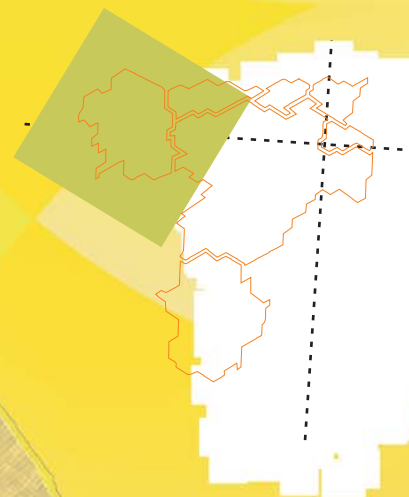
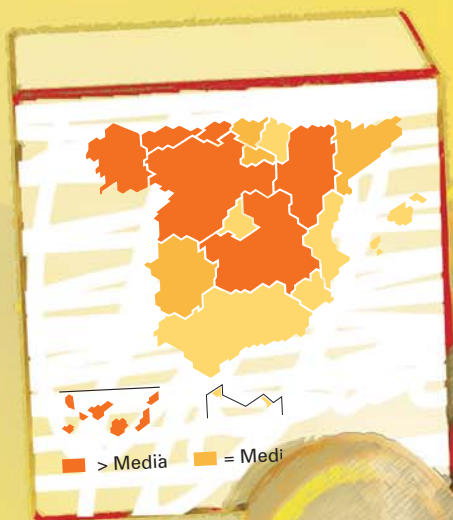


Spain in figures 2010

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235,90
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territorio y medio ambiente. condiciones de vida, agricultura ganadería y pesca. construcción y viviendas. seguridad y justicia

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Spain in figures 2010



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

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

Spain in figures intends to be the driving force behind fostering public interest in the official statistics that we are all a part of. In particular, we owe a debt of gratitude for the effort and trust that all of the informants of our surveys have placed in the INE, thus generating useful knowledge for the society as a whole.

Lastly, in this year 2010, we would like to state that the first celebration of World Statistics Day, under the auspices of the United Nations, is to take place this coming 20 October. The entire statistical community will celebrate this day with its sights set on highlighting the values of service, professionalism and integrity of our organisations, in order to provide the best information to all users, as well as to celebrate the many achievements of Statistics over all these years.

A stylized illustration of a hand holding a magnifying glass over a map of Spain. The map is divided into regions and color-coded. A legend below the map shows a red square for '> Media' and an orange square for '= Media'. The background is a textured yellow and orange gradient.

Jaume García Villar
INE President

Territory and environment



Spain and the EU-27

	Area 2006 (km ²)	Population* at 1 January 2009 (thousands)	Population density** (inhabitants per km ²)
EU-27	4,403,357	499,723.5	113.5
Austria	83,844	8,355.3	99.7
Belgium	30,528	10,750.0	352.1
Bulgaria	111,002	7,606.6	68.5
Cyprus	9,250	796.9	86.1
Czech Republic	78,867	10,467.5	132.7
Denmark	43,098	5,511.5	127.9
Estonia	45,288	1,340.4	29.6
Finland	338,176	5,326.3	15.8
France	632,834	64,350.8	101.7
Germany	357,093	82,002.4	229.6
Greece	131,957	11,260.4	85.3
Hungary	93,028	10,031.0	107.8
Ireland	69,797	4,450.0	63.8
Italy	301,336	60,045.1	199.3
Latvia	64,589	2,261.3	35.0
Lithuania	65,300	3,349.9	51.3
Luxembourg	2,586	493.5	190.8
Malta	316	413.6	1,310.5
Netherlands	41,543	16,485.8	396.8
Poland	312,685	38,135.9	122.0
Portugal	92,118	10,627.3	115.4
Romania	238,391	21,498.6	90.2
Slovakia	49,034	5,412.3	110.4
Slovenia	20,273	2,032.4	100.2
Spain	505,987	45,828.2	90.6
Sweden	441,370	9,256.3	21.0
United Kingdom	243,069	61,634.6	253.6

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

** Compilation with population data at 1 January 2009 and area from 2006.

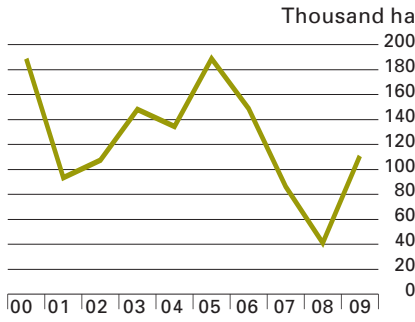
Source: Eurostat

The 27 Member States and their capitals



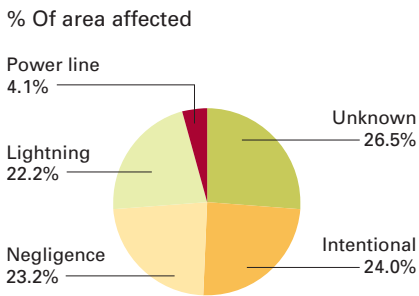
Austria	<i>Vienna</i>	Germany	<i>Berlin</i>	Netherlands	<i>Amsterdam</i>
Belgium	<i>Brussels</i>	Greece	<i>Athens</i>	Poland	<i>Warsaw</i>
Bulgaria	<i>Sofia</i>	Hungary	<i>Budapest</i>	Portugal	<i>Lisbon</i>
Cyprus	<i>Nicosia</i>	Ireland	<i>Dublin</i>	Romania	<i>Bucharest</i>
Czech Republic	<i>Prague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

Burnt forest area



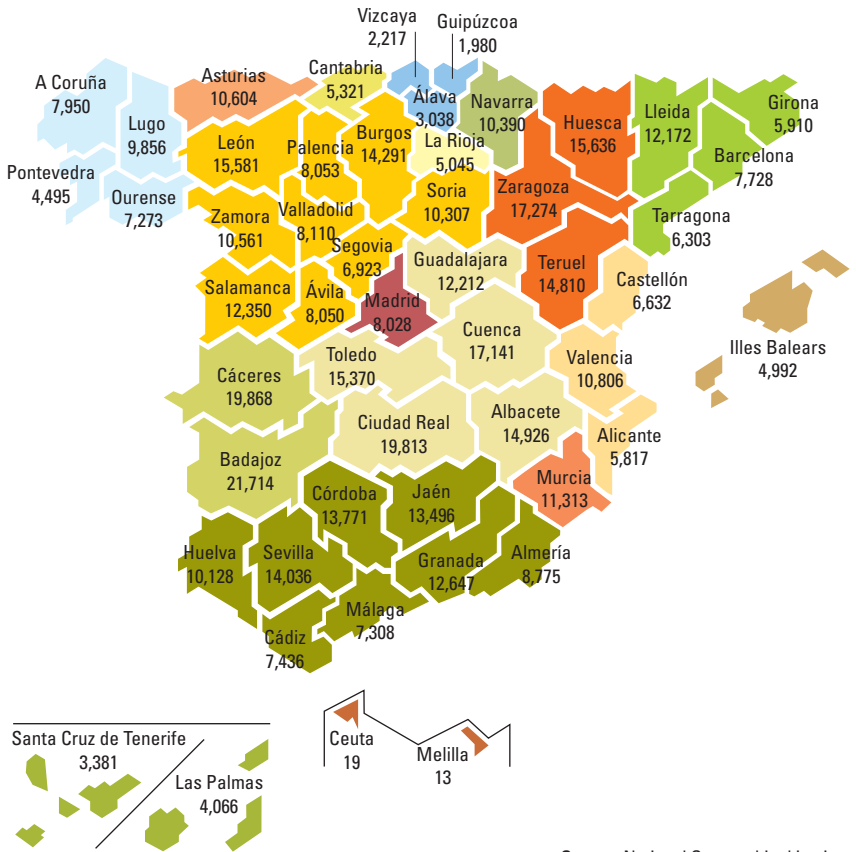
Source: Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs

Causes of large forest fires 2009



Source: Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs

Area of Spanish provinces (km²)



Source: National Geographical Institute

Main greenhouse gas-producing* countries in EU-27. 2007

Country	%
EU-27	100.0
Germany	19.0
United Kingdom	12.6
Italy	11.0
France	10.5
Spain	8.8

* Greenhouse gases.

Source: Eurostat

We are concerned about the environment

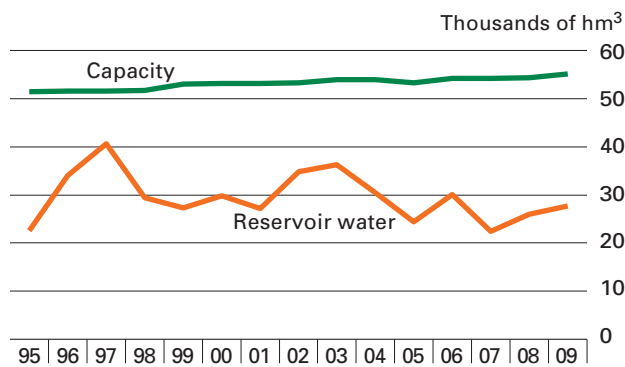
The number of large forest fires, with an affected area greater than 500 ha, reached 34 in 2009. These fires accounted for half of the burnt forest area. More than one quarter of the area affected by these fires (26.5%) corresponded to unknown causes, according to provisional data from the Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs.

In turn, Spain was the fifth largest producer of greenhouse gases in the European Union, with 8.8% of the total emissions, according to data from Eurostat.

Dwellings that apply water-saving measures, by size of the municipality (%)

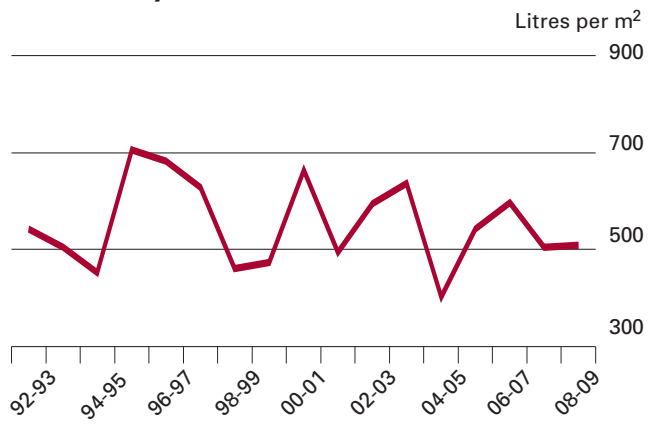
	Thaw food ahead of time	Fill the sink	Wait until the dishwasher / washing machine is full	Decrease the flow of the taps	Mixer / thermostatic taps	Discharge-limiting mechanisms for cisterns
TOTAL	86.6	38.8	81.9	30.8	65.6	34.0
Provincial capitals and municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants	87.8	36.4	82.0	34.9	67.4	36.2
50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	87.0	39.9	81.7	32.1	68.4	36.4
20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	88.0	37.9	85.4	31.5	69.4	34.9
10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants	86.8	41.4	82.8	25.0	61.3	31.6
Fewer than 10,000 inhabitants	83.0	42.6	79.0	24.3	60.5	29.0

Reservoir capacity and reservoir water



Source: Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs

Pluviometry*



* Average value from October to September each year.

Source: State Meteorological Agency

2009, third warmest year since 1965

As a whole, the year 2009 was quite warm, with an average temperature of 15.78°C, this being the third warmest year since 1965, only surpassed by the years 2006 and 1995.

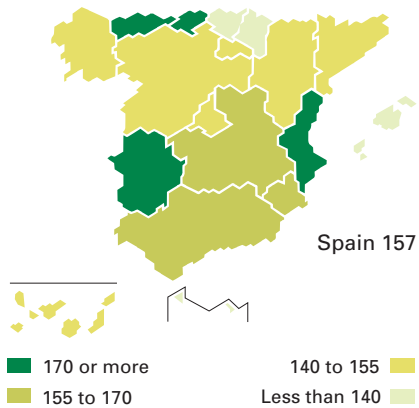
Regarding precipitation, it was slightly drier than usual, having substantially reduced the pronounced deficit accumulated until November, throughout the month of December. The average precipitation was 608 mm for the whole of the year, 6% below the norm.

The reservoirs were at 50.2% of their capacity, 3 points higher than in 2008, with an interannual increase of 6.7% in reservoir water.

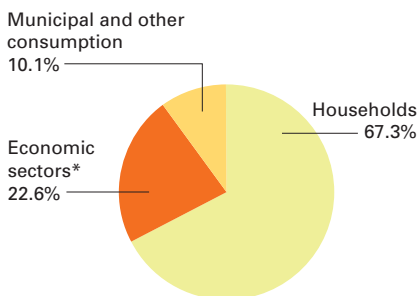


Average household water consumption. 2007

(litres/inhabitant/day)



Registered water distributed 2007



* This excludes the water used in irrigation agriculture.

Evolution of household water consumption

(litres/inhabitant/day)



Main water indicators. 2007

		Interannual variation %
Average household consumption (litres/inhabitant/day)	157	-4.3
% of water lost in the distribution network	15.9	-4.8
Average price (euros/m ³)	1.26	17.8
Volume of water available for urban supply (hm ³)	3,778	-3.4
Volume of water supplied to households (hm ³)	2,544	-2.7

Household water consumption decreases...

In 2007, households, economic sectors and municipal consumption used 3,778 hm³ of registered water.

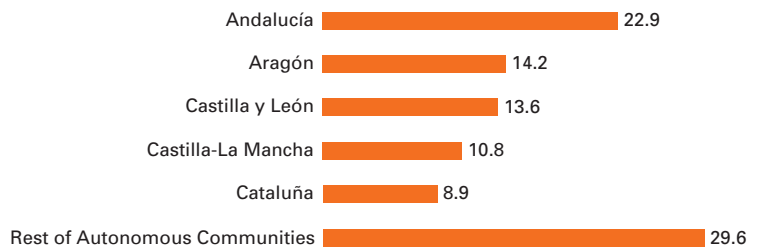
Household water consumption reached 2,544 hm², representing 67.3%. The average consumption stood at 157 litres per inhabitant per day, 4.3% less than the previous year.

... but agricultural water consumption increases

In turn, plot water use by agrarian operations reached 16,211 hm², indicating an increase of 2.2% with regard to 2006.

Andalucía was the Autonomous Community that consumed the most (22.9%), but less than the previous year (1.7% less). Comunitat Valenciana was the Community that most decreased its consumption (-2.1%).

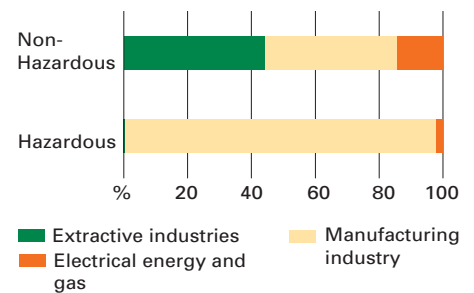
Volume of irrigation water. 2007 (%)



Main waste indicators. 2007

		Interannual variation %
Urban waste collected (kg/inhabitant/year)		
Mixed waste	493	-1.4
Paper and cardboard	25.3	17.1
Glass	14.0	13.3
Waste generated, by sector (thousands of tonnes)		
Industrial Sector		
Hazardous	2,162.6	1.5
Services sector		
Hazardous	792.8	-4.0
	8,119.5	-7.2
	60,692.7	2.4

Waste generated in industry. 2007



Less urban waste

In 2007, a total of 28.2 million tonnes of urban waste was collected, 0.7% less than the previous year. Of this, 21.3 million tonnes corresponded to mixed waste, and 6.3 million to selected waste. Mixed urban waste represented 493 kg per person per year.

Selective collection of paper and cardboard per inhabitant increases 17.1% in 2007

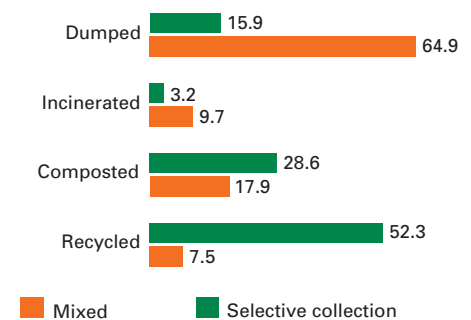


Economic activity and waste

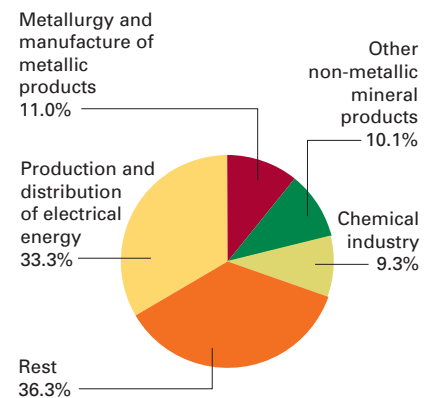
In 2007, the industrial sector generated 60.7 million tonnes, 2.4% more than the previous year. In the services sector, the figure of waste generated decreased to 8.1 million tonnes.

Within industry, the electrical sector was the sector that invested the most in environmental protection. It represented one third of all of the environmental investment by industry, with an interannual increase of 83.9%.

Municipal waste by destination 2007 (%)



Investment in environmental protection, by industrial sector. 2007 (%)



Population



Population figures at 1 January 2009

Spain	46,745,807
Andalucía	8,302,923
Almería	684,426
Cádiz	1,230,594
Córdoba	803,998
Granada	907,428
Huelva	513,403
Jaén	669,782
Málaga	1,593,068
Sevilla	1,900,224
Aragón	1,345,473
Huesca	228,409
Teruel	146,751
Zaragoza	970,313
Asturias (Principado de)	1,085,289
Balears (Illes)	1,095,426
Canarias	2,103,992
Palmas (Las)	1,083,502
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,020,490
Cantabria	589,235
Castilla y León	2,563,521
Ávila	171,680
Burgos	375,563
León	500,169
Palencia	173,306
Salamanca	354,608
Segovia	164,854
Soria	95,101
Valladolid	532,575
Zamora	195,665
Castilla-La Mancha	2,081,313
Albacete	400,891
Ciudad Real	527,273
Cuenca	217,363
Guadalajara	246,151
Toledo	689,635
Cataluña	7,475,420
Barcelona	5,487,935
Girona	747,782
Lleida	436,402
Tarragona	803,301
Comunitat Valenciana	5,094,675
Alicante/Alacant	1,917,012
Castellón/Castelló	602,301
Valencia/València	2,575,362
Extremadura	1,102,410
Badajoz	688,777
Cáceres	413,633
Galicia	2,796,089
Coruña (A)	1,145,488
Lugo	355,195
Ourense	335,642
Pontevedra	959,764
Madrid (Comunidad de)	6,386,932
Murcia (Región de)	1,446,520
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	630,578
País Vasco	2,172,175
Álava	313,819
Guipúzcoa	705,698
Vizcaya	1,152,658
Rioja (La)	321,702
Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	78,674
Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	73,460

The Municipal Register

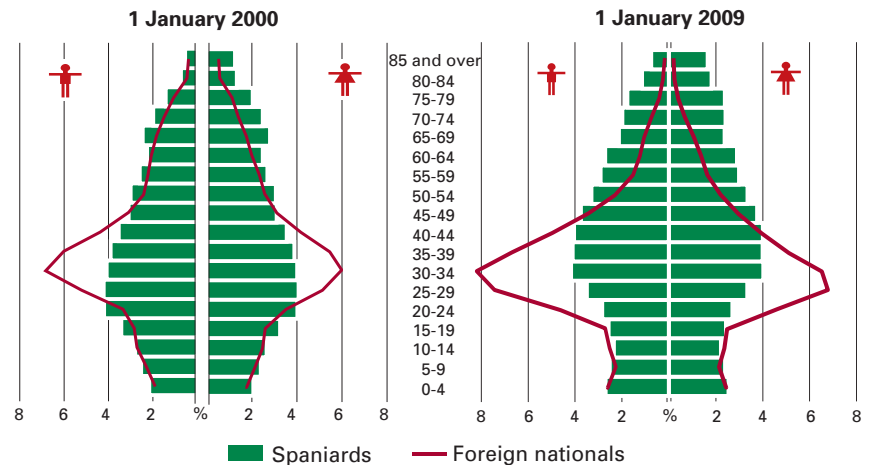
This is the administrative register in which all of the persons who regularly reside in the municipality are recorded. Its data constitutes proof of residence in the municipality and of the habitual residence therein. Its compilation, maintenance, revision and safekeeping correspond to the Municipal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

Almost 47 million registered persons

The population registered in Spain at 1 January 2009 reached 46.75 million inhabitants, according to the latest revision of the Municipal Register.

