

Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the population

The resident population of Spain on the 1st of January 2007 was 45.2 million, according to the latest review of the municipal register of inhabitants.

The *mean population density* in Spain is 86.6 inhabitants per km² although there are great differences between regions. The greatest density is found in the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla (5,177 inhabitants/km² and 3,933 inhabitants/km², respectively), followed by the Community of Madrid. The other extreme can be found in Extremadura and Castile and Leon (26 inhabitants/km²) and Aragon (27 inhabitants/km²).

There are two demographic factors which influence the growth of the total population and the structure by sex and age: on one hand there is the *natural growth* rate of the population of men and women, which measures the difference between births and deaths for every 1,000 inhabitants, on the other there is the *immigration flow* which has been considerable in recent years.

The total population has grown by 11.6 % in the period 2000-2007, and the increase in the male population, 12.7 %, has been greater than the female 10.5 %. The proportion of men in the total population is 49.4 % and that of women is 50.6 %. 53 % of the foreign population are men and 47 % are women (table 1).

The crude marriage rate (number of marriages between persons of different sex per 1,000 persons) stood at 4.47 % compared with 4.62 % in 2006 (table 2). The highest marriage rates can be found in the autonomous city of Melilla (7.35) and Cantabria (5.50) while the highest mortality rates are in Asturias (11.89) and Galicia (11.05).

TABLE 1. Foreign and national population by sex, 2007

	Foreign population		Total population	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Total	4,519,554	100.00	45,200,737	100.00
Men	2,395,685	53.00	22,339,962	49.42
Women	2,123,869	47.00	22,860,775	50.58

Source: National Statistics Institute, 2007.

TABLE 2. Evolution of the principal rates, 1976-2007

Years	Marriage rate	Birth rate	Mortality rate	Fertility indicator
1976	7.23	18.76	8.28	2.80
1981	5.35	14.12	7.77	2.04
1986	5.40	11.39	8.06	1.56
1990	5.68	10.33	8.57	1.36
1995	5.10	9.23	8.79	1.17
1996	4.92	9.19	8.90	1.16
1997	4.96	9.32	8.83	1.18
1998	5.21	9.19	9.08	1.16
1999	5.21	9.52	9.29	1.19
2000	5.38	9.88	8.95	1.23
2001	5.11	9.98	8.84	1.24
2002	5.12	10.14	8.92	1.26
2003	5.05	10.52	9.16	1.31
2004	5.06	10.65	8.71	1.33
2005	4.80	10.75	8.93	1.35
2006	4.62	10.96	8.43	1.38
2007*	4.47	10.95	8.57	1.39

*Provisional data. Marriage rate: referring to marriage between persons of different sex.
Source: National Statistics Institute.

The number of marriages between persons of the same sex was 3,250, representing 1.6 % of the total. In 2,180 marriages, both partners were men, while in 1,070 both were women.

The level of fertility in Spain continued to rise and reached its highest rate since 1990.

The fertility indicator, which measures the average number of children born to women of fertile age stood at 1.39 in 2007 compared with 1.38 in 2006.

In the European Union, the countries with the highest fertility indicators are France, Ireland and Sweden, according to the data from Eurostat for 2006, the last year for which this institution has published the indicator.

There were 491,183 births in 2007, which represents 8,226 more than in the previous year. The crude birth rate stood at 10.95. The average age of maternity in 2007 was 30.9 years of age (table 3).

TABLE 3. Evolution of the average age of maternity. National total and by autonomous community, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
National total	30.72	30.75	30.79	30.84	30.86	30.90	30.89	30.9
Andalusia	30.14	30.20	30.28	30.38	30.35	30.41	30.44	-
Aragon	31.47	31.43	31.44	31.36	31.57	31.48	31.38	-
Asturias	30.74	30.83	30.94	31.01	31.29	31.38	31.46	-
Balearic Islands	30.26	30.13	30.25	30.29	30.34	30.34	30.38	-
Canary Islands	29.50	29.51	29.54	29.81	29.93	30.04	30.04	-
Cantabria	31.09	31.16	31.26	31.37	31.45	31.61	31.28	-
Castile and Leon	31.35	31.51	31.61	31.59	31.60	31.73	31.65	-
Castile-La Mancha	30.59	30.58	30.67	30.72	30.70	30.69	30.71	-
Catalonia	30.94	30.93	30.87	30.90	30.84	30.92	30.86	-
Valencian Community	30.65	30.68	30.72	30.68	30.74	30.72	30.77	-
Extremadura	30.19	30.28	30.55	30.76	30.83	30.92	30.98	-
Galicia	30.50	30.64	30.84	30.94	31.16	31.26	31.43	-
Madrid	31.49	31.45	31.34	31.35	31.39	31.43	31.36	-
Murcia	30.12	30.03	30.09	30.00	30.13	30.13	30.21	-
Navarre	31.70	31.79	31.81	31.65	31.69	31.75	31.46	-
The Basque Country	32.14	32.31	32.28	32.40	32.39	32.42	32.33	-
La Rioja	31.26	31.22	31.14	31.17	31.26	30.98	31.05	-
Ceuta	29.25	29.51	29.48	29.75	29.66	29.68	29.34	-
Melilla	29.49	29.42	29.82	29.84	29.38	29.54	29.63	-

*Provisional data. Key indicators of the National Health System, December 2007.
Source: National Statistics Institute.

