

Spain in figures 2001

Madrid, 2001

Foreword

The National Statistics Institute presents the new edition of the publication Spain in Figures for 2001. This is a general publication that covers data from multiple sources, both inside and outside INE. Its objective is to provide an updated panorama of the social, economic and demographic reality of our country and its surrounding environment.

The publication presents the information in a readable way, using statistical tables, graphs and comparative tables. Also included are small methodological notes on the statistics elaborated by INE and the publications that may be consulted for further information; when the data comes from other institutions the source is always indicated. Reference to information on surrounding countries is constant throughout the publication.

The complete publication may be consulted on Internet by accessing the INE server (www.ine.es). In the section INEbase of this information service you may obtain more detail not only on the contents of this publication but also on any statistical subject.

We hope that the enthusiasm and effort that we have put into this work will be rewarded by wide dissemination and intensive use of the publication.

Carmen Alcaide Guindo
President of INE

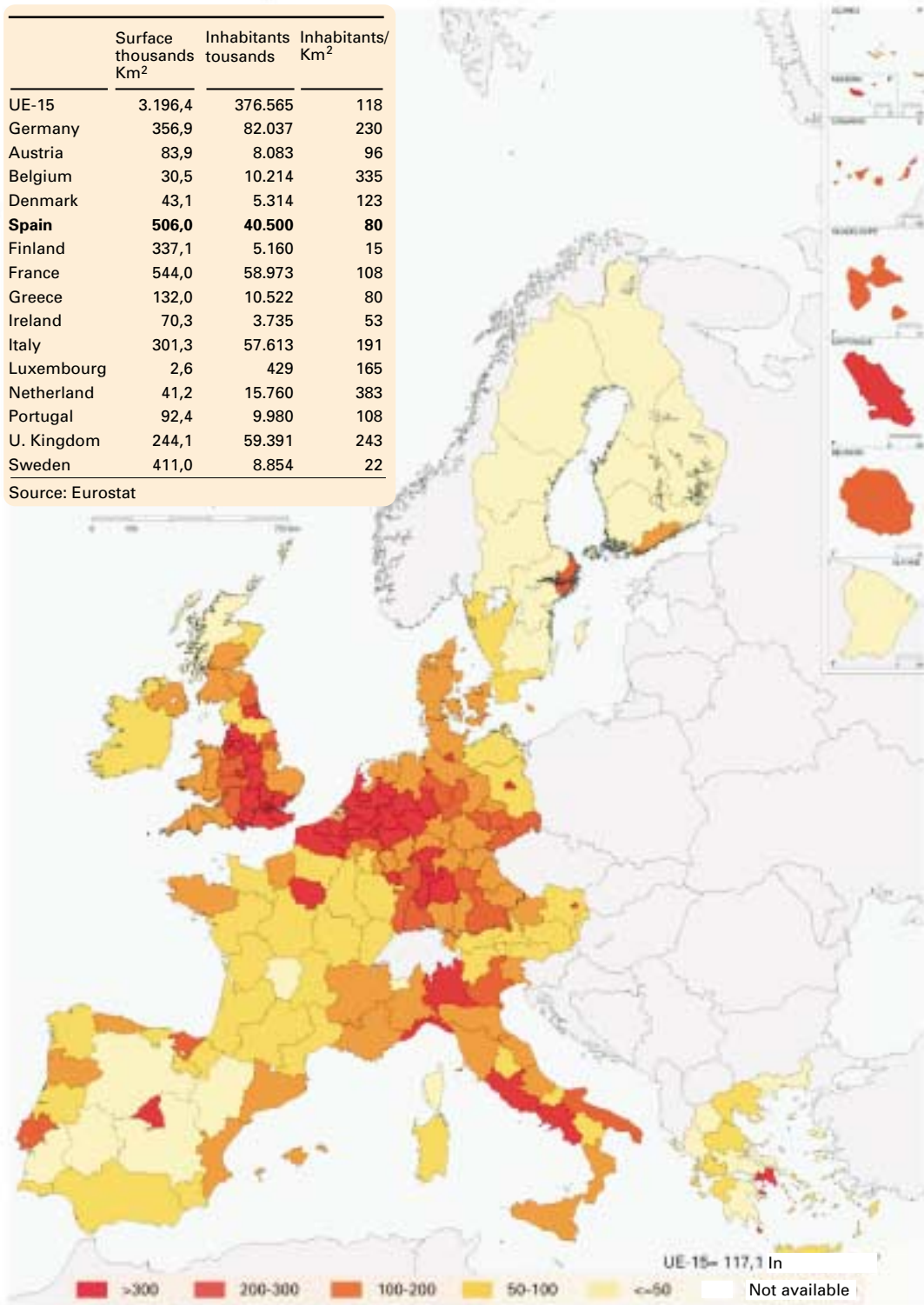


Territory and Environment

Population density of European Union by regions

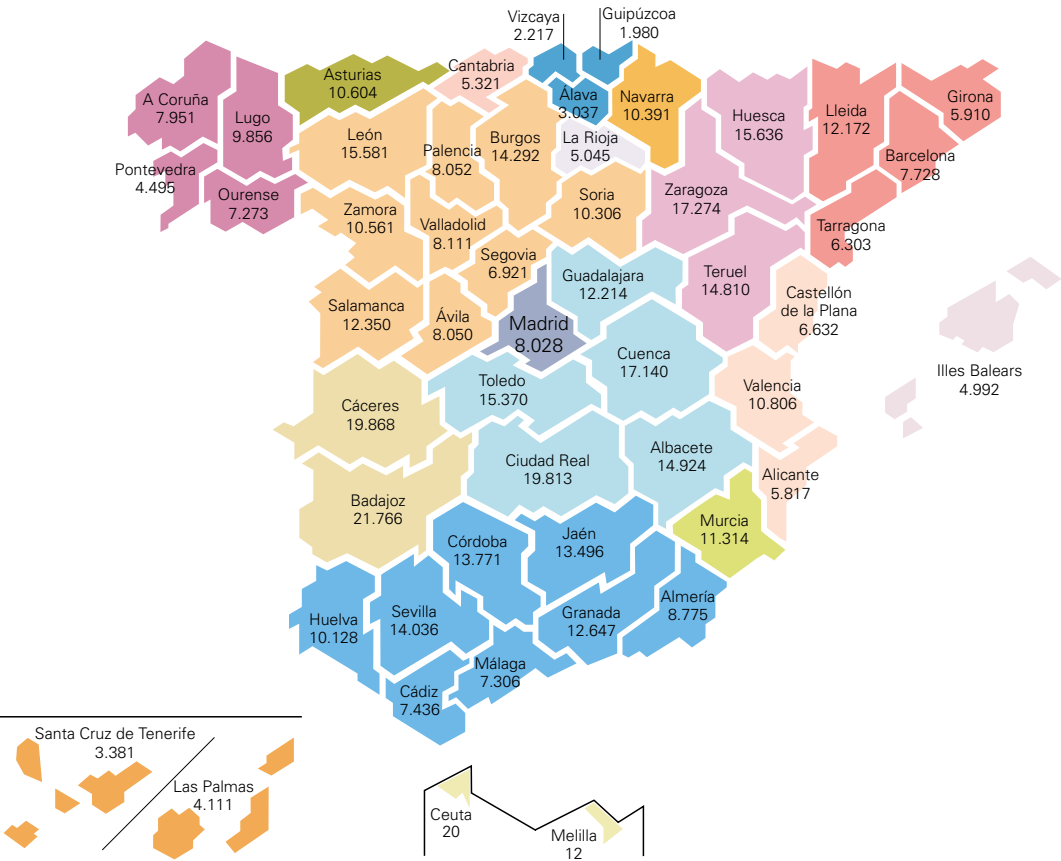
	Surface thousands Km ²	Inhabitants tousands	Inhabitants/ Km ²
UE-15	3.196,4	376.565	118
Germany	356,9	82.037	230
Austria	83,9	8.083	96
Belgium	30,5	10.214	335
Denmark	43,1	5.314	123
Spain	506,0	40.500	80
Finland	337,1	5.160	15
France	544,0	58.973	108
Greece	132,0	10.522	80
Ireland	70,3	3.735	53
Italy	301,3	57.613	191
Luxembourg	2,6	429	165
Netherland	41,2	15.760	383
Portugal	92,4	9.980	108
U. Kingdom	244,1	59.391	243