In the past year, the number of registrations increased by 587,985 persons, indicating growth of almost 1.3% as compared with the previous year. 64.6% of this increase corresponded to the foreign population registered.

Spanish and foreign population pyramid



More persons registered in all of the Autonomous Communities

All the Autonomous Communities recorded an increase in registered population in the past year, and to a greater extent, in Illes Balears (2.1%), Castilla-La Mancha (1.9%) and Comunidad de Madrid (1.8%).

The foreign population increased markedly in the autonomous city of Melilla (17.4%), Principado de Asturias (15.5%) and Cantabria (14.6%).

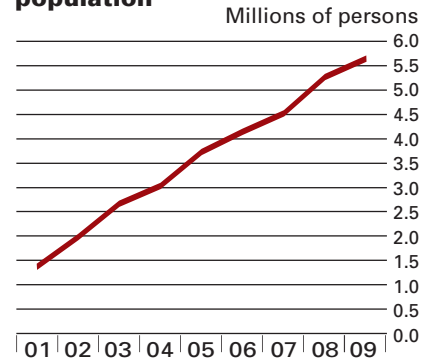
Almost 800,000 registered Romanian nationals

12.1% of the population registered in Spain in 2009 was foreign, this figure reaching 5.6 million inhabitants, with an interannual increase of 7.2%.

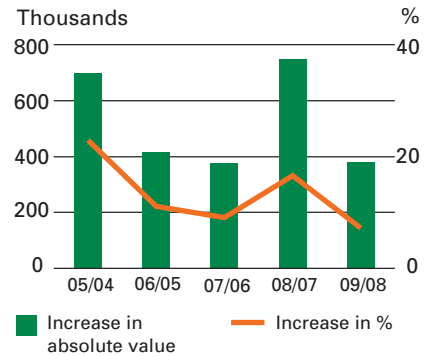
The Autonomous Communities with the highest percentage of foreign nationals were Illes Balears (21.7%), Comunitat Valenciana (17.5%) and Comunidad de Madrid (16.7%). Galicia and Extremadura had less than 4% foreign population (with 3.8% and 3.4%, respectively).

The almost 800,000 registered Romanians in 2009 were the most numerous foreign nationals in Spain for the second consecutive year, with an increase of 9.2% over the previous year. Among the predominant nationalities, the Chinese citizens increased the most in interannual variation (17.1%), followed by the Peruvians (14.1%).

Registered foreign population

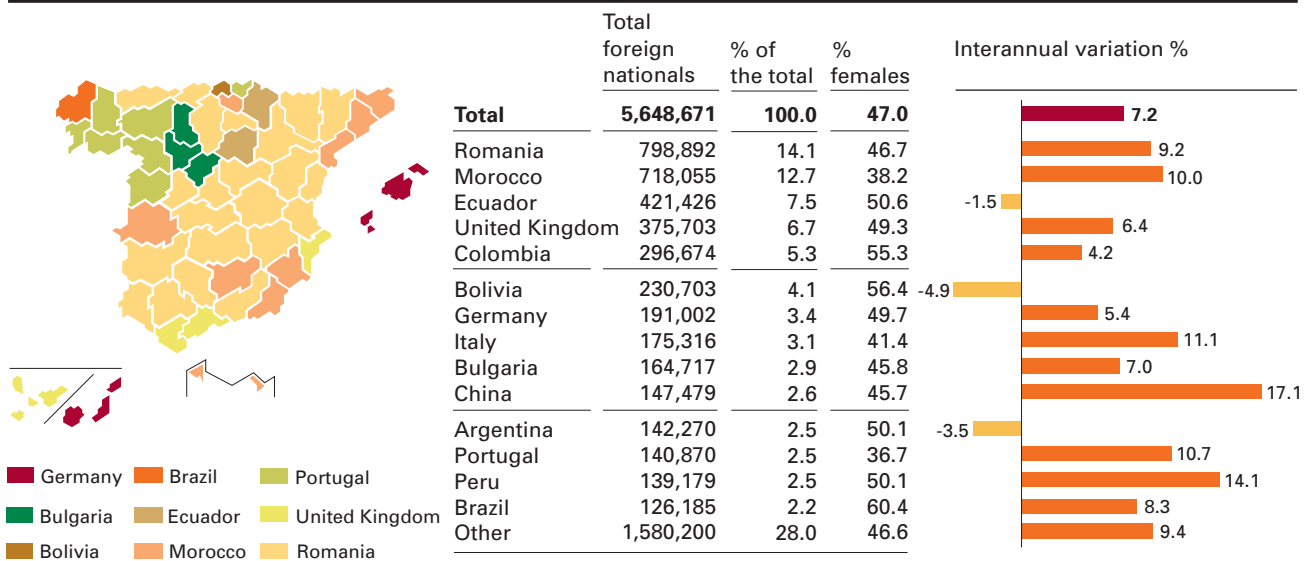


Interannual variation of foreign nationals



12.1% of the persons registered in our country are foreign nationals

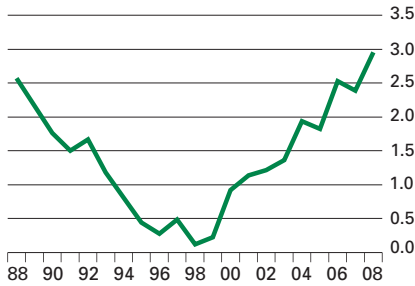
Predominant nationalities among the foreign nationals resident in Spain. 2009



Population

Natural increase

Births minus deaths per 1,000 inhabitants



Migratory balance. 2008

(immigrants minus emigrants)

EU-27 (p)	1,490,790
Italy	432,610
Spain	418,477
United Kingdom	240,657
France	81,301
Czech Republic	71,790
Belgium	59,742
Sweden	55,568
Greece	36,294
Austria	33,999
Netherlands	30,890
Denmark	25,213
Slovenia	18,584
Hungary	16,452
Finland	15,394
Portugal	9,361
Luxembourg	7,700
Slovakia	7,060
Cyprus	3,595
Malta	2,436
Ireland	1,806
Romania	1,291
Estonia	127
Bulgaria	-876
Latvia	-2,542
Lithuania	-7,718
Poland	-14,865
Germany (p)	-53,556

(p) Provisional data

Source: Eurostat

Population Estimates

The Population Now Cast (ePOBa) is a statistical approximation of the population residing in Spain at any given moment. It is compiled using a broad variety of sources, and in turn, serves for the calculation of the basic demographic indicators, such as the birth, mortality or fertility rates.

Short-term population projections

The Short-Term Population Projection for the 2009-2019 period has observed a slowdown in the growth rate of the population of Spain, from the 1.2% registered in 2008 to the 0.3% recorded in 2010. The rate is expected to stabilise from this year until 2018.

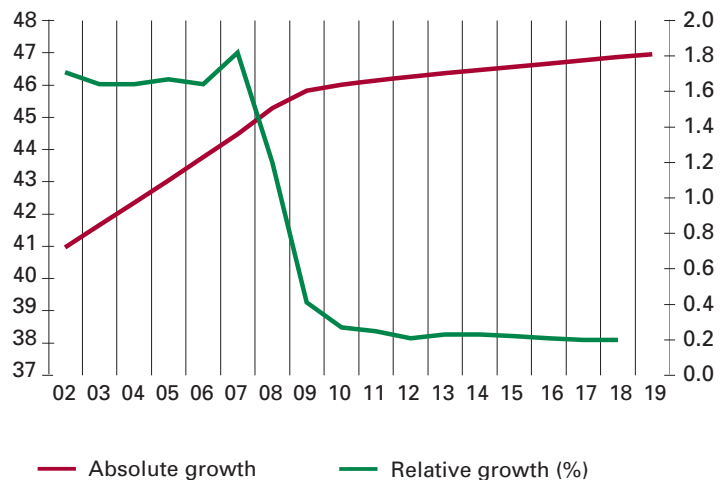
The estimates of the population resident in Spain at 1 January 2010 stood at 45,989,016 inhabitants.

2008, another year of natural growth

The natural growth of the population (difference between the number of births and the number of deaths) was 133,455 inhabitants in 2008. This figure was higher than that registered in 2007, according to the latest data from the Vital Statistics.

Short-term population projections

Millions of inhabitants

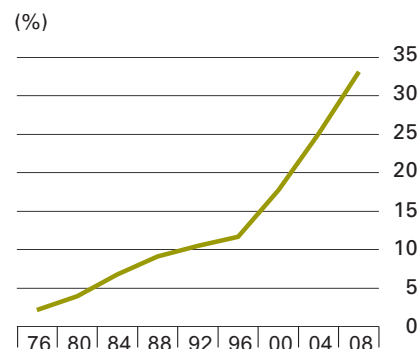


Main birth and fertility indicators. 2008

		Interannual variation %
Number of births	519,779	5.5
Gross birth rate*	11.40	3.8
Percentage of births to foreign women	20.82	9.6
Average number of children per woman	1.46	4.3
Average age of the woman at the birth of her first child	30.83	0.0
Percentage of births to unmarried women	33.15	9.6

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

Births to unmarried women



One out of three births are to unmarried women

Vital Statistics registered the figure of 519,779 births in 2008, that is, 5.5% more than the previous year. The gross birth rate stood at 11.4 births per 1,000 inhabitants.

The average number of children per woman rose to 1.46, reaching its highest value since 1990. One out of every five of the total births was to foreign women (20.8%).

Births to unmarried women accounted for 33.1% of the total, this indicator not ceasing to grow in recent years.

Gross birth rate. 2008

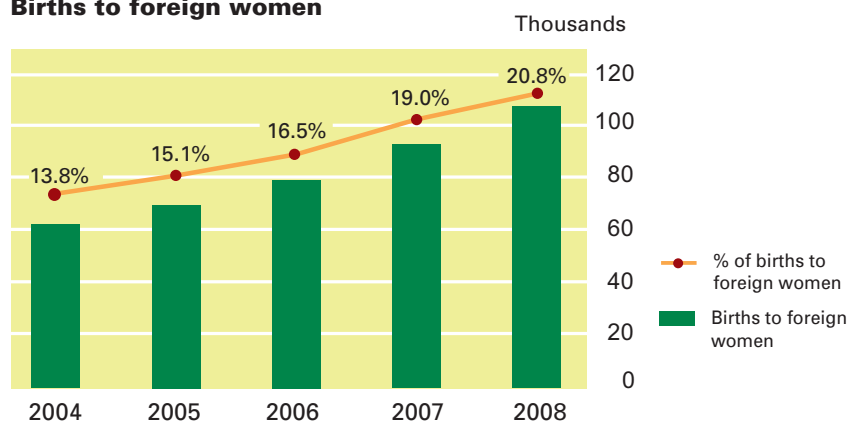
Per 1,000 inhabitants

Ireland	16.91
France	13.01
United Kingdom	12.94
Estonia	11.96
Sweden	11.86
Denmark	11.84
Belgium	11.67
Cyprus	11.57
Czech Republic	11.47
Luxembourg	11.45
Spain	11.39
Finland	11.20
Poland	10.87
Slovakia	10.61
Latvia	10.57
Slovenia	10.50
Lithuania	10.44
Romania	10.31
Greece	10.28
Bulgaria	10.19
Malta	10.02
Hungary	9.88
Portugal	9.85
Italy	9.62
Austria	9.33
Germany	8.31
Netherlands	:

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

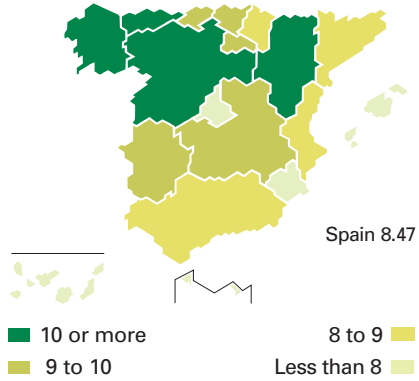
Births to foreign women



Population

Mortality rate. 2008

Per 1,000 inhabitants



Lower mortality rate

386,324 deaths were registered in 2008, that is, 963 more than the previous year; however, the gross death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants) decreased from 8.59 in 2007 to 8.47.

Deaths of foreign nationals account for almost 3%, and are mainly from the United Kingdom (24.2%) and Germany (12.8%)

Life expectancy at birth. 2007

Years

	Males	Females
EU-27	76.1	82.2
Austria	77.4	83.1
Belgium	77.1	82.6
Bulgaria	69.5	76.7
Cyprus	77.9	82.2
Czech Republic	73.8	80.2
Denmark	76.2	80.6
Estonia	67.2	78.8
Finland	76.0	83.1
France	77.6	84.8
Germany	77.4	82.7
Greece	77.1	81.8
Hungary	69.4	77.8
United Kingdom	77.6	81.8
Ireland	77.4	82.1
Italy	78.7	84.2
Latvia	65.8	76.5
Lithuania	64.9	77.2
Luxembourg	76.7	82.2
Malta	77.5	82.2
Netherlands	78.1	82.5
Poland	71.0	79.8
Portugal	75.9	82.2
Romania	69.7	76.9
Slovakia	70.6	78.4
Slovenia	74.7	82.0
Spain	77.8	84.3
Sweden	79.0	83.1

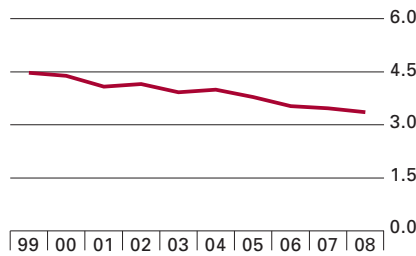
Life expectancy among the highest in the EU

Infant mortality reached 3.35 per 1,000 births in 2008, this being the lowest in recent years.

According to data from Eurostat, in 2007, the life expectancy at birth in Spain stood among the highest in the EU, being 84.3 years for females and 77.8 years for males.

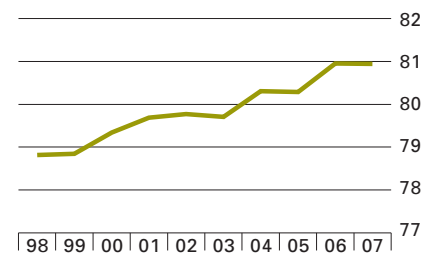
Infant mortality rate

Per 1,000 inhabitants



Life expectancy at birth

Years



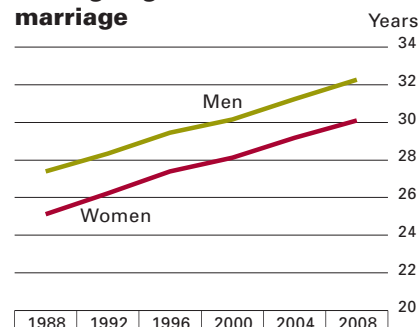
Source: Eurostat

Marriage rate. Main indicators. 2008

		Interannual variation %
Number of marriages	194,022	-3.7
Gross marriage rate *	4.26	-5.1
% of marriages with at least one foreign spouse	18.7	10.1
Average age of women at first marriage	30.11	-3.2
Average age of men at first marriage	32.26	-5.4

* Number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants

Average age at the first marriage



Fewer marriages

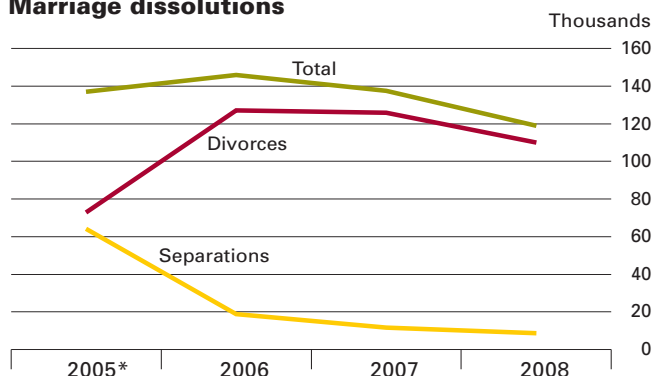
194,022 marriages were registered in 2008, amounting to 3.7% less than the previous year. In 18.7% of them, at least one spouse was foreign. The gross marriage rate stood at 4.26.

Marriage break-ups in decline

According to the Statistics on Annulments, Separations and Divorces, in the year 2008, there were 118,939 marriage dissolutions, 13.5% less than the previous year. There were 110,036 divorces, as compared with 8,761 separations and 142 annulments.

The average age at the marriage dissolution was 41.7 years for women and 44.2 years for men. The average duration of the marriages dissolved was 15.6 years.

Marriage dissolutions



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

Gross divorce rate. 2007

Divorces per 1,000 inhabitants

Lithuania	3.4
Latvia	3.3
Czech Republic	3.0
Belgium	2.8
Estonia	2.8
Spain	2.8
Denmark	2.6
Hungary	2.5
Austria	2.5
Finland	2.5
United Kingdom (p)	2.4
Portugal	2.4
Germany	2.3
Luxembourg	2.3
Slovakia	2.3
Sweden	2.3
Bulgaria	2.1
Cyprus	2.1
Netherlands	2.0
Poland	1.7
Romania	1.7
Slovenia	1.3
Greece	1.2
Ireland	0.8
Italy	0.8
France	:
Malta	:

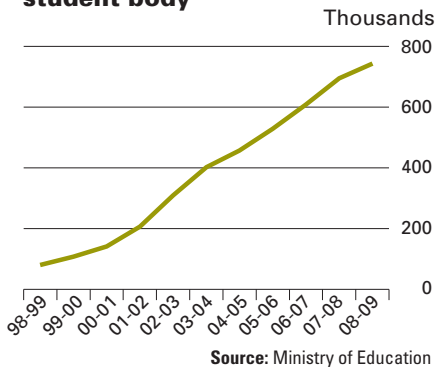
(p) Provisional data
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Source: Eurostat

Education and culture



Foreign non-university student body



Forecast of the number of students in the non-university General Education System. 2009-2010 academic year

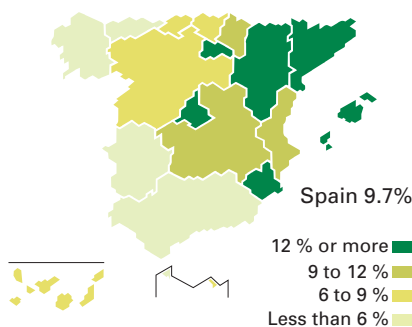
	Number of students	Interannual variation %
Total*	7,632,961	2.4
Preschool Education**	1,848,180	3.6
Primary Education	2,721,357	2.3
Obligatory Secondary Education	1,809,133	-0.1
Post-secondary Education	637,582	1.4
Vocational Training	585,561	7.8

* Special Education is also included in the Total.

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

Source: Ministry of Education

Foreign student body in non-university education 2008-09 academic year

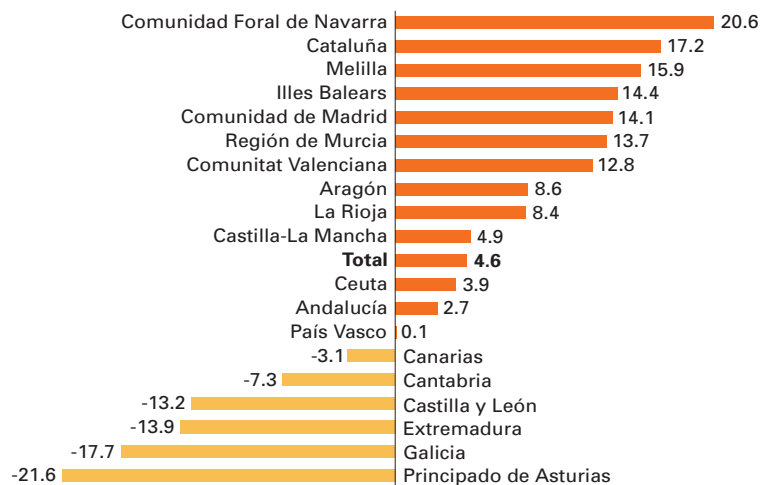


Vocational Training grows 7.8%

The 2009-10 academic year began with a forecast of more than 7.6 million students in non-university education, 2.4% more than the previous academic year. The most significant annual variation was reflected in Vocational Training, with 7.8%.

There was an average of 11.2 students per teacher during the 2008-09 academic year. On the other hand, the foreign student body reached 743,696 students (9.7% of the total). The highest percentages of foreign student body were registered in La Rioja, with 15.8%, and in Illes Balears, with 15.5%.