The mean age of maternity was at 30.9 years. There was an increase in the births to foreign mothers. They accounted for 18.9% of the total in 2007.

Births to foreign mothers increased by 16.4% and reached a total of 92,992 (table 4). This figure represents 18.9% of the total births in 2007. The mothers with most children were those of Moroccan nationality.

The highest birth rates (table 5) were registered in the autonomous cities of Ceuta (20.56) and Melilla (19.49) and the Region of Murcia (13.37).

TABLE 4. Births to foreign mothers by autonomous community where registered and absolute/relative figures, 2007

	Total births	Births to foreign mothers as a percentage of total births	Total births to foreign mothers	As a percentage of total births to foreign mothers
National total	491,183	18.93	92,992	100.00
Andalusia	96,400	11.24	10,838	11.65
Aragon	12,922	21.82	2,819	3.03
Asturies	7,865	8.11	638	0.69
Balearic Islands	11,750	28.16	3,309	3.56
Canary Islands	19,676	16.75	3,296	3.54
Cantabria	5,288	11.35	600	0.65
Castile and Leon	20,076	13.14	2,637	2.84
Castile-La Mancha	19,991	18.96	3,791	4.08
Catalonia	83,935	25.69	21,563	23.19
Valencian Community	54,552	21.68	11,825	12.72
Extremadura	10,187	7.68	782	0.84
Galicia	21,845	6.76	1,476	1.59
Madrid	74,512	25.52	19,017	20.45
Murcia	18,620	24.7	4,599	4.95
Navarre	6,657	19.29	1,284	1.38
The Basque Country	20,828	11.31	2,355	2.53
La Rioja	3,270	28.81	942	1.01
Ceuta	1,476	38.35	566	0.61
Melilla	1,333	49.14	655	0.70

Units: births. Provisional data. Natural population movement. Source: National Statistics Institute.

TABLE 5. Infant mortality rate, life expectancy at birth and crude rates of marriage, birth and mortality, 2004-2007

	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births. National total (deaths below the age of one year)			Life expectancy at birth (years)			Crude marriage rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Crude birth rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Crude mortality rate by sex and per 1,000 inhabitants		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women			Total	Men	Women
2004	3.99	4.40	3.55	79.95	76.68	83.21	5.06	10.65	871.20	928.77	815.54
2005	3.78	4.23	3.31	80.23	76.96	83.48	4.80	10.75	892.56	944.28	842.39
2006	3.53	3.94	3.09	-	-	-	4.62	10.96	842.96	893.68	793.64
2007*	3.67	-	-	-	-	-	4.47	10.95	892.00*	-	-

*Provisional Data: Key indicators of the National Health System, December 2007. Source: National Statistics Institute.

The rate for voluntary interruption of pregnancy (IVE, *interrupción voluntaria del embarazo*) in Spain continues to be one of the lowest among the countries of the EU (table 6)¹. Different tendencies can be observed between autonomous communities in the rates of IVE among women aged between 15 and 44 in the period 2004-2006 (table 7).

TABLE 6. Frequency of abortion in different European countries, Canada and the United States

	1990	1995	2002
United States	24.45	19.60	18.40
Sweden	18.30	15.37	16.77
United Kingdom	13.94	12.27	13.81
Canada	10.60	13.88	13.23
Denmark	15.74	13.65	12.24
France	12.03	10.71	11.15
Italy	11.10	9.51	9.87
Finland	9.72	7.78	9.09
Germany	7.49	5.02	6.64
Spain	3.87	4.87	6.13
Belgium	9.02	4.51	6.00
Holland	4.63	5.20	5.62
Austria	1.79	1.24	1.18

Rate per thousand women 15-49 years old.

Within the Europe of 15, Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal have not legalised abortion.

In 1990, 1992 for Belgium; 1995, data from 1994 for Greece; in 2002, data from 1997 for France and Holland; from 1999 for Albania, Italy and the United States; from 2000 for Austria, Canada and Spain, and from 2001 for Belgium and Denmark. Germany includes the Federal Republic and the expired Democratic Republic of Germany.

Databases used: Eurostat; United Nations from several years; also, www.insee.fr for France; www.statistics.gov.uk for the United Kingdom; www.ssd.scb.se for Sweden; the National Statistics Institute and Ministry of Health and Consumers' Affairs for Spain; annual demographic data from the United Nations for the United States and Canada. For the United States, also www.cdc.gov and www.census.gov, and for Canada, also www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca

Source: Voluntary interruption of pregnancy and contraception in the young. Reports, Studies and Research. Ministry of Health and Consumers' Affairs. Available at: www.msc.es/organizacion/sns/planCalidadSNS/pdf/equidad/intVoluntariaJoven.pdf

1 Voluntary interruption of pregnancy and methods of contraception in the young. Reports, Studies and Research. Ministry of Health and Consumers' Affairs.