Sweden	411,0	8.854	22

Source: Eurostat



Territory and Environment

Provinces and autonomous communities (Km²)



Longest rivers

Rivers	Kms.	Source	Month
Tajo	1.007	Albarracín	Lisboa
Ebro	910	Pico de los Tres Mares	Amposta
Duero	895	Picos de Urbión	Oporto
Guadiana	778	Lagunas de Ruidera	Ayamonte
Guadalquivir	657	Sierra de Cazorla	Sanlúcar de Barrameda
Júcar	498	Sierra de Tragacete	Cullera
Genil	337	Pico Veleta	Palma Río
Segura	325	Sierra Segura	Guardamar
Miño	310	Laguna Fuente Miña	La Guardia
Turia	280	Muela de San Juan	Valencia

Highest peaks

Peaks	Province	Metres
Teide	Tenerife	3.718
Mulhacén	Granada	3.478
Aneto	Huesca	3.404
Veleta	Granada	3.392
Lardana	Huesca	3.375
Alcazaba	Granada	3.366
Perdido	Huesca	3.355
Cilindro	Huesca	3.328
Perdiguero	Huesca	3.321
Maladeta	Huesca	3.309

Territory and Environment

National parks

	Situation	Park surface (Ha)	Visitors 1999
Aigües Tortes y Lago de Sant Maurici	Cataluña	14.119	369.223
Archipiélago de Cabrera	Illes Balears	10.021	47.302
Cabañeros	Castilla-La Mancha	39.000	52.921
Caldera de Taburiente	Canarias (Isla de la Palma)	4.690	288.031
Doñana	Andalucía	50.720	384.276
Garajonay	Canarias (Isla de la Gomera)	3.984	550.000
Picos de Europa	Asturias, Cantabria y Castilla y León	64.660	624.263
Ordesa y Monte Perdido	Aragón	15.608	1.619.588
Sierra Nevada	Andalucía	86.208	250.000
Tablas de Daimiel	Castilla-La Mancha	1.928	112.195
Teide	Canarias (Isla de Tenerife)	18.990	3.800.000
Timanfaya	Canarias (Isla de Lanzarote)	5.107	1.742.087

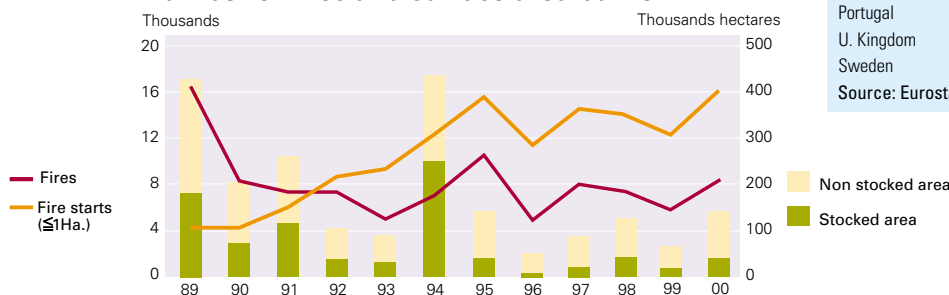


Emissions of CO₂, 1997

	Million Tonnes	Tonnes per inhabitant
UE-15	3.058	8,2
Germany	831	10,1
Austria	60	7,4
Belgium	116	11,4
Denmark	64	12,1
Spain	243	6,2
Finland	59	11,4
France	359	6,1
Greece	83	7,9
Ireland	36	9,9
Italy	102	1,8
Luxembourg	9	20,3
Netherlands	169	10,9
Portugal	48	4,8
U. Kingdom	530	9
Sweden	52	5,8