Variation of the non-university student body between the 1998-99 and 2008-09 academic years (%)



Source: Ministry of Education

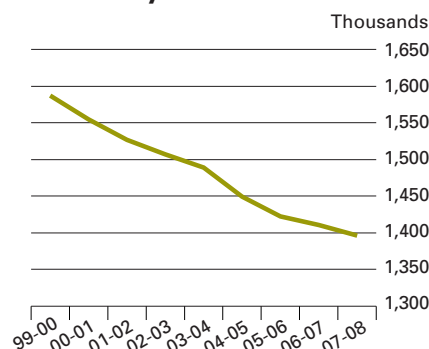


Students body enrolled in University Education. 2007-2008. Academic year

	Number of students	Interannual variation % students
Total	1,396,607	-1.0
Technical		
Architecture and Engineering	201,744	-3.7
Diplomas	362,182	2.6
Bachelor's degrees	665,106	-1.7
Architecture and Engineering	146,022	-4.5
Joint degrees*	21,553	19.0

* Studies leading to the attainment of two official qualifications.

Student body enrolled in University Education



Students enrolled in Master's programmes increase 109.0%

During the 2007-08 academic year, almost 1.4 million students enrolled in university studies, 1.0% less than the previous year. 54.3% of them were women.

The programmes with the highest number of students were Teaching (with 7.3%), the Bachelor's degree in Law (6.8%) and the Bachelor's degree in Business Studies and Management (6.1%).

In their second year in existence, the Official Professional Specialisation Programmes taught nearly 1,300 Master's at Spanish universities. 34,885 students were enrolled, 109.0% more than the previous academic year.

90.7% pass the University Entrance Examinations in June

In 2009, a total of 230,316 students registered to take the University Entrance Examinations, indicating an increase of 5.6% over the previous year. Women accounted for 56.5%.

University Entrance Examinations. 2009

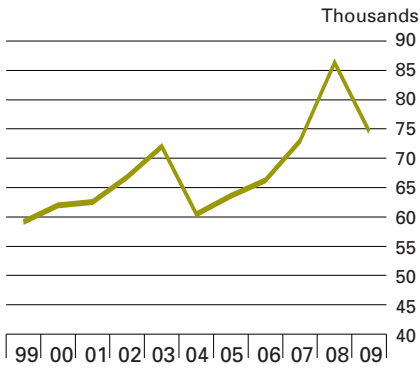
	Student body registered	% passed	Interannual variation % Registered students
Total	230,316	82.1	5.6
June	160,952	90.7	3.9
September	43,226	66.4	4.9
Persons over 25 years of age	26,138	55.3	18.8

Public expenditure on education 2006 (% of GDP)

Denmark	7.98
Cyprus	7.02
Sweden	6.85
Finland	6.14
Belgium	6.00
Slovenia	5.72
France	5.58
United Kingdom	5.48
Netherlands	5.46
Austria	5.44
Hungary	5.41
Poland	5.25
Portugal	5.25
Latvia	5.07
EU-27	5.04
Lithuania	4.84
Estonia	4.80
Ireland	4.74
Italy	4.73
Czech Republic	4.61
Germany	4.40
Spain	4.28
Bulgaria	4.24
Slovakia	3.79
Luxembourg	3.41
Greece	0.00
Malta	0.00
Romania	0.00

Source: Eurostat

Number of titles



Publishing production 2009. Books and leaflets

	Titles	Copies (millions)	Interannual variation % Copies
Total	74,521	183.9	-28.0
Literature	20,892	89.6	-18.4
Social sciences	15,741	18.7	-24.0
Applied sciences	10,136	19.8	-20.8
Arts	7,714	11.7	-41.5
Geography and history	5,866	12.5	-53.0
Pure sciences	3,696	7.9	-40.2
Philosophy, psychology	3,200	6.9	-43.0
General interest	2,555	3.8	-25.5
Religion, theology	2,504	6.6	-27.5
Philology	2,217	6.5	-35.6

Main library indicators. 2008

Libraries (administrative unit)	6,601
Number of service points	8,263
Number of loans per inhabitant	1.63
Number of visitors per inhabitant	4.48
Number of inhabitants per service point	5,518

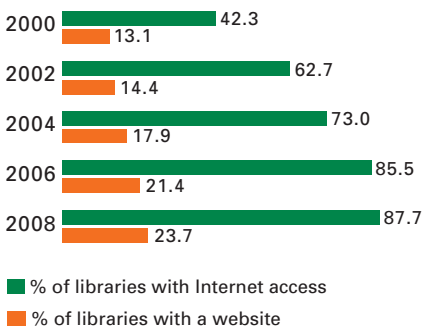
The average print run decreases 16.7%

In 2009, the number of titles published stood at 74,521, that is, 13.7% less than the previous year. This total includes first editions and reeditions, according to the Publishing Activity Statistics.

The average print run was 2,467 copies per title, with a decrease of 16.7% as compared with 2008.

The number of copies published stood at its lowest level for the last 10 years, with 183.9 million copies.

Internet access and website



Book lending is reactivated

The Library Statistics for the year 2008 recorded a total of 6,601 libraries, this figure being 1.2% higher than that registered in 2006.

The number of registered library users increased 10.1% between 2006 and 2008. In turn, library users borrowed 74.47 million documents, indicating an increase of 9.1%.

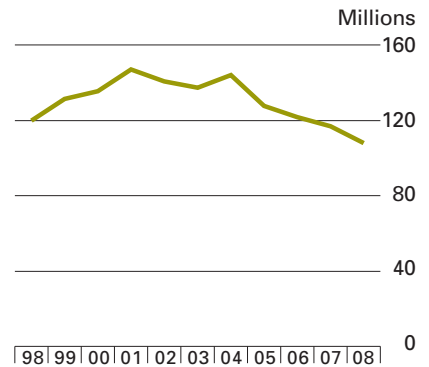
The proportion of libraries with Internet access reached 87.7%. 23.7% had a website and received 315.6 million visits, that is, 13.2% more than in 2006.

Cinematographic projection room activity. 2008

		Interannual variation %
Number of cinemas	868	-4.3
Number of screens	4,140	-3.6
Films shown	1,652	-7.0
Box office (millions of euros)	619.3	-3.8
Spanish films	81.6	-3.5
Foreign films	537.7	-5.9
Spectators (millions)	107.8	-7.8
Spanish films	14.4	-7.6
Foreign films	93.5	-9.1

Source: Ministry of Culture

Number of viewers



Source: Ministry of Culture

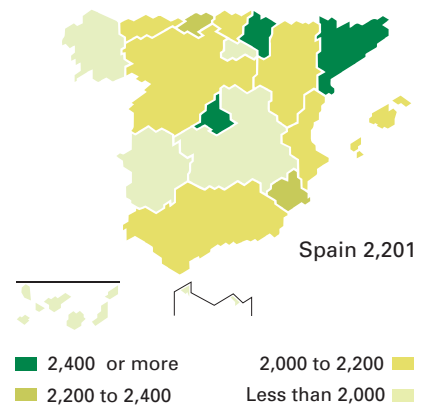
Cinematographic activity in decline

Cinematographic projection room activity in 2008 reflected a decrease in both the number of cinemas (4.3%) and the number of screens (3.6%), as compared with the previous year, according to data from the Ministry of Culture.

The number of viewers stood at 107.8 million, 7.8% less than in 2007, and box office earnings reached the figure of 619.3 million euros (with a decrease of 3.8%).

Average household expenditure on leisure, performances and culture. 2008

Euros/year



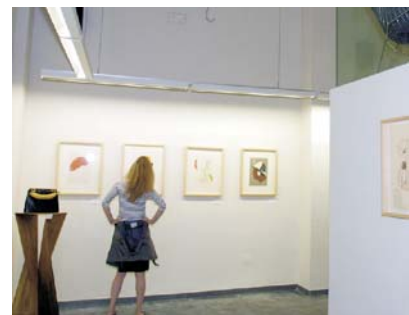
Households spend 6.9% of their budget on expenses related to leisure and culture



Expenditure on leisure, performances and culture

Average household expenditure on goods and services in leisure, performances and culture decreased 2.1% in the year 2008, as compared with 2007, reaching 2,201 euros, according to the Household Budget Survey.

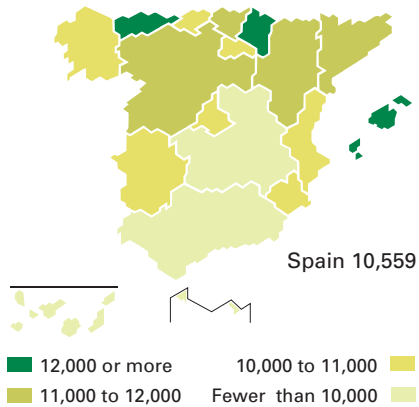
Comunidad Foral de Navarra recorded the greatest average expenditure on these activities, with 2,651 euros, while with 1,468 euros, Extremadura registered the least.





Discharges by Autonomous Community of hospitalisation. 2008

Rates per 100,000 inhabitants



Hospital discharges, by the main groups of illness. 2008

		Interannual variation %
Total	4,814,039	0.6
Pregnancy and childbirth	634,610	1.5
Circulatory tract	616,260	1.0
Digestive tract	571,556	1.4
Respiratory tract	515,961	-1.5
Neoplasias (tumours)	422,724	2.5
Injuries and poisoning	405,420	0.6
Rest	1,647,508	0.1

Average stay in days for different countries. 2007

Germany	10.0
United Kingdom	8.0
Canada *	7.3
Spain	7.2
Italy *	6.8
Portugal	5.8
France	5.7
Turkey	5.0
USA *	4.8

Data corresponding to the year 2006

Source: OECD

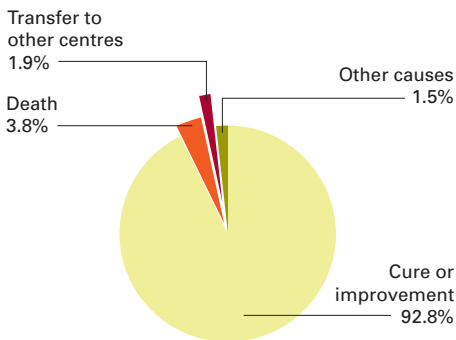
More than 4.8 million hospital discharges

According to data from the Hospital Morbidity Survey, during the year 2008, more than 4.8 million discharges after hospital stays were recorded, 0.6% more than in 2007.

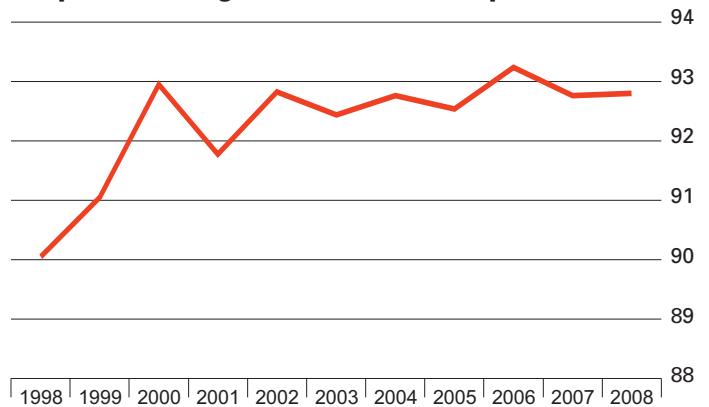
After excluding pregnancy-related discharges, the highest percentage of discharges after hospital stays corresponded to males (53.2%). Persons over 65 years of age accounted for 38.3% of the total discharges, as compared with the 22.6% recorded in 1988.

The average stay per hospital discharge was 6.96 days, with the longest stays corresponding to those related to tumours (9.29 days). Cure or improvement was the main reason for discharge (92.8%).

Reasons for discharge. 2008



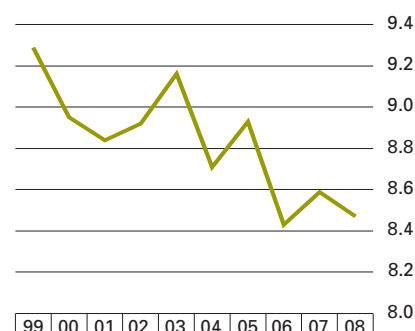
Hospital discharges due to cure or improvement (%)



Deaths, according to main cause of death. 2008

	Total	Females (%)	Interannual variation % Total
Total illnesses	386,324	48.3	0.2
Ischaemic heart diseases	35,928	43.2	-3.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	31,833	57.7	-3.6
Cardiac failure	20,241	65.6	0.7
Bronchial and lung cancer	20,199	15.1	1.1
Chronic lower respiratory tract diseases	14,875	25.1	-5.2

Gross mortality rate Per 1,000 inhabitants



Cardiovascular diseases, the number one cause of death

The Death Statistics According to Cause of Death registered a total of 386,324 deaths in 2008, of which 51.7% were male.

By large group, diseases of the circulatory system caused 31.8% of the deaths, followed by tumours, with 26.9%, and diseases of the respiratory system, with 11.4%.

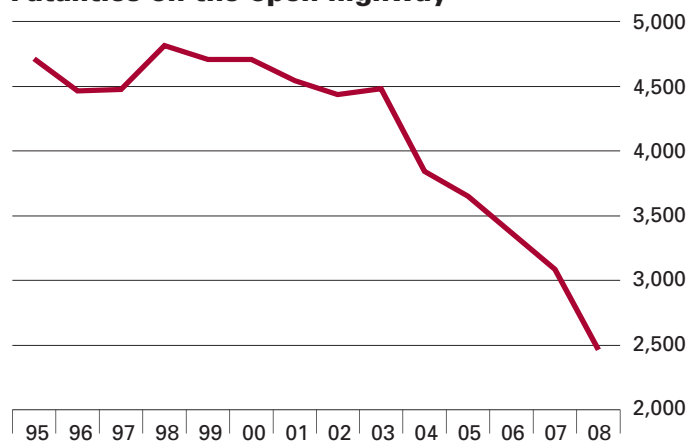
In 2008, suicide stood as the number one external cause of death, as compared with the decrease recorded in deaths due to traffic accidents. The latter decreased 20.5% with regard to 2007.

Main causes of death by sex 2008

Females	
Cause	%
Cerebrovascular diseases	9.8
Ischaemic heart diseases	8.3
Cardiac failure	7.1
Dementia	4.5
Alzheimer's disease	3.9

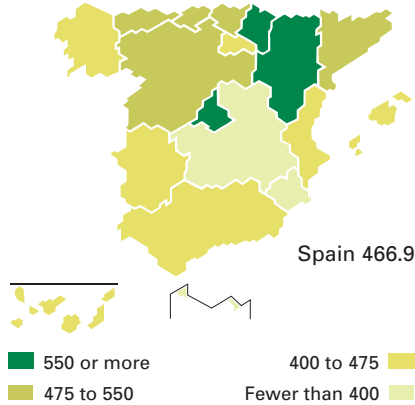
Males	
Cause	%
Ischaemic diseases	10.2
Bronchus and lung cancer	8.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	6.7
Chronic lower respiratory tract diseases	5.6
Cardiac failure	3.5

Fatalities on the open highway



Source: Spanish Traffic Authority

Doctors per 100,000 inhabitants 2008



Registered health professionals. 2008

	Total	Women %	Interannual variation % Total
Doctors	213,977	44.4	2.8
Odontologists and stomatologists	25,697	43.3	4.8
Pharmacists	61,975	70.3	1.1
Veterinarians	28,188	40.4	2.2
Chiropodists	5,027	54.4	2.4
Physiotherapists	31,229	67.7	8.7
Registered nurses	250,139	83.3	2.9

4.7 doctors per 1,000 inhabitants

According to the Registered Health Professionals Statistics, in 2008, there were a total of 616,232 professionals in Spain. 40.6% were registered nurses, 34.7% were doctors, and 10.1% were pharmacists. There was a greater presence of men among doctors, dentists and veterinarians; women predominated in the remaining collectives.

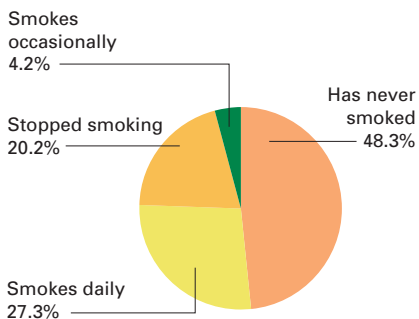
Most frequent disorders* 2009 (% of the population)

Lumbar or cervical pain	24.9
Hypertension	19.7
Allergies	16.3
Depression, chronic anxiety or other mental disorders	11.7
Migraines or frequent headaches	11.6
Asthma	7.1
Diabetes	6.6

* Population aged 16 years old or over.

62.3% of the population aged 16 years old or over does some intense or moderate physical activity each week

Tobacco consumption*. 2009



* Population aged 16 years old or over.

Our state of health

According to preview data from the recent European Survey of Health in Spain, in 2009, seven out of 10 persons aged 16 years old or over claimed that their state of health in the last 12 months was good or very good. 27.3% of the employed population missed work due to a health problem during this same period.

Among the chronic problems most commonly diagnosed were back pain (24.9%) and hypertension (19.7%). Tobacco experienced a slight recovery in consumption (31.5%) as compared with the last figure registered.



Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2006

	Average index 2009	Average annual variation %
Overall Index	106.7	-0.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	108.6	-1.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	121.1	8.9
Clothing and footwear	100.1	-1.7
Housing	112.0	1.3
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	106.8	1.5
Health	98.0	-0.7
Transport	101.7	-5.8
Communications	99.5	-0.7
Recreation and culture	98.8	-0.4
Education	112.4	3.5
Restaurants, cafés and hotels	111.9	1.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	109.4	2.5

Moderate decrease in prices, for the first time since 1977

The average annual variation rate of the prices of consumer goods and services in 2009 stood at -0.3%.

Among the twelve large groups of consumption goods and services, the highest growth rate corresponded to alcoholic beverages and tobacco (8.9%), followed at a distance by education (3.5%). Conversely, the transport group experienced a decrease of 5.8%, and together with clothing and footwear (-1.7%), it was the group that dropped the most.

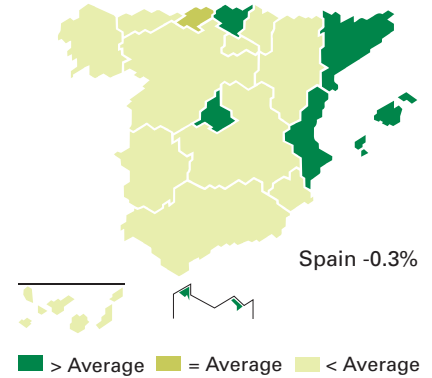
On a more detailed level, the greatest average annual variations were registered in rice (16.8%), tobacco (11.7%) and electricity (8.4%); whereas the greatest drops in prices occurred in other fuels (-32.7%), telephone equipment (-30.9%) and photographic and cinematographic equipment (-18.5%).

