.

The largest number of companies was concentrated in **Cataluña** (18.2% of the total), followed by **Andalucía** (15.3%) and **Comunidad de Madrid** (15.1%), the three taking up almost half of the total number of Spanish companies.

Employees in companies with fewer than 10 workers (%). 2006



Active companies (per 100 inhabitants). 2006



Employees in companies with fewer than 10 workers (%). 2003

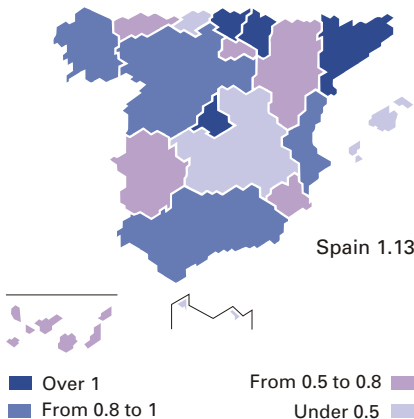
Italy	47.1
Poland	40.5
Portugal	39.7
Spain	38.6
Hungary	35.9
Czech Republic	32.6
EU-25	29.8
Belgium	29.0
Netherlands	28.9
Slovenia	27.3
Austria	25.1
Sweden	24.3
France	23.3
Finland	21.5
United Kingdom	21.1
Latvia	20.6
Denmark	19.6
Germany	19.6
Lithuania	17.7
Slovakia	12.5

Data not available for the remaining EU countries

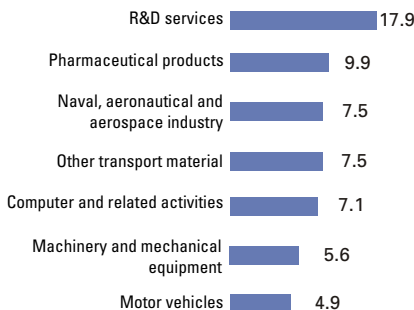
Source: Eurostat



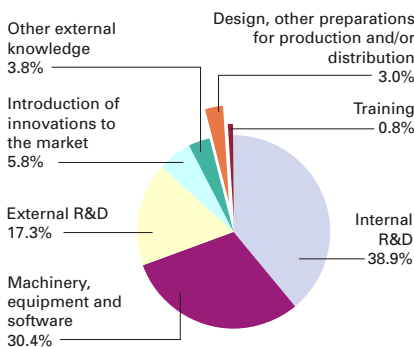
Internal R&D expenditure on regional GDP (%). 2005



Main indicators of R&D expenditure by branch of activity (%). 2005



Distribution of expenditure by innovation activities. 2005



Internal expenditure used for R&D activities. 2005

Field of operation	Million euros	%	R&D expenditure (% of GDP)	Annual growth of total expenditure
Total	10,196.9	100.0	1.13	14.0
Companies	5,485.0	53.8	0.61	12.8
Higher education	2,959.9	29.0	0.33	12.0
Public Administration	1,738.1	17.0	0.19	21.8
NPISH*	13.9	0.2	0.00	18.7

(*) Private non-profit institutions

R&D expenditure surpasses 10,000 million euros

According to the results of the Statistics on R&D Activities, **internal expenditure on Research and Development (R&D)** in 2005 reached **10,197 million euros**, which amounted to **1.13%** of GDP and a **14%** increase with regard to 2004.

By field of operation, the **Companies** sector presented the highest percentage of **total expenditure on R&D with 53.8%** (0.61% of GDP) followed by the Higher education sector (29%).

The **Public Administration** sector **grew** the most in expenditure on R&D activities (**21.8%** more than in 2004).

Comunidad de Madrid, Comunidad Foral de Navarra, País Vasco and Cataluña were the autonomous communities that made the **greatest effort in R&D**, exceeding 1% of GDP in each case.

Company investment in technology grows 9.2%

Expenditure on technological innovation **grew 9.2%** in 2005 and reached **13,636 million euros**, according to the Survey on Technological Innovation in Companies.

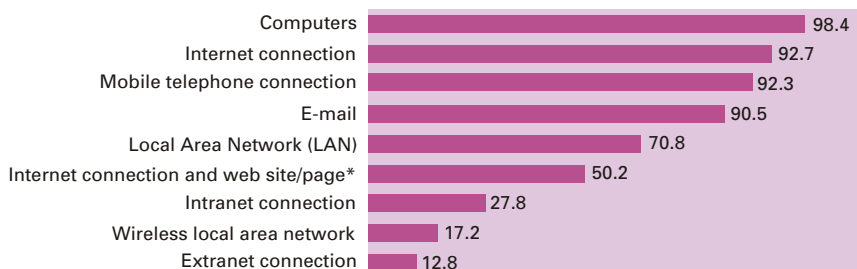
In 2005, **expenditure on innovation** amounted to **1.7% of turnover** in companies with innovation activities.

By branch of activity, companies **manufacturing motor vehicles** represented the highest percentage of total expenditure on innovation (**12.4%**), followed by chemical companies (9.7%).

The autonomous communities that invested the most in innovation were **Comunidad de Madrid** (27.9% of total expenditure), **Cataluña** (25.6%) and **País Vasco** (9.9%). Showing the **largest growth** since 2004 were **Illes Balears** (126.4%) and **Canarias** (46.3%).

27% of Spanish companies innovated a product or process in the 2003-2005 period.

Use of various ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) in companies (%). January 2006



* % of the total number of companies with an Internet connection.

Company Internet access

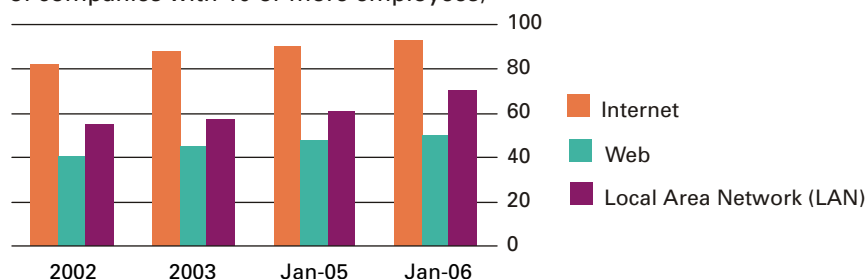
92.7% of Spanish companies with at least 10 employees had an Internet connection in January 2006, and 94% had broadband access to the Internet, in detriment of other types of access (modem and ISDN). Half of the companies with Internet access had a webpage (50.2%), 4% more than the previous year. This figure reached 82.9% in companies with more than 250 employees.

8 % of companies make sales via e-commerce

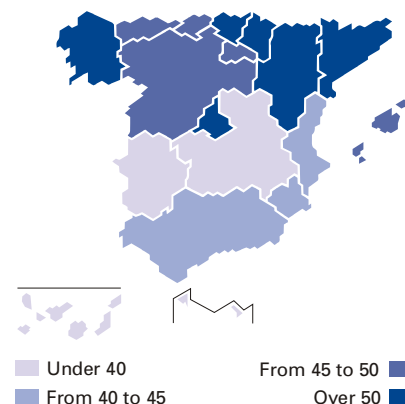
Total turnover via e-commerce was **57,054 million euros**. The main destination of the **sales** was Spain (84.2% of the total), followed by other EU countries (9.7%), while the remaining 6.1% went outside the EU. The latter destination grew more than three points from 2004. Among the **reasons** for selling on the Internet were: improving company image (48.9%), keeping up with the competition (48%), accessing new customers (44.1%), and speeding up the business process (42.4%).

On the other hand, 16.1% of the companies had made **purchases** via e-commerce in 2005. The total purchases reached 45,585 million euros.

ICT Equipment (% of the total number of companies with 10 or more employees)



Percentage of companies with websites. January 2006



Expenditure on R&D (% of GDP). 2004

Sweden	3.7
Finland	3.5
Denmark	2.6
Germany	2.5
Austria	2.3
France	2.2
Belgium	1.9
EU-25	1.9
United Kingdom	1.8
Netherlands	1.8
Luxembourg	1.8
Slovenia	1.6
Czech Republic	1.3
Ireland	1.2
Spain	1.1
Estonia	0.9
Hungary	0.9
Lithuania	0.8
Greece	0.6
Poland	0.6
Slovakia	0.5
Bulgaria	0.5
Latvia	0.4
Romania	0.4
Cyprus	0.4
Malta	0.3

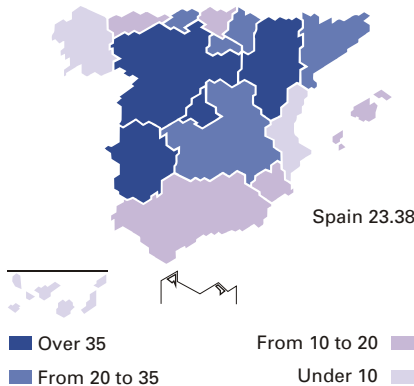
Data not available for the remaining EU countries

Source: Eurostat



Agriculture and fishing

Average UAA per operation (Ha). 2005



The number of agricultural operations diminishes

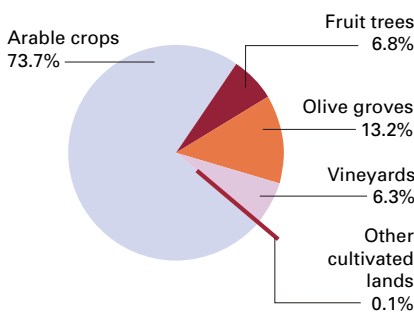
In 2005 the number of agricultural operations decreased 5.4% with respect to the year 2003, standing at **1,079,420**. The total surface was more than 33 million Ha, with 75.1% corresponding to used agricultural area (UAA) and 24.9% to other lands.