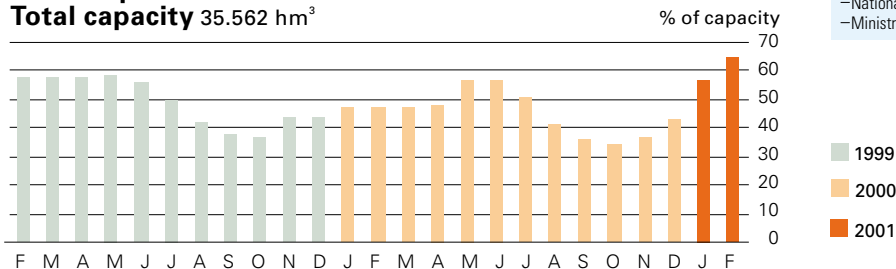
Source: Eurostat

Number of fires and surface area burnt



Consumption reservoir reserves

Total capacity 35.562 hm³

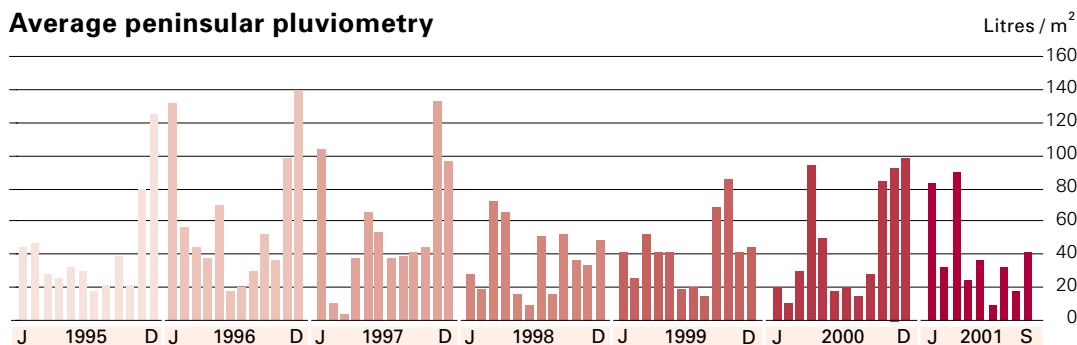


Source:

- National Geographic Institute
- National Meteorology Institute
- Ministry of Environment

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Average peninsular pluviometry

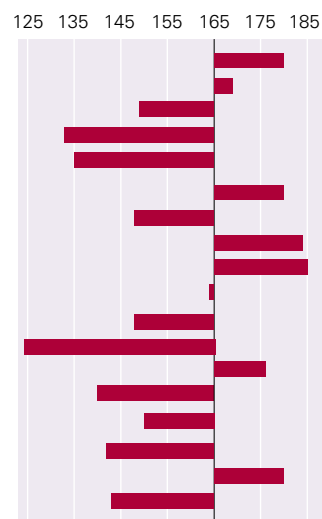


Water consumption. 1999

Millions of m³

	Total	%	Industrial supply	Agrarian sector irrigation	Urban supply
ESPAÑA	22.771,0	100,0	1.554,0	17.681,3	3.535,7
Andalucía	5.728,2	25,2	295,1	4.802,7	630,3
Aragón	2.835,9	12,5	183,8	2.549,7	102,4
Asturias (Principado de)	158,7	0,7	80,6	-	78,2
Balears (Illes)	64,7	0,3	2,1	-	62,6
Canarias	274,1	1,2	5,5	138,7	129,8
Cantabria	181,7	0,8	120,4	-	61,3
Castilla y León	2.306,5	10,1	67,3	1.988,2	251,1
Castilla-La Mancha	1.925,7	8,5	33,7	1.735,1	156,8
Cataluña	2.678,3	11,8	309,7	1.759,9	608,7
Comunidad Valenciana	2.591,8	11,4	79,4	2.166,3	346,1
Extremadura	1.450,6	6,4	0,4	1.381,6	68,6
Galicia	311,7	1,4	42,1	31,1	238,5
Madrid (Comunidad de)	621,3	2,7	27,4	131,6	462,3
Murcia (Región de)	429,8	1,9	6,7	356,1	67,0
Navarra (C. Foral de)	671,6	3,0	233,1	386,9	51,6
País Vasco	259,2	1,1	65,4	21,4	172,4
Rioja (La)	272,6	1,2	1,2	232,0	39,4
Ceuta y Melilla	8,8	-	-	-	8,8

Average consumption per inhab. and day = 165 litres



Waste generated. 1999

Thousands of tonnes

	Industrial Waste		Mixed urban waste kilograms/inhabitant/year=569
	Non dangerous	Dangerous	
ESPAÑA	47.717	4.280	369 469 569 669 769 869
Andalucía	7.991	162	
Aragón	779	72	
Asturias (Principado de)	787	322	
Balears (Illes)	171	0	
Canarias	73	24	
Cantabria	586	78	
Castilla y León	19.383	142	
Castilla La Mancha	936	121	
Cataluña	7.035	2.023	
Comunidad Valenciana	2.788	121	
Extremadura	67	2	
Galicia	2.497	43	
Madrid (Comunidad de)	844	124	
Murcia (Región de)	502	107	
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	726	40	
País vasco	2.501	894	
Rioja (La)	51	3	
Ceuta y Melilla	-	-	

Water statistics

The results of this statistic have been available since 2000. The survey on the supply and treatment of water quantifies the production of companies that supply urban water and treat residual water collected in urban sewage networks. The surveys on the use of waste in the industrial sector (extractive and manufacturing industries) and the agrarian sector quantify the volume of water used in extractive and manufacturing industries and in the irrigation of the agrarian sector.

Waste statistics

The survey on the generation of waste in the industrial sector studies the waste generated in the extractive and manufacturing industries. The survey on the collection and treatment of urban waste facilitates knowledge on the economic activity of the units dedicated to providing services related to the cleaning of public roads and the collection and treatment of solid urban waste, selectively mixed and collected.

For more information:

Water statistics. 1999
Waste statistics. 1999

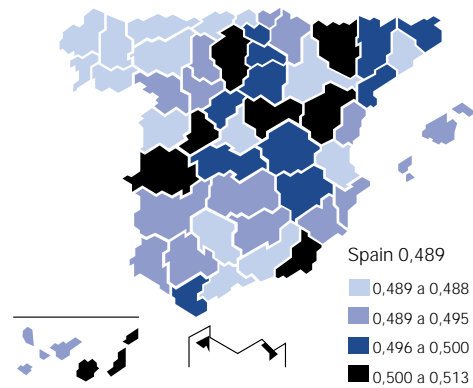


Population

Population. Municipal registers renewed to 1st Jan. 2000

	Total	Males	Females
ESPAÑA	40.499.791	19.821.384	20.678.407
Andalucía	7.340.052	3.609.412	3.730.640
Almería	518.229	259.384	258.845
Cádiz	1.125.105	557.963	567.142
Córdoba	769.237	376.308	392.929
Granada	809.004	395.659	413.345
Huelva	458.998	227.014	231.984
Jaén	645.711	319.203	326.508
Málaga	1.278.851	623.607	655.244
Sevilla	1.734.917	850.274	884.643
Aragón	1.189.909	586.122	603.787
Huesca	205.430	103.220	102.210
Teruel	136.473	68.900	67.573
Zaragoza	848.006	414.002	434.004
Asturias	1.076.567	516.398	560.169
Balears (Illes)	845.630	419.095	426.535
Canarias	1.716.276	854.899	861.377
Palmas (Las)	897.595	451.370	446.225
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	818.681	403.529	415.152
Cantabria	531.159	258.682	272.477
Castilla y León	2.479.118	1.221.973	1.257.145
Ávila	164.991	82.790	82.201
Burgos	347.240	173.695	173.545
León	502.155	245.282	256.873
Palencia	178.316	88.005	90.311
Salamanca	349.733	170.357	179.376
Segovia	146.613	73.300	73.313
Soria	90.911	45.398	45.513
Valladolid	495.690	242.888	252.802
Zamora	203.469	100.258	103.211
Castilla-La Mancha	1.734.261	860.657	873.604
Albacete	363.263	180.311	182.952
Ciudad Real	476.633	233.538	243.095
Cuenca	201.053	100.126	100.927
Guadalajara	165.347	83.488	81.859
Toledo	527.965	263.194	264.771
Cataluña	6.261.999	3.058.628	3.203.371
Barcelona	4.736.277	2.299.291	2.436.986
Girona	565.599	281.460	284.139
Lleida	361.590	180.132	181.458
Tarragona	598.533	297.745	300.788
Comunidad Valenciana	4.120.729	2.020.667	2.100.062
Alicante/Alacant	1.445.144	710.896	734.248
Castellón/Castelló	474.385	235.070	239.315
Valencia/Valencia	2.201.200	1.074.701	1.126.499
Extremadura	1.069.420	531.144	538.276
Badajoz	661.874	327.198	334.676
Cáceres	407.546	203.946	203.600
Galicia	2.731.900	1.312.391	1.419.509
Coruña (A)	1.108.419	531.744	576.675
Lugo	365.619	177.594	188.025
Ourense	345.241	165.472	179.769
Pontevedra	912.621	437.581	475.040
Madrid	5.205.408	2.501.285	2.704.123
Murcia	1.149.328	570.125	579.203
Navarra	543.757	269.826	273.931
País Vasco	2.098.596	1.026.651	1.071.945
Álava	286.497	142.269	144.228
Guipúzcoa	679.370	333.502	345.868
Vizcaya	1.132.729	550.880	581.849
Rioja (La)	264.178	130.956	133.222
Ceuta	75.241	38.497	36.744
Melilla	66.263	33.976	32.287

Masculinity rate*. 2000



* Number of males divided by total population

The Population censuses and the municipal register are the only sources from which population figures are derived that are granted official character.

Population censuses

This is a statistical operation with a longstanding tradition in Spain (the first Spanish census dates back to 1769) that is carried out every ten years. It facilitates the basic population structure (sex, age, place of residence,...), as well as other cultural, economic and social characteristics of all the country's inhabitants referred to a determined period of time.

The collection of information for the 2001 Population and Housing Censuses began in October 2001.

The Municipal Register

The municipal register is the administrative register where the residents of the municipality are recorded. Its creation, maintenance, revision and custody correspond to the respective town councils and from its update the Revision of the municipal register is obtained referred to 1 January of each year.

In 1996 a modification of the register regulations was carried out. A new continuous and computerised municipal registers management system was established, based on the co-ordination of all registers by the National Statistics Institute. The revision for 1 January 1998 was the first update carried out with the new system.

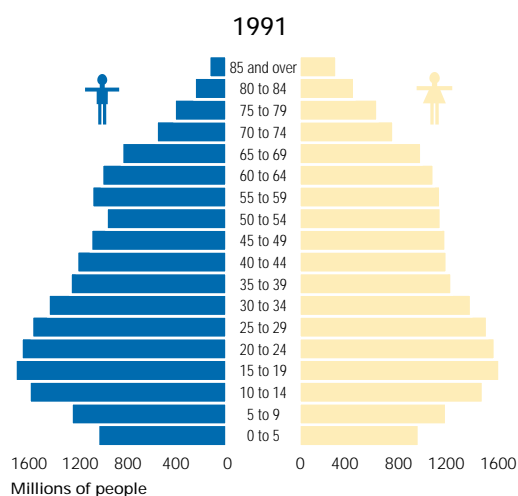
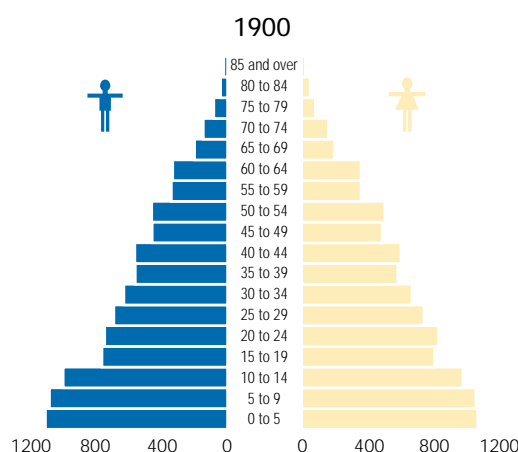
The new management system facilitates official population figures annually, unlike what occurred previously when official figures were only published every five years (for the Population census or Register renewals).

Most populated municipalities

	1900 ¹	2000
Madrid	576.538	2.882.860
Barcelona	544.047	1.496.266
Valencia	213.550	739.014
Sevilla	148.315	700.716
Zaragoza	101.286	604.631
Málaga	137.020	531.565
Palmas de Gran Canaria (Las)	48.863	358.518
Murcia	110.083	357.166
Bilbao	102.845	354.271
Palma de Mallorca	65.421	333.925
Valladolid	69.161	319.129
Córdoba	58.275	313.463
Vigo	45.913	285.526
Alicante/Alacant	49.056	276.886
Gijón	47.544	267.426
Granada	75.900	244.486
Hospitalet de Llobregat (L')	4.948	241.782
Coruña (A)	53.615	241.769
Vitoria-Gasteiz	32.366	217.358
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	38.419	215.132
Badalona	19.240	208.944
Oviedo	48.103	200.411
Móstoles	1.344	196.289
Elche/Elix	27.308	195.791
Santander	54.694	184.264
Sabadell	23.294	183.727
Jerez de la Frontera	63.473	183.677
Pamplona/Iruña	28.886	182.666
Donostia-San Sebastián	41.200	180.277
Cartagena	99.871	179.939
Fuenlabrada	2.211	173.788
Leganés	4.148	172.049
Terrassa	20.360	171.794
Almería	47.326	168.945
Alcalá de Henares	11.206	166.397
Burgos	31.415	163.358
Salamanca	26.306	158.556
Albacete	21.512	149.667
Getafe	4.444	146.310
Alcorcón	657	144.636
Castellón de la Plana/ Castelló de la Plana	29.904	142.285
Huelva	21.359	140.985
Cádiz	69.382	140.061
León	16.743	138.006
Badajoz	30.899	136.136
Logroño	19.237	128.493
San Cristóbal de La Laguna	13.074	126.543
Santa Coloma de Gramenet	1.510	117.127
Tarragona	25.207	114.097
Leida	21.432	112.194