Available at: www.msc.es/organizacion/sns/plancalidadesns/pdf/equidad/intvoluntariajoven.pdf

TABLE 7. Voluntary interruptions of pregnancy. Rates per 1,000 women between 15 and 44 years by autonomous community, 2004-2006

	2004	2005	2006
National total	8.94	9.60	10.62
Andalusia	8.98	9.99	10.46
Aragon	10.10	10.92	11.85
Asturies	8.55	8.27	8.33
Balearic Islands	12.38	12.57	14.00
Canary Islands	6.23	7.23	8.87
Cantabria	4.51	4.42	4.68
Castile and Leon	5.80	5.86	6.40
Castile-La Mancha	5.79	6.65	6.71
Catalonia	10.89	11.46	13.57
Valencian Community	8.60	9.10	9.92
Extremadura	5.19	5.26	5.19
Galicia	4.47	4.43	4.40
Madrid	12.03	12.81	14.18
Murcia	10.48	11.70	13.10
Navarre	5.22	5.21	5.31
The Basque Country	4.47	5.42	5.99
La Rioja	7.58	8.22	8.25
Ceuta and Melilla	3.10	3.25	2.66

Source: National Statistics Institute.

As indicated in the report *Voluntary interruption of pregnancy and methods of contraception in the young*² in 2006, which takes into account the changes in the notification of IVE since the start of the register in 1987 and the changes in the IVE carried out abroad before and after the legalization, it cannot be claimed that IVE is on the increase among Spanish women. It seems instead that the increase in IVE in Spain can be explained by the increased number of notifications and the increase in the population of young immigrants with cultural issues and access to these services.

There has also been a noticeable change in the sexual conduct and use of contraceptives among young people, who prefer to engage in sexual relations earlier and with greater frequency in conditions which are not always

2 See note 1.

safe, from the point of view of the prevention of unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases.

Greater collaboration is required between the departments involved to improve the information about sexuality and reproduction, and access to contraceptives for young men and women, bearing in mind that a gender focused and multicultural approach is needed to avoid inequalities.

Mortality

There were 384,442 deaths registered in 2007, which represents 12,964 more than in 2006. The crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants) increased to 8.57, compared with 8.43 in 2006 (table 8). The number of deaths among foreign citizens, male and female, represented 2.7 % of the total number of deaths. Deaths among citizens of other European Union countries residing in Spain accounted for 72.7% of the deaths among foreigners. This is the group of foreign residents with the highest mean age.

TABLE 8. Demographic phenomena by autonomous communities, 2007*

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Natural growth	Marriage rate	Birth rate	Mortality rate
National total	203,697	491,183	384,442	106,741	4.47	10.95	8.57
Andalusia	42,736	96,400	65,471	30,929	5.24	12.07	8.20
Aragon	5,591	12,922	13,213	-291	4.32	10.05	10.27
Asturies	5,384	7,865	12,592	-4,727	5.03	7.43	11.89
Balearic Islands	4,324	11,750	7,713	4,037	4.08	11.42	7.50
Canary Islands	6,852	19,676	13,338	6,338	3.27	9.74	6.61
Cantabria	3,147	5,288	5,729	-441	5.50	9.32	10.10
Castile and Leon	11,892	20,076	26,844	-6,768	4.74	8.06	10.77
Castile-La Mancha	10,313	19,991	17,598	2,393	5.25	10.24	9.02
Catalonia	30,455	83,935	60,525	23,410	4.14	11.71	8.45
Valencian Community	22,451	54,552	40,698	13,854	4.56	11.31	8.44
Extremadura	5,397	10,187	10,508	-321	4.99	9.46	9.76
Galicia	11,957	21,845	30,163	-8,318	4.35	8.01	11.05
Madrid	23,364	74,512	41,761	32,751	3.72	12.19	6.83
Murcia	5,863	18,620	10,143	8,477	4.17	13.37	7.28
Navarre	2,740	6,657	5,235	1,422	4.52	11.08	8.72
The Basque Country	9,332	20,828	19,122	1,706	4.33	9.78	8.98
La Rioja	1,364	3,270	2,817	453	4.38	10.57	9.11
Ceuta	388	1,476	520	956	5.39	20.56	7.24
Melilla	507	1,333	452	881	7.35	19.49	6.61

*Provisional data. Source: National Statistics Institute, 2007

The autonomous communities which registered the highest rate of natural growth in absolute terms in 2007 were Madrid (32,751 persons), Andalusia (30,929) and Catalonia (23,410). In contrast, Galicia, Castile and Leon and Asturias registered the greatest descent in the natural growth rate (table 9).

TABLE 9. National natural growth rate and by autonomous communities per 1,000 inhabitants, 2004-2007

	2004	2005	2006	2007
National total	1.94	1.82	2.53	2.38
Andalusia	3.41	3.35	4.19	3.87
Aragon	-1.39	-1.64	-0.56	-0.23
Asturies	-5.03	-4.93	-4.49	-4.46
Balearic Islands	3.96	3.67	4.43	3.92
Canary Islands	3.55	3.79	4.04	3.14
Cantabria	-0.28	-0.19	-0.39	-0.78
Castile and Leon	-3.02	-3.25	-2.57	-2.72
Castile-La Mancha	0.58	0.52	1.63	1.23
Catalonia	2.87	2.62	3.49	3.27
Valencian Community	2.37	2.27	3.02	2.87
Extremadura	-0.49	-1.10	-0.22	-0.30
Galicia	-2.92	-3.05	-2.94	-3.05
Madrid	4.99	4.85	5.35	5.36
Murcia	5.52	5.61	6.21	6.09
Navarre	2.24	1.63	2.70	2.37
The Basque Country	0.43	0.13	0.72	0.80
La Rioja	0.94	0.59	1.37	1.46
Ceuta	7.98	7.96	7.86	13.32
Melilla	8.06	8.96	9.97	12.88

Units: births less deaths (per 1,000 inhabitants).
Source: National Statistics Institute.