Between 2003 and 2005, the total average area per operation increased 4.8%, rising to 30.94 Ha. The **average UAA** increased 6.1% to 23.38 Ha.

Castilla y León (with 56.33 Ha per operation) and Aragón (47.69 Ha), were the autonomous communities with the largest average UAA per operation. The lowest average sizes corresponded to Canarias (with 3.93 Ha) and Comunitat Valenciana (4.91 Ha).

The area used with **ecological production** methods in 2005 rose to 329,437 Ha and the number of operations reached 14,452.

Exploitation of cultivated lands. 2005



Main livestock species

In Spain in 2005, there were 22.8 million head of pig and 19.7 million head of sheep. **Cataluña** had more than 6.5 million head of pig and **Castilla y León** had the highest numbers of sheep and cattle (4.3 and 1.2 million head, respectively).

Main results from agricultural operations (1). 2005

No. of operations	1,079,420
Total area (Ha)	33,107,065
Used Agricultural Area (UAA) (Ha)	24,855,129
Cultivated lands (Ha)	16,201,920
Herbaceous and fallow lands	11,941,940
Fruit trees	1,095,779
Olive groves	2,131,818
Vineyards	1,018,909

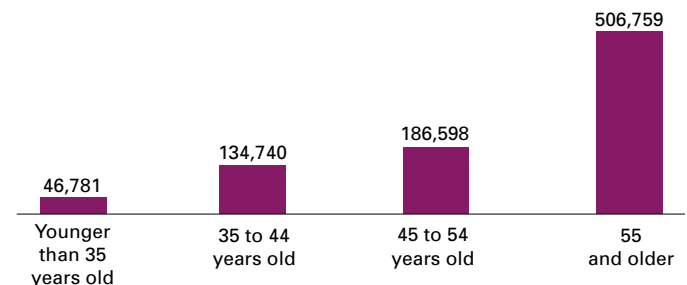
(1) Data referring to operations greater than or equal to 1 Ha UAA or with certain economic importance

38 Livestock (number of heads). 2005

Cattle	5,866,060
Sheep	19,660,056
Pigs	22,776,702
Goats	2,527,302
Poultry (thousands)	174,345

Data referring to the 2005 agricultural year

Agricultural operation managers (by age). 2005



Pisciculture and aquaculture production

Marine aquaculture in Spain is centred on the cultivation of **bivalve molluscs**, in particular the mussel, and to a lesser extent, on fish farming. There is also a small production of crustaceans in the South of the peninsula.

According to data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food, more than **209 thousand tonnes of mussels** were obtained in 2005, representing 85% of the total marine aquaculture production, carried out mainly on the Galician coast, and less so in the Mediterranean. Significant amounts of oysters, clams and cockles were also produced.

In marine fish farming, the production of gilt-head sea bream was worth noting, with 5.8% of the total marine aquaculture, followed by sea dace (European seabass) and turbot (with 2.5% and 2.2%, respectively).

Spain in first place amongst the European Community States

In 2004 within the Community framework, the total **fishing production** of the European Union exceeded 7.3 million tonnes. With 1.2 million tonnes, Spain took first in production (16.7% of the total), followed by Denmark (15.5%).

On the other hand, regarding **aquaculture production**, almost 60% of the total production of the EU-25 was collected in only three countries: once again, Spain occupied the first position, with 26.4%, followed by France (17.8%) and the United Kingdom (15.1%).

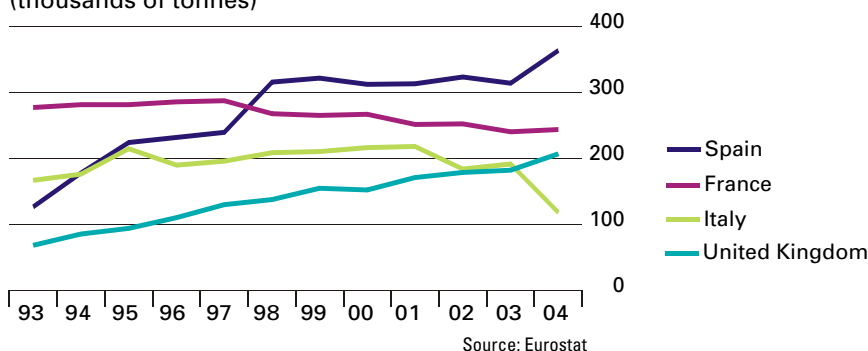
Fishery production (tonnes). 2004

EU-25	7,313,377
Spain	1,217,326
Denmark	1,132,545
France	912,421
United Kingdom	862,136
Netherlands	600,561
Italy	396,867
Ireland	338,609
Germany	319,332
Sweden	275,925
Portugal	228,188
Poland	227,365
Greece	190,145
Lithuania	164,685
Finland	147,542
Latvia	125,936
Estonia	88,156
Belgium	27,774
Czech Republic	23,912
Hungary	19,986
Romania	13,223
Bulgaria	10,739
Cyprus	3,987
Slovakia	2,783
Austria	2,667
Slovenia	2,592
Malta	1,935
Luxembourg	:

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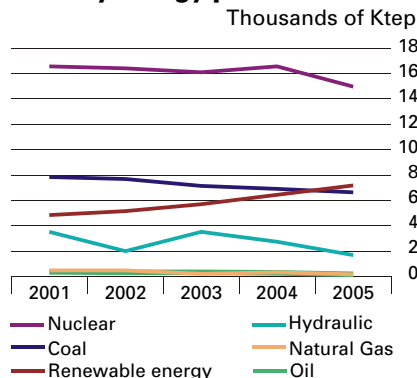
Source: Eurostat

Evolution of the aquaculture production (thousands of tonnes)





Primary energy production



Total energy dependency (%) 2004

Malta	100.0
Luxembourg	98.2
Cyprus	94.6
Ireland	86.5
Italy	84.5
Portugal	83.6
Belgium	78.9
Spain	77.4
Greece	72.7
Austria	70.8
Slovakia	68.7
Latvia	63.5
Germany	61.3
Hungary	60.8
Finlandia	54.4
Slovenia	52.1
EU 25	50.5
France	50.5
Lithuania	48.0
Bulgaria	48.5
Netherlands	30.7
Romania	30.2
Estonia	28.5
Czech Republic	25.3
Poland	14.7
United Kingdom	5.2
Denmark	-47.9

Source: Eurostat

Primary energy. 2005

	Degree of self-sufficiency (%)	Consumption		
		Ktep*	%	Interannual variation
Total	21.1	145,932	100.0	2.5
Coal	31.3	21,183	14.5	1.3
Oil	0.2	71,785	49.2	1.0
Natural gas	0.5	29,120	20.0	18.0
Nuclear	100.0	14,995	10.3	-9.5
Hydraulic	100.0	1,679	1.2	-38.4
Renewable energy	100.0	7,170	4.9	11.6

*Ktep: Thousands of equivalent tonnes of oil

Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade

The decrease in hydraulic energy continues

Primary energy consumption in Spain was **145,932 ktep** in 2005, that is, **2.5%** more than the previous year. The strong drop in hydraulic energy consumption was notable (38.4%). The increase in the demand above interior production led energy self-sufficiency to a level of 21.1%. The **final energy consumption** during 2005 was 106,940 ktep, 2.4% more than in 2004. 57.7% corresponded to oil products, 19.5% to electricity, 17% to gas, 3.6% to renewable energy and 2.3% to coal. Gas continued to gain importance and was the energy that grew the most as compared to 2004 (8.5%).

Industrial companies and their energy consumption

The energy consumption of industrial companies was in excess of **8,000 million euros** in 2005, according to data from the Energy Consumption Survey. This figure was **15.4%** higher than that registered in 2003, the last year the survey was carried out.

The main energy consumptions were in electricity (47.9% of the total), gas (24.4%) and oil products (diesel, heavy fuel oil and others) which made up 20.7%. Electricity lost relative weight in total energy consumption (from 51.3% to 47.9%) while on the contrary, diesel gained relative weight (from 10.6% to 13.3%).

Main branches of activity by energy consumption (%). 2005

Various non-metallic ore products	20.0
Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	19.2
Chemical industry	14.9
Food, beverages and tobacco	13.9
Paper, publishing and graphic arts	7.3



Main industry variables. 2005

		Interannual variation
Employed persons and hours worked		
Total employed persons (thousands)	2,635	0.6
Total hours worked (millions)	4,592	0.3
Main economic variables (million euros)		
Net turnover	540,439	9.1
Total operating income	550,125	9.1
Consumption and work done by other companies	338,379	11.0
Staff costs	77,509	4.5
Total operating costs	512,029	9.1
Industrial Production Index (IPI)*, 2006 average	106.1	3.7
Industrial Price Index (IPRI)**, 2006 average	118.6	3.6

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

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

Turnover in the industrial sector increases 9.1%

The **Industrial Companies Survey** provides detailed information on the main accounting concepts of companies dedicated to industry and with at least one employee. Net **turnover** for industrial companies rose to 540,439 million euros in the year 2005, which implies an increase of 9.1% in comparison with the previous year.