¹ Census of 1900

Populations pyramid



For further information

Population Census 1991

- General population characteristics
- Households population characteristics
- CD-ROM: CERCA Municipalities, CERCA+100, CERCA+3500

Municipal Register 1999

- Population of Spanish municipalities
- Statistical exploitation
- List of population units 1998

Population

Vital Statistics. 2000 (P)

	Marriages		Births		Deaths	
	Total	Rates ¹	Total	Rates ¹	Total	Rates ¹
ESPAÑA	209.854	5,26	395.756	9,91	359.148	9,00
Andalucía	43.303	5,98	80.756	11,16	60.289	8,33
Aragón	6.260	5,36	9.937	8,50	12.484	10,68
Asturias (Principado de)	5.310	5,04	6.809	6,47	12.311	11,69
Baleares (Illes)	4.119	5,22	9.417	11,93	8.004	10,14
Canarias	7.055	4,18	18.781	11,12	12.325	7,30
Cantabria	2.898	5,49	4.254	8,05	5.390	10,20
Castilla y León	12.711	5,15	17.857	7,23	25.080	10,16
Castilla-La Mancha	10.350	6,04	16.281	9,51	16.071	9,39
Cataluña	32.229	5,22	63.489	10,29	56.758	9,20
Comunidad Valenciana	23.328	5,78	40.452	10,02	37.149	9,20
Extremadura	6.010	5,60	10.025	9,34	9.940	9,26
Galicia	12.628	4,65	19.468	7,17	28.756	10,60
Madrid (Comunidad de)	20.960	4,07	56.768	11,02	38.728	7,52
Murcia (Región de)	6.884	6,12	14.177	12,60	9.270	8,24
Navarra (C. Foral de)	2.972	5,53	5.280	9,82	5.029	9,36
País Vasco	10.596	5,13	17.468	8,46	18.190	8,81
Rioja (La)	1.443	5,45	2.301	8,69	2.496	9,42
Ceuta	295	3,97	1.013	13,64	440	5,92
Melilla	503	7,65	1.223	18,61	438	6,67

(P) Provisional figures
1 per 1000 inhabitants

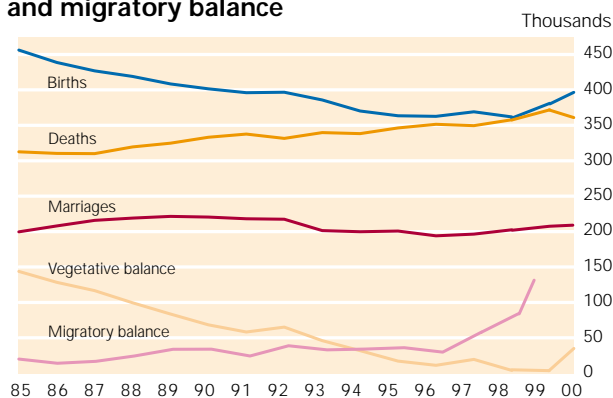


Vegetative balance per 1.000 inhabitants. 1999

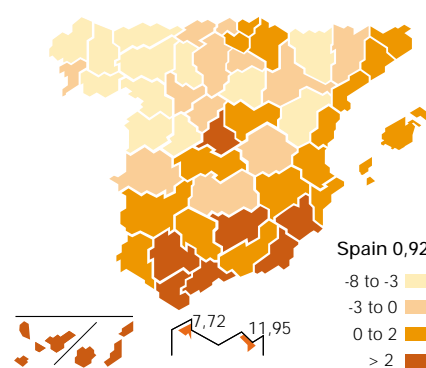
UE-15	0,7
Germany	-0,9
Austria	0,0
Belgium	0,9
Denmark	1,3
España	0,2
Finland	1,5
France	3,4
Greece	-0,1
Ireland	5,8
Italy	-0,5
Luxembourg	4,1
Netherlands	3,7
Portugal	0,7
U. Kingdom	1,2
Sweden	-0,7

Source: Eurostat

Trend in births, marriages, vegetative balance and migratory balance



Vegetative balance. 2000 Per 1000 inhabitants



8

Vital Statistics

These statistics track the number of births, marriages, and deaths that have occurred. They have a longstanding place in Spain's history. The Kingdom's General Council of Statistics published the first volume in 1863, with figures from 1858 to 1861 taken from the parish registers. Since then they have been published annually, except between the years of 1871 and 1885, the period in which the Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages was being created.

These statistics are obtained from the information contained in the births, marriages, and deaths forms, which are completed at the Registry whenever one of these events takes place.

The **vegetative balance** is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.

For further information

- Vital Statistics. Provisional data. *Annual publishing from 1,858*
- Vital Statistics. Volume I. *National results and their distribution by provinces and capitals. Annual publishing from 1,858*
- Vital Statistics. Volume II. *Autonomous Community results*

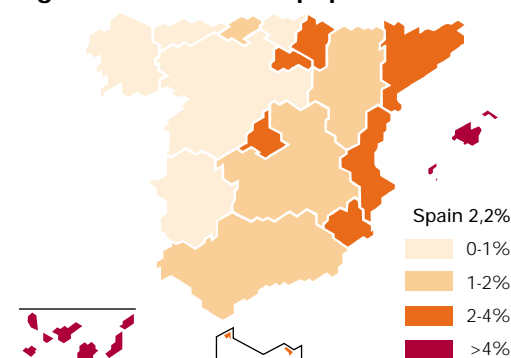
Migrations. 1999

	Balance	Internal migrations	External migrations		Foreign residents 2000
			Balance	Spanish	
ESPAÑA	127.365	0	28.243	99.122	895.720
Andalucía	7.676	-7.995	3.522	12.149	132.428
Aragón	227	-633	260	600	17.590
Asturias (Principado de)	-303	-2.094	852	939	9.519
Balears (Illes)	14.941	10.931	497	3.513	45.772
Canarias	20.926	8.271	2.102	10.553	77.594
Cantabria	2.113	1.626	228	259	5.388
Castilla y León	-3.414	-5.808	1.061	1.333	24.338
Castilla - La Mancha	5.280	3.054	384	1.842	15.835
Cataluña	14.768	-1.737	3.209	13.296	214.996
Comunidad Valenciana	31.376	10.489	2.855	18.032	86.994
Extremadura	-443	-2.242	363	1.436	10.508
Galicia	3.368	-5.138	6.099	2.407	24.141
Madrid (Comunidad de)	21.236	-8.420	4.598	25.058	162.985
Murcia (Región de)	5.679	1.865	650	3.164	22.823
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	2.136	1.391	206	539	11.002
País Vasco	-1.035	-5.139	1.148	2.956	18.822
Rioja (La)	2.157	1.058	107	992	5.915
Ceuta	416	337	66	13	2.150
Melilla	261	184	36	41	3.424
No clasificables	0	0	0	0	3.496