What increased and decreased the most on average in 2009 (%)

Rice	16.8	Other fuels	-32.7
Tobacco	11.7	Telephone equipment	-30.9
Electricity	8.4	Photographic and cinematographic equipment	-18.5
Jewellery, costume jewellery and time-keeping instruments	7.5	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	-15.2
Other transport services	7.0	Image and sound equipment	-13.7

CPI. 2009

Average annual variation %



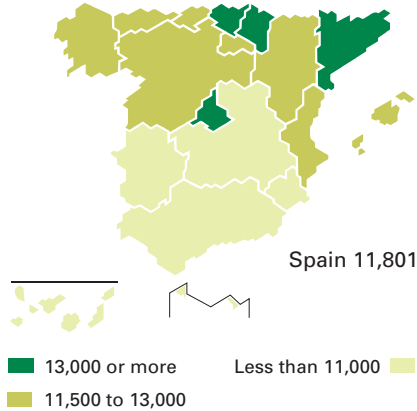
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices. 2009

Average annual variation %

Romania	5.6
Lithuania	4.2
Hungary	4.0
Poland	4.0
Latvia	3.3
Bulgaria	2.5
United Kingdom	2.2
Sweden	1.9
Malta	1.8
Finland	1.6
Greece	1.3
Denmark	1.1
EU-27	1.0
Netherlands	1.0
Slovenia	0.9
Slovakia	0.9
Italy	0.8
Czech Republic	0.6
Austria	0.4
MU	0.3
Germany	0.2
Estonia	0.2
Cyprus	0.2
France	0.1
Belgium	0.0
Luxembourg	0.0
Spain	-0.3
Portugal	-0.9
Ireland	-1.7

Source: Eurostat

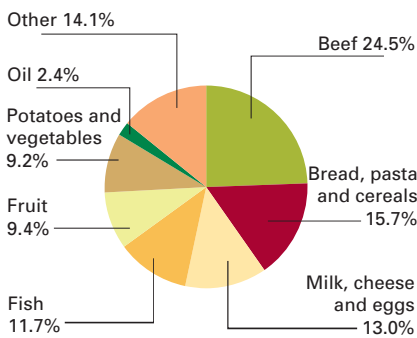
Average expenditure per person 2008 Euros



Average household expenditure. 2008

	Euros	Interannual variation %
Total	31,953	-0.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	8,707	6.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,647	2.3
Transport	4,363	-5.0
Restaurants, cafés and hotels	3,069	-5.7
Leisure, performances and culture	2,201	-2.1
Clothing and footwear items	1,958	-7.0
Other	7,008	-0.6

Expenditure on food. 2008



Reversal in family consumption

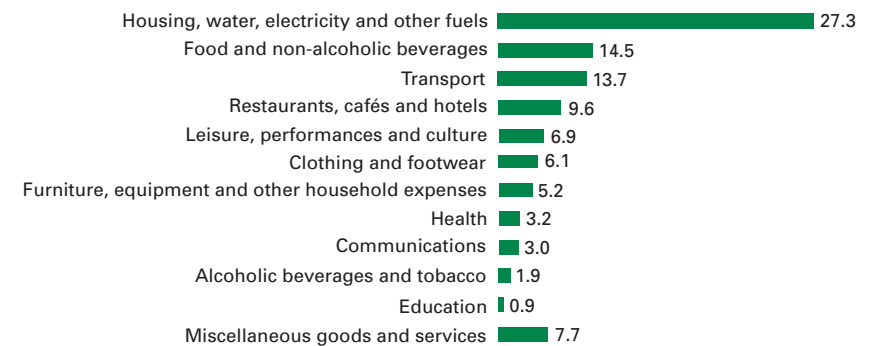
According to data from the Household Budget Survey, in 2008, each household dedicated an average of 31,953 euros annually to consumption expenses, 0.1% less than the previous year. After adjusting for the effect of inflation, the variation rate was -4.1%.

From amongst the groups with the greatest weight in total expenditure, worth noting was the increase in total expenditure on housing and on food and non-alcoholic beverages, whereas a drop was recorded in transport and in restaurants, cafés and hotels.

Type of household and average expenditure per person

Average expenditure per person was 11,801 euros a year. The highest value was registered in single-person households, with 21,596 euros, when the person was under 65 years of age, and 15,182 euros, when the person was 65 years old or over.

Distribution of expenditure on consumption. 2008 (%)

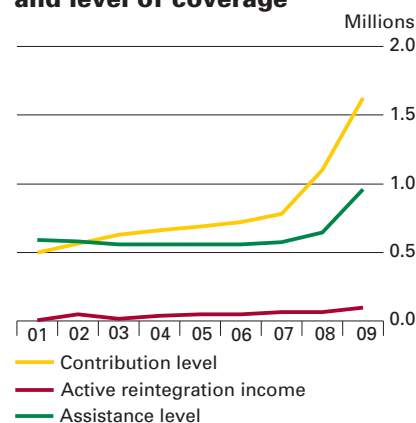


Social Security system contributory pensions. 2009

	Thousands of pensions	Euros/month	Interannual variation % Number of pensions
Total	8,531.9	754.1	1.7
Permanent disability	920.9	831.5	1.5
Retirement	5,038.9	854.1	2.1
Widowhood	2,270.3	553.9	0.9
Orphanhood	264.2	339.7	1.8
Family allowance	37.7	446.8	-0.2

Source: Ministry of Labour and Immigration

Unemployment beneficiaries and level of coverage



Source: Ministry of Labour and Immigration

Social expenditure increases

According to data from the Ministry of Labour and Immigration, in 2009, the figure of 8.5 million Social Security contributory pensions was reached, 1.7% more than the previous year. The average retirement pension reached 854.1 euros per month, and the widowhood pension reached 553.9.

In turn, the number of non-contributory pensions stood at 458,034, that is, 1% less than in 2008.

Nearly 2.7 million persons received unemployment benefits in 2009, almost twice the figure registered the previous year (47.7% more).

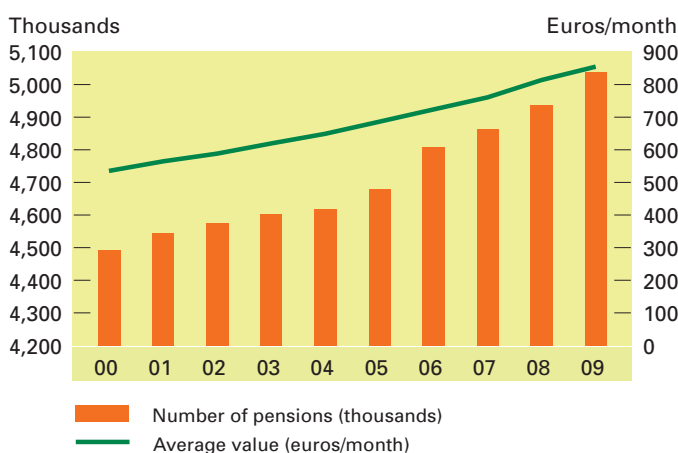
Total expenditure on social welfare 2007 (% of GDP)

France (p)	30.5
Sweden (p)	29.7
Belgium	29.5
Denmark	28.9
Netherlands (p)	28.4
Austria	28.0
Germany (p)	27.7
Italy (p)	26.7
EU-27 (p)	26.2
Finland	25.4
United Kingdom (p)	25.3
Portugal	24.8
Greece	24.4
Hungary	22.3
Slovenia (p)	21.4
Spain (p)	21.0
Luxembourg	19.3
Ireland	18.9
Czech Republic	18.6
Cyprus (p)	18.5
Malta	18.1
Poland	18.1
Slovakia (p)	16.0
Bulgaria	15.1
Lithuania (p)	14.3
Romania	12.8
Estonia	12.5
Latvia (p)	11.0

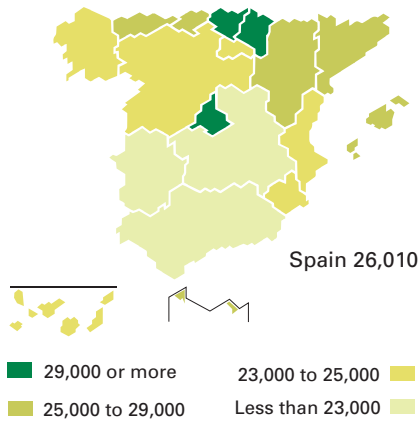
(p) Provisional data

Source: Eurostat

Retirement pensions of the Social Security system, and average value



Average net annual income per household. 2007 (Euros)



Family income in 2007

The Living Conditions Survey registered an average net annual income per household of 26,010 euros in 2007, that is, 6.0% more than the previous year.

The relative poverty rate was 19.6%, reduced to 15.5% if considering the value of imputed rent, for dwellings that are owned or granted free-of-charge.

Comunidad Foral de Navarra and País Vasco presented the lowest poverty risk rates (6.5% and 8.5%, respectively). The highest rates were registered in Extremadura (38.4%) and Andalucía (28.9%).

31.9% of households have loans for the purchase of their main dwelling

Debt and financial exclusion

The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) included, in 2008, a module regarding debt and financial exclusion.

98.7% of households had current accounts, savings books or deposits in financial institutions, and 4.2% of them claimed to have some overdraft or negative balance.

Financial situation they expect to have in the next 12 months. 2008

% of households with that expectation

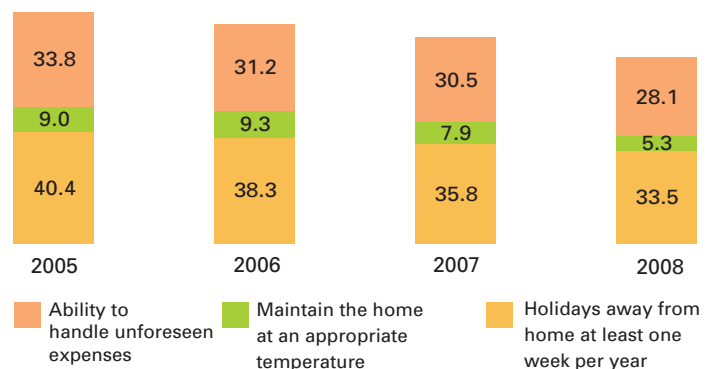
More or less the same	54.1
Worse	26.2
Better	16.7
No data recorded	3.0

The Living Conditions Survey was conducted between the months of April and June 2008.

Financial situation within the household

28.1% of households in 2008 believed that they were unable to handle unforeseen expenses. 33.5% could not afford at least one week of holidays away per year, and 5.3% were unable to keep the dwelling at an adequate temperature during the winter months.

Households that cannot afford certain expenses (%)



Landline telephone use drops in comparison with mobile telephone use

According to data from the Survey on Equipment and Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Households, in 2009, 99.3% of households had a telephone (landline or mobile). The implementation of landlines decreased by one point in the past year. Conversely, the implementation of mobile telephones increased 1.4 points, reaching 93.5% of households.

66.3% of households with at least one member aged 16 to 74 years old had computers, 54.0% had Internet access and 51.3% had a broadband Internet connection.

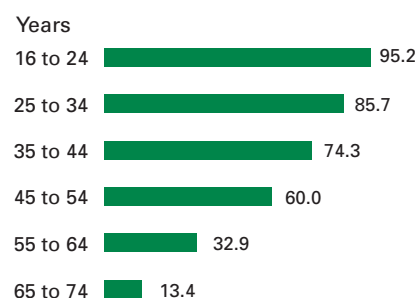
18.5 million frequent Internet users

Frequent Internet users (who connect daily or at least once a week) accounted for 89.6% of the total Internet users, approximately 18.5 million persons, representing 53.6% of the population aged 16 to 74 years old.

15.7% make online purchases

The percentage of persons who made purchases via the Internet in the last three months experienced an increase of 2.4 points in the last year, standing at 15.7% of the adult population.

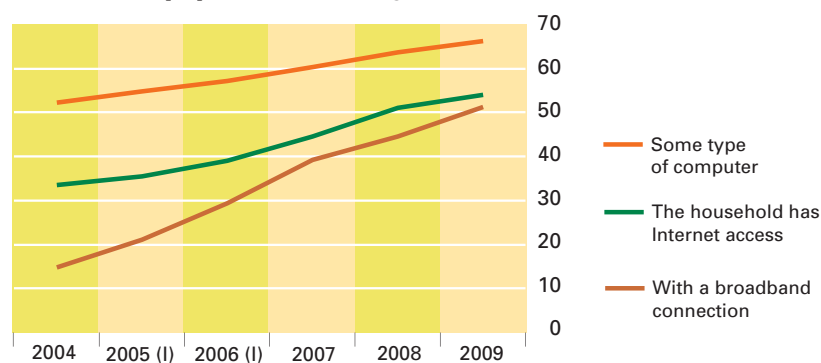
Persons who have used the Internet at some time, by age 2009 (%)



ICT use in the European Union 2009

	% households with Internet access	% persons who used the Internet to interact with some Public Administration
EU-27	65	30
Austria	70	39
Belgium	67	31
Bulgaria	30	10
Cyprus	53	22
Czech Republic	54	24
Denmark	83	67
Estonia	63	44
Finland	78	53
France	63	39
Germany	79	37
Greece	38	12
Hungary	55	25
Ireland	67	28
Italy	53	17
Latvia	58	23
Lithuania	60	19
Luxembourg	87	54
Malta	64	24
Netherlands	90	55
Poland	59	18
Portugal	48	21
Romania	38	6
Slovakia	62	31
Slovenia	64	32
Spain	54	30
Sweden	86	57
United Kingdom	77	35

Some ICT equipment (% dwellings)



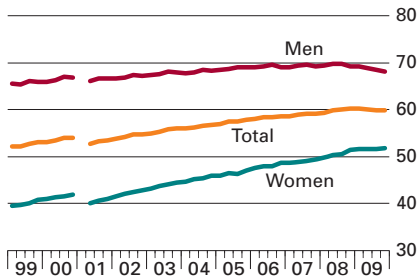
(I) First biannual survey of the corresponding year.

Source: Eurostat

Labour market

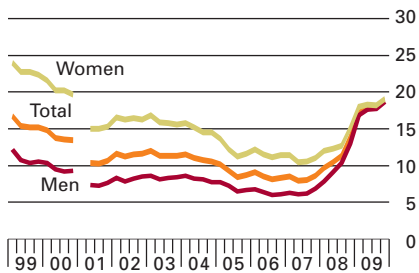


Activity rate (%)



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

Unemployment rate (%)



Population 16 years old and over, by sex and relationship with labour activity. 2009. Thousands of persons

Both sexes		Interannual variation %	
Total	38,431.6		0.6
Active population	23,037.5		0.8
- Employed	18,888.0	-6.8	
- Unemployed	4,149.5		60.2
Inactive population	15,394.1		0.2
Men			
Total	18,848.1		0.5
Active population	12,938.5		-0.7
- Employed	10,646.4	-9.2	
- Unemployed	2,292.1		74.8
Inactive population	5,909.6		3.3
Women			
Total	19,583.4		0.7
Active population	10,099.0		2.9
- Employed	8,241.6	-3.5	
- Unemployed	1,857.4		45.2
Inactive population	9,484.5		-1.6

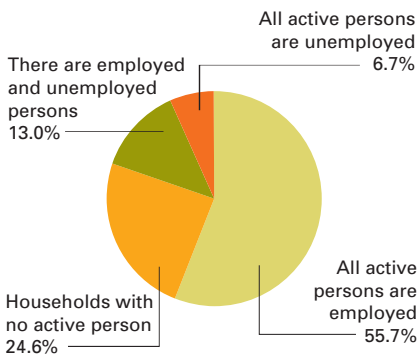
The number of employed persons decreases in all sectors

According to the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), in 2009, the active population stood at somewhat more than 23 million persons. The activity rate thus reached 59.9% of the population aged 16 years old and over; the female activity rate was 51.6%, and the male activity rate was 68.6%.

The number of employed persons decreased 6.8% as compared with 2008. By economic sector, construction was the most affected, with 23.0% fewer employed persons, followed by industry (13.3%).

Households as related to economic activity. 2009

26



Employed persons, by economic sector. 2009

		Interannual variation%	
Total	18,888.0		-6.8
Agriculture	786.1		-4.0
Industry	2,775.0	-13.3	
Construction	1,888.3	-23.0	
Services	13,438.6		-2.5

Employed persons, by professional situation. 2009

Thousands of persons

		Interannual variation %
Total	18,888.0	-6.8
Self-employed workers	3,196.7	-10.3
Employer	1,073.3	-7.9
Businessperson without employees or independent worker	1,917.6	-9.8
Member of a cooperative	33.3	-49.2
Family Assistance*	172.5	-17.1
Employees	15,680.7	-6.0
Public sector	3,062.0	3.5
Private sector	12,618.6	-8.0
Another situation	10.6	-13.8

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

83% are wage earners

In 2009, the number of employed persons reached an annual average of almost 19 million persons. 83.0% were wage earners, 16.9% were self-employed workers and 0.1% were considered to be in another situation. As compared with the previous year, a decrease occurred in all of the professional situations, except for the wage earners of the public sector, which increased 3.5%.

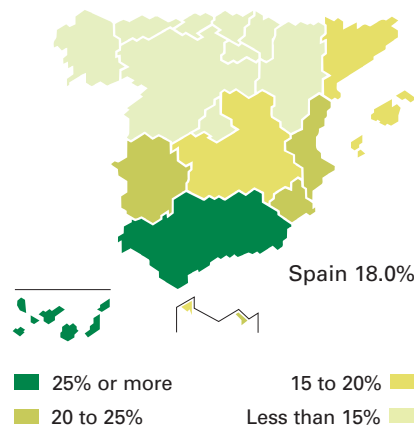
Second year of growth in the unemployment figure

The number of unemployed persons in 2009 increased 60.2% as compared with the previous year, exceeding 4.1 million persons. In relative terms, the unemployment rate rose almost 7 percentage points, standing at 18.0% of the active population.

Canarias, with an unemployment rate of 26.2%, Andalucía (25.3%) and Melilla (24.2%) registered the highest rates, whereas Comunidad Foral de Navarra (10.9%) and País Vasco (11.0%) presented the lowest rates.



Unemployment rate. 2009



Unemployment rate. 2009

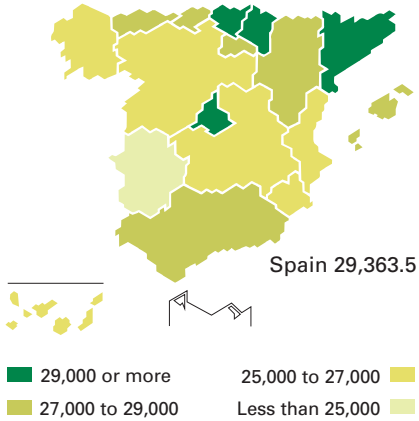
	Men	Women
EU-27	9.0	8.9
Austria	5.2	4.7
Belgium	7.7	8.2
Bulgaria	6.9	6.6
Cyprus	5.1	5.5
Czech Republic	6.0	7.8
Denmark	6.6	5.3
Estonia	16.7	11.4
Finland	8.9	7.6
France	9.1	9.8
Germany	8.0	6.9
Greece	:	:
Hungary	10.3	9.7
Ireland	14.8	8.0
Italy	:	:
Latvia	20.6	14.4
Lithuania	17.4	10.5
Luxembourg	5.3	6.2
Malta	6.6	7.7
Netherlands	3.4	3.5
Poland	7.8	8.7
Portugal	9.0	10.3
Romania	:	:
Slovakia	11.2	12.6
Slovenia	6.1	5.9
Spain	17.9	18.4
Sweden	8.6	8.0
United Kingdom	:	:

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Net cost per worker. 2008

Euros/year



Labour cost and components. 2008

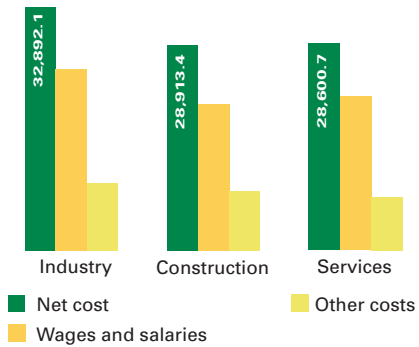
Provisional data

	Euros per worker per year	%
Gross cost	29,610.1	100.0
Wages and salaries	21,638.9	73.1
Obligatory contributions	6,627.5	22.4
Voluntary contributions	206.2	0.7
Direct corporate contributions	290.7	1.0
Compensation for dismissal	339.1	1.1
Expenditure on vocational training	104.5	0.4
Expenditure on transport	18.7	0.1
Corporate expenses	41.9	0.1
Other expenses	342.6	1.2
Subsidies and deductions	246.6	0.8
Net cost	29,363.5	

* The variation rates of the labour cost with regard to 2007 are not comparable, because as of 2008, labour cost includes the Public Administrations.

Labour cost. 2008

Euros per worker per year



Labour costs with an upward trend

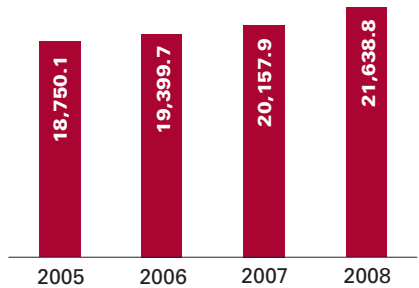
According to the Annual Labour Cost Survey, the net annual labour cost per worker in 2008 was 29,363.5 euros. 73.1% was used for wages, and 22.4% for obligatory Social Security contributions.

Wage inequality between the sexes

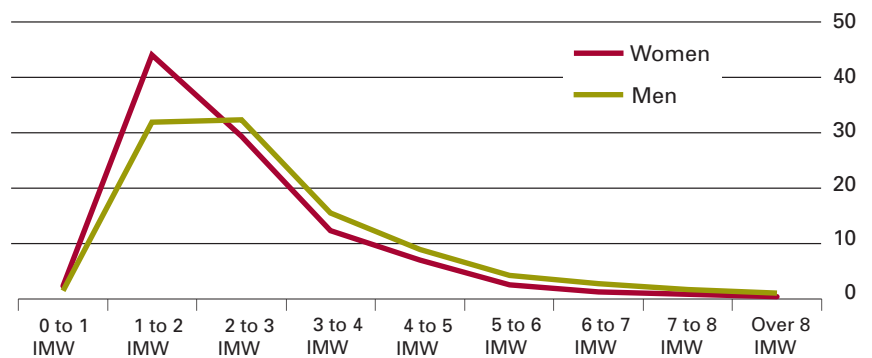
In turn, the Wage Structure Survey reflected that the average gross annual wages were 20,390.3 euros per worker in 2007. Female wages were 25.6% less than males wages (16,943.9 euros as compared with 22,780.3 euros), with one percentage point less of a difference than the previous year.