Sales of industrial products reached 447,858 million euros, with an increase of 8.1% over the previous year. Sales of merchandise reached 66,273 million euros (14.6% more than in 2004), while the provision of services amounted to 26,307 million euros (with an increase of 13.6%).

The number of **people employed** in the industrial sector during the year 2005 was 2.6 million, 0.6% more than in 2004.

Analyzing the **operating income** structure, it is evident that product sales represented a fundamental part of income (81.4%). This was followed by merchandise sales (resale of goods that have not undergone transformation, 12%) and provision of services (4.8%).

In the **cost** structure, the consumption of raw materials accounted for 43.5% of the total operating costs of the company. In second and third place were staff costs (15.1% of the total) and external services (14.5%).

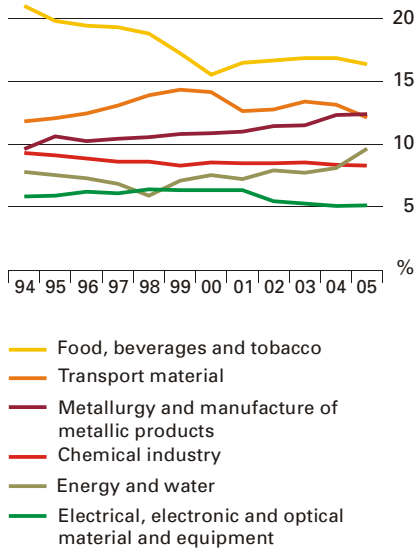
Operating income structure. 2005

Variables	% of the total
Total income	100.0
Product sales	81.4
Merchandise sales	12.0
Provision of services	4.8
Tasks performed	
By the company on fixed assets	0.3
Operating subsidies	0.3
Other income	1.2

Operating cost structure. 2005

Variables	% of the total
Total	100.0
Consumption of raw materials	43.5
Consumption of other supplies	7.4
Consumption of merchandise	10.2
Tasks performed	
by other companies	5.0
Staff costs	15.1
External services	14.5
Allocations for depreciation of fixed assets	4.3

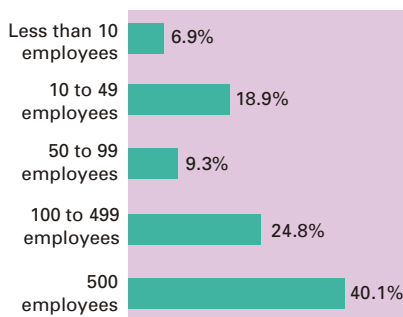
Turnover of the main activity group. Percentage of the total



Turnover by activity group. 2005

	% of total	Interannual variation
Industry total (thousand million euros)	100.0	9.1
Energy and water	9.8	32.2
Extractive and petroleum industries	7.5	26.2
Rubber and plastic products	3.7	11.7
Various non-metallic ore products	6.0	11.3
Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment	5.1	9.3
Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products	12.3	9
Chemical industry	8.1	6.6
Food, beverages and tobacco	16.4	6.2
Various manufacturing industries	3.0	5.1
Paper, publishing, graphic arts...	5.4	4.9
Wood and cork	1.9	4.3
Mechanical machinery and equipment	5.0	1.7
Transport material	12.0	-0.4
Textile, clothing, leather and footwear industries	3.8	-0.8

Turnover distribution by company size. 2005



Activity groups and sectors

For analysis purposes, the Industrial Companies Survey divides industry into 14 groups and 100 sectors.

The **activity groups** that registered the highest increases in turnover in 2005 as compared to 2004 were Energy and water (32.2%) and Extractive and petroleum industries (26.2%).

Food, beverages and tobacco (16.4%), Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products (12.3%) and Transport material (12%) were the groups with the most substantial contribution to the turnover of the industrial sector.

The **activity sectors** with the largest contribution to total turnover were Production and distribution of electrical energy (7.6%), Manufacture of motor vehicles (7.1%) and Oil, natural gas and nuclear fuel industry (6.6%).

Where is the heart of industry?

Cataluña (24.5% of the total), Comunidad de Madrid (11.4%), Comunitat Valenciana (10.4%), Andalucía (10%) and País Vasco (9.4%) represented 65.7% of the industry sector turnover.

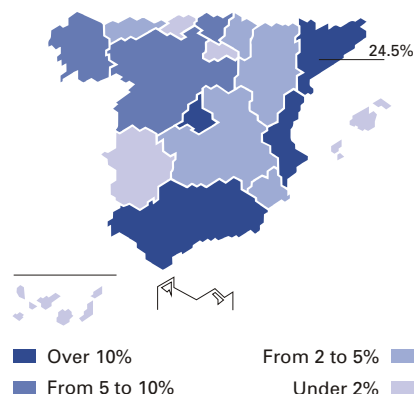
In ten years and in monetary terms, Spanish industry increased its turnover 83%. During this time, ten communities grew above the national average. The most significant increases in relative terms were registered in Extremadura, Región de Murcia, Illes Balears, Castilla-La Mancha and Andalucía.

Companies with 20 or more employees

Domestic **sales** by companies with 20 or more employees accounted for 76% of the total, while sales destined to other countries in the European Union represented 18%. 21.1% of the purchases of raw materials, merchandise, etc. were of products from other countries in the European Union and 15.9% from the rest of the world. **Purchases** inside of Spain accounted for 63% of the total.

The total industrial **investment** of companies with 20 or more employees reached 24,317 million euros, of which, 37.1% corresponded to technical installations, 27.0% to machinery and tools and 14.6% to immaterial fixed assets.

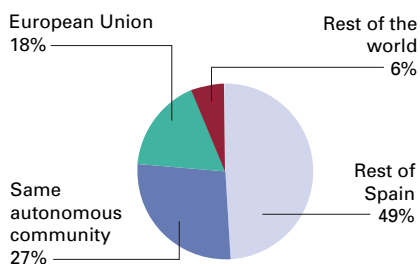
Turnover. 2005



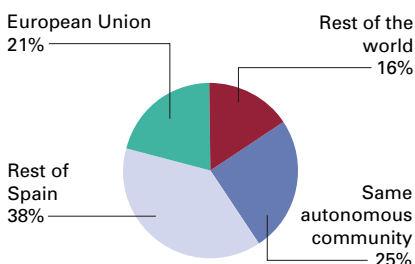
Turnover. 2005

EU**	100.0
Germany	25.8
Italy	15.2
France	14.2
United Kingdom	12.0
Spain	7.9
Netherlands	4.5
Belgium	3.5
Poland	3.0
Sweden	2.8
Austria	2.2
Finland	1.9
Czech Republic	1.7
Denmark	1.5
Hungary	1.3
Romania	0.8
Slovakia	0.5
Slovenia	0.3
Bulgaria	0.3
Lithuania	0.2
Luxembourg	0.1
Estonia	0.1
Latvia	0.1
Cyprus	0.1

Destination of sales (%). 2005



Origin of purchases (%). 2005



Data unavailable for the remaining EU countries

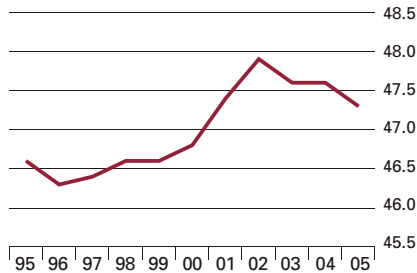
* Preview data

** Percentage distribution over the available total

Source: Eurostat



Evolution of market services (% of GDP)



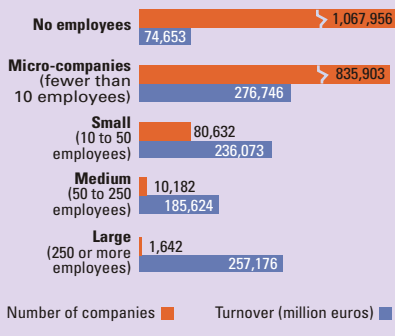
The small company

Companies with fewer than 50 employees were fundamental in the services sector. 99% of companies had fewer than 50 employees, invoiced 57% of the total and provided work for more than 66% of the employees who worked in the services sector.

The importance of the small company was even greater in Personal services, Real estate and rental, and Cultural and recreational activities, accounting for more than 80% of the turnover for each of said activities.

On the other extreme, it was in the Information and Communication Technologies sector where large companies (250 or more employees) represented almost 75% of the turnover and provided employment for 48% of the employees who worked in the sector.

Company size



Main market service variables. 2004

		Interannual variation
Number of companies	1,996,315	3.9
Turnover	1,030,272	8.9
Production value(*)	464,344	10.1
Purchases and expenses on goods and services	812,439	9.9
Added value at factor cost	262,945	9.8
Personnel expenditure	140,189	9.2
Employed personnel (annual average)	8,220,674	5.9

Economic variables in million euros

(*) In some service activities, fundamentally in trade, the value of merchandise purchases is high, thus, the difference between turnover and production.

