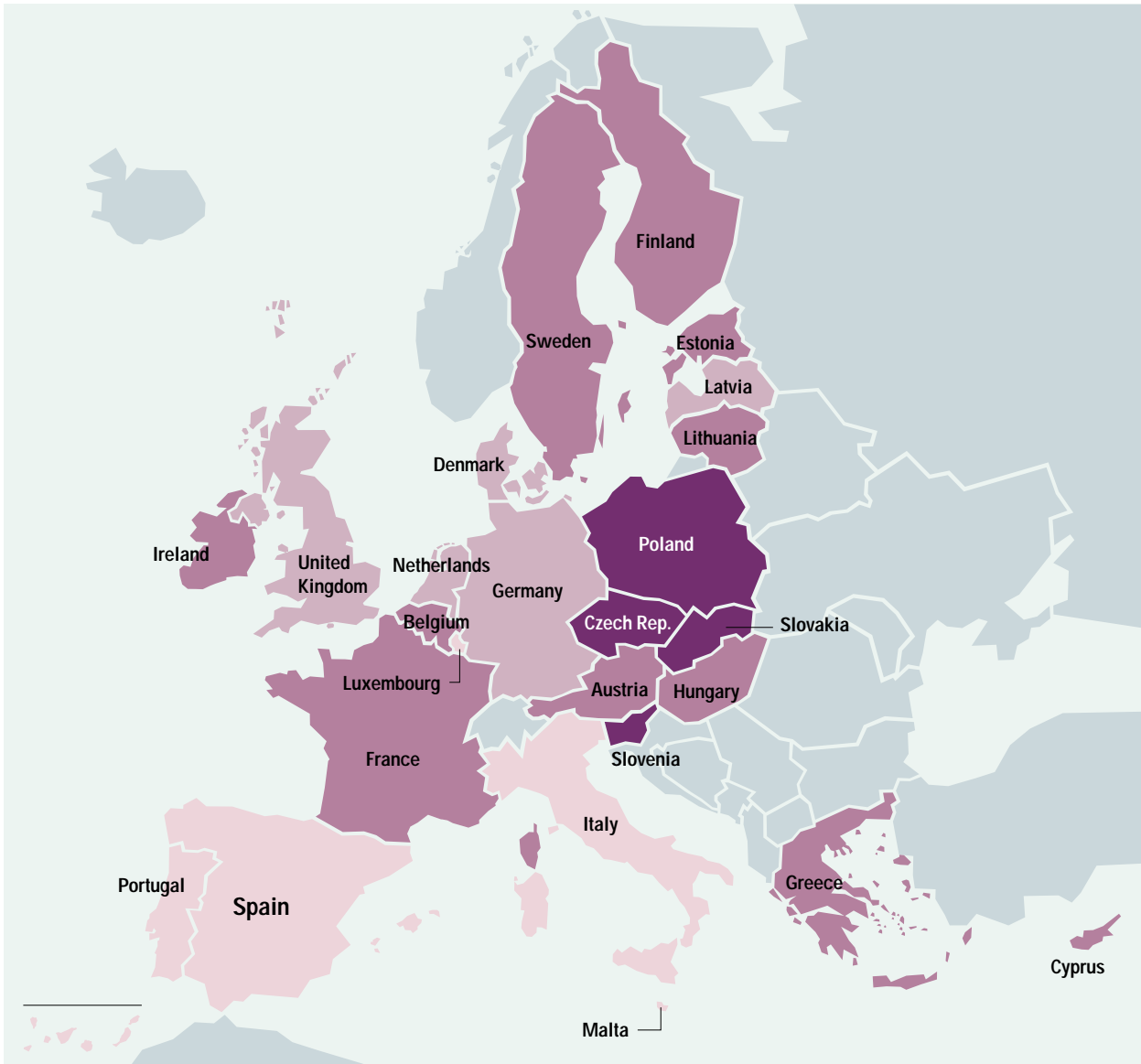


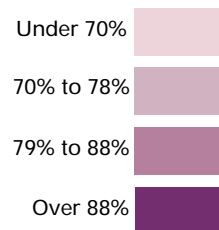
Society





Youth education attainment level in the **25** state EU 2003

Percentage of young people aged **20-24** years having attained at least upper secondary education attainment level of the total population of the same age group