Foreign residents in Spain. December 2000

TOTAL	895.720
EUROPE	361.437
UE	306.203
United Kingdom	73.983
Germany	60.575
France	42.316
Portugal	41.997
Italy	30.862
Netherlands	16.711
Belgium	12.968
Sweden	8.359
Denmark	5.538
Finland	4.680
Ireland	3.542
Austria	3.503
Greece	939
Luxembourg	230
AMERICA	199.964
Ecuador	30.878
Peru	27.888
Dominican Republic	26.481
Colombia	24.702
Cuba	19.165
Argentina	16.610
USA	13.743
ASIA	71.015
China	28.693
Philippines	13.160
AFRICA	261.385
Morocco	199.782
OCEANIA	902
Stateless and unknown	1.017

Percentage of foreign residents with regard to the resident population



Migrations

Statistics on Change of Residence are produced by the INE, and are obtained through statistical analysis of the personal records information located in the Municipal Registers of inhabitants who have changed residence. This operation supplies data on the number of internal migrations in a year, among the different municipalities of Spain, and the migratory flow coming in from abroad.

These are statistics with a longstanding tradition in Spain. They have been produced since 1961, regarding the internal migratory flow, whose scope was enlarged in 1981 to include entries into the country from abroad.

Migrations are classified by sex, place of birth, nationality, academic qualifications, and destination and origin of the migration.

Data on Spanish emigration are taken from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and those on foreigners resident in Spain are taken from the Registry of Foreign Residents at Police Headquarters, which is generated from the residency permits granted to foreigners.

For further information

– Migrations. Annual publication since 1,985.

Population

Average number of children per woman

	1999	2000(P)		Average age at maternity
			■	1999
ESPAÑA	1,20	1,23	■	30,67
Andalucía	1,31	1,33		30,13
Aragón	1,11	1,15		31,33
Asturias (Principado de)	0,82	0,85		30,55
Balears (Illes)	1,43	1,47		30,14
Canarias	1,29	1,26		29,45
Cantabria	0,97	1,02		31,02
Castilla y León	0,92	0,95		31,28
Castilla-La Mancha	1,27	1,23		30,52
Cataluña	1,25	1,31		30,89
Comunidad Valenciana	1,20	1,22		30,67
Extremadura	1,21	1,20		30,13
Galicia	0,91	0,92		30,22
Madrid (Comunidad de)	1,24	1,33		31,46
Murcia (Región de)	1,42	1,51		30,14
Navarra (C. Foral de)	1,21	1,24		31,78
País Vasco	1,00	1,04		32,10
Rioja (La)	1,14	1,14		31,17
Ceuta y Melilla	1,91	2,09	■	29,42

(P) Provisional data



Average number of children per woman

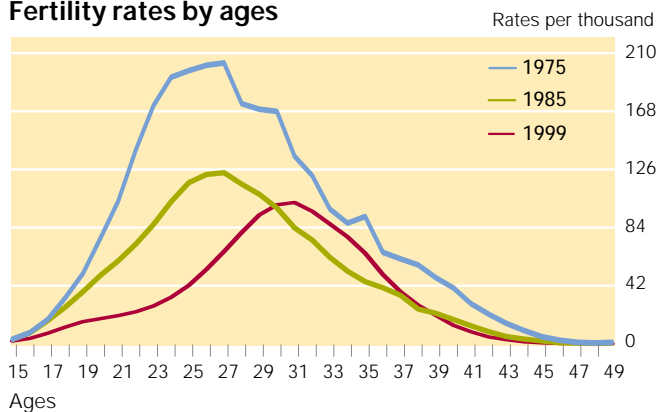
	1998	1999
UE-15	1,45(e)	1,45(e)
Germany	1,36	1,37
Austria	1,34	1,30(e)
Belgium	1,53(p)	1,54(e)
Denmark	1,72	1,74
Spain	1,16	1,20
Finland	1,70	1,74
France	1,75(p)	1,71(p)
Greece	1,29	1,30(p)
Netherlands	1,63	1,64(e)
Ireland	1,93	1,89
Italy	1,20(p)	1,21(p)
Luxembourg	1,68	1,73
Portugal	1,46	1,48(e)
U. Kingdom	1,72	1,70(p)
Sweden	1,50	1,50

(p) Provisional figures

(e) Eurostat estimate

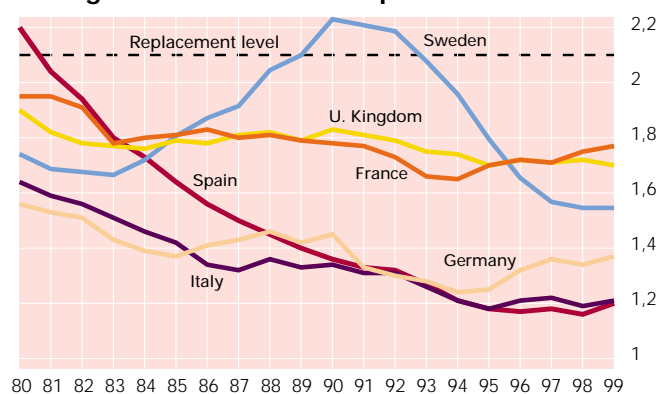
Source: Eurostat

Fertility rates by ages



10

Average number of children per woman



Population projections for Spain

Their object is the calculation of future populations broken down by sex and age.

The component method is the procedure that is currently used by statistical offices that undertake this task. Its application corresponds to the following scheme: From the population, by sex and age, referred to a given moment that is considered initial, hypotheses are established on the future behaviour of the three demographic components, mortality, fertility and migration, that determine its volume and its distribution by sex and age on subsequent dates. The starting population is generally the one deduced from a population census.