Almost two million companies

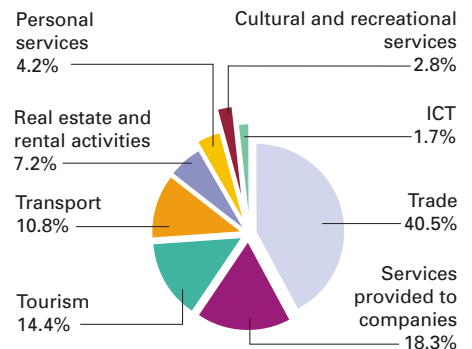
According to data from the Spanish National Accounts, in the year 2005, Market services occupied 47.3% of GDP and provided employment for 46.1% of employed persons.

The **Annual Services Survey** shows that in 2004 there were 1,996,315 companies dedicated to trade, tourism, transport, information and communication technologies (ICT), real estate and rental activities, services provided to companies, cultural services and personal services, indicating an increase of 3.9% as compared with the year 2003.

As per the **number of companies**, the most noteworthy sector continued to be trade, with 809,082 companies, followed by services provided to companies and tourism, with 365,547 and 287,345 companies, respectively.

Regarding the **legal status** of the services sector, 65.9% of the companies were owned by natural persons, 24.6% were limited companies and only 3.4% were public limited companies.

Number of companies. 2004



The services sector reaches one billion euros

In 2004 the turnover in the services sector amounted to **1,030,272 million euros**, indicating an increase of **8.9%** from the previous year.

The groups of activity that presented the greatest annual increase in their turnover were real estate and rental activities (13%), services provided to companies (11.6%) and cultural and recreational services (10.8%).

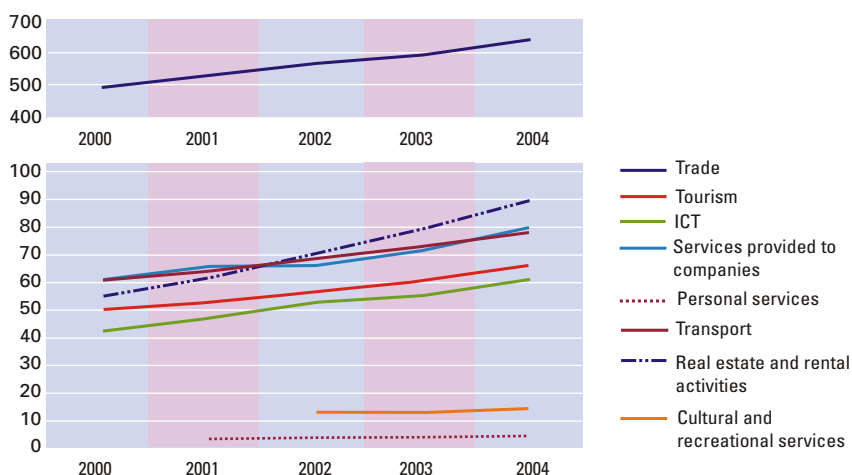
Within the market services sector analysed, **trade** represented 62% of the total turnover, whilst the rest of the groups analysed stood between 6% and 9%, with the exception of cultural and recreational services (with 1.4%) and personal services (which scarcely reached 0.4%).

Four communities provide 67% of the turnover

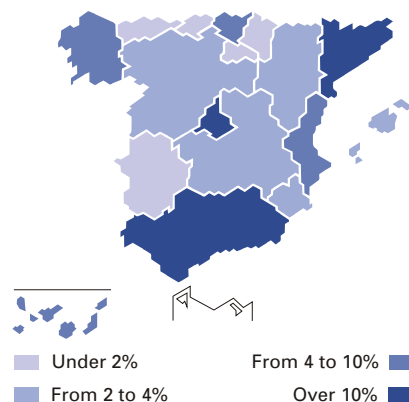
The autonomous communities that contributed the greatest amounts to the turnover of the market services sector in 2004 were Comunidad de Madrid (25.3%), Cataluña (19.8%), Andalucía (12.5%) and Comunitat Valenciana (9.6%).

This concentration is more noticeable in the services related to information technologies, in which 56.7% of the turnover was invoiced in Comunidad de Madrid, as well as in the services provided to companies, where 60.3% of the turnover was generated in Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña.

Turnover (thousand million euros)



Turnover distribution (according to location of company premises)



Turnover*. 2004
million euros

United Kingdom	2,109,704
Germany	1,846,582
France	1,737,209
Italy	1,230,897
Spain	1,000,556
Netherlands	631,498
Belgium	424,510
Sweden	308,583
Austria	255,988
Poland	243,818
Denmark	240,378
Portugal	172,544
Finland	146,280
Ireland	141,039
Czech Republic	120,317
Hungary	103,178
Romania	57,923
Bulgaria	30,069
Slovenia	29,130
Slovakia	27,802
Lithuania	18,952
Estonia	16,555
Latvia	16,554
Cyprus	12,267

* Does not include Recreational, cultural and sporting activities or Different personal services activities

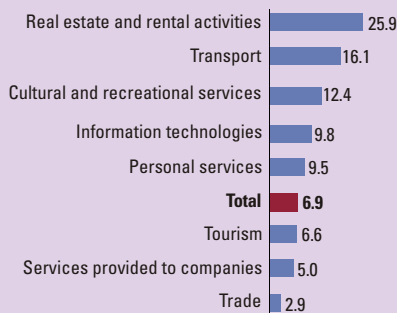
Data unavailable for the remaining European Union countries

Source: Eurostat

Investment in the services sector

In 2004, market services companies invested 70,724 million euros, that is, 6.9% of their turnover.

Investment with respect to turnover (%), 2004



Material investment reached 59,288 million euros and its distribution differed according to the activity sector. Thus, transport companies used the highest percentage of material investment (24%) for transport elements, while in the tourism sector, 41% of said investment went to the construction and renovation and repair of buildings. Real estate companies reached the highest percentage of investment in land and natural goods.

Employment increases 5.9%

The number of employees in the services sector rose to 8.2 million persons in 2004, that is, 5.9% more than in 2003. Recreational services and real estate activities provided the most employment during this period, with increases of 17.7% and 9.5%, respectively. Almost one quarter of the employees of this sector were non-remunerated self-employed workers.

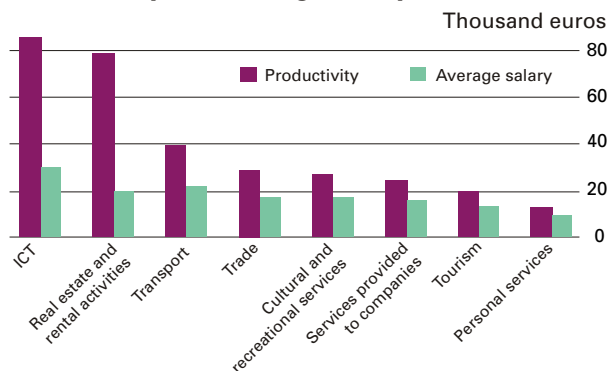
Employment characteristics at 30 September 2004

	% of wage earners	% of permanent workers	% of women	Average salary in euros
Group total	78.4	69.3	43.5	17,094
Trade	77.5	78.1	42.8	16,709
Tourism	77.1	62.8	50.5	13,033
Transport	78.1	74.8	18.9	21,907
ICT	91.5	80.3	33.4	30,574
Real estate and rental activities	73.1	71.2	44.9	19,736
Services provided to companies	82.1	54.4	55.7	15,442
Cultural and recreational services	78.2	62.0	40.4	16,930
Personal services	60.2	71.8	78.4	9,879

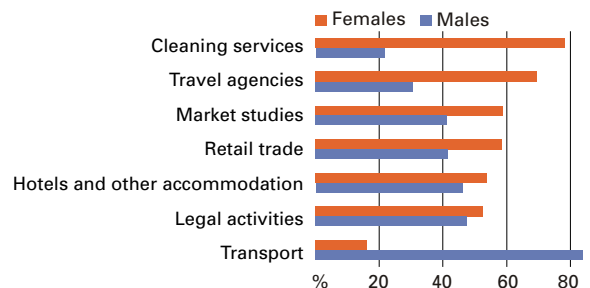
The role of women

43.5% of the employees in the sector were women. In transport, female employment barely accounted for 16% of the total, scarcely representative in taxi transport (3.5%), freight transport by road (7%), railway transport (10.1%) and transport of travellers by bus (11%). In contrast, women made up more than 50% of the employees in travel agencies, retail trade, hotels and other accommodation and services provided to companies as a whole. The highest rates were reached in personal services, in which more than three quarters of the employees were women.