Percentage of young people (20-24) who have attained at least upper secondary education attainment level 2003

Slovakia	94.1
Czech Republic	92.0
Slovenia	90.7
Poland	88.8
Ireland	85.7
Sweden	85.6
Finland	85.2
Hungary	85.0
Austria	83.8
Cyprus	82.2
Lithuania	82.1
Greece	81.7
Estonia	81.4
Belgium	81.3
France	80.9
United Kingdom	78.2
European Union	76.7
Denmark	74.4
Latvia	74.0
Netherlands	73.3
Germany	72.5
Italy	69.9
Luxembourg	69.8
Spain	63.4
Portugal	47.7
Malta	43.0

One subject pending

The percentage of young people 20-24 years old who have completed at least **upper secondary education** in Spain was **63.4% in 2003**. This value is **13 points** below the community average and is less than that reached in previous years (66% in 2000).

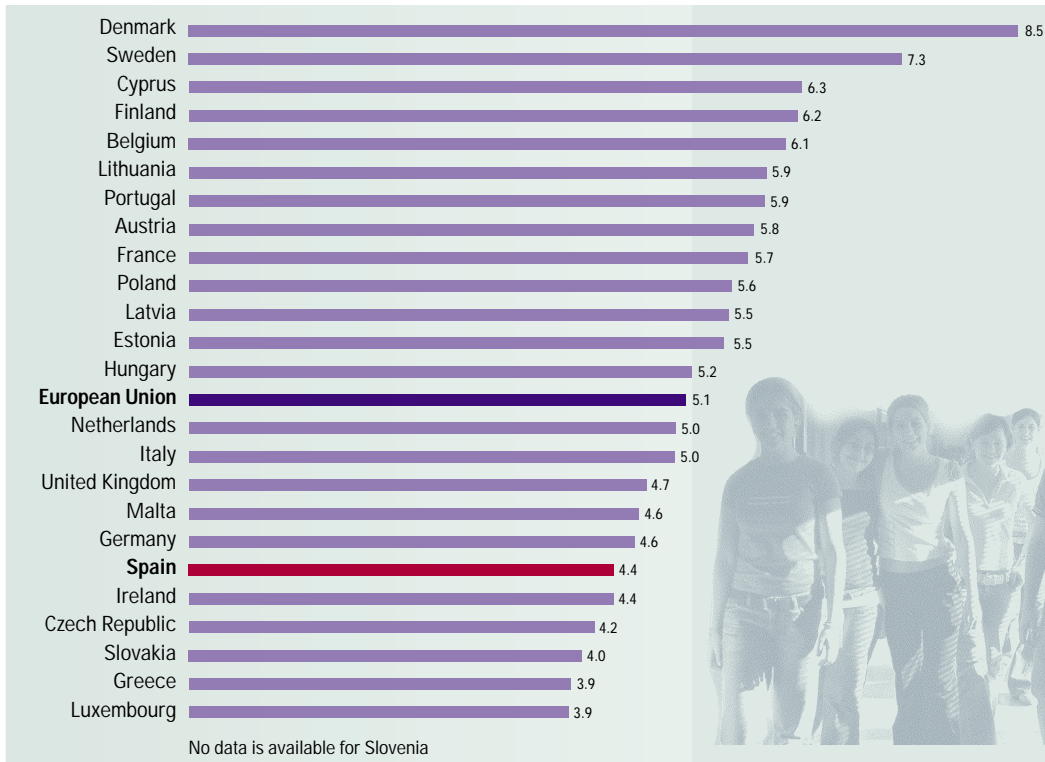
By gender, the percentage of young female EU graduates is **5 points** greater than their male counterparts (**79.2%** compared to **74.2%**). This difference was **13 points** (**70.1%** of women compared to **57.1%** of men) in **Spain**.

The greatest values of this indicator come from the new Member States: Slovakia, Czech Republic, Slovenia and Poland.

Evolution of percentage of young people secondary education graduates



Public education expenditure. 2001
Percentage of GDP



Total **public expenditure** on education in **Spain**, as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product was **4.4%** in 2001. This data was seven decimals less than the **European Union average (5.1%)**.