The most recent projections cover a period of thirty years for the national total and fifteen years for Autonomous Communities and provinces. The progressive ageing of Western populations has meant extending the time period, at least for the national total, obtaining populations for a period of sixty years since the census date.

The formulation of hypotheses requires the analysis of the three demographic phenomena mentioned, which is carried out by means of the examination of the temporal development of the corresponding indicators.

The populations projected will be as close to reality as that of the structures by entry age are, and as much as they fulfil the hypotheses under which the calculations have been made.

For more information

- Projections of the population in Spain calculated from the 1991 population census. Evaluation and revision 2001

- Mortality tables of the Spanish population

- Development of fertility in Spain 1970-1994. 1998

Life expectancy at birth. 1998 - 1999

	Men	Women	Difference
ESPAÑA	75,25	82,16	6,91
Andalucía	74,00	80,97	6,98
Aragón	75,95	82,51	6,57
Asturias (Principado de)	73,90	82,06	8,16
Balears (Illes)	74,32	81,34	7,02
Canarias	74,15	81,12	6,97
Cantabria	75,08	83,00	7,93
Castilla y León	76,69	83,84	7,15
Castilla-La Mancha	76,62	82,34	5,72
Cataluña	75,53	82,53	7,00
Comunidad Valenciana	74,64	81,38	6,74
Extremadura	75,21	82,04	6,83
Galicia	75,16	82,57	7,41
Madrid (Comunidad de)	76,48	83,74	7,26
Murcia (Región de)	74,33	80,75	6,42
Navarra (C. Foral de)	76,25	83,51	7,26
Pais Vasco	75,26	82,71	7,45
Rioja (La)	75,55	82,06	6,50
Ceuta y Melilla	73,68	80,03	6,35



Life expectancy at birth.

1998	M	W	Difference
UE-15	74,6	80,9	6,3
Germany	74,5	80,6	6,1
Austria (e)	74,4	80,9	6,5
Belgium	74,3	80,5	6,2
Denmark	73,9	78,8	4,9
Spain	75,3	82,2	6,9
Finland	73,5	80,8	7,3
France	74,6	82,3	7,7
Greece	75,5	80,6	5,1
Netherlands	75,2	80,6	5,4
Ireland	73,5	79,1	5,6
Italy (e)	75,5	81,8	6,3
Luxembourg	73,7	80,5	6,8
Portugal	71,7	78,9	7,2
U. Kingdom (E)	74,8	79,7	4,9
Sweden	76,9	81,9	5,0

(E) Estimated Eurostat

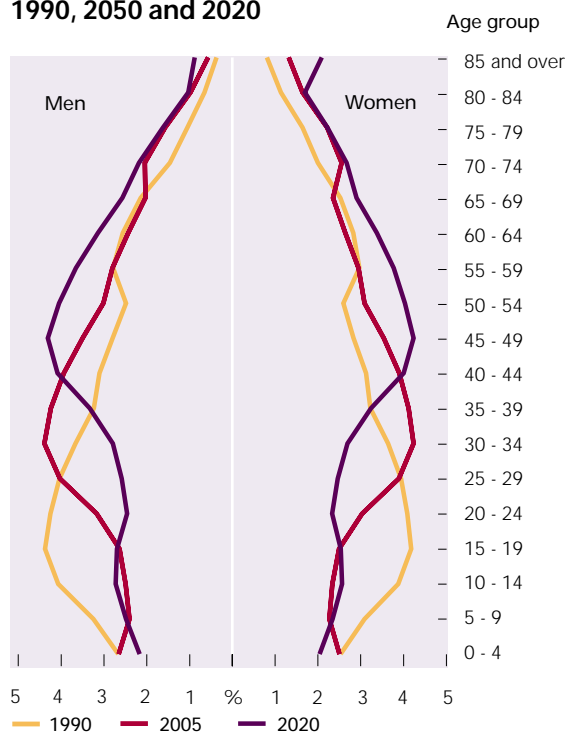
Source: Eurostat

Projected population as of 1-7-2002 In thousands

	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	40.546,2	19.845,7	20.700,5
0-4	1.952,1	1.005,3	946,7
5-9	1.908,8	983,9	924,9
10-14	2.044,4	1.052,3	992,2
15-19	2.358,5	1.209,7	1.148,8
20-24	2.995,4	1.529,9	1.465,5
25-29	3.464,4	1.766,0	1.698,4
30-34	3.426,8	1.745,9	1.680,9
35-39	3.285,6	1.658,9	1.626,7
40-44	3.000,6	1.500,4	1.500,2
45-49	2.622,9	1.304,4	1.318,6
50-54	2.419,4	1.193,9	1.225,5
55-59	2.242,8	1.092,9	1.149,9
60-64	1.887,5	900,9	986,7
65-69	2.002,4	925,9	1.076,5
70-74	1.855,9	824,2	1.031,7
75-79	1.458,8	602,3	856,5
80-84	930,3	341,0	589,3
85 +	689,8	208,0	481,7

The population pyramids show the members of each age and sex group as compared to the whole population.

Projected population pyramids. 1990, 2050 and 2020





Education and Culture

Enrolled pupils. Academic year 2000-2001 Preview data

	Total	Public	Private
GENERAL REGIME	6.887.096	4.672.443	2.214.653
Pre-primary education	1.164.156	772.970	391.186
Primary	2.494.067	1.661.780	832.287
Special	27.124	13.260	13.864
First stage of basic education	949.754	617.405	332.349
Second stage of basic education	993.575	660.453	333.122
First stage of secondary education	616.369	485.068	131.301
Second stage of secondary education	155.589	106.509	49.080
PT II	70.790	51.048	19.742
PT Intermediate T.C.	192.224	139.078	53.146
PT Advanced T.C.	187.096	139.841	47.255
Social Guarantee Programs	36.352	25.031	11.321
ADULT EDUCATION	420.216	-	-
SPECIAL REGIME EDUCATION (Secondary and advanced level)	479.733	446.986	32.747
TERTIARY EDUCATION	1.540.596	1.425.209	115.387
DOCTORAL STUDIES¹	65.735	63.735	2.406