Productivity and average salary. 2004



Women and men in the services sector (%). 2004





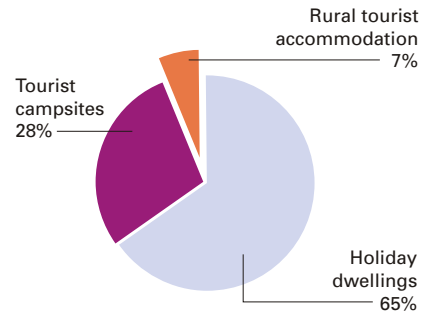
Tourist accommodation. Main results of the demand. 2006

Provisional data

	Overnight stays (millions)	Average stay (days)	Interannual variation Overnight stays
Hotel establishments	266.6	3.25	6.5 5.8
Holiday dwellings	72.9	8.11	2.4 9.0
Campsites	31.9	4.82	1.6 2.9
Rural tourist accommodation	7.5	3.07	20.2 5.9

■ Resident in Spain
■ Resident abroad

Overnight stays in non-hotel establishments (%). 2006



Hotel stays...

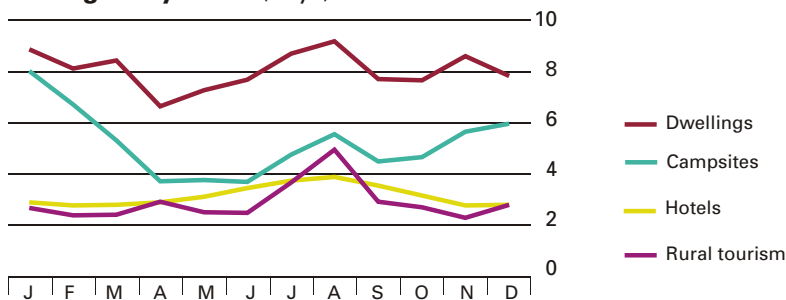
According to the Hotel Tourism Short-Term Trends and Non-hotel Establishment Occupancy Surveys, **378.9 million overnight stays** were registered in Spain in 2006.

Overnight stays in **hotel establishments** accounted for **70.4%** of the total and increased **6.2%** with respect to 2005. **48.6%** were concentrated during the period from June through September. Of the total, 58% were residents who represented 43.1% of the total number of overnight stays. **German and British citizens** accounted for **29.5%** and **29.2%** of the total overnight stays of foreign nationals in hotels.

...apartments, campsites and rural tourism accommodations

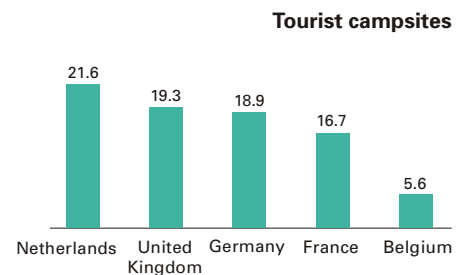
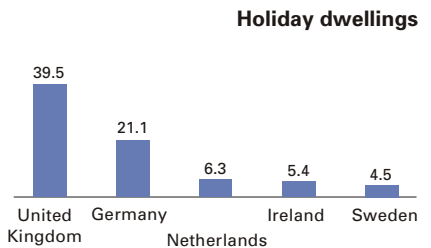
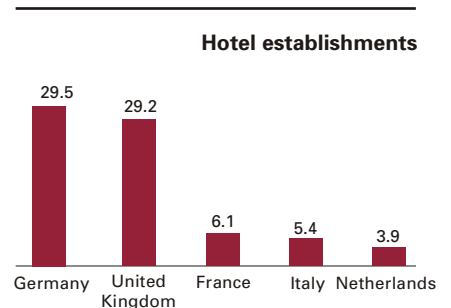
In **non-hotel establishments**, overnight stays exceeded **112.2 million** in 2006 (4.2% more than the previous year). The United Kingdom was the **strongest contributor**, with 25.4 million overnight stays and an average stay of 8.8 days, followed by Germany, with 15.3 million overnight stays and an average stay of 9.6 days.

Average stay. 2006 (days)

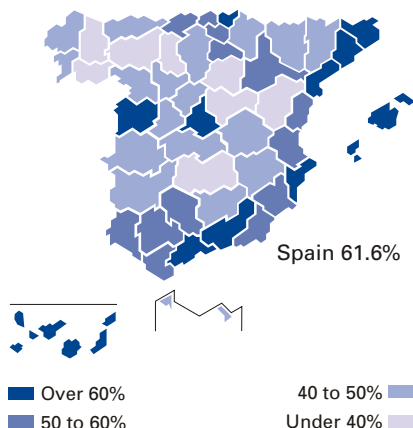


Main nationalities of origin

(% of non-resident overnight stays)



Level of weekend hotel occupancy. 2006



Number of bed places in hotels and similar establishments (thousands). 2005

Italy	2,028
France	1,740
Germany	1,621
Spain	1,580
United Kingdom	1,062
Greece	682
Austria	571
Portugal	264
Czech Republic	232
Bulgaria	201
Sweden	197
Netherlands	192
Poland	170
Hungary	162
Ireland	149
Belgium	121
Finland	118
Cyprus	91
Denmark	70
Slovakia	57
Malta	37
Slovenia	30
Estonia	25
Lithuania	20
Latvia	19
Luxembourg	14
Romania	:

: Data unavailable

Source: Eurostat

Tourist accommodation. Main results of the supply. 2006

Provisional data

	Estimated no. Open establishments	Estimated average no. Bed places	Level of occupancy by bed place	Interannual variation Bed places offered
Hotel establishments	14,033	1,260,462	56.4	3.0
Holiday dwellings	128,606	448,196	43.9	2.3
Campsites	714	479,998	37.7	-2.1
Rural tourist accommodation	10,823	95,855	21.0	13.7

Bed places continue to increase

During the year 2006, **Spanish hotels** offered an average of 1.3 million bed places, 3% more than the previous year. The **level of occupancy** by bed places on average stood at **56.4%**. The corresponding figure for weekend occupancy reached 61.6%.

Non-hotel establishments offered an average of more than one million bed places: 47% in campsites, 44% in holiday dwellings and 9% in rural tourist accommodation. **Average available bed places increased 1.2% with respect to the previous year.** On average, 59.9% of offered tourist dwellings were occupied, as were 37.7% of offered campsite lots and 24.1% of available rooms in rural tourist accommodation.

Preferred destination

Andalucía, Comunitat Valenciana, Cataluña, Canarias and Comunidad de Madrid accounted for 64.1% of overnight stays of Spaniards in **hotels**, whereas non-residents preferred Illes Balears and Canarias.

As regards other accommodation, the main destinations were Canarias for holiday dwellings, Cataluña for campsites and Castilla y León for rural tourism accommodation.

The most visited. 2006

(million overnight stays in hotel establishments)

Holiday areas	Interannual variation
Isla de Mallorca	40.8 4.8
Isla de Tenerife	21.0 9.7
Palma-Calviá	17.7 4.0
Costa del Sol	15.8 4.2
Sur de Tenerife	15.6 11.2



Favourite destinations of Spanish travellers (% overnight stays). 2006

Hotels		Holiday dwellings		Campsites		Rural tourism	
Andalucía	21.1	Canarias	28.9	Cataluña	38.2	Castilla y León	21.0
Cataluña	13.0	Comunitat Valenciana	23.4	Andalucía	14.5	Cataluña	12.2
Comunitat Valenciana	13.5	Cataluña	15.4	Comunitat Valenciana	12.2	Principado de Asturias	9.6

Moderate rise in prices

The average increase of **hotel** prices in 2006 was **1.9%**. All autonomous communities registered an increase in prices, except Región de Murcia, which experienced an average drop of 0.2%. The highest average interannual rise in prices took place in April, followed by the summer months, in which rates fluctuated between 2% and 2.3%.

On the other hand, income per occupied room grew 2.6% on average during the year 2006.

On average, prices for **campsites and holiday dwellings** increased **5.6%** and **4%**, respectively in 2006.

Tourism in the services sector

According to the Annual Services Survey, in 2004, more than **287 thousand companies** were dedicated to tourism as their main activity (including hotels and hotel establishments, restaurants and travel agencies), representing **14.4%** of the total for the services sector; the **turnover** generated was **66,362 million euros** (6.4% of the sector total) and the **number of employees** was in excess of **1.3 million** (15% of the total).

The data available for the **European Union** regarding 2004 turnover placed the Spanish tourism sector in third place, behind the United Kingdom and France.