The percentage of public expenditure on education with respect to GDP by countries varied between 8.5% in Denmark and 3.9% in Luxembourg.

Life-long learning*

2003 %

Sweden	34.2
United Kingdom	21.3
Denmark	18.9
Finland	17.6
Netherlands	16.5
Slovenia	15.1
Ireland	9.7
European Union	9.0
Belgium	8.5
Latvia	8.1
Cyprus	7.9
Austria	7.9
France	7.4
Luxembourg	6.3
Estonia	6.2
Germany	6.0
Hungary	6.0
Spain	5.8
Czech Republic	5.4
Poland	5.0
Slovakia	4.8
Italy	4.7
Lithuania	4.5
Malta	4.2
Greece	3.7
Portugal	3.7

* Percentage of population 25-64 who participated in training and education courses.

More effort on life-long learning

This indicator is an attempt to evaluate especially, time spent on life-long learning, with the objective of achieving a better adaptation to fluctuating labour market conditions.

The participation of the population in **Spain** - with ages 25 to 64 - in education and training activities over the last month is only **5.8%**. This value is **less than the community average of 9%**.

Nevertheless, there was a notable **increase in Spain** over the last few years from **4.4% in 1996** to **6% in 2003**.

Sweden with 34.2% and United Kingdom with 21.3% are at the head of the EU in continuous training while Portugal and Greece (both with 3.7%) and Malta (4.2%) present the lowest values.

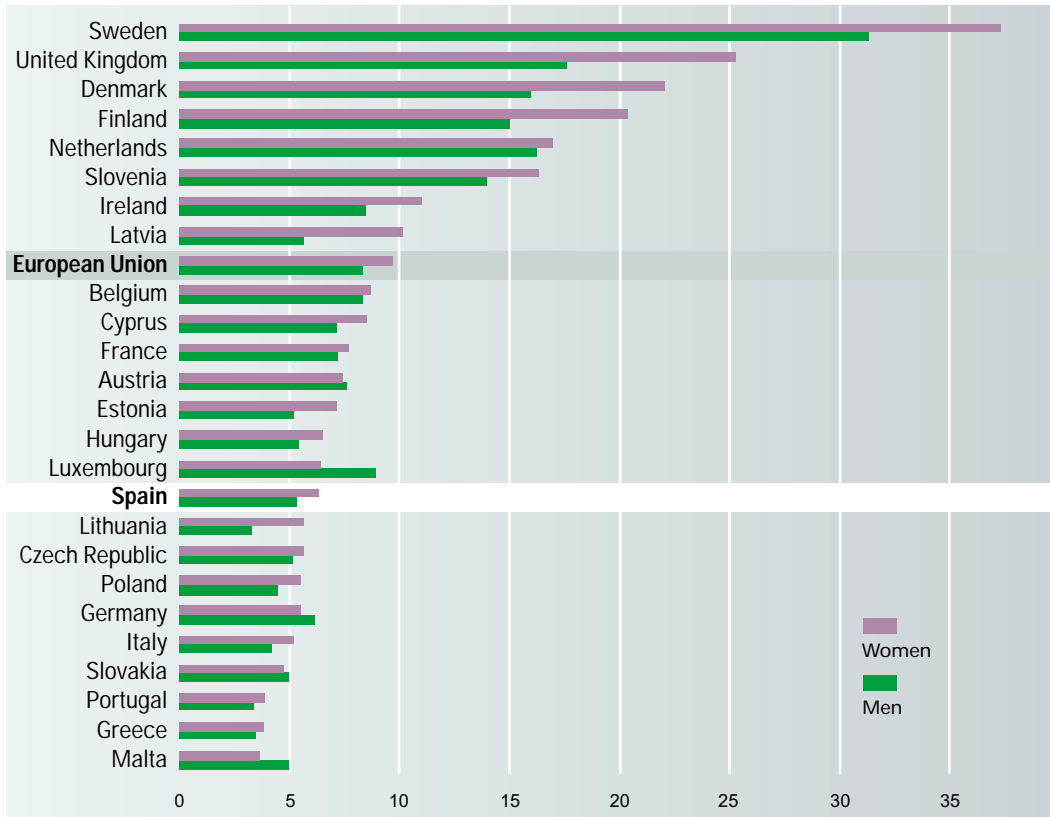


Main obstacles to training: time and money



Life-long learning by sexes (%). 2003

Ordered according to training of women



Women participate more

In the majority of Member States, it is mainly women who participate in some type of continuous education or training activity. The only exceptions are Austria, Luxembourg, Germany, Slovakia and Malta.