Migratory movement

Spain is the country of the European Union with the greatest migratory movement. According to Eurostat, the balance at the 1st of January 2007 was

a net increase of 650,000 immigrants. Spain was followed by Italy at a certain distance, with 454,000 immigrants, and the United Kingdom with 247,000.

There are 4.5 million foreign-born residents living in Spain and they represent 10 % of the registered population. The autonomous communities with the highest percentage of foreign residents are the Balearic Islands (18.5 %), Valencian Community (15 %), Murcia (14.5 %) and Madrid (14.3 %). At the opposite extreme there are Extremadura and Galicia that have notably low proportions (2.7 and 2.9 % respectively)³.

There are 2.16 million family groups in which at least one of the members aged 16 or over was born outside Spain (1.02 million families formed of immigrants and 1.14 million families formed by immigrants and non-immigrants)⁴.

64,9 % of the immigrants were working in their country of origin prior to emigrating to Spain. At the moment of departure, 13.4 % of the partners of married immigrants already resided in Spain.

Among the married immigrants, 68 % have married persons of the same nationality from their country of origin and 26.5 % with a Spanish person. 40.3 % of immigrants live in rented accommodation and 38.1 % live in their own property.

TABLE 10. Spanish and foreign population by sex, 2004-2007

	Total			Men			Women		
	Total	Spanish	Foreigners	Total	Spanish	Foreigners	Total	Spanish	Foreigners
2004	43,197,684	40,163,358	3,034,326	21,285,247	19,679,524	1,605,723	21,912,437	20,483,834	1,428,603
2005	44,108,530	40,377,920	3,730,610	21,780,869	19,788,835	1,992,034	22,327,661	20,589,085	1,738,576
2006	44,708,964	40,564,798	4,144,166	22,100,466	19,884,997	2,215,469	22,608,498	20,679,801	1,928,697
2007	45,200,737	40,681,183	4,519,554	22,339,962	19,944,277	2,395,685	22,860,775	20,736,906	2,123,869

Source: National Statistics Institute.

3 Unless indicated otherwise, all of the population data in this chapter is derived from the National Statistics Institute (INE, *Instituto Nacional de Estadística*). However, the autonomous communities have their own population registers (health cards, insured population and other classes) as reported in the chapters devoted to each community.

4 National Immigration Survey (ENI, *Encuesta Nacional de Inmigrantes*), carried out for the first time in 2007. The ENI defines an immigrant as any person born outside Spain, regardless of his or her nationality. 15,500 immigrants have taken part in the survey.

TABLE 11. Spanish and foreign population by autonomous communities, percentage of foreign population by sex, 2007

	Total population	Spanish	Foreigners	Foreign population as percentage of population of autonomous community	Men			Women		
					Spanish	Foreigners	Percentage of foreigners	Spanish	Foreigners	Percentage of foreigners
National total	45,200,737	40,681,183	4,519,554	10.00	19,944,277	2,395,685	10.72	20,736,906	2,123,869	9.29
Andalusia	8,059,461	7,527,634	531,827	6.60	3,714,370	284,673	7.12	3,813,264	246,954	6.08
Aragon	1,296,655	1,172,251	124,404	9.59	578,301	68,695	10.62	593,950	55,709	8.58
Asturies	1,074,862	1,042,142	32,720	3.04	500,059	15,233	2.96	542,083	17,467	3.13
Balearic Islands	1,030,650	840,480	190,170	18.45	419,465	98,128	18.96	421,015	92,042	17.94
Canary Islands	2,025,951	1,775,215	250,736	12.38	886,597	128,896	12.69	888,618	121,840	12.06
Cantabria	572,824	546,029	26,795	4.68	267,035	13,248	4.73	278,994	13,547	4.63
Castile and Leon	2,528,417	2,408,636	119,781	4.74	1,188,917	62,165	4.97	1,219,719	57,616	4.51
Castile-La Mancha	1,977,304	1,817,667	159,637	8.07	906,980	88,688	8.91	910,687	70,949	7.23
Catalonia	7,210,508	6,238,001	972,507	13.49	3,047,157	531,019	14.84	3,190,844	441,488	12.15
Valencian Community	4,885,029	4,152,927	732,102	14.99	2,041,561	390,601	16.06	2,111,366	341,501	13.92
Extremadura	1,089,990	1,060,780	29,210	2.68	526,052	15,640	2.89	534,728	13,570	2.47
Galicia	2,772,533	2,691,091	81,442	2.94	1,297,527	39,632	2.96	1,393,564	41,810	2.91
Madrid	6,081,689	5,214,779	866,910	14.25	2,507,793	435,985	14.81	2,706,986	430,925	13.73
Murcia	1,392,117	1,190,417	201,700	14.49	587,920	118,406	16.76	602,497	83,294	12.15
Navarre	605,876	549,955	55,921	9.23	272,591	29,739	9.84	277,364	26,182	8.63
The Basque Country	2,141,860	2,043,336	98,524	4.60	996,979	49,816	4.76	1,046,357	48,708	4.45
La Rioja	308,968	272,143	36,825	11.92	134,859	20,914	13.43	137,284	15,911	10.39
Ceuta	76,603	73,587	3,016	3.94	37,444	1,469	3.78	36,143	1,547	4.10
Melilla	69,440	64,113	5,327	7.67	32,670	2,538	7.21	31,443	2,789	8.15

Source: National Statistics Institute.