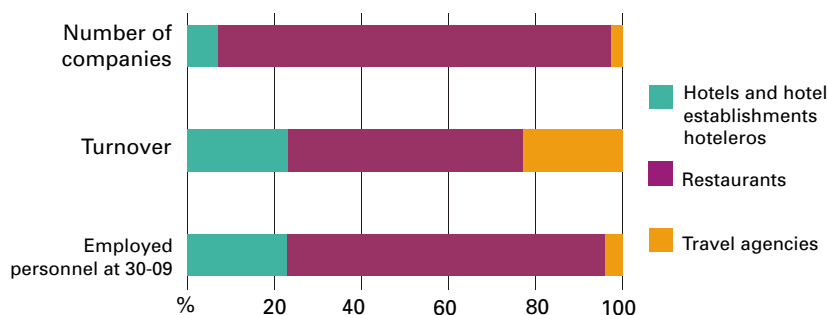
Tourism sector turnover (million euros). 2004

United Kingdom	141,971
France	72,722
Spain	66,362
Germany	61,888
Italy	61,735
Netherlands	18,744
Austria	15,348
Sweden	14,324
Belgium	14,292
Portugal	10,518
Ireland	8,173
Denmark	6,963
Finland	5,597
Czech Republic	4,708
Poland	4,575
Hungary	3,110
Cyprus	1,575
Romania	1,331
Slovenia	1,323
Bulgaria	932
Slovakia	544
Estonia	424
Lithuania	404
Latvia	399

Data unavailable for the remaining EU countries

Source: Eurostat

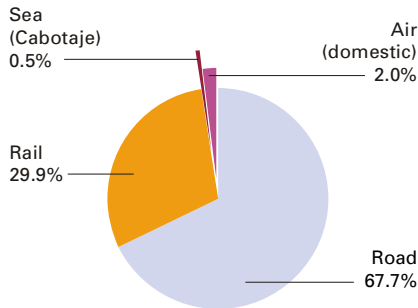
Tourism structure. 2004





Transport

Inter-city transport. 2005



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

Passengers. 2006

Urban transport	Thousands	Interannual variation
Total	3,155,415	2.5
Buses*	2,000,239	2.7
Metropolitan	1,155,176	2.3
Inter-city transport		
Total	2,001,941	3.3
Road (Bus)*	1,354,603	3.8
Rail	598,849	2.0
Air (domestic) ¹	40,745	6.7
Sea (cabotaje) ²	8,475	10.3
International transport		
Air	109,635	6.8
Sea	2,904	19.5

1. Domestic traffic only includes entries
 2. Only includes disembarked passengers
 * Provisional data

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

Passenger transport by air (Thousands). 2005

EU - 25	709,832
United Kingdom	205,404
Germany	147,973
Spain	140,867
France	107,955
Italy	89,605
Netherlands	46,690
Greece	30,792
Ireland	24,702
Sweden	22,899
Denmark	22,332
Portugal	20,184
Austria	19,945
Belgium	17,917
Finland	12,225
Czech Republic	11,367
Hungary	8,049
Cyprus	7,082
Poland	7,080
Romania	3,633
Malta	2,757
Latvia	1,890
Slovakia	1,567
Luxembourg	1,538
Lithuania	1,450
Estonia	1,394
Slovenia	1,219

Source: Eurostat

There are more and more Spanish travellers

In 2006 over **3,155 million travellers** used **urban transport**, and more than **2,000 million used inter-city transport** (bus, train, airplane and boat). This indicates interannual increases of 2.6% and 3.3%, respectively. The number of underground users increased in all metropolitan networks, especially in Valencia, which experienced a 5% increase. The distribution of the number of travellers according to means of inter-city transport was very similar to the figure registered the previous year, the most important means being road transport, with 67.7%.

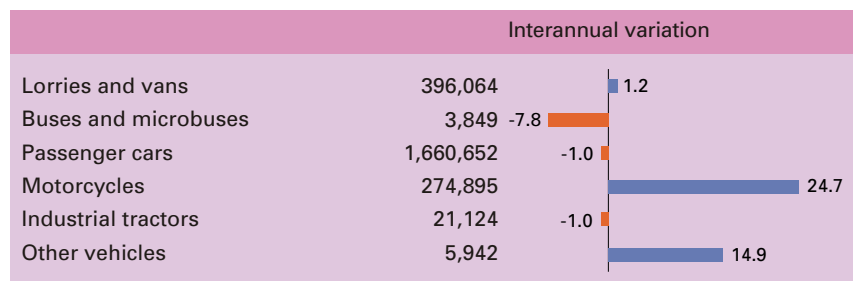
The means of transport that grew the most in terms of the number of travellers transported as compared with the previous year, was **sea transport**, above all, international sea transport (**19.5%**). Air transport also grew. Two of Spain's main airports were among the top ten airports in the European Union in terms of transported passengers, and of those top ten, they experienced the most significant growth with respect to the previous year.

EU airports (million passengers). 2005

Airport	2005 (million passengers)	Interannual variation
London/Heathrow	67.7	0.9
Paris/C. de Gaulle	53.4	4.8
Frankfurt am Main	51.8	2.1
Amsterdam/Schipol	44.1	3.9
Madrid/Barajas	41.7	9.4
London/Gatwick	32.7	4.1
Munich	28.4	6.9
Rome/Fiumicino	27.8	2.3
Barcelona	27.0	10.9
Paris/Orly	24.9	3.3

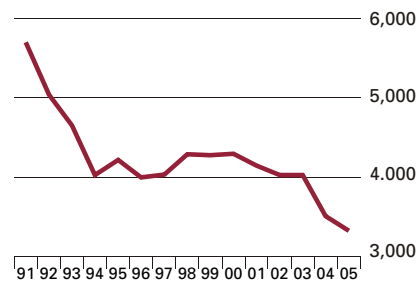
Source: Eurostat

Licensed vehicles. 2006



Source: Roads Authority

Road deaths



Source: Traffic Authority

Land transport and accident rate

The number of passenger cars licensed in 2006 decreased **1%** in comparison with the previous year, whereas the number of motorcycles licensed increased **24.7%**.

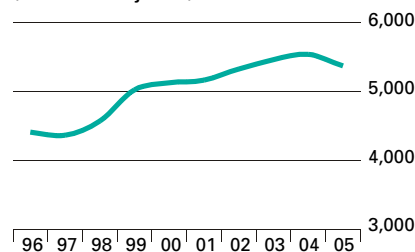
According to definitive data from the Spanish Traffic Authority, in 2005 there were **91,187 accidents with injuries**, 3% less than the previous year. Of these, 3,377 were fatal casualties, 83% of which were caused by road accidents.

Transport in the services sector

According to the Annual Services Survey, in 2004 the transport sector represented **11%** of the services sector by number of companies and **8%** of the total invoicing of the sector. Part of this was postal activities, area in which traditional correspondence decreased in importance.

According to the Services Sector Activity Indicator Survey, transport was the service activity with the strongest growth in 2006 in terms of turnover (8.5%).

Evolution of the Postal Service* (million objects)



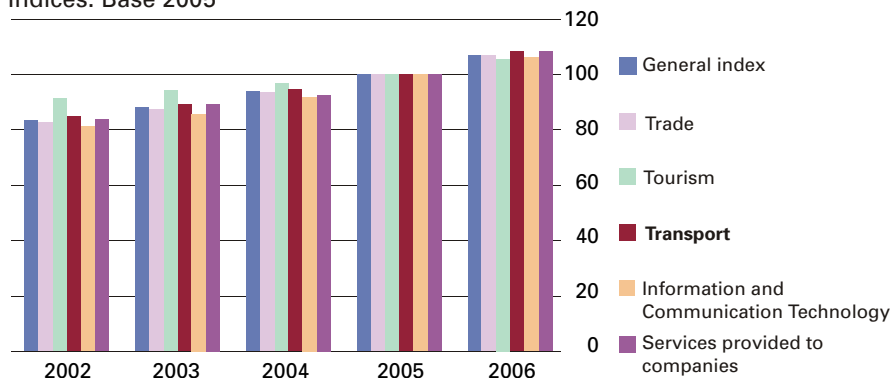
Totals of basic, economic and urgent products

* Spanish Postal and Telegraph Service

Source: Ministry of Development

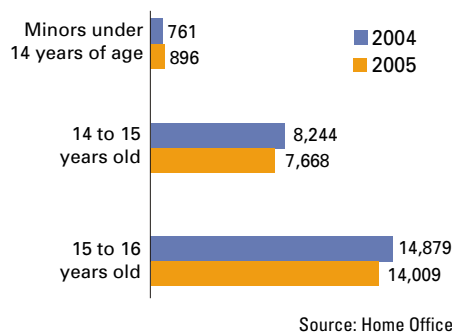
Turnover in the services sector

Indices. Base 2005

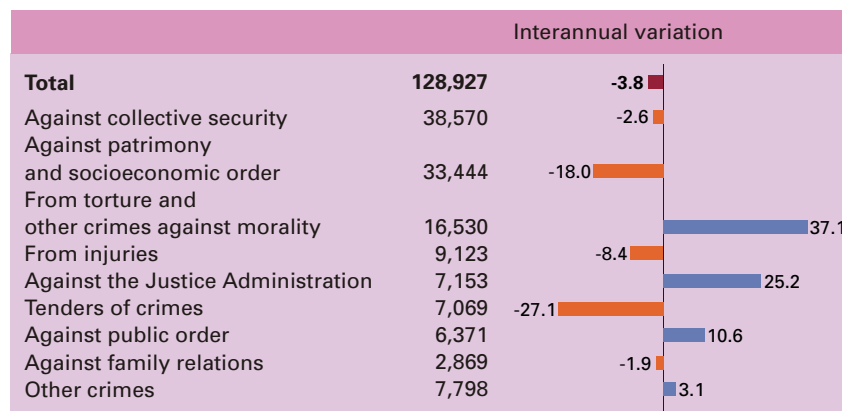




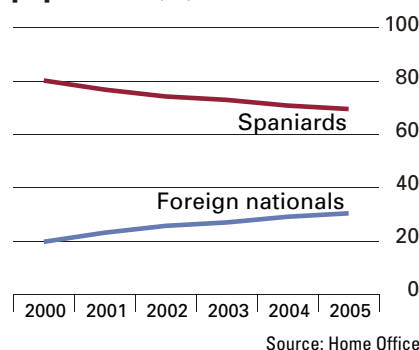
Minors arrested



Convicts according to crimes committed. 2005



Evolution of the prison population (%)



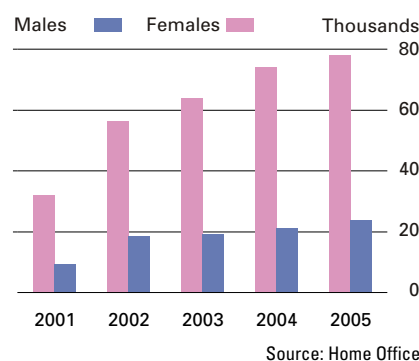
One out of every three prison inmates is a foreign national

According to data from the Justice Statistics, in 2005 in Spain, almost **129 thousand** people were found guilty of committing a crime, **3.8%** fewer than in 2004. Within the main crimes, those that increased the most were from torture and other crimes against morality, and the most frequently committed were against collective security and against patrimony and socioeconomic order (30% and 26% of the total, respectively).