In **Spain**, this value was only **one percentage point** higher in the case of women than in men (**6.3%** compared to **5.3%**).

The highest percentage of women involved in continuous training is reached in Sweden with 37.3% and the lowest percentage in Malta with 3.6%.

Doctors per
100,000 inhabitants*

2001

Italy	603.1
Greece	454.3
Spain	441.7
Belgium	418.7
Sweden	401.8
Lithuania	380.0
Czech Republic	378.3
Germany	362.1
European Union	348.8
Denmark	342.7
Slovakia	333.6
France	332.0
Netherlands	329.0
Portugal	323.8
Austria	323.7
**Luxembourg	315.1
Estonia	312.8
Malta	311.9
Finland	310.9
Latvia	295.7
Hungary	293.2
Cyprus	255.4
Ireland	239.6
Slovenia	227.4
Poland	224.4
**United Kingdom	179.5

* Physicians or those registered,
training and in practice

** 2000

The country with the third highest number of doctors...

Spain had 441.7 registered doctors for every 100,000 inhabitants in 2001. This figures was only exceeded by Greece with 454 and Italy with 603 physicians for every 100,000 inhabitants.

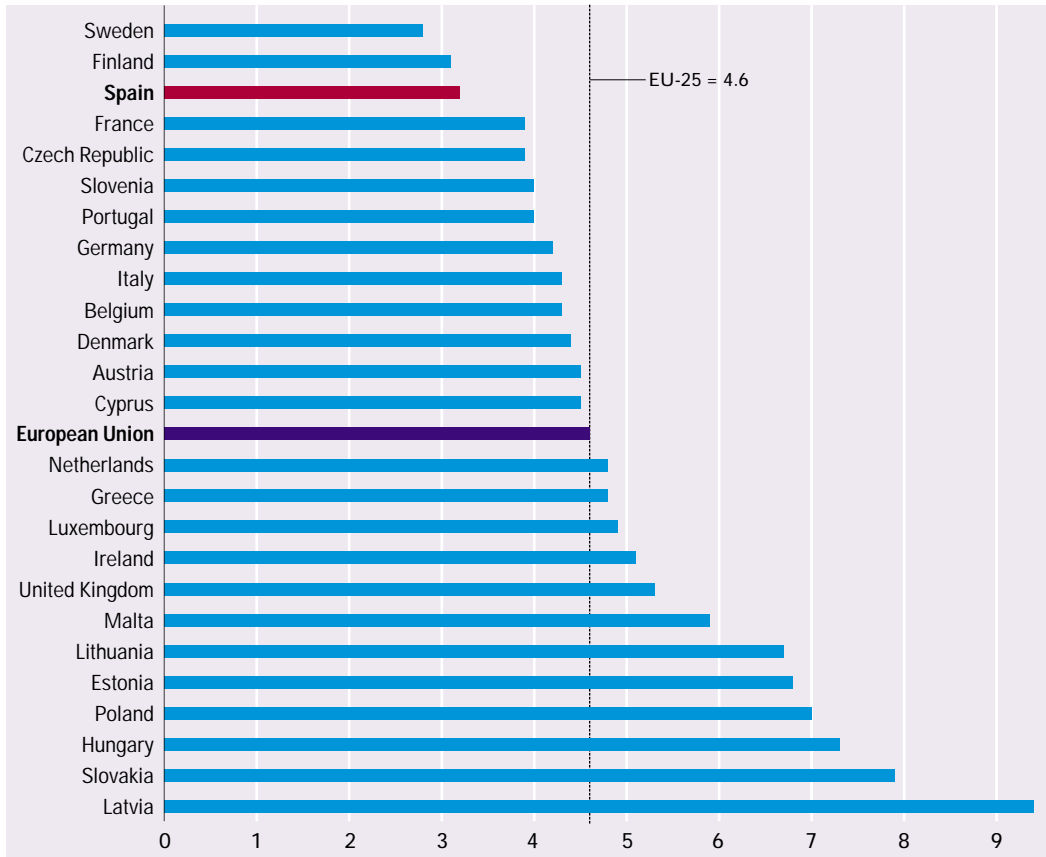
It is worth noting that there has been a gradual increase in the number of doctors in absolute values in our country over the last few years.