TABLE 12. Population (spanish/foreign) by autonomous communities, age and sex, 2007

	Between 0 and 14 years of age				Between 15 and 34 years of age				Between 35 and 64 years of age				65 years of age and over				
	Total Spain		Foreigner		Total Spain		Foreigner		Total Spain		Foreigner		Total Spain		Foreigner		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
National total	3,004,946	2,839,326	328,646	308,514	5,602,119	5,343,209	1,065,487	993,799	8,261,078	8,322,122	888,318	771,947	3,076,734	4,232,249	113,234	109,609	45,200,737
Andalusia	635,551	600,401	37,133	33,985	1,132,911	1,063,314	115,369	94,730	1,466,611	1,473,408	109,202	97,628	479,297	656,141	23,169	20,701	8,059,461
Aragon	75,982	71,799	10,190	9,589	145,705	136,143	33,485	27,952	244,175	238,673	24,321	17,826	112,499	147,335	699	942	1,296,655
Asturies	53,012	49,954	2,088	2,062	129,028	123,219	6,908	8,409	225,505	229,963	5,781	6,415	95,514	138,947	456	601	1,074,882
Balearic Islands	66,522	62,721	13,078	11,974	123,783	116,576	37,395	35,333	175,292	188,739	40,420	37,763	53,868	72,979	7,235	6,972	1,000,650
Canary Islands	140,297	134,680	14,447	13,654	276,374	266,084	44,255	43,132	371,581	358,829	57,015	53,650	98,345	129,025	13,179	11,404	2,025,951
Cantabria	34,455	32,124	1,886	1,805	72,730	69,049	6,136	6,668	116,047	115,870	4,940	4,731	43,803	61,951	286	343	572,824
Castile and Leon	140,209	132,902	9,417	8,864	298,395	280,659	29,652	27,801	505,898	483,250	22,246	19,786	244,415	322,908	850	1,165	2,528,417
Castile-La Mancha	140,913	132,536	12,934	12,421	250,641	234,729	46,637	36,216	356,708	342,314	28,464	21,290	158,718	201,108	663	1,022	1,977,304
Catalonia	460,957	434,470	78,194	73,294	816,807	779,454	253,382	210,935	1,283,418	1,302,894	188,772	144,193	485,975	673,926	10,661	13,066	7,210,508
Valencian Community	315,602	297,792	48,635	45,648	583,652	553,886	148,001	125,324	839,389	847,409	151,643	134,231	303,018	412,279	42,322	36,298	4,885,029
Extremadura	79,566	75,945	2,552	2,276	147,613	139,228	6,680	6,155	210,778	201,614	5,911	4,654	88,085	117,941	497	465	1,089,990
Galicia	156,446	146,687	5,147	4,942	351,894	340,870	16,845	18,837	549,292	557,355	15,825	16,110	245,895	348,652	1,815	1,921	2,772,533
Madrid	392,893	372,384	61,508	58,503	711,952	690,534	212,802	208,913	1,054,902	1,132,110	155,650	153,948	348,006	511,958	6,025	9,561	6,081,689
Murcia	107,100	100,595	15,988	14,579	176,894	168,531	57,021	37,644	224,615	228,036	41,578	28,104	79,311	105,335	3,819	2,967	1,392,117
Navarre	40,466	38,413	4,639	4,537	69,927	65,593	14,640	13,113	117,409	113,249	10,123	8,047	44,789	60,109	337	485	605,876
The Basque Country	130,940	123,834	7,026	6,788	256,983	242,275	24,695	23,922	444,707	449,089	17,293	16,866	164,349	230,859	802	1,122	2,141,860
La Rioja	18,158	17,461	3,139	3,002	34,694	32,660	10,351	7,655	57,616	55,250	7,251	5,018	24,391	31,913	173	236	308,998
Ceuta	7,776	7,598	185	151	12,016	10,814	428	576	14,044	12,977	772	694	3,608	4,754	84	126	76,603
Melilla	7,561	7,030	460	420	10,120	9,291	795	1,084	12,091	10,993	1,111	1,093	2,898	4,129	172	192	69,440

Source: National Statistics Institute.

TABLE 13. Population of autonomous communities as percentage of national total, by age and sex, 2007