Salaries and wages (euros)

28



Earnings compared with the Inter-professional Minimum Wage (IMW). 2007 (% workers)





National accounts

National accounts. 2009. First estimate

		Interannual variation %
GDP mp at current prices (million euros)	1,051,151	-3.4
GDP per capita at current prices (euros)	22,886	-4.1
GDP per capita in PPP (EU-27=100). Year 2008*	102.6	

* Source: Eurostat

2009, year of recession in GDP

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices in 2009 was estimated at 1,051,151 million euros.

The real growth of the Spanish economy (annual variation rate of GDP in volume) stood at -3.6%.

GDP per capita at current prices was 22,886 euros for the nation as a whole, 4.1% less than the previous year.

In terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), GDP per inhabitant in Spain, in 2008, was 2.6% higher than the average of the 27 Member States of the European Union.

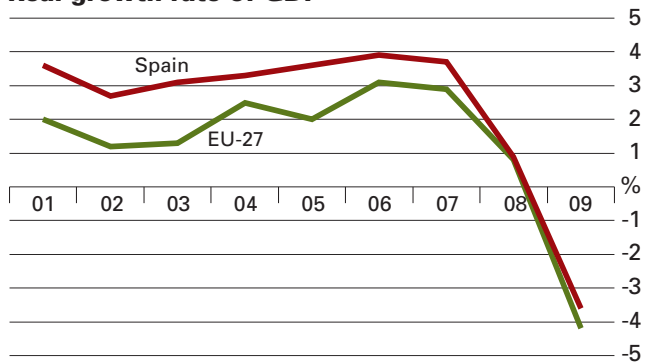
GDP components at market prices (%)

	2008 (Pr)	2009 (1 st E)
Agriculture, livestock and fishing	2.4	2.3
Industry and energy	15.6	14.1
Construction	10.4	10.0
Services	63.2	66.6
Market services	49.4	51.5
Non-market services	13.8	15.0
Net taxes on products	8.5	7.1

(Pr) Preview

(1stE) First estimate

Real growth rate of GDP



GDP per capita in purchasing power parity. 2008

Luxembourg	276.4
Ireland	135.4
Netherlands	134.0
Austria	123.5
Denmark	120.1
Sweden	120.1
Finland	116.9
United Kingdom	116.2
Germany	115.6
Belgium	115.2
France	108.0
Spain	102.6
Italy	101.8
EU-27	100.0
Cyprus	95.9
Greece(p)	94.3
Slovenia	90.9
Czech Republic	80.4
Malta	76.0
Portugal	76.0
Slovakia	72.3
Estonia	67.4
Hungary	64.4
Lithuania	61.9
Latvia	57.3
Poland	56.4
Bulgaria	41.3
Romania	:

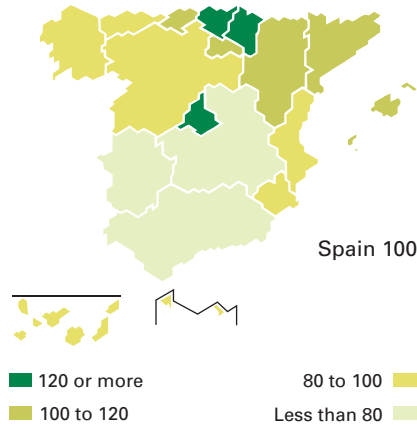
(p) Provisional data

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Source: Eurostat



GDP per capita. 2009

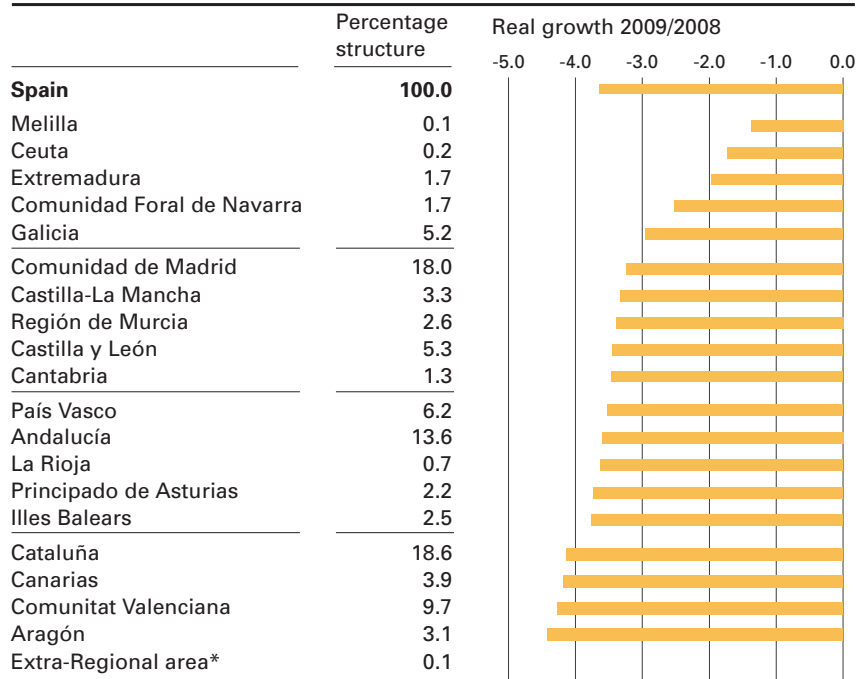


GDP per capita, by Autonomous Community. 2009

First estimate	Euros
País Vasco	30,703
Comunidad de Madrid	30,029
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	29,598
Cataluña	26,831
La Rioja	24,754
Aragón	24,639
Illes Balears	24,510
EU-27*	23,600
Cantabria	23,343
Spain	22,886
Castilla y León	22,314
Ceuta	22,208
Principado de Asturias	21,523
Melilla	21,250
Comunitat Valenciana	20,259
Galicia	19,995
Canarias	19,867
Región de Murcia	18,619
Andalucía	17,485
Castilla-La Mancha	17,208
Extremadura	16,301

* Prepared by Eurostat

GDP mp at current prices. 2009. First estimate



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

The highest GDP per capita in País Vasco

All of the Autonomous Communities and autonomous cities registered negative variation rates for GDP in the year 2009.

The greatest recession was recorded in Aragón (-4.4%), Comunitat Valenciana (-4.3%) and Canarias (-4.2%). In addition, these three were the only economies to register a decrease greater than the average of the European Union.

In terms of GDP per capita, País Vasco recorded the highest figure, with 30,703 euros, while the lowest figure was registered in Extremadura, with 16,301 euros. Seven Autonomous Communities were above the average of the EU countries.

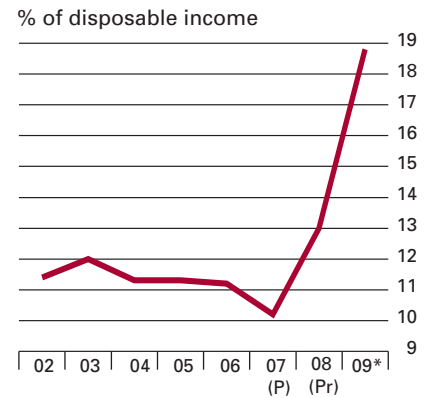
More thrifty households

In 2009, the savings rate of households and NPISH (non-profit institutions serving households) increased 5.9 points and stood at 18.8% of their disposable income. Their financing capacity reached 74,604 million euros, 7.1% of GDP.

The public administrations presented a financing need of 117,604 million euros, 11.2% of GDP. Regarding non-financial companies, their financing need stood at 23,344 million euros, 2.2% of GDP. Lastly, financial institutions recorded a financing capacity of 17,047 million euros, 1.6% of GDP.

As a result, in 2009, the national economy presented a financing need, against the rest of the world, of 49,297 million euros, 4.7% of GDP, 4.4 points less than in 2008.

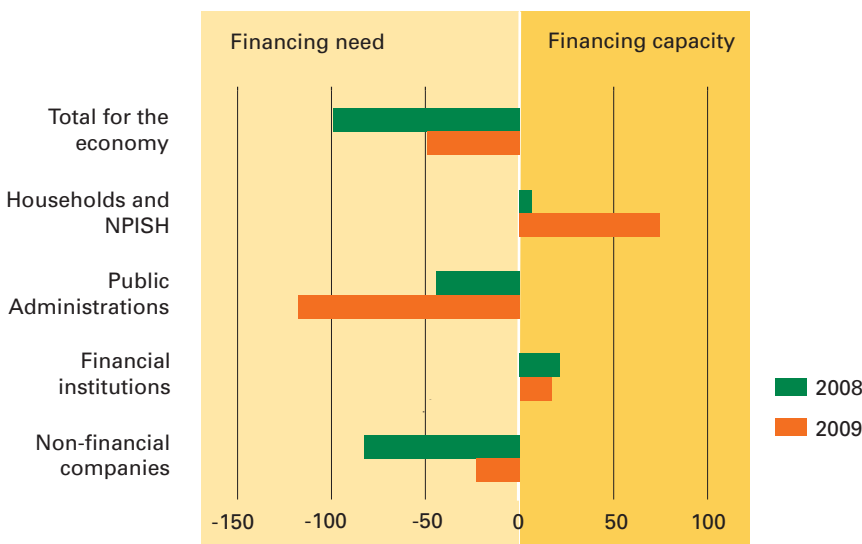
Evolution of the savings rate of households and NPISH



(P) Provisional data
 (Pr) Preview estimate
 * Estimate obtained as a sum of quarters.

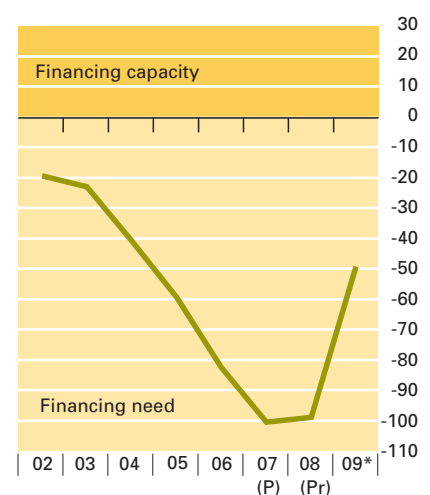
Financing of the institutional sectors

Thousands of millions of euros



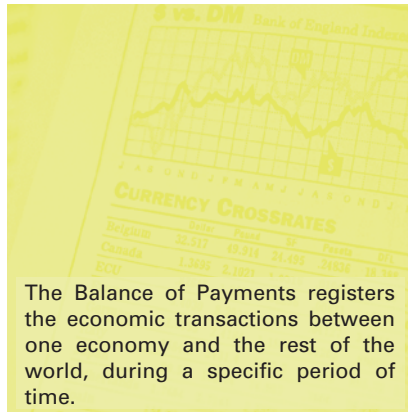
Financing of the Spanish economy against the rest of the world

Thousands of millions of euros



(P) Provisional data
 (Pr) Preview estimate
 * Estimate obtained as a sum of quarters.

Foreign sector



Balance of payments: Current and capital account. 2009

Millions of euros

	Balance	Income	Payments
Current account	-53,228	321,937	375,165
Trade balance	-45,419	162,945	208,365
Services	25,723	88,164	62,441
- Tourism and travel	26,208	38,105	11,897
- Other services	-485	50,059	50,544
Income	-25,539	52,828	78,367
Current transfers	-7,992	18,000	25,992
Capital account	3,940	6,044	2,104
Current+capital account	-49,288	327,981	377,269

Source: Bank of Spain

Balance of payments. Balance per current account. 2008

	Millions of euros
Germany	165,381
Netherlands	28,526
Sweden	20,603
Austria	9,039
Finland	5,566
Denmark	5,091
Luxembourg	2,149
Malta	-318
Estonia	-1,504
Slovenia	-2,286
Latvia	-3,014
Cyprus	-3,020
Lithuania	-3,840
Slovakia	-4,279
Czech Republic	-4,610
Hungary	-7,519
Bulgaria	-8,653
Belgium	-8,736
Ireland	-9,435
Romania	-16,178
Poland	-18,320
Portugal	-20,163
United Kingdom	-27,219
France	-44,021
Italy	-53,593
Spain	-104,413
Greece	:

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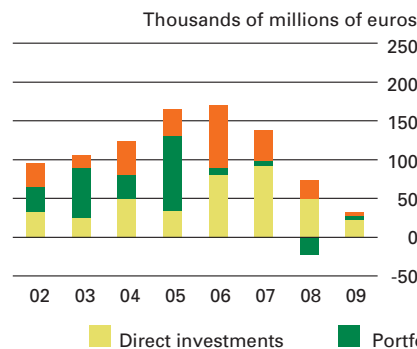
Source: Eurostat

Reduction of the trade deficit

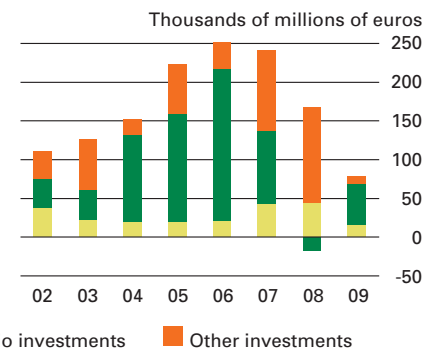
The accumulated deficit of the balance per current account in 2009 stood at 53,227.9 million euros, almost half of the deficit from the previous year (49.0% less). This slowdown was mainly due to the correction of the deficit of the trade balance, and to a lesser extent, to the reduction of the deficits of the balances of income and current transfers. In turn, the capital account recorded a surplus of 3,940.1 million euros.

Direct foreign investment by Spain led to spending valued at 22,961.8 million euros. These outgoings exceeded income in the concept of direct investment in Spain from abroad, which reached 16,914.3 million euros.

Spanish investment abroad



Foreign investment in Spain



Source: Bank of Spain

Foreign trade. 2009

Millions of euros

	Balance	Exports	Imports	Interannual variation %
Total	-50,182.5	158,254.3	208,436.8	
Consumer goods	-285.2	64,430.5	64,715.6	
Food, beverages and tobacco	6,764.2	21,359.5	14,595.2	
Motor cars	6,374.2	18,708.5	12,334.3	
Consumer energy products	1,374.9	1,456.1	81.2	
Remainder of consumer goods	-14,798.5	22,906.4	37,704.9	
Intermediate goods	-46,513.2	80,396.2	126,909.4	
Agricultural products	-3,734.9	897.4	4,632.3	
Energy products	-28,787.5	5,349.4	34,136.9	
Industrial products	-13,990.8	74,149.4	88,140.2	
Capital goods	-3,384.1	13,427.6	16,811.7	
Machinery and other capital goods	-4,283.3	7,645.0	11,928.3	
Transport equipment	2,943.3	4,728.2	1,784.9	
Other capital goods	-2,044.2	1,054.4	3,098.6	

Source: Department of Customs. State Tax Office

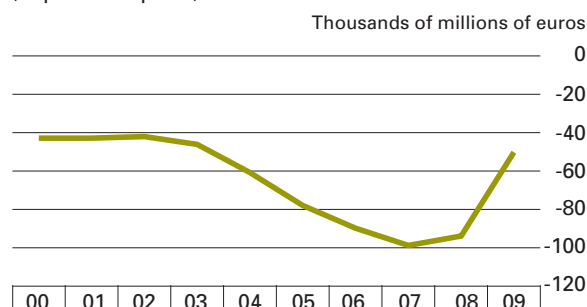
Reversal of trade flows

In 2009, Spanish exports of merchandise registered a value of 158,254.3 million euros, 15.9% less than in 2008. Imports stood at 208,436.8 million euros, with a 26.2% decrease. As a result, the trade deficit was reduced by 46.7%, to 50,182.5 million euros.

The trade deficit with the European Union (24.8% of the total Spanish trade deficit in 2009) decreased 50.9%, whereas the trade deficit with countries not belonging to the EU (75.2% of the total) registered a decrease of 45.1% as compared with 2008.

Foreign trade balance

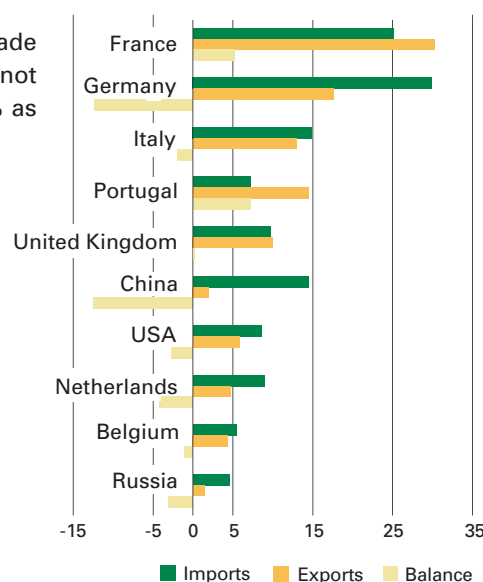
(Exports - Imports)



Source: Department of Customs. State Tax Office

Main Spanish trade. 2009

Thousands of millions of euros

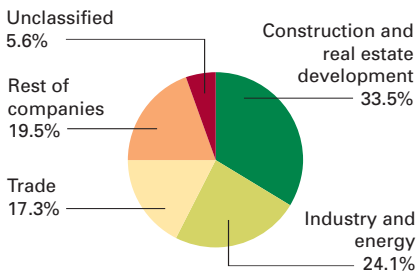


Source: Department of Customs. State Tax Office

Finances



Companies declared bankrupt by main activity. 2009



Mercantile companies. 2009. Provisional data

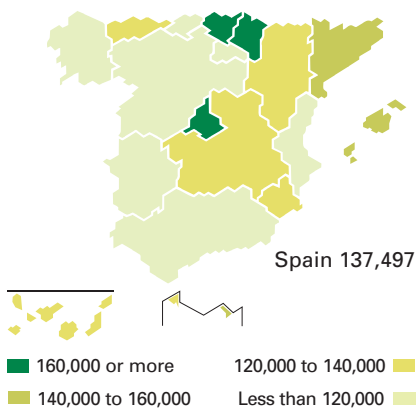
	Number	Capital (millions of euros)	Interannual variation % Capital
Constituted	78,171	4,781.7	-40.6
-Public limited	797	742.4	-61.6
-Private limited	77,363	4,039.1	-33.9
Those that increased capital	36,665	37,783.4	-23.0
-Public limited	3,610	14,975.9	-29.6
-Private limited	33,040	22,785.4	-18.1
Dissolved	17,385		

Almost 80% more debtors processed

The Mercantile Companies Statistics registered 78,171 mercantile companies created in 2009, that is, 24.5% less than in 2008.

In turn, 5,922 debtors were processed in 2009, for a 79.6% increase over the previous year, according to the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics. 84.2% of the debtors were companies, and almost three quarters of them (74.9%) were concentrated in the activities of construction and real estate development, industry and trade.

Average value of the mortgages constituted. 2009 (euros)

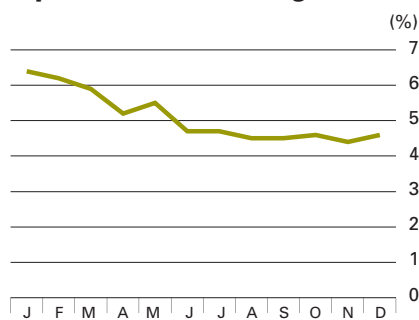


Instalment purchases decrease

In 2009, nearly 1.1 million mortgages were constituted for rustic and urban properties, indicating a 15.2% decrease as compared with 2008, according to the Mortgage Statistics. The average value per mortgage stood at 137,497 euros, 14.4% less than in 2008.

Regarding instalment purchases, the Unpaid Bills of Exchange Statistics registered a decrease of 16.6% in 2009, with regard to the previous year. The average value of the unpaid bills of exchange decreased 21.8% in the interannual rate.

Unpaid bills of exchange against expired bills of exchange. 2009





Companies

Number of active companies

	01/01/2009	Interannual variation %
Total	3,355,830	-1.9
Industry	243,729	-0.8
Construction	441,956	-11.8
Trade	830,911	-1.5
Rest of services	1,839,234	0.4

52.7% of companies have no employees

According to the latest update of the Central Companies Directory (CCD) at 1 January 2009, the number of active companies decreased 1.9% during the year 2008, standing at 3.35 million.