The European Union countries with the least number of physicians are United Kingdom (180), Poland (224) and Slovenia (227).

On the other hand, Spain, Cyprus and United Kingdom have the **least number of beds** for every 100,000 inhabitants (365, 404 and 408 respectively). The best equipped countries are the Czech Republic, Ireland and Germany. All of these have over 900 beds.



Infant mortality rate. 2003
For every 1,000 births



... and the lowest infant mortality rate

The **infant mortality rate** - number of deaths of those under one year old per 1,000 births - is an important indicator of the level of development of a country. **Spain** has a rate of **3.2 per thousand** and is the European Union country with the **third lowest infant mortality rate**. Only Sweden and Finland have lower rates.

The highest rates are in the new Member States, 9.4 per thousand in Latvia and 7.9 in Slovakia; with the exception of the Czech Republic (3.9) and Slovenia (4.0).



The infant mortality rate in the USA in 2003 was 6.8 per thousand births and 3.3 in Japan

Poverty rate after social transfers

2001 %

Ireland	21
Greece	20
Portugal	20
Spain	19
Italy	19
Estonia	18
Lithuania	17
United Kingdom	17
European Union	15
France	15
Poland	15
Belgium	13
Luxembourg	12
Austria	12
Germany	11
Netherlands	11
Finland	11
Denmark	10
Hungary	10
Sweden	9
Czech Republic	8
Cyprus	:
Slovakia	:
Slovenia	:
Latvia	:
Malta	:

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Unequal distribution of income in Spain

In 2001, around **15%** of **European Union** citizens had an income equivalent to **less than 60%** of average national income.

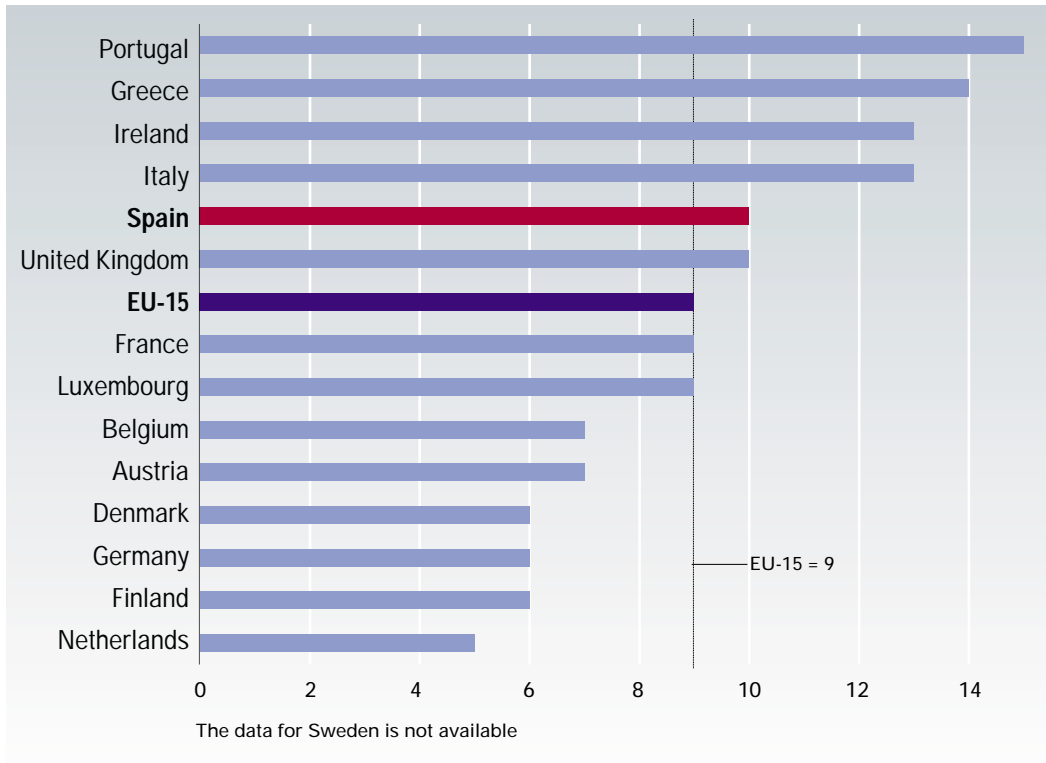
Spain together with Italy, both with **19%** presented a high percentage of citizens with income less than the poverty threshold level; only three countries exceeded them: Ireland (21)%, Greece and Portugal (both with 20%).