	Between 0 and 14 years of age						Between 15 and 34 years of age						Between 35 and 64 years of age						65 years of age and over					
	Total Spain		Foreigner		Total Spain		Foreigner		Total Spain		Foreigner		Total Spain		Foreigner		Total Spain		Foreigner		Total			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
National total	6.65	6.28	0.73	0.68	12.39	11.82	2.36	2.07	18.28	18.41	1.97	1.71	6.81	9.36	0.25	0.24	45,200,737							
Andalusia	7.89	7.45	0.46	0.42	14.06	13.44	1.43	1.18	18.20	18.28	1.35	1.21	5.95	8.14	0.29	0.26	8,059,461							
Aragon	5.86	5.54	0.79	0.74	11.24	10.50	2.58	2.11	18.83	18.41	1.88	1.37	8.67	11.36	0.05	0.07	1,296,655							
Asturies	4.93	4.65	0.19	0.19	12.00	11.46	0.64	0.78	20.70	21.39	0.54	0.60	8.89	12.93	0.04	0.06	1,074,862							
Balearic islands	6.45	6.09	1.27	1.16	12.01	11.31	3.63	3.43	17.01	16.37	3.92	3.66	5.23	7.08	0.70	0.68	1,030,650							
Canary Islands	6.92	6.65	0.71	0.67	13.64	13.13	2.18	2.13	18.34	17.71	2.81	2.65	4.85	6.37	0.65	0.56	2,025,951							
Cantabria	6.01	5.61	0.33	0.32	12.70	12.05	1.07	1.16	20.26	20.23	0.86	0.83	7.65	10.82	0.05	0.06	572,824							
Castile and Leon	5.55	5.26	0.37	0.35	11.80	11.10	1.17	1.10	20.01	19.11	0.88	0.78	9.67	12.77	0.03	0.05	2,528,417							
Castile-La Mancha	7.13	6.70	0.65	0.63	12.68	11.87	2.36	1.83	18.04	17.31	1.44	1.08	8.03	10.17	0.03	0.05	1,977,304							
Catalonia	6.39	6.03	1.08	1.02	11.33	10.81	3.51	2.93	17.80	18.07	2.62	2.00	6.74	9.35	0.15	0.18	7,210,508							
Valencian Community	6.46	6.10	1.00	0.93	11.95	11.34	3.03	2.57	17.18	17.35	3.10	2.75	6.20	8.44	0.87	0.74	4,885,029							
Extremadura	7.30	6.97	0.23	0.21	13.54	12.77	0.61	0.56	19.34	18.50	0.54	0.43	8.08	10.82	0.05	0.04	1,089,960							
Galicia	5.64	5.29	0.19	0.18	12.69	12.29	0.61	0.68	19.60	20.10	0.57	0.58	8.87	12.58	0.07	0.07	2,772,533							
Madrid	6.46	6.12	1.01	0.96	11.71	11.35	3.50	3.44	17.35	18.62	2.56	2.53	5.72	8.42	0.10	0.16	6,081,689							
Murcia	7.69	7.23	1.15	1.05	12.71	12.11	4.10	2.70	16.13	16.38	2.99	2.02	5.70	7.57	0.27	0.21	1,392,117							
Navarre	6.68	6.34	0.77	0.75	11.54	10.83	2.42	2.16	19.38	18.69	1.67	1.33	7.39	9.92	0.06	0.08	605,876							
The Basque Country	6.11	5.78	0.33	0.32	12.00	11.33	1.15	1.12	20.76	20.97	0.81	0.79	7.67	10.78	0.04	0.05	2,141,860							
La Rioja	5.88	5.65	1.02	0.97	11.23	10.57	3.35	2.48	18.65	17.88	2.35	1.62	7.89	10.33	0.06	0.08	308,968							
Ceuta	10.15	9.92	0.24	0.20	15.69	14.12	0.56	0.75	18.33	16.94	1.01	0.91	4.71	6.21	0.11	0.16	76,603							
Melilla	10.89	10.12	0.66	0.60	14.57	13.38	1.14	1.56	17.41	15.83	1.60	1.57	4.17	5.95	0.25	0.28	69,440							

Source: National Statistics Institute.

TABLE 14. Population of autonomous communities as percentage of national total, by age and sex, 2004

	Between 0 and 14 years of age						Between 15 and 34 years of age						Between 35 and 64 years of age						65 years of age and over					
	Total Spain		Foreigner		Total Spain		Foreigner		Total Spain		Foreigner		Total Spain		Foreigner		Total Spain		Foreigner		Total			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
National total	6.76	6.39	0.53	0.50	13.73	13.13	1.72	1.48	18.30	18.11	1.30	1.16	6.96	9.60	0.17	0.17	43,197,684							
Andalusia	8.20	7.74	0.30	0.28	15.18	14.59	0.87	0.73	17.78	17.97	0.84	0.77	6.06	8.31	0.20	0.19	7,687,518							
Aragon	5.95	5.63	0.51	0.48	12.44	11.68	1.81	1.36	18.78	18.43	1.12	0.82	9.04	11.84	0.04	0.06	1,249,584							
Asturias	4.86	4.60	0.14	0.13	13.18	12.61	0.44	0.55	19.97	20.65	0.35	0.40	9.00	13.04	0.04	0.05	1,073,761							
Balearic Islands	6.77	6.42	0.99	0.93	13.52	12.79	2.87	2.60	17.22	16.57	2.77	2.68	5.46	7.49	0.46	0.46	955,045							
Canary Islands	7.31	7.00	0.62	0.59	15.21	14.58	1.83	1.70	17.77	17.18	2.12	2.03	4.86	6.40	0.43	0.37	1,915,540							
Cantabria	6.03	5.62	0.19	0.19	13.90	13.26	0.70	0.77	19.63	19.71	0.50	0.53	7.85	11.05	0.03	0.04	564,784							
Castile and Leon	5.66	5.37	0.22	0.21	12.95	12.20	0.70	0.69	19.52	18.69	0.49	0.49	9.80	12.94	0.02	0.04	2,483,918							
Castile-La Mancha	7.48	7.08	0.36	0.36	13.52	12.76	1.51	1.08	17.78	17.20	0.82	0.62	8.57	10.80	0.02	0.03	1,848,881							
Catalonia	6.40	6.04	0.78	0.73	12.88	12.29	2.57	2.05	17.98	18.30	1.73	1.33	6.96	9.71	0.11	0.14	6,813,319							
Valencian Community	6.72	6.36	0.66	0.63	13.50	12.85	2.20	1.78	17.42	17.69	2.05	1.83	6.43	8.80	0.58	0.50	4,543,304							
Extremadura	7.66	7.29	0.18	0.15	14.22	13.43	0.46	0.37	18.56	17.77	0.38	0.27	8.23	10.96	0.03	0.03	1,075,286							
Galicia	5.73	5.39	0.14	0.14	13.71	13.35	0.43	0.50	18.98	19.51	0.38	0.42	8.73	12.47	0.05	0.06	2,750,985							
Madrid	6.24	5.91	0.88	0.84	13.29	12.88	2.87	2.85	17.37	18.63	1.86	1.92	5.73	8.52	0.09	0.14	5,804,829							
Murcia	7.99	7.53	0.87	0.80	14.17	13.54	3.22	2.03	16.15	16.50	1.87	1.23	5.95	7.89	0.13	0.11	1,294,684							
Navarre	6.56	6.16	0.62	0.59	12.82	12.04	2.15	1.74	19.05	18.40	1.23	0.98	7.49	10.08	0.05	0.07	584,734							
The Basque Country	5.97	5.64	0.19	0.18	13.57	12.80	0.72	0.67	20.44	20.62	0.50	0.47	7.56	10.61	0.03	0.04	2,115,279							
La Rioja	5.91	5.71	0.68	0.64	12.51	11.85	2.64	1.85	18.69	17.97	1.52	1.09	8.16	10.69	0.04	0.06	288,553							
Ceuta	9.98	9.62	0.19	0.18	16.97	14.76	0.55	0.66	17.61	16.48	1.03	0.87	4.58	6.16	0.14	0.21	74,654							
Melilla	10.60	9.63	0.82	0.76	15.34	13.74	1.36	1.92	16.68	15.18	1.51	1.70	4.11	6.08	0.23	0.33	68,016							