Foreign convicts accounted for **19.3%** of the total and the majority were from the African and American continents. 92.5% of foreign convicts were men and, of the women convicts, 43.3% were from American countries.

According to data from the **Home Office Yearbook**, the prison population has not stopped increasing since 1999. At 31 December 2005 there were 61,054 inmates, 2.8% more than the previous year. Nine out of every ten inmates were male (92.2%) and almost two out of every three convicted inmates (62.1%) were between 31 and 60 years old. There was an increase of 1,314 persons in the foreign prison population, which indicates that one out of every three inmates was a foreign national (30.5%).

Victims of abuse within the home



Domestic violence still unstoppable

In 2005, the number of victims of abuse in the home increased 5.6% in the case of women (78,256) and 12.3% in the case of men (23,711). The number of women who died in their homes (71), victims of abuse, decreased 10.1% with respect to the previous year, but there was an alarming increase in the number of men who died (56), 80.6% more than in 2004.



Greatest female presence in years

The different elections staged to date in Spain show a clear trend towards greater representation of women in political power, on both a general and an autonomous or local level. In the case of the **Spanish Congress of Deputies**, over a period of seven legislatures the percentage of female deputies was multiplied by 8, growing from 4.57% in 1982 to 36% at the opening of the legislature in 2004.

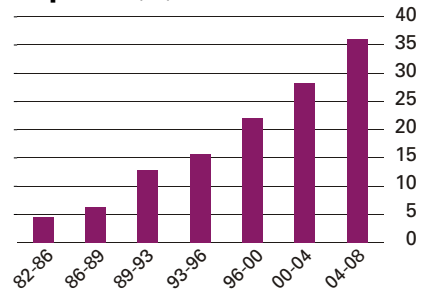
In the case of **City Councils**, the number of women occupying the highest post on a municipal level (mayor) reached **12.5%** in the last elections held (2003), six times the number registered in the year 1983.

More participation in General Elections

Public participation in the different autonomous community elections stood at an average of **66.8%** over the past twelve years, while in the total European countries considered, average participation in respective national parliamentary elections from 1994 to 2005 was **72%**. In the case of Spain, this figure reached **74.2%**.

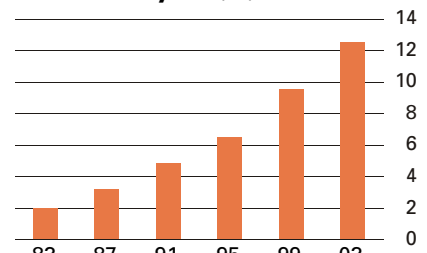
In 2006 the Referendum for the Reform of the Statute of Autonomy of Cataluña took place, with an average participation of 49.4%, that is, 10 points below the participation registered in the vote for the Statute of Autonomy of Cataluña in 1979.

Women in the Congress of Deputies (%)



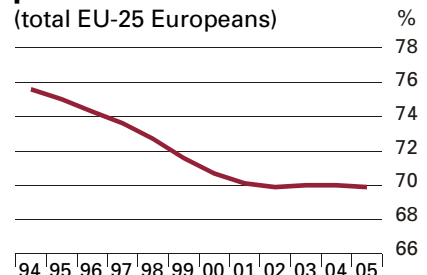
Source: Institute for Women

Women mayors (%)



Source: Institute for Women

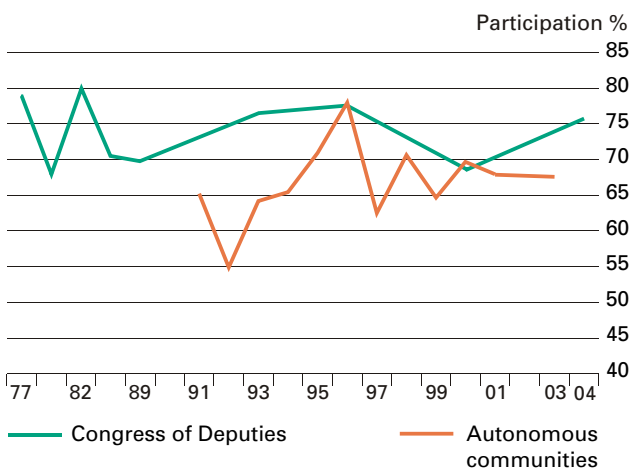
Participation in national parliaments



Source: Eurostat

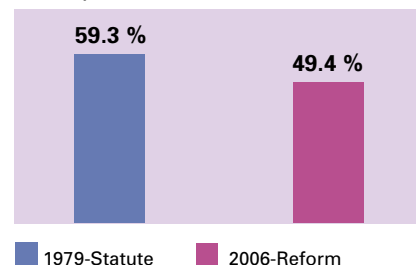
Elections

Congress of Deputies Autonomous communities



Source: Home Office and Statistical Yearbooks from different autonomous communities