The poverty rates differ considerably - up to 13 percentage points - among Member States. Therefore Ireland reached the highest rate and the Czech Republic, the lowest at 8%.

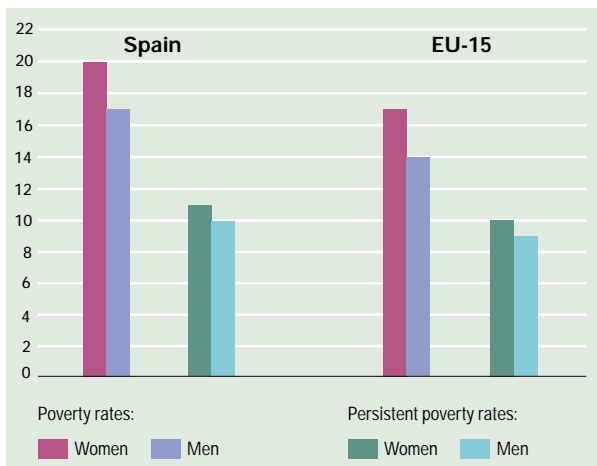
This year more than half the total number of persons on the poverty threshold were on the threshold persistently.



At persistent risk of poverty rate (%). 2001



Poverty rate (%). 2001



In 2001, 9% of the population of the 15 state Europe was at persistent risk of poverty, having received income equivalent to the 60% threshold this year and at least for two of the three preceding years.

There are considerable differences between the Member States from 5% in the Netherlands to 15% for Portugal. In 2001, 10% of the Spanish population lived with low income for a prolonged period.

People aged 18 to 59 living in jobless households

2003 %

Poland	14.8
Belgium	14.4
Hungary	11.6
Estonia	10.9
Finland	10.9
United Kingdom	10.9
France	10.7
Germany	10.6
European Union	10.2
Slovakia	10.1
Italy	9.7
Greece	9.0
Latvia	8.7
Slovenia	8.7
Denmark	8.6
Ireland	8.5
Netherlands	8.1
Malta	7.9
Czech Republic	7.7
Lithuania	7.4
Austria	7.4
Spain	7.2
Luxembourg	6.6
Portugal	5.5
Cyprus	5.2
Sweden	:

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Spain is among the least affected countries

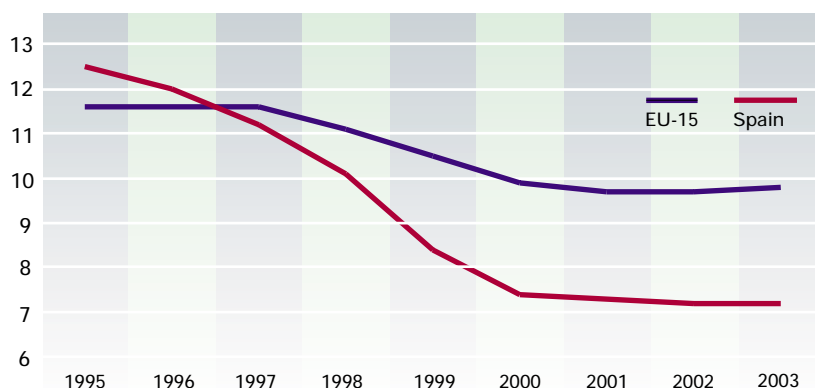
In 2003, in the **European Union one out of every ten persons** 18 to 59 lived in a household where none of its members of working age had a job.