Source: National Statistics Institute.

Age groups

If the population of Spain is broken down into age groups (tables 12-14), 14.3 % of the population are below 15 years of age. The lowest proportion can be found in Asturias (10 %). The highest figures are registered in Ceuta and Melilla (over 20 %) and Murcia, with 17.1 %.

On the other hand, the population over 65 years old represents 16.7 % of the total. In the northwest of the peninsula (Castile and Leon, Asturias and Galicia) together with Aragon, this group represents over 20 %.

Educational level

Education and training are basic activities which exert influence on people from infancy onwards and are largely responsible for determining their access to the labour market and promotion within it, their future income levels and their participation in different areas of economic and social activities.

The differences between men and women are apparent in the different stages of the educational process: in the early stages of obligatory education, in the later stages when studies are abandoned or continued, or in participation in higher education (tables 15 and 16).

Women represent 48.5 % of the students registered in obligatory levels of education (primary education and obligatory secondary education, ESO), corresponding to the structure of the population by sex and age, but this situation is inverted in higher education studies, where the presence of women increases to 51.3 % of pre-university students and professional training, and 54 % of university students.

94 % of the students who finish ESO continue in the education system for the following level. Most begin pre-university studies (80 % of cases) and the percentage choosing this option is greater among women (80 %) than men (75 %).

The proportion of women in university education differs according to the scientific discipline studied.

TABLE 15. Students registered by education level and sex, school year 2005-2006

	Total	Men	Women
Total	9,531,292	4,644,441	4,886,851
General non university	6,983,538	3,564,511	3,419,027
Infant education	1,487,548	763,788	723,760
Primary education	2,483,364	1,282,421	1,200,943
Special education	28,665	17,775	10,890
ESO (equivalent GCSE)	1,844,953	946,377	898,576
Pre-university studies or bachilleratos	640,028	289,736	350,292
Professional training middle grade	232,149	124,884	107,265
Social guarantee programmes	44,927	30,225	14,702
Professional training high grade	221,904	109,305	112,599
Special programmes	657,425	242,874	414,551
Artistic studies	289,337	121,110	168,227
Sports studies	1,808	1,610	198
Official language schools	366,280	120,154	246,126
University studies	1,510,072	692,941	817,131
University studies 1 st and 2 nd cycle	1,433,016	655,183	777,833
Doctorate	77,056	37,758	39,298
Adult education	380,257	144,115	236,142

ESO, Obligatory Secondary Education. Educational Statistics in Spain 2005-2006. Advance of the 2008 edition. Madrid: Ministry of Education and Science (MEC)

TABLE 16. Population 16 years of age or older by level of education attained, sex and age group, 2005-2007

	2005		2006		2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Illiterate	236.30	547.40	259.10	571.00	260.00	581.60
Primary education	5,250.90	6,316.00	5,139.80	6,205.60	5,181.80	6,206.20
First stage of secondary education	4,792.00	4,225.50	4,926.90	4,274.60	4,931.10	4,364.60
Second stage of secondary education	3,427.70	3,430.30	3,570.30	3,604.30	3,730.00	3,669.40
Pre-university studies	2,372.70	2,331.30	2,408.90	2,395.50	2,570.40	2,478.50
Technical-professional studies middle grade	1,045.40	1,089.90	1,150.90	1,198.60	1,150.70	1,183.40
Technical-professional studies high grade	1,310.30	969.60	1,404.70	1,020.50	1,466.60	1,070.10
University studies first and second cycles	2,520.50	2,888.70	2,532.00	2,975.60	2,633.20	3,068.80
University studies third cycle (doctorate)	102.30	55.30	114.90	53.60	117.50	62.00

Women form the majority of students in the faculties of health sciences, accounting for 74 %. Women also form a significant proportion of those studying social sciences and law, humanities and experimental science (approximately 60 % of the student body). The percentage is lower in technical degrees (27 % are women)⁵.