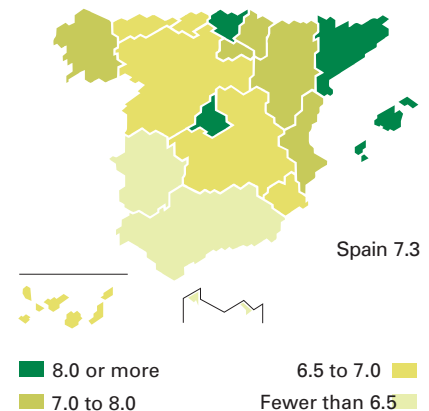
The variation was particularly significant in the construction sector (which decreased 11.8%), but barely perceptible in the rest of services sector (0.4%), which in turn, accounted for 54.8% of the total.

52.7% of companies did not have employees, almost one-and-a-half points higher than the previous year.

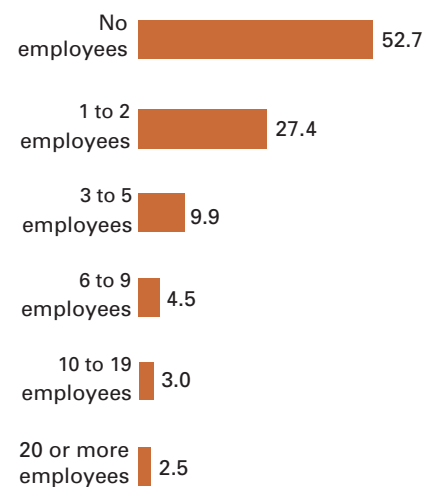
Cataluña, Comunidad de Madrid and Andalucía account for almost half of the companies (49.0% of the total)



Active companies. 2009 Per 100 inhabitants



Active companies by number of employees. January 2009 (%)



Central Companies Directory movements. 2008

Type of movement	Total	%
Total	3,754,059	100.0
New registrations	334,072	8.9
Unchanged	3,021,758	80.5
Delistings	398,229	10.6

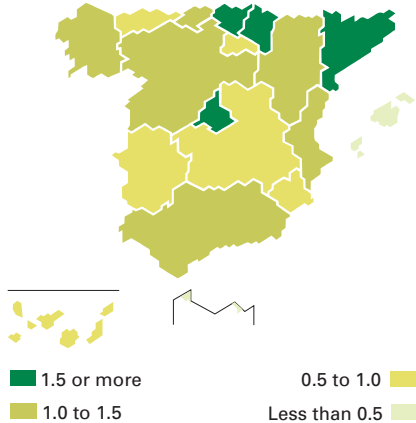


Technology



Internal R&D expenditure. 2008

% of regional GDP



Expenditure on R&D. 2008

% of GDP

Sweden (e)	3.75
Finland	3.72
Denmark (e)	2.73
Austria (e)	2.67
Germany (e)	2.63
France (p)	2.02
Belgium (p)	1.92
EU-27 (e)	1.90
United Kingdom (p)	1.88
Slovenia	1.66
Netherlands (p)	1.63
Luxembourg (p)	1.62
Portugal (p)	1.51
Czech Republic	1.47
Ireland (p)	1.43
Spain	1.35
Estonia (p)	1.29
Italy (p)	1.18
Hungary	1.00
Lithuania	0.80
Latvia	0.61
Poland (p)	0.61
Romania	0.59
Malta (p)	0.54
Bulgaria (p)	0.49
Cyprus (p)	0.47
Slovakia	0.47
Greece	:

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

Source: Eurostat

Total internal expenditure on R&D activities. 2008

Field of operation	Millions of euros	%	R&D expenditure (% of GDP)	Annual growth rate %
Total	14,701.4	100.0	1.35	10.0
Companies and PNPI*	8,096.7	55.1	0.74	8.3
Higher education	3,932.4	26.7	0.36	11.8
Public Administration	2,672.3	18.2	0.25	13.8

* Private Non-Profit Institutions

Comunidad de Madrid leads R&D expenditure

According to results from the Statistics on R&D Activities, domestic expenditure on research and development reached 14,701.4 million euros in 2008, representing 1.35% of GDP, with a 10.2% increase as compared with 2007.

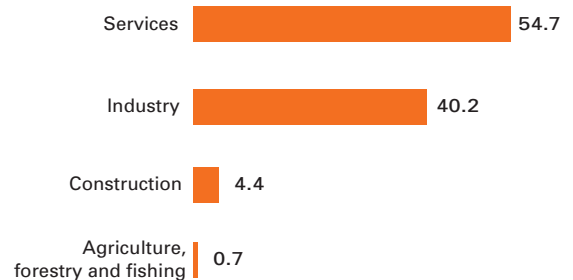
The Public Administration financed 45.6% of total expenditure on R&D, while the private sector financed 45.0%.

Telecommunications, the sector with the greatest expenditure on technological innovation

In 2008, expenditure on technological innovation grew 10.1%, reaching 19,919 million euros, as is reflected in the Technological Innovation in Companies Survey.

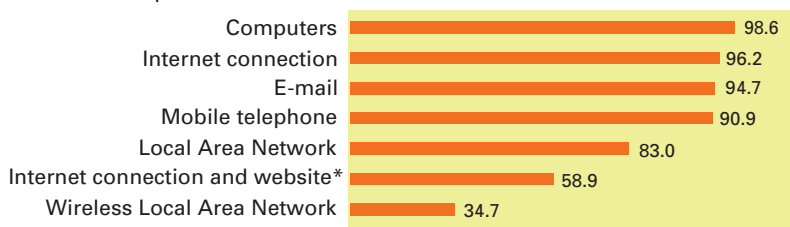
34.8% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees were innovative, including technological innovations, and for the first time, also including non-technological (organisational and commercialisation) innovations.

Technological Innovation expenses, by activity sector. 2008 (%)



Use of different ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) in companies. January 2009

% of total companies



* % of total companies with an Internet connection



Generalised Internet connections in companies

96.2% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees had an Internet connection, and 98.6% used computers, according to the 2008/2009 Survey on the Use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) and Electronic Commerce in Companies. 58.9% of companies with an Internet connection had a website.

16.2% of companies had employees that did teleworking.

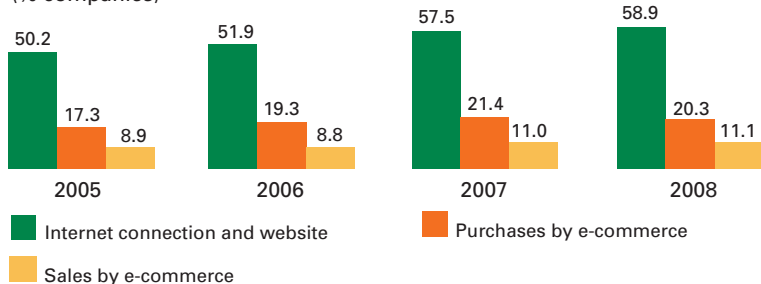
One in five companies (20.3%) make purchases via e-commerce



20.3% of companies in 2008 made purchases using electronic commerce, and it was among travel agencies and tour operators where this percentage was the highest (57.5%). 11.1% of companies sold using this medium, with the figure reaching 67.9% in the case of accommodation services.

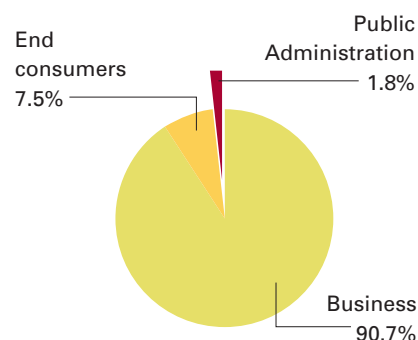
Evolution of ICT indicators

(% companies)

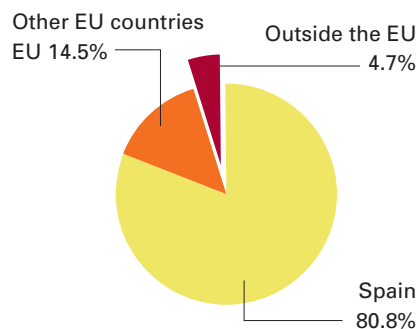


Destination of sales via e-commerce. 2008

By type of buyer



By geographical destination



Agriculture, livestock and fishing



New Agrarian Census

On 1 October 2009, the data collection campaign began for the Agrarian Census, one of the statistical operations with the broadest scopes included in National Statistical Plan 2009-2012.

This Census is the sixth in a series begun in Spain in 1962, and carried out in all of the countries of the European Union in 2009 or 2010, in accordance with (EC) Regulation number 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and Council, for the purpose of obtaining information that is homogeneous and comparable between all of the Member States of the Union.

■ censo agrario



New study variables have been introduced in this census, relating to the growing diversification of agrarian activity, its consequences for the environment and the quality and harmlessness of agrarian products.

Knowledge of these new variables will serve to support the agrarian and rural development policies of the European Union.

Second largest agricultural area of the EU

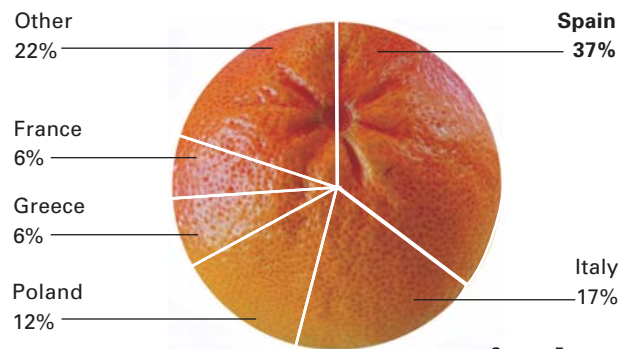
The latest Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Operations, from 2007, registered somewhat more than one million operations, placing Spain in fourth place in the European Union, by number of operations.

Spain was the second community State in terms of agricultural area, with nearly 25 million hectares of used agricultural area (UAA), following France.

Cultivated lands reached 16.2 million hectares. Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla y León, Andalucía and Aragón accounted for three quarters of the total (75.8%).

Fruit in the EU-27. 2007

(Area in %)



Source: Eurostat

Agricultural Operations and UAA. 2007

Number of operations	1,043,907
Total area (ha)	33,162,188
Used Agricultural Area (ha)	24,892,517
Cultivated lands	16,242,729
-Herbaceous and fallow land	11,887,456
-Fruit trees	1,102,546
-Olive groves	2,208,041
-Vineyards	1,032,273
-Other ligneous	12,413
Permanent pastures	8,649,788

Spanish livestock breeding within the EU

23 million head of swine were registered in 2007, as well as more than 18 million head of sheep, landing Spain in second place in the European Union for both species. The Spanish porcine sector represented 15% of the total for the EU, being the second largest producer of pork after Germany.

Ecological agriculture on the rise

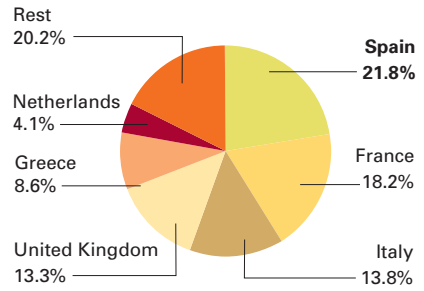
Over the last decade, ecological production multiplied its extension by four. In 2008, it reached the figure of 1.3 million hectares.

European leader in fish production

Spain remained at the head of the fish production of the European Union, in both catches and aquaculture production.

In 2007, aquaculture production accounted for 21.8% of the community total, with nearly 300,000 tonnes, whereas catches exceeded 700,000 tonnes.

Aquaculture production. 2007 (% of total tonnes)



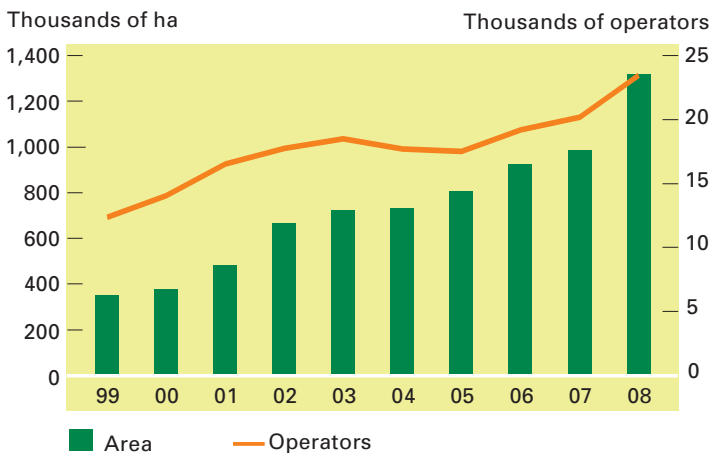
Source: Eurostat

Fish catches. 2007 (tonnes of live weight)

EU-27	5,135,540
Spain	735,926
Denmark	653,013
United Kingdom	616,487
France	557,862
Netherlands	413,640
Italy	286,643
Portugal	253,033
Germany	248,763
Sweden	238,254
Ireland	227,146
Lithuania	187,496
Finland	164,373
Latvia	155,272
Poland	144,404
Estonia	99,447
Greece	95,078
Belgium	24,539
Bulgaria	8,876
Hungary	7,024
Romania	6,184
Czech Republic	4,276
Slovakia	2,872
Cyprus	2,225
Malta	1,245
Slovenia	1,111
Austria	350
Luxembourg	0

Source: Eurostat

Ecological agricultural production

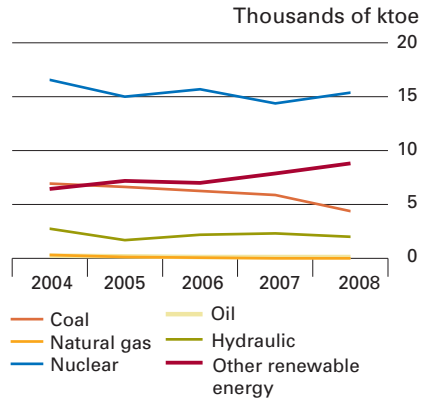


Source: Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs

Energy



Primary energy production



Primary energy. 2008

	Degree of self-sufficiency (%)	Consumption		
		ktoe*	%	Interannual variation %
Total	21.6	142,070	100.0	-3.1
Oil	0.2	68,110	47.9	-3.9
Natural gas	0.0	34,783	24.5	10.1
Coal	31.4	13,917	9.8	-31.6
Nuclear	100.0	15,368	10.8	7.0
Other renewable energy	100.0	8,841	6.2	16.0
Hydraulic	100.0	2,001	1.4	-14.5
Electric balance (Imports - Exports)		-949	-0.7	

* ktoe: kilotonnes of oil equivalent

Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade

Electricity consumption from renewable energy sources 2007 (%)

Austria	59.8
Sweden	52.1
Latvia	36.4
Portugal	30.1
Denmark	29.0
Romania	26.9
Finland	26.0
Slovenia	22.1
Spain	20.0
Slovakia	16.6
EU-27	15.6
Germany	15.1
Italy	13.7
France	13.3
Ireland	9.3
Netherlands	7.6
Bulgaria	7.5
Greece	6.8
United Kingdom	5.1
Czech Republic	4.7
Lithuania	4.6
Hungary	4.6
Belgium	4.2
Luxembourg	3.7
Poland	3.5
Estonia	1.5
Cyprus	0.0
Malta	0.0

Source: Eurostat

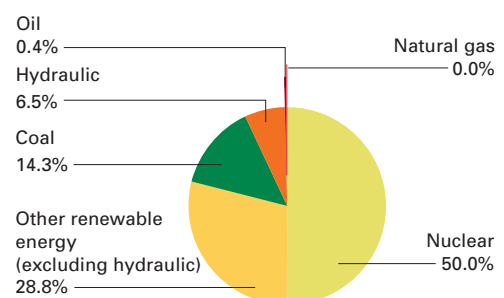
Coal loses weight in energy production

Domestic primary energy production in 2008 reached 30,725 ktoe, 1.2% more than that recorded the previous year, but dependency on energy from abroad remained high (78.4%).

Worth noting was the 16.0% increase in the production of energy from renewable sources other than hydraulic sources, mainly due to wind power generation and photoelectric solar power generation. Also noteworthy was the decrease of 31.6% in total coal consumption, even though this represented 9.8% of the total primary energy consumption.

In 2008, half of domestic energy production comes from nuclear power stations (50.0%)

Domestic energy production. 2008



Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade



Main industry variables. 2008

		Interannual variation %
Employed persons and hours worked		
Total employed persons (thousands)	2,514	-2.8
Total hours worked (millions)	4,352	-3.4
Main economic variables (millions of euros)		
Net turnover	628,903	0.9
Total operating income	644,785	1.8
Purchases and work done by other companies	411,244	2.0
Personnel costs	85,451	3.2
Total operating costs	607,035	3.1

Production and Price Indices. 2009

Industrial Production Index (IPI)*. Average for the year 2009 (Base 2005)	82.6	-16.2
Industrial Price Index (IPRI)**. Average for the year 2009 (Base 2005)	112.4	-3.4

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

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

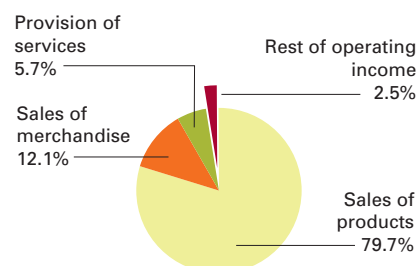
Slight increase in turnover

Net industrial turnover reached 628,903 million euros in 2008, with a 0.9% increase over the previous year, according to the latest data from the Industrial Companies Survey.

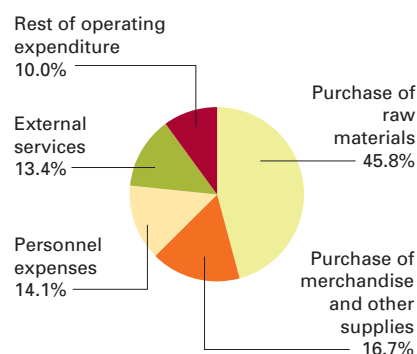
In turn, the total number of employed persons decreased 2.8%, standing at 2.5 million.

Sales of products accounted for almost 80% of operating income. In terms of expenses, the main items were the purchase of raw materials (45.7%), the purchase of merchandise and other supplies (16.7%) and personnel expenses (14.1%).

Operating income. 2008



Operating expenses. 2008





Sectors that contribute the most to turnover. 2008

	(%)
Total sectors (100)	100.0
Production, transport and distribution of electrical energy	10.1
Petroleum and natural gas industry	7.1
Manufacture of motor vehicles	5.9
Manufacture of basic chemical products	3.3
Meat industry	3.2

Turnover by size of the company. 2008 (%)

Fewer than 20 employees	13.1
20 to 100	21.4
100 to 500	24.5
500 to 1,000	10.9
More than 1,000 employees	30.1

Turnover by activity group. 2008

	% of the total	Interannual variation* %
Industry total	100.0	0.9
Mining and quarrying, energy, water and waste industries	21.8	18.0
Food, beverages and tobacco	16.1	4.9
Metallurgy and manufacture of metallic products, except machinery and equipment	13.2	
Transport material	11.6	
Chemical and pharmaceutical industry	8.4	5.7
Various non-metallic ore products	5.3	
Electrical, electronic and optical material and equipment	5.1	
Wood and cork, paper and graphic arts	5.1	-6.4
Mechanical machinery and equipment	3.9	
Rubber and plastic products	3.4	
Various manufacturing industries, repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3.3	
Textile, tailoring, leather and footwear	2.9	-11.3

* Due to the methodological change involved in implementing the new 2009 National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE-2009), the comparison is made only between activity groups that allow for a practically exact identification with the activities in the former classification.

Fewer employed persons, except in Food, beverages and tobacco

Activity in the Mining and quarrying, energy, water and waste industries, registered the greatest interannual increase in turnover (18.0%). In turn, the Textile, tailoring, leather and footwear industry presented the greatest interannual variation, both in turnover (-11.3%) and in the number of employed persons (-9.7%).

Employment experienced generalised interannual decreases, except in Food, beverages and tobacco, where the increase reached almost 1%.

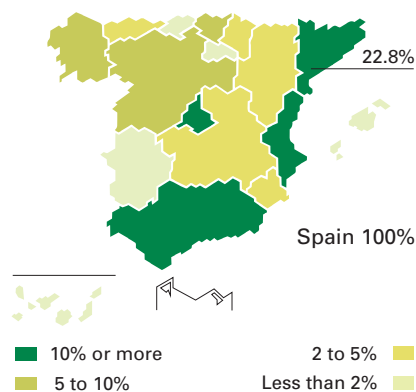
Of the 100 industrial sectors, the Production, transport and distribution of electrical energy was the sector that contributed the most to turnover (10.1%).