Spain is among the countries with the least number of persons living in jobless household with a value which is **three percentage points less than the community average**. The trend over the last ten years has been decreasing from 13.4% in 1994 to **7.2% in 2003**.

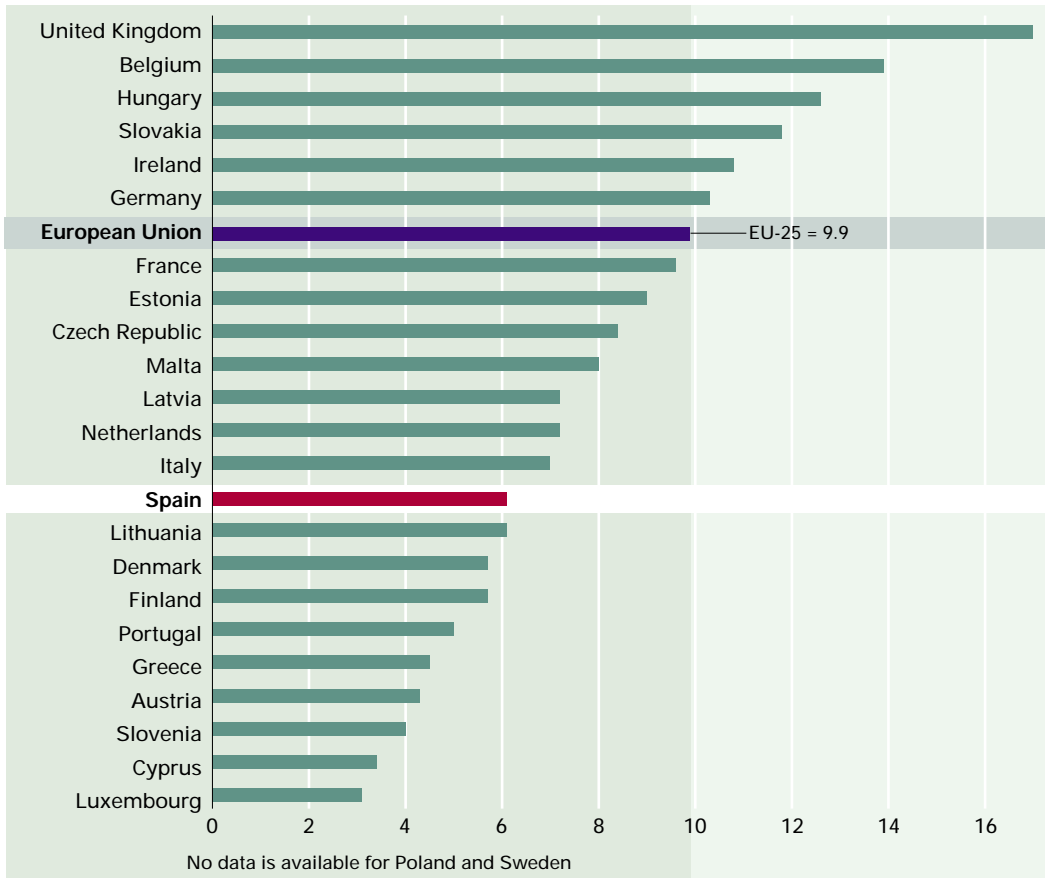
Poland and Belgium with values greater than 14% are the countries with the highest number of persons living in jobless households. At the other extreme are Cyprus and Portugal where only 5% of the population live in this situation.

7 out of every 100 Spaniards live in jobless households and with one active member

Evolution of the population in jobless households (%)



Children aged 0-17 years living in jobless households (%). 2003



The percentage of **persons under 18** who live in jobless households in **Spain** was **6.1** in 2003. This value is nearly four percentage points below the **community average (9.9%)**.

The gradual **decrease** of this indicator in **Spain** is significant, falling from 12.5% in 1994 to less than half in 2003.

The Member State with the highest number of minors living in jobless household is the United Kingdom with 17%. Conversely, Luxembourg has 3.1% and Cyprus 3.4%.



In Bulgaria, 16.6% of persons under 18 live in jobless households and 10.2% in Romania