Statute of Autonomy of Cataluña Participation



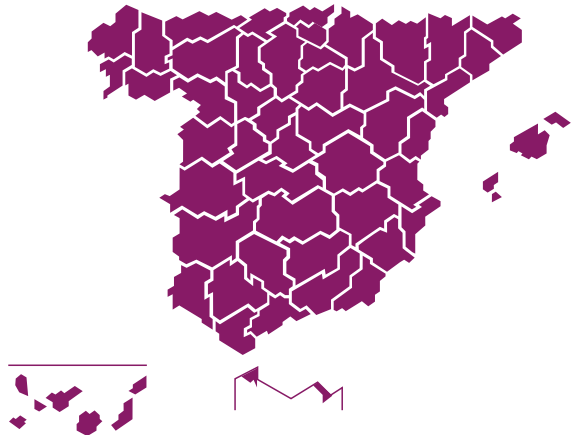
Source: Cataluña Statistics Institute

	Population on 1 January 2006					Demographic indicators. 2005	
	Total	Females (%)	Foreign nationals (%)	Area (km ²)	Population density (inhab/km ²)	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
Spain	44,708,964	50.6	9.3	505,990	88.4	10.8	8.9
Andalucía	7,975,672	50.4	6.1	87,598	91.0	11.9	8.5
Almería	635,850	48.2	17.4	8,775	72.5	13.0	7.6
Cádiz	1,194,062	50.2	2.7	7,436	160.6	12.5	8.0
Córdoba	788,287	50.9	2.0	13,771	57.2	10.7	9.5
Granada	876,184	50.5	4.9	12,647	69.3	11.3	8.9
Huelva	492,174	50.0	5.0	10,128	48.6	11.5	9.2
Jaén	662,751	50.3	2.0	13,496	49.1	10.2	9.7
Málaga	1,491,287	50.5	13.7	7,308	204.0	12.1	8.1
Sevilla	1,835,077	50.9	2.5	14,036	130.7	12.5	8.4
Aragón	1,277,471	50.2	8.2	47,720	26.8	9.3	10.9
Huesca	218,023	49.1	7.8	15,636	13.9	8.4	12.1
Teruel	142,160	48.6	8.0	14,810	9.6	8.0	12.4
Zaragoza	917,288	50.7	8.4	17,275	53.1	9.7	10.4
Principado de Asturias	1,076,896	52.1	2.8	10,604	101.6	7.1	12.0
Illes Balears	1,001,062	49.9	16.8	4,992	200.5	11.2	7.6
Canarias	1,995,833	49.8	11.7	7,447	268.0	10.4	6.6
Las Palmas	1,024,186	49.5	11.1	4,066	251.9	10.8	6.3
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	971,647	50.2	12.3	3,381	287.4	10.0	7.0
Cantabria	568,091	51.1	4.2	5,321	106.8	9.5	9.7
Castilla y León	2,523,020	50.6	4.2	94,225	26.8	7.9	11.1
Ávila	167,818	49.8	4.2	8,050	20.8	8.0	12.5
Burgos	363,874	49.6	5.7	14,291	25.5	8.6	10.9
León	498,223	51.2	3.5	15,581	32.0	6.9	11.9
Palencia	173,153	50.7	2.3	8,053	21.5	7.1	11.9
Salamanca	353,110	51.2	3.5	12,350	28.6	7.6	10.9
Segovia	156,598	49.6	8.2	6,923	22.6	9.2	10.6
Soria	93,503	49.6	6.7	10,306	9.1	7.9	13.0
Valladolid	519,249	50.9	4.0	8,110	64.0	9.0	9.0
Zamora	197,492	50.5	2.4	10,561	18.7	5.9	13.3
Castilla-La Mancha	1,932,261	49.8	6.9	79,462	24.3	10.1	9.6
Albacete	387,658	49.9	5.9	14,926	26.0	9.9	8.8
Ciudad Real	506,864	50.4	5.5	19,813	25.6	9.9	10.5
Cuenca	208,616	49.6	7.3	17,141	12.2	7.7	11.0
Guadalajara	213,505	48.9	9.6	12,212	17.5	11.5	8.3
Toledo	615,618	49.5	7.5	15,370	40.1	10.9	9.4
Cataluña	7,134,697	50.3	12.8	32,113	222.2	11.6	9.0
Barcelona	5,309,404	50.7	12.2	7,728	687.0	11.6	8.8
Girona	687,331	49.2	16.9	5,910	116.3	11.9	8.9
Lleida	407,496	48.9	12.9	12,172	33.5	10.9	11.1
Tarragona	730,466	49.3	13.6	6,303	115.9	11.8	9.3
Comunitat Valenciana	4,806,908	50.2	13.9	23,255	206.7	11.1	8.8
Alicante/Alacant	1,783,555	49.9	20.1	5,817	306.6	10.8	8.0
Castellón/Castelló	559,761	49.7	13.9	6,632	84.4	11.2	9.4
Valencia/València	2,463,592	50.5	9.4	10,806	228.0	11.2	9.2
Extremadura	1,086,373	50.3	2.5	41,635	26.1	9.3	10.4
Badajoz	673,474	50.4	2.2	21,766	30.9	9.8	10.4
Cáceres	412,899	50.0	3.1	19,868	20.8	8.6	10.6
Galicia	2,767,524	51.8	2.7	29,574	93.6	7.8	10.8
A Coruña	1,129,141	52.0	2.3	7,950	142.0	8.0	10.3
Lugo	356,595	51.5	2.2	9,856	36.2	5.9	13.8
Ourense	338,671	51.9	3.6	7,273	46.6	5.7	14.1
Pontevedra	943,117	51.7	3.0	4,495	209.8	9.0	9.1
Comunidad de Madrid	6,008,183	51.6	13.3	8,028	748.4	11.8	7.0
Región de Murcia	1,370,306	49.1	13.8	11,313	121.1	13.2	7.5
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	601,874	50.0	9.2	10,390	57.9	10.5	8.9
País Vasco	2,133,684	51.1	4.0	7,235	294.9	9.3	9.2
Álava	301,926	50.2	5.6	3,038	99.4	9.4	8.4
Guipúzcoa	691,895	50.9	3.7	1,980	349.4	10.0	9.0
Vizcaya	1,139,863	51.4	3.8	2,217	514.1	9.0	9.6
La Rioja	306,377	49.6	11.4	5,045	60.7	10.2	9.6
Ceuta	75,861	49.1	4.1	19	3,894.3	14.9	7.0
Melilla	66,871	49.2	6.0	13	4,986.7	15.2	6.2

1 The last available series for the Spanish Regional Accounts, 2000 base, corresponds to years 2000-2004 for the provincial data

Average number of children per women	CPI 2006/2005	GDP per capita ¹ (euros). 2004	Number of companies. 2006	Employment and unemployment. 2006			
				Employed (thousands)	Activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
1.35	3.5	19,678	3,174,393	19,747.7	58.3	8.5	Spain
1.47	3.5	15,154	486,674	3,110.4	55.3	12.7	Andalucía
1.59	3.3	18,431	40,871	309.6	66.6	9.5	Almería
1.51	3.6	15,247	61,691	437.2	53.9	15.4	Cádiz
1.41	3.8	13,350	47,155	296.2	54.3	14.4	Córdoba
1.42	3.7	13,716	57,223	335.7	52.4	10.9	Granada
1.43	3.6	15,998	25,487	180.8	53.0	14.4	Huelva
1.39	3.5	13,199	35,383	225.4	49.2	13.8	Jaén
1.46	3.3	15,706	108,713	594.0	55.3	11.2	Málaga
1.50	3.5	15,558	110,151	731.5	57.0	12.9	Sevilla
1.26	3.7	20,984	87,941	577.3	56.6	5.5	Aragón
1.23	4.2	20,127	16,025	93.2	53.3	5.5	Huesca
1.25	3.4	19,847	9,099	60.9	52.2	3.7	Teruel
1.28	3.7	21,367	62,817	423.2	58.1	5.8	Zaragoza
0.96	3.3	16,995	70,115	423.6	49.9	9.3	Principado de Asturias
1.34	3.5	22,332	88,027	496.0	64.1	6.5	Illes Balears
1.20	2.9	18,127	132,810	880.4	61.0	11.7	Canarias
1.25	3.0	18,942	69,173	463.8	63.2	12.1	Las Palmas
1.16	2.7	17,251	63,637	416.6	58.8	11.2	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
1.21	3.5	19,156	37,690	249.7	55.3	6.6	Cantabria
1.09	3.6	18,533	163,856	1,045.6	53.1	8.1	Castilla y León
1.22	3.5	15,744	10,900	66.8	50.3	6.8	Ávila
1.19	3.8	22,142	24,504	162.7	56.7	6.7	Burgos
0.99	3.4	16,610	32,359	185.8	48.3	9.2	León
1.03	3.8	19,220	10,694	70.3	51.4	7.1	Palencia
1.05	3.5	16,623	22,859	137.7	51.3	10.1	Salamanca
1.30	3.6	19,882	11,032	70.6	57.6	7.3	Segovia
1.21	3.6	19,789	5,900	39.7	53.3	5.2	Soria
1.12	3.4	20,432	33,494	242.8	60.0	8.2	Valladolid
0.92	3.6	15,378	12,114	69.1	44.2	9.0	Zamora
1.34	3.7	15,456	124,413	798.1	55.0	8.8	Castilla-La Mancha
1.28	3.9	14,669	25,531	156.7	54.5	9.9	Albacete
1.35	3.8	15,965	30,446	197.9	53.3	10.7	Ciudad Real
1.14	3.8	15,307	13,822	81.4	49.4	6.9	Cuenca
1.43	3.8	16,737	11,825	92.9	56.8	7.0	Guadalajara
1.41	3.2	15,157	42,789	269.3	58.2	7.9	Toledo
1.46	3.7	23,532	578,340	3,418.7	62.2	6.6	Cataluña
1.45	3.7	23,292	444,410	2,532.2	62.0	6.7	Barcelona
1.52	3.3	24,057	47,169	347.2	66.3	6.6	Girona
1.49	3.6	24,232	33,956	187.6	58.3	6.3	Lleida
1.50	3.4	24,444	52,805	351.8	62.0	6.3	Tarragona
1.36	3.4	18,340	348,692	2,152.3	59.6	8.4	Comunitat Valenciana
1.33	3.4	17,458	133,016	776.4	58.9	9.6	Alicante/Alacant
1.41	3.5	20,482	39,749	259.6	60.0	6.1	Castellón/Castelló
1.39	3.4	18,474	175,927	1,116.3	60.1	8.0	Valencia/València
1.28	3.0	13,101	63,084	398.3	51.6	13.4	Extremadura
1.32	2.8	12,756	38,045	241.8	51.7	14.8	Badajoz
1.21	3.3	13,662	25,039	156.6	51.4	11.2	Cáceres
1.02	3.5	15,824	191,642	1,164.2	53.6	8.5	Galicia
1.02	3.4	16,569	79,170	494.0	55.4	8.3	A Coruña
0.89	3.6	14,800	23,780	140.6	48.5	6.7	Lugo
0.87	3.4	14,266	22,843	128.5	48.2	9.0	Ourense
1.11	3.7	15,889	65,849	401.1	55.5	9.2	Pontevedra
1.38	3.5	25,818	478,202	2,977.1	63.6	6.4	Comunidad de Madrid
1.59	3.7	16,481	90,698	597.6	59.0	7.9	Región de Murcia
1.35	3.3	24,761	41,083	283.6	60.7	5.3	Comunidad Foral de Navarra
1.19	3.4	24,510	161,376	984.9	58.1	7.0	País Vasco
1.16	3.9	27,160	20,349	147.7	61.3	6.7	Álava
1.29	3.4	24,990	58,486	323.5	58.7	5.5	Guipúzcoa
1.15	3.3	23,528	82,541	513.7	56.8	7.9	Vizcaya
1.34	4.0	21,371	22,393	143.8	59.5	6.2	La Rioja
1.93	3.2	17,656	3,700	23.3	52.8	21.0	Ceuta
1.95	4.4	17,180	3,657	22.8	52.5	13.4	Melilla

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