Investment focused on installations

The total investment by industrial companies reached 39,528 million euros in 2008. The main components were the investment in technical installations (33.7%) and in machinery and tools (23.5%).

Cataluña is the Autonomous Community that contributes the most to industrial turnover, with 22.8%

Distribution of turnover. 2008

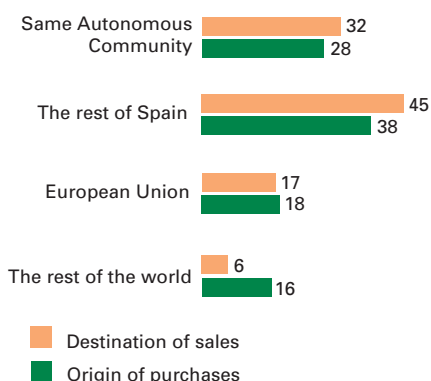


Geographical markets

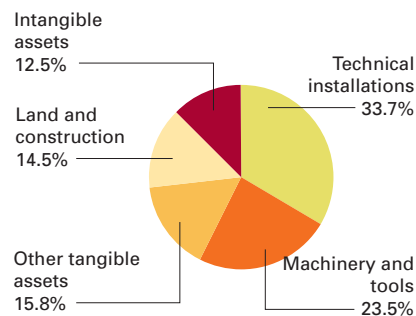
Sales within Spain represented 77% of the total in 2008. 17% were intended for countries in the European Union, and 6% for the rest of the world.

Regarding the origin of the purchases, 66% of the raw materials, merchandise, etc. acquired by industrial companies came from Spain, another 18% from countries in the EU, and 16% from the rest of the world.

Origin of purchases and destination of sales. 2008 (%)



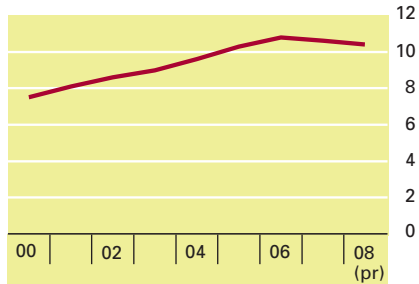
Investment. 2008



Construction and housing



Participation of construction in GDP (%)



(pr) Preview data

Another year of declining residential construction

According to figures from the Ministry of Development, in the year 2007, civil engineering work (related to basic infrastructures) represented 30.7% of construction turnover, as compared with 25.4% in 2006. The rest corresponded to residential and non-residential construction.

In 2008, the number of licences granted by municipal councils for the construction of new buildings designed for residential use reached 79,752, that is, 52.0% less than the previous year, continuing the downward trend begun the previous year.

Turnover of construction. 2007

	Millions of euros
Spain	304,644.5
United Kingdom	286,677.3
Italy	226,289.8
France	220,501.5
Germany	143,848.1
Netherlands	85,136.7
Poland (p)	44,264.2
Sweden	44,138.9
Belgium	43,485.6
Austria	33,981.6
Denmark	31,481.0
Czech Republic	28,318.9
Finland	23,797.2
Romania	19,858.8
Ireland	19,752.0
Hungary	15,667.0
Bulgaria	7,552.2
Slovenia	7,177.8
Latvia	5,703.4
Lithuania	5,690.7
Slovakia	5,442.8
Estonia	4,551.7
Luxembourg	4,330.3
Cyprus	2,791.6
Greece	:
Malta	:

: Data not available
(p) Provisional data

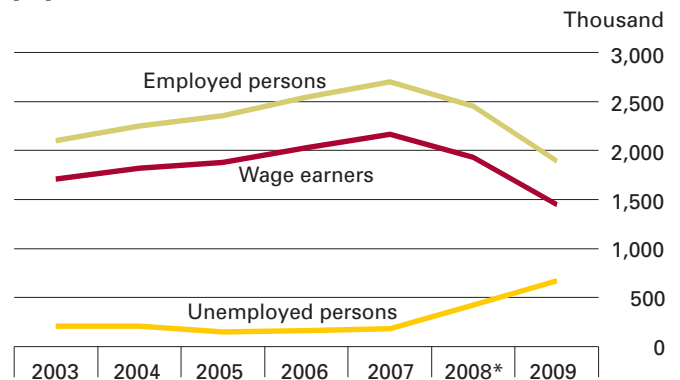
Source: Eurostat

Employment is jeopardised

The latest data from Eurostat placed Spain at the top of the European Union for turnover generated in construction, with more than 304,644 million euros in 2007.

According to the Economically Active Population Survey, the number of unemployed persons linked to construction in 2009 rose to 670.6 thousand persons.

Employed, wage-earning and unemployed population in Construction

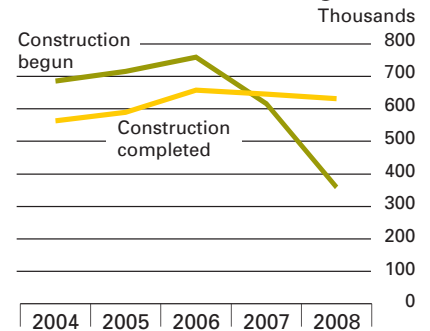


* Beginning in 2008, the EAPS uses the new National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE-2009).

Merchanting of housing. 2009

		%	Interannual variation %
Total	414,811	100.0	-24.9
Free	372,192	89.7	-26.0
Protected	42,619	10.3	-13.6
New	220,633	53.2	-20.6
Used	194,178	46.8	-29.1

Construction of dwellings



Source: Ministry of Development

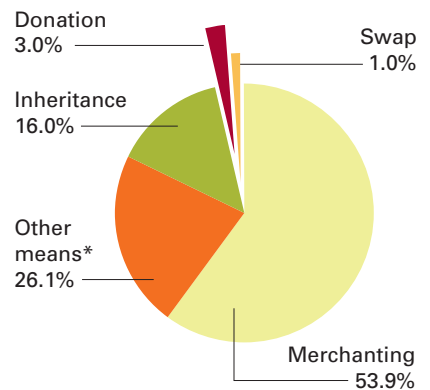
Almost 25% less merchanting of dwellings

According to the Statistics on Transfer of Property Rights, the number of properties transferred in 2009 was almost 1.9 million, indicating a decrease of 16.9% as compared with 2008.

Of this amount, 768,888 were dwellings, and 53.9% of said dwellings were acquired through merchanting (414,811), this figure being 24.9% lower than the previous year.

In 2009, the Housing Price Index recorded changes in the descending trend of the two previous years, being more pronounced in the case of second-hand housing.

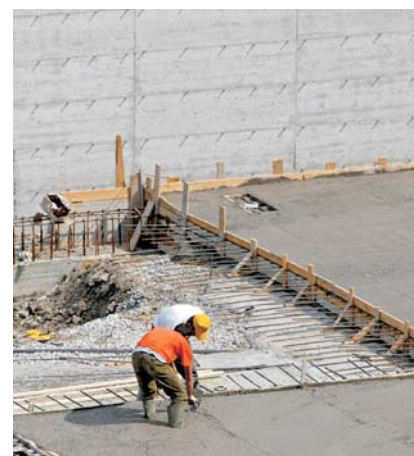
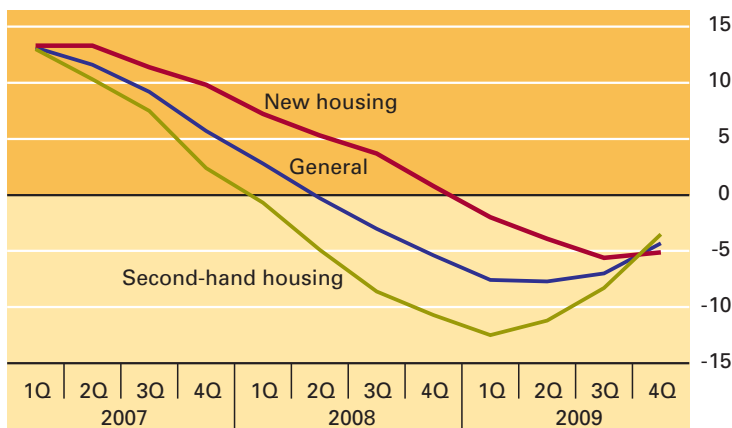
Dwellings transferred. 2009



* These include concentrations of plots or horizontal divisions, as well as other operations that are not classified by acquisition title.

Housing Price Index

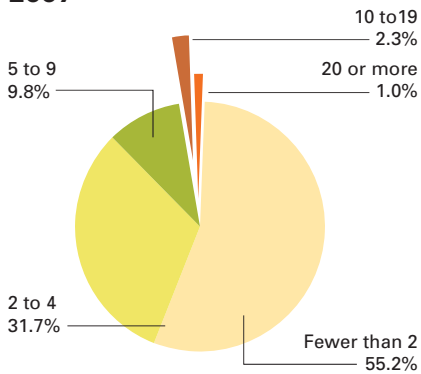
Base 2007. Annual variation (%)



Services



Companies according to the number of employed persons 2007



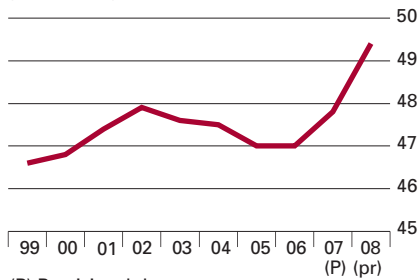
Main market services variables. 2007

		Interannual variation %
Number of companies	2,194,509	2.8
Turnover	1,290,060	7.5
Production value (*)	595,608	8.2
Purchases and expenditure on goods and services	1,037,437	6.3
Added value at factor cost	334,207	8.6
Personnel costs	182,178	8.7
Employed personnel (annual average)	9,560,014	6.4

Economic variables in millions of euros

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

Evolution of market services (% of GDP)



(P) Provisional data
(pr) Preview estimate

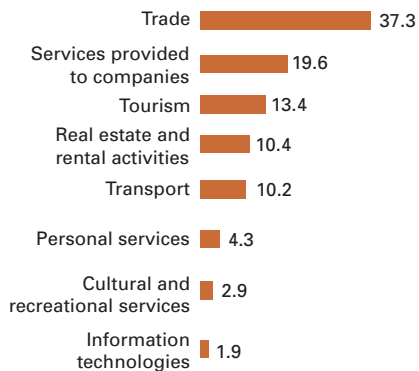
2.2 million companies

The services sector was the most important sector in the Spanish economy, due to its participation in Gross Domestic Product (49.4% of GDP), and its capacity for creating employment.

In 2007 in Spain, there were almost 2.2 million companies and 9.5 million persons employed in non-financial market services, according to data from the Annual Services Survey.

This Survey is intended for those companies dedicated to trade, tourism, transport, information technologies, real estate and rental activities, services provided to companies, cultural and recreational services and personal services.

Companies by activity group 2007 (%)



37.3% of services companies are dedicated to trade and 55.2% have fewer than two employees

Turnover is concentrated in Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña

Turnover in 2007 reached the figure of 1,290,060 million euros, 7.5% more than the previous year. One fourth was concentrated in Comunidad de Madrid (26.4%), the Autonomous Community that, with Cataluña (19.8%), contributed the most. Trade accounted for 59.8% of the total figure.

Cultural and recreational services presented the greatest annual increase in turnover with regard to the previous year (14.4%), followed by services provided to companies (10.6%).

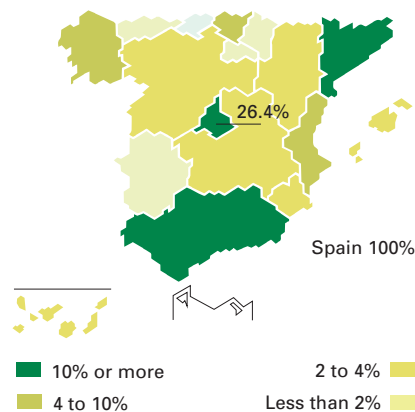


Turnover

Thousands of millions of euros



Distribution of turnover. 2007 (by location of the company premises)



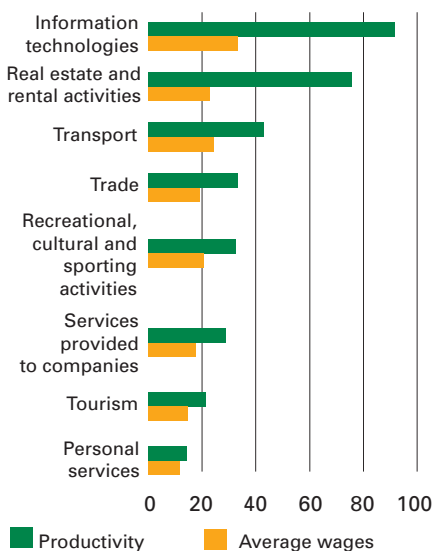
Hotels and Restaurants. 2007 (Number of companies)

Spain	283,998
Italy	273,687
France	250,004
Germany	183,939
United Kingdom	133,779
Greece	104,401
Portugal	89,799
Poland (p)	57,282
Czech Republic	48,576
Austria	46,392
Belgium	44,392
Netherlands	35,615
Hungary	32,317
Sweden	26,416
Romania	22,089
Bulgaria	22,046
Denmark	13,553
Ireland	11,448
Finland	11,162
Slovenia	7,470
Cyprus	6,404
Lithuania	3,888
Luxembourg	2,761
Latvia	2,736
Slovakia	1,984
Estonia	1,809
Malta	:

(p) Provisional data
: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Productivity and average wages 2007 (Thousands of euros)



9.5 million employed persons

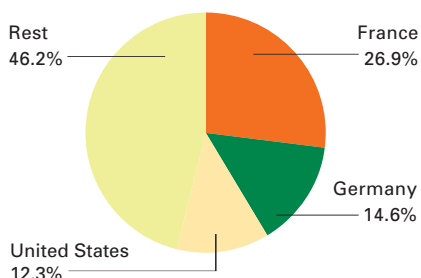
In 2007, employed personnel reached the figure of 9.5 million, indicating a 6.4% growth as compared with 2006. Almost 80% were wage earners.

Personal services registered the lowest average wages, while information technologies recorded the highest. The latter also presented the greatest productivity.

Characteristics of employment. 2007

	Wage-earner rate	Employment stability rate	Female participation rate	Average wages (euros)
Total groups	79.4	67.1	44.6	19,623
Trade	78.7	80.5	45.4	19,156
Tourism	78.5	65.9	52.7	14,817
Transport	79.6	76.6	17.7	24,296
Information technologies	91.3	81.4	33.0	33,273
Real estate and rental activities	68.5	74.9	34.8	22,792
Services provided to companies	82.7	58.4	52.9	17,583
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	79.3	66.9	41.7	20,611
Personal services	61.1	75.3	79.1	11,637

Main investing countries, according to turnover of their affiliates. 2007



Computer activities attract the foreign sector

According to the Services Sector Inward FATS, these generated 16.7% of turnover and employed 9.0% of the total employed persons. The presence of these companies was greater in the information technologies sector, where they generated 42.7% of turnover.

Affiliates of foreign companies in services. 2007

		% over total
Number of companies	4,846	0.2
Turnover	209,483	16.7
Production value	78,838	14.0
Added value at factor cost	42,694	13.4
Personnel costs	23,738	13.8
Employed personnel (annual average)	787,669	9.0

Economic variables in millions of euros



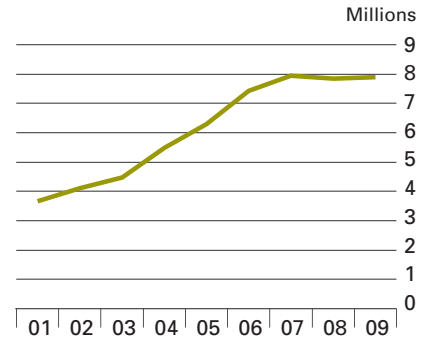


Tourist accommodation. Main results of demand. 2009
Provisional data

	Overnight stays (millions)	Average stay (days)	Interannual variation % Overnight stays
Hotel establishments	251.9	3.24	-9.1
Holiday dwellings	58.9	7.72	-15.9
Campsites	30.7	4.92	-4.1
Rural tourism accommodation	7.9	2.92	-9.1

Category	Residents in Spain (%)	Residents abroad (%)
Hotel establishments	-3.2	1.2
Holiday dwellings	-6.7	2.2
Campsites	-4.1	1.2
Rural tourism accommodation	-9.1	2.2

Overnight stays in rural tourism accommodation



Downward trend in overnight stays

According to the Hotel Tourism Short-Term Trends and Non-Hotel Tourist Accommodation Occupancy Surveys, 349.4 million overnight stays were registered in Spain in 2009. Hotel establishments accounted for 72.1% of the total.

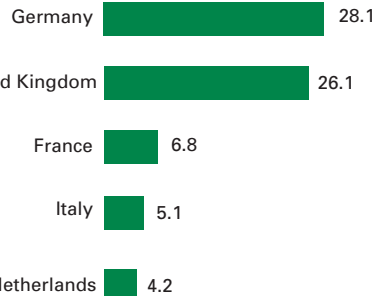
As compared with the previous year, in 2009, overnight stays by non residents decreased in all types of tourist accommodation. In campsites and rural tourism accommodation, there was an increase in the case of residents (1.2% and 2.2%, respectively).

The United Kingdom and Germany represented the greatest number of overnight stays by non-residents.

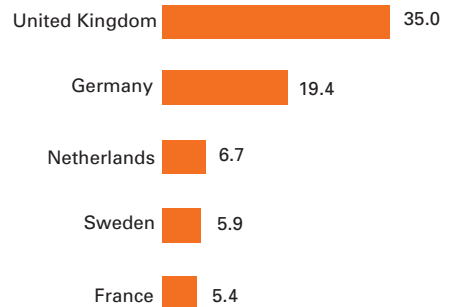
Main nationalities of origin 2009

% of non-resident overnight stays

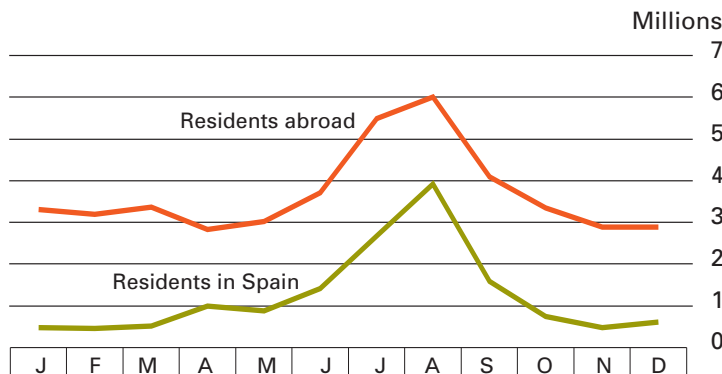
Hotel establishments



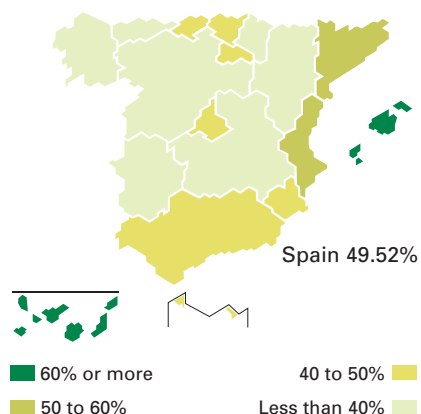
Holiday dwellings



Overnight stays in holiday dwellings. 2009



Hotel occupancy rate. 2009



Number of bedplaces in hotels and similar establishments 2008

	Thousands
Italy	2,202
Spain	1,685
Germany	1,677
France	1,256
United Kingdom	1,176
Greece	716
Austria	580
Portugal	274
Czech Republic	258
Bulgaria	240
Romania	238
Sweden	218
Poland	211
Netherlands	199
Ireland	169
Hungary	155
Belgium	125
Finland	121
Cyprus	86
Denmark	73
Slovakia	70
Malta	39
Slovenia	34
Estonia	30
Latvia	24
Lithuania	22
Luxembourg	14

Source: Eurostat

Tourist accommodation. Main results of supply. 2009

Provisional data

	Estimated open establishments	Estimated average bedplaces	Occupancy rate by bedplaces	Interannual variation % available bedplaces
Hotel establishments	14,810	1,362,877	49.5	1.3
Holiday dwellings	124,568	442,550	36.2	0.2
Campsites	740	482,967	36.5	-0.7
Rural tourism accommodation	13,887	126,234	16.9	9.6

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

The islands and the South, favourite destinations

In 2009, Spanish hotels had an average of almost 1.4 million bedplaces available, with a 1.3% increase as compared with the year 2008. The occupancy rate by bedplaces, as an annual average, was 49.5%, four points lower than the previous year.