If one considers the sector of the population between the ages of 25 and 34, the difference in educational level achieved by men and women become clear. 65.7 % of men in this age group in 2007 did not have higher education qualifications, while in the case of women this percentage reached 56 %.

In the teaching profession women represent 61.7 % of the total for the sector. The percentage is especially high in special needs education (81 %), infant and primary education (77.7 %) and language teaching (73.7 %).

22.5 % of immigrants with more than 3 years' residence in Spain possess a qualification in higher education. 9,3 % have no qualifications and have not completed primary education according to the National Immigration Survey (ENI).

More than 7.5 million persons, which is to say one out of every four adults, have attempted to study on his or her own account.

The most popular methods are using printed material (59.0 %), computers (53.5 %), learning from a family member or friend (38.9 %) or audiovisual methods (24.9 %)⁶.

The most common subject studied in this type of learning is information technology, while there is a notable variety of other subjects, especially mechanics and electronics, social sciences, arts and humanities, foreign languages or health issues.

As regards the use of computers, 47.6 % of women and 40.7 % of men affirm that they do not know how to use them. On the other hand, 17.1 % of women and 18.8 % of men that use computers consider themselves advanced users.

According to the Survey on Equipment and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the Home, created by the National Statistics Institute, the digital divide by sex (that is, the difference in percentage points between the sexes regarding the principal indicators of ICT usage) has remained constant or declined slightly in recent years.

5 According to the Survey of Transition Education-Training and Work Preparation (ETEFIL, *Encuesta de Transición Educativo-Formativa e Inserción Laboral*); through the National Statistics Institute (INE, 2006), in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Science (MEC, *Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia*) and the Ministry of Work and Social Affairs (MTAS, *Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales*).

6 Survey on the Participation of the Adult Population in Learning Activities (Eada, *Encuesta sobre la Participación de la Población Adulta en las Actividades de Aprendizaje*), 2007.

Economy and employment

The Spanish economy registered growth of 3.5 % in the last quarter of 2007. The growth of GDP (gross domestic product) in 2007 was 3.8 %, one tenth of a percentage point less than the previous year.

The number of employed persons in the last quarter of 2007 stood at 20,476,900. The year-on-year employment growth rate was 2.38 %. The level of employment was 59.12 %. The level for men was 69.23 % and for women it was 49.37 %. The unemployment level was 8.6 %. The percentage of workers in temporary employment was 30.92 %⁷.

According to the Inland Revenue, the average gross salary was 16,849 euros per worker in 2006, and the average salary of men was 19,314 while that of women was 13,497. The average salary of females amounts to 69.9 % of that of males.

The differences in salaries between the sexes in the autonomous communities responds to the different structure of employment in each region without taking into account other factors which may influence in these differences in salaries, such as the type of contract, type of working day, level of studies and different occupations (table 17).

7 Source: www.ine.es/daco/daco42/daco4211/epa0407.pdf

TABLE 17. Salaried workers, perception of salary and salaries by sex, autonomous community of the salaried worker and period, 2007

	2004			2005			2006		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	Average annual salary								
National total	15,658	17,964	12,424	16,018	18,321	12,800	16,849	19,314	13,497
Andalusia	12,778	14,824	9,746	13,182	15,269	10,107	13,962	16,194	10,768
Aragon	16,682	19,514	12,674	17,025	19,742	13,164	17,938	20,878	13,886
Asturies	16,184	18,785	12,362	16,766	19,521	12,827	17,586	20,507	13,529
Balearic Islands	14,924	16,910	12,409	15,366	17,273	12,930	16,175	18,230	13,600
Canary Islands	13,479	14,940	11,499	13,883	15,319	11,946	14,613	16,145	12,594
Cantabria	16,098	18,542	12,379	16,629	19,178	12,860	17,393	20,131	13,453
Castile and Leon	15,489	17,582	12,366	15,980	18,173	12,762	16,768	19,106	13,448
Castile-La Mancha	14,059	15,685	11,418	14,397	16,118	11,576	15,267	17,148	12,306
Catalonia	17,476	20,442	13,663	17,778	20,669	14,072	18,590	21,604	14,796
Valencian Community	14,547	16,681	11,475	14,748	16,802	11,790	15,540	17,752	12,444
Extremadura	11,741	13,098	9,642	12,241	13,720	10,013	13,090	14,686	10,755
Galicia	14,355	16,155	11,727	14,887	16,742	12,225	15,678	17,671	12,911
Madrid	20,027	23,301	15,809	20,436	23,744	16,177	21,398	24,976	16,917
Murcia	12,884	14,586	10,170	12,800	14,313	10,344	13,569	15,139	11,081
La Rioja	15,757	17,978	12,562	15,882	17,960	12,881	16,998	19,435	13,649
Ceuta	18,050	20,169	13,996	18,769	20,970	14,668	19,565	21,803	15,435
Melilla	17,486	19,422	14,134	18,127	20,106	14,799	18,878	21,057	15,277

National Agency of the Inland Revenue (AEAT, *Agencia Estatal de la Administración Tributaria*). National Statistics Institute.