Within non-hotel tourist accommodation, worth noting was the interannual increase of bedplaces in rural tourism accommodation (9.6%).

The destinations preferred by non-residents in 2009 were Canarias, Illes Balears and Cataluña. In turn, Andalucía, Cataluña and Comunitat Valenciana were the destinations with the most overnight stays by residents.

Tourist areas with the most overnight stays. 2009

Hotels	Millions	Holiday dwellings	Millions
Island of Mallorca	36.4	Island of Gran Canaria	11.0
Island of Tenerife	18.8	Island of Tenerife	8.4
Palma-Calviá	15.8	Island of Lanzarote	6.6
Costa del Sol	14.7	Island of Mallorca	5.7
Costa Blanca	14.0	Costa Blanca	4.3
Island of Gran Canaria	12.6	Costa del Sol	3.3



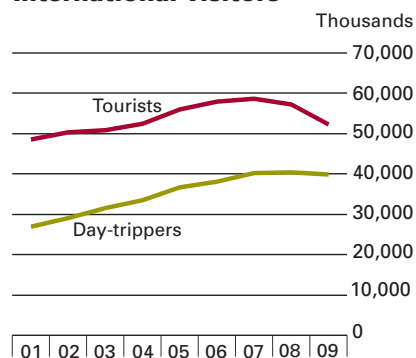
Positive balance in tourism, but less expenditure

The balance between the inbound and outbound tourism flows reached the figure of 29,341 million euros in 2008, very similar to the figure from the previous year, according to estimates from the Spanish Tourism Satellite Account, though tourist expenditure experienced a slowdown as compared with previous years, both from arriving tourists and from those resident households travelling abroad for tourism.

In the year 2009, according to provisional data from the Institute for Tourist Studies, 52.2 million tourists visited Spain, 8.7% less than the previous year. The main method of entry continued to be by air transport (77.1%), followed by road transport (19.9%).

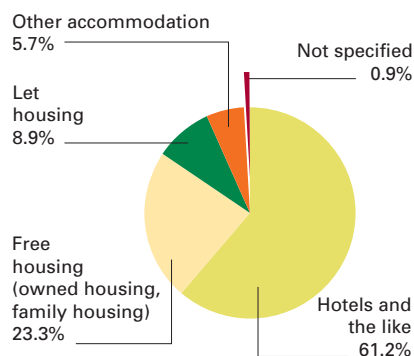
International tourist expenditure reached 48,242 million euros in 2009, that is, 6.7% less than in 2008.

International visitors



Source: Institute for Tourist Studies

Types of accommodation of foreign tourists. 2009



Source: Institute for Tourist Studies

In 2008, Spain remains the second country in the world in income from international tourism

Arrival of international tourists. 2008*

	Millions	Variation 08-07 (%)
France	79.3	-3.2
United States	58.0	3.6
Spain	57.3	-2.3
China	53.0	-3.1
Italy	42.7	-2.1

* Provisional data

Income from international tourism. 2008*

	US dollars	
	Thousands of millions	Variation 08-07 (%)
United States	110.1	13.8
Spain	61.6	6.9
France	55.6	2.4
Italy	45.7	7.0
China	40.8	9.7

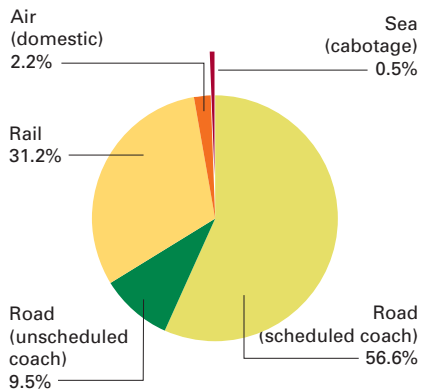
Source: World Tourism Organisation



Transport



Inter-city transport, by number of travellers. 2009



Travellers. 2009. Provisional data

City transport	Thousands	Interannual variation %
Total	3,016,880	-3.7
Buses	1,860,811	-4.1
Metropolitan	1,156,069	-5.1
Inter-city transport		
Total	1,768,897	-3.5
Road (coach)	1,169,289	-2.2
Rail	552,600	-6.0
Air (domestic) ¹	38,287	-6.8
Sea (cabotage) ²	8,721	-2.1
International transport		
Air	110,426	-8.0
Sea	2,738	-4.8

1. Domestic traffic only includes arrivals.

2. This only includes disembarked passengers.

Passenger air transport. 2008

	Thousand
United Kingdom	213,888
Germany	166,095
Spain	161,401
France	122,724
Italy	105,217
Netherlands	50,419
Greece	34,404
Ireland	30,018
Sweden	27,818
Portugal	25,180
Denmark	24,629
Austria	23,900
Belgium	21,982
Poland	18,727
Finland	14,851
Czech Republic	13,429
Hungary	8,429
Romania	8,031
Cyprus	7,218
Bulgaria	6,418
Latvia	3,687
Malta	3,125
Slovakia	2,596
Lithuania	2,552
Estonia	1,804
Luxembourg	1,713
Slovenia	1,649

Source: Eurostat

Fewer passengers than in previous years

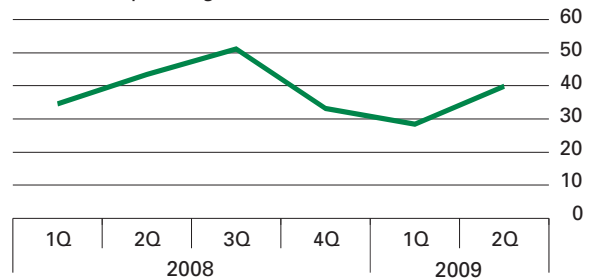
A total of 3,016.9 million travellers used city transport in 2009, indicating an interannual decrease of 3.7%.

Inter-city transport registered almost 1,769 million travellers, 3.5% less than the previous year. The slowdown in the number of travellers also affected international transport, with the most noteworthy case being air transport (8.0%).

In 2008, Madrid - Barajas comes in fourth among EU airports, with more than 50 million passengers transported

Air transport

(Millions of passengers aboard)



Source: Eurostat



Security and justice

Seven out of ten convicts are Spaniards

In the year 2008, according to data from the Justice Statistics, 196,143 convictions were registered with condemnatory sentences, 21.9% more than the previous year. 91.3% of the convicted persons were male. The conviction rate per 1,000 inhabitants stood at 4.25.

Regarding convicted minors (14-17 years of age), the figure was 15,919 in 2008, indicating an interannual increase of 16.8%.

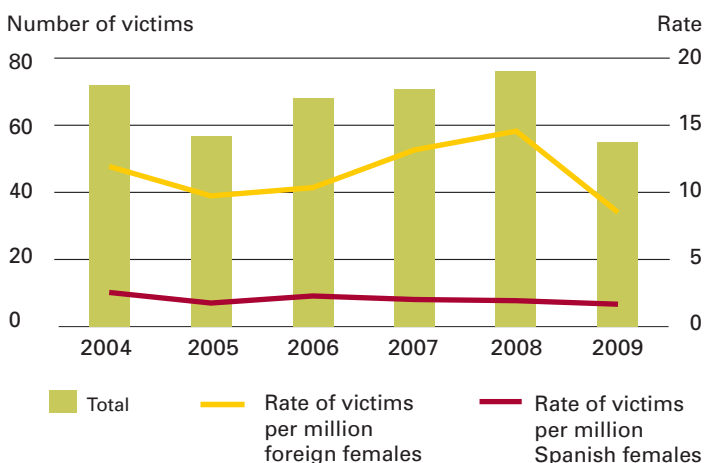
One in four prison inmates is preventive

According to data from the Home Office Yearbook, the prison population in 2008 reached 73,558. One in four prison inmates was preventive and 35.6% were foreign. 91.9% were men.

Mortal victims of gender violence

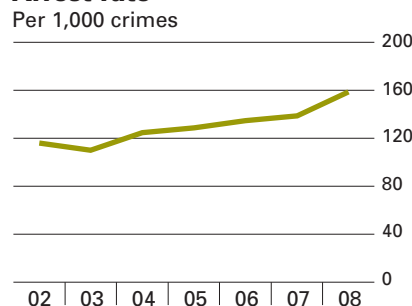
Gender violence continued to be a problem in Spain. In 2009, the number of mortal victims at the hands of their partners or ex-partners reached 55, with a mortal victim rate greater among the population of foreign women (8.52 as compared with 1.63).

Female mortal victims of gender violence



Source: Institute for Women

Arrest rate



Source: Home Office

Homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants

(Average from 2005 to 2007)

Lithuania	9.69
Estonia	7.30
Bulgaria	2.37
Finland	2.23
Belgium	2.04
Romania	2.02
Czech Republic	1.99
Slovakia	1.76
Cyprus	1.66
Hungary	1.57
Portugal	1.47
France	1.46
Ireland	1.45
United Kingdom*	1.43
Luxembourg	1.42
Poland	1.37
Denmark	1.17
Italy	1.13
Spain	1.12
Netherlands	1.06
Greece	1.05
Sweden	1.05
Slovenia	0.93
Germany	0.90
Malta	0.66
Austria	0.64
Latvia	:

* England and Wales

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

	Population at 1 January 2009					Demographic indicators 2008	
	Total	Females (%)	Foreign nationals (%)	Area (km ²)	Population density (inhab./km ²)	Birth rate (‰)	Mortality rate (‰)
Spain	46,745,807	50.5	12.1	505,938	92.4	11.40	8.47
Andalucía	8,302,923	50.5	8.1	87,598	94.8	12.37	8.09
Almería	684,426	48.5	21.0	8,775	78.0	13.58	6.85
Cádiz	1,230,594	50.4	3.7	7,436	165.5	12.03	7.39
Córdoba	803,998	50.8	3.1	13,771	58.4	11.06	9.19
Granada	907,428	50.5	6.8	12,647	71.8	11.73	8.46
Huelva	513,403	50.3	7.8	10,128	50.7	12.29	8.61
Jaén	669,782	50.4	2.9	13,496	49.6	10.79	9.45
Málaga	1,593,068	50.6	16.8	7,308	218.0	12.28	7.63
Sevilla	1,900,224	50.9	3.8	14,036	135.4	13.69	8.11
Aragón	1,345,473	49.9	12.8	47,720	28.2	10.47	10.25
Huesca	228,409	48.9	12.0	15,636	14.6	9.67	11.17
Teruel	146,751	48.4	12.5	14,810	9.9	8.53	11.36
Zaragoza	970,313	50.4	13.0	17,274	56.2	10.95	9.87
Principado de Asturias	1,085,289	52.0	4.3	10,604	102.4	7.76	12.03
Illes Balears	1,095,426	49.7	21.7	4,992	219.5	12.01	7.07
Canarias	2,103,992	50.0	14.3	7,447	282.5	10.03	6.53
Las Palmas	1,083,502	49.6	14.0	4,066	266.5	10.12	6.29
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1,020,490	50.4	14.7	3,381	301.8	9.93	6.79
Cantabria	589,235	51.0	6.5	5,321	110.7	10.26	9.62
Castilla y León	2,563,521	50.4	6.5	94,226	27.2	8.50	10.93
Ávila	171,680	49.5	7.2	8,050	21.3	9.01	11.90
Burgos	375,563	49.3	9.2	14,291	26.3	9.66	10.35
León	500,169	51.1	5.0	15,581	32.1	7.26	11.97
Palencia	173,306	50.4	4.0	8,053	21.5	7.48	11.37
Salamanca	354,608	51.1	4.9	12,350	28.7	8.34	10.96
Segovia	164,854	49.3	13.0	6,923	23.8	9.50	10.14
Soria	95,101	49.2	10.0	10,307	9.2	8.30	12.43
Valladolid	532,575	50.8	6.1	8,110	65.7	9.70	8.91
Zamora	195,665	50.4	4.1	10,561	18.5	6.25	13.48
Castilla-La Mancha	2,081,313	49.5	10.9	79,462	26.2	11.51	9.08
Albacete	400,891	49.8	8.2	14,926	26.9	10.36	8.64
Ciudad Real	527,273	50.1	8.5	19,813	26.6	10.97	9.91
Cuenca	217,363	49.3	12.5	17,141	12.7	8.73	11.15
Guadalajara	246,151	48.6	15.4	12,212	20.2	13.60	7.57
Toledo	689,635	49.2	12.1	15,370	44.9	12.82	8.54
Cataluña	7,475,420	50.3	15.9	32,113	232.8	12.28	8.27
Barcelona	5,487,935	50.7	14.6	7,728	710.1	12.10	8.20
Girona	747,782	49.2	21.4	5,910	126.5	12.98	7.98
Lleida	436,402	48.9	17.8	12,172	35.9	12.25	9.83
Tarragona	803,301	49.2	18.6	6,303	127.5	12.84	8.17
Comunitat Valenciana	5,094,675	50.2	17.5	23,255	219.1	11.53	8.09
Alicante/Alacant	1,917,012	50.0	24.2	5,817	329.6	10.82	7.43
Castellón/Castelló	602,301	49.6	18.5	6,632	90.8	12.33	8.48
Valencia/València	2,575,362	50.4	12.2	10,806	238.3	11.87	8.49
Extremadura	1,102,410	50.3	3.4	41,582	26.5	9.94	9.67
Badajoz	688,777	50.4	3.3	21,714	31.7	10.67	9.44
Cáceres	413,633	50.3	3.5	19,868	20.8	8.74	10.05
Galicia	2,796,089	51.7	3.8	29,574	94.5	8.46	10.82
A Coruña	1,145,488	51.9	3.3	7,950	144.1	8.76	10.36
Lugo	355,195	51.3	3.8	9,856	36.0	6.37	14.04
Ourense	335,642	51.9	4.6	7,273	46.1	6.57	14.34
Pontevedra	959,764	51.6	4.1	4,495	213.5	9.55	8.96
Comunidad de Madrid	6,386,932	51.5	16.7	8,028	795.6	12.62	6.61
Región de Murcia	1,446,520	49.4	16.3	11,313	127.9	13.55	7.27
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	630,578	50.0	11.2	10,390	60.7	11.52	8.67
País Vasco	2,172,175	51.1	6.1	7,235	300.2	9.97	9.09
Álava	313,819	50.2	8.3	3,038	103.3	10.45	7.85
Guipúzcoa	705,698	50.9	5.8	1,980	356.4	10.46	9.06
Vizcaya	1,152,658	51.5	5.7	2,217	519.9	9.53	9.44
La Rioja	321,702	49.6	14.6	5,045	63.8	11.21	9.11
Ceuta	78,674	49.0	4.5	19	4,039.4	16.10	6.87
Melilla	73,460	49.3	10.3	13	5,476.6	18.05	6.56

1 The last available series for the Spanish Regional Accounts, 2000 base, corresponds to years 2000-2007 for the provincial data

Average number of children per woman	CPI 2009/2008	GDP per capita ¹ 2007 (euros)	Number of companies 2009	Employment and unemployment. 2009			
				Employed persons (thousands)	Activity rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	
1.46	-0.3	23,460	3,355,830	18,888.0	59.9	18.0	Spain
1.56	-0.5	18,134	510,072	2,923.2	58.3	25.4	Andalucía
1.68	-1.0	21,170	43,501	269.0	65.9	26.8	Almería
1.49	-0.4	18,556	62,817	410.3	56.5	26.9	Cádiz
1.50	-0.5	16,311	48,979	275.8	57.6	26.1	Córdoba
1.51	-0.7	16,938	60,016	312.1	56.8	26.3	Granada
1.54	-0.8	19,089	26,783	180.8	56.1	22.6	Huelva
1.51	-0.5	15,259	36,557	220.7	53.3	23.2	Jaén
1.52	-0.4	18,158	113,362	566.1	59.2	26.4	Málaga
1.69	-0.2	18,885	118,057	688.4	59.3	23.6	Sevilla
1.45	-0.4	25,541	93,283	574.1	59.0	12.8	Aragón
1.43	-1.1	23,886	16,837	94.3	55.7	10.6	Huesca
1.33	-0.7	24,810	9,533	64.7	58.1	10.3	Teruel
1.48	-0.2	26,047	66,913	415.0	59.9	13.7	Zaragoza
1.07	-0.4	21,650	71,853	420.0	52.0	13.4	Principado de Asturias
1.47	-0.2	25,420	91,826	478.9	65.6	18.0	Illes Balears
1.21	-1.0	20,717	139,381	795.3	62.1	26.2	Canarias
1.23	-0.9	21,559	72,891	407.9	64.0	28.0	Las Palmas
1.20	-1.1	19,819	66,490	387.3	60.2	24.2	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
1.32	-0.3	23,534	39,611	247.6	56.8	12.0	Cantabria
1.20	-0.7	22,645	170,626	1,017.4	54.6	13.8	Castilla y León
1.36	-1.6	19,940	11,455	62.0	52.3	18.5	Ávila
1.38	-0.2	26,645	25,567	165.7	60.6	12.7	Burgos
1.06	-1.0	21,224	33,564	182.5	50.5	14.6	León
1.10	-0.5	23,285	10,964	63.3	50.4	14.1	Palencia
1.18	-1.2	19,403	23,481	133.1	52.7	15.5	Salamanca
1.36	-0.4	23,990	11,697	68.9	57.3	12.2	Segovia
1.29	-0.4	22,086	6,041	38.5	54.2	10.4	Soria
1.24	-0.5	25,171	35,479	236.2	60.0	12.4	Valladolid
0.99	-0.6	18,770	12,378	67.1	45.9	14.1	Zamora
1.52	-1.2	18,200	134,479	794.4	57.7	18.8	Castilla-La Mancha
1.37	-0.8	16,731	27,380	155.5	58.8	20.0	Albacete
1.51	-0.9	17,983	32,046	190.9	54.9	19.9	Ciudad Real
1.30	-1.4	18,183	14,747	77.5	50.5	15.9	Cuenca
1.67	-1.2	19,495	13,507	102.9	59.7	13.5	Guadalajara
1.64	-1.6	18,845	46,799	267.5	60.9	20.1	Toledo
1.58	0.2	27,526	619,624	3,188.9	62.7	16.3	Cataluña
1.57	0.5	27,616	467,385	2,316.4	62.2	16.2	Barcelona
1.67	-0.5	27,622	58,404	326.1	65.8	18.2	Girona
1.69	-0.5	27,382	36,920	197.1	61.7	11.4	Lleida
1.63	-0.7	26,883	56,915	349.2	63.3	17.0	Tarragona
1.45	-0.2	21,275	362,844	2,021.6	61.3	21.2	Comunitat Valenciana
1.38	-0.4	19,562	136,239	746.2	60.7	22.4	Alicante/Alacant
1.56	-0.7	24,524	42,122	244.4	61.7	20.0	Castellón/Castelló
1.50	-0.1	21,790	184,483	1,031.0	61.7	20.7	Valencia/València
1.37	-0.5	16,164	67,181	386.7	53.8	20.6	Extremadura
1.45	-0.4	15,991	40,874	247.6	56.1	21.4	Badajoz
1.25	-0.5	16,448	26,307	139.1	50.0	19.0	Cáceres
1.12	-0.6	19,829	201,263	1,151.4	55.2	12.6	Galicia
1.14	-0.1	20,857	83,748	499.1	57.6	11.6	A Coruña
0.96	-0.9	18,682	24,861	137.9	49.4	9.3	Lugo
1.00	-0.9	17,046	23,304	122.6	47.3	10.3	Ourense
1.20	-0.9	20,010	69,350	391.9	57.4	15.5	Pontevedra
1.53	-0.1	30,562	511,804	2,917.9	64.8	14.0	Comunidad de Madrid
1.69	-0.6	19,401	95,636	575.6	61.6	20.7	Región de Murcia
1.53	-0.6	29,526	43,282	275.9	60.6	10.9	Comunidad Foral de Navarra
1.32	0.3	30,561	172,152	932.0	57.4	11.0	País Vasco
1.34	0.0	33,998	21,988	140.1	60.0	11.3	Álava
1.42	0.2	31,501	62,034	317.5	59.8	9.0	Guipúzcoa
1.28	0.4	29,072	88,130	474.3	55.3	12.3	Vizcaya
1.50	-0.5	25,008	23,525	139.4	60.0	12.8	La Rioja
2.17	0.5	21,721	3,689	26.5	57.1	18.9	Ceuta
2.42	0.1	21,099	3,699	21.4	52.9	24.2	Melilla

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