¹ year 1999-2000

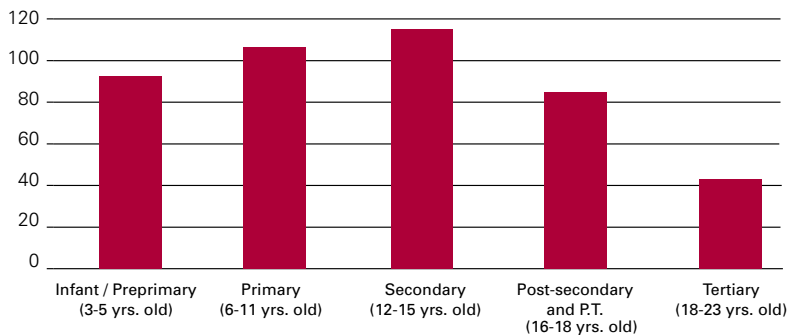


% of the population (25-59 years old) who have completed at least second stage of secondary education. 1999

UE-15	61,8
Germany	81,6
Austria	76,8
Belgium	62,2
Denmark	81,1
Spain	37,7
Finland	74,5
France	63,4
Greece	53,9
Ireland	51,3
Italy	45,8
Luxembourg	64,0
Netherlands	66,2
Portugal	22,0
U. Kingdom	63,5
Sweden	78,8

Source: Eurostat

Gross schooling rate by education level. 200-2001



The gross schooling rate is defined as the relationship, as a percentage, between the pupils of any enrolled age in each class over the population aged in the bracket for each class.

The gross schooling rate may exceed the value 100, as occurs in primary and ESO. This case is given because there are pupils enrolled with ages different from those of the school group.

Education

INE has been carrying out the statistics corresponding to all teaching levels in the Spanish educational system since the 1945-46 academic year and up to the 1984-85 academic year. Since the 1985-86 academic year the Ministry of Education and Science, in agreement with the INE, has assumed the functions of collecting, processing, and publishing of results for primary and secondary levels. On the other hand, INE retained the responsibility of elaborating and publishing the Higher Education Statistics (University and Higher Non-University studies).

The objective of Higher Education Statistics is to obtain knowledge about the most significant characteristics of pupils (newly enrolled, enrolled pupils that completed their studies, broken down by sex and age), teaching force and centres, that allows a general vision of the scope and volume of Higher Education in Spain.

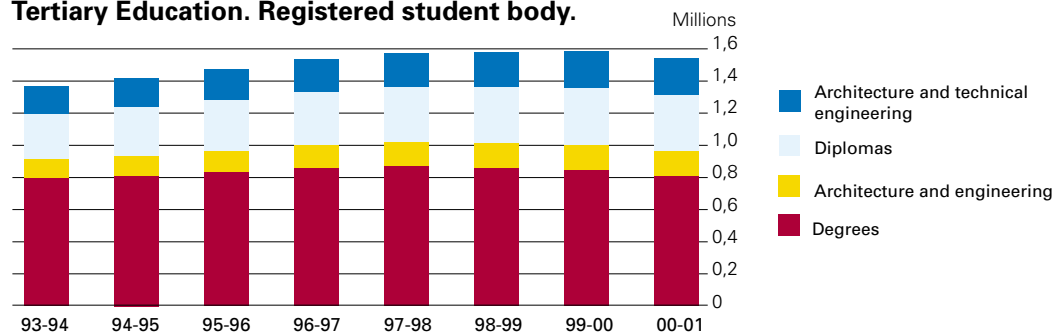
For further information

- Higher Education Statistics in Spain. *Series of all levels. Annual publication since the course of 1992-93*
- University access Test Statistics. *Detailed results*
- First and second cycle Higher Education. *Enrolled pupils and their evolution*

Tertiary Education. Academic year 2000-2001

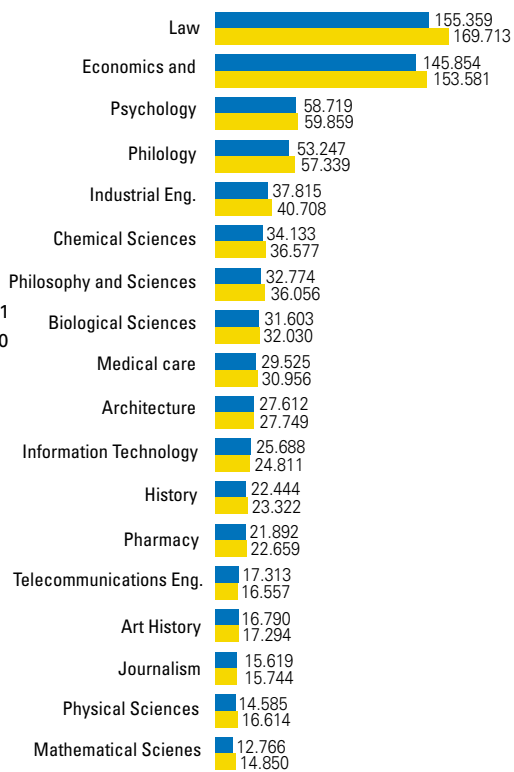
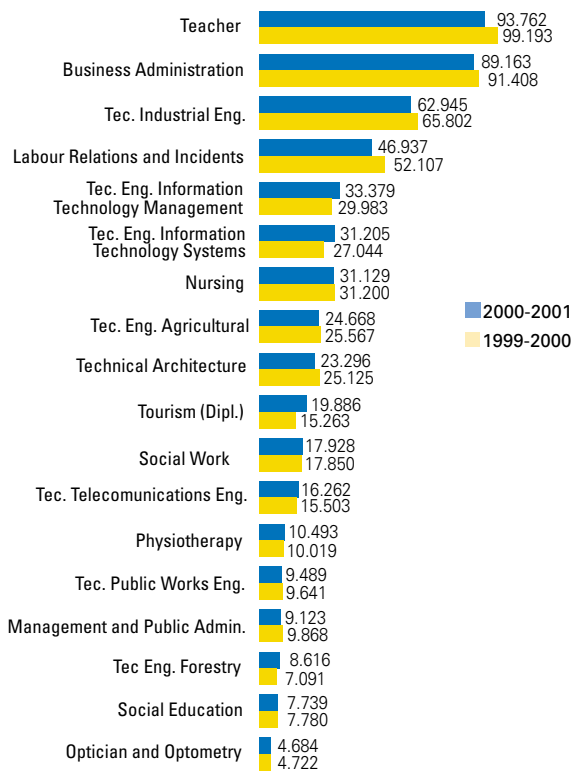
	Total	Degrees	Architecture and engineering	Diplomas	Architecture and technical engineering
TOTAL	1.540.596	807.865	158.600	347.131	227.000
Public universities	1.425.209	747.945	146.466	320.995	209.803
Private universities	115.387	59.920	12.134	26.136	17.197

Tertiary Education. Registered student body.



Architecture and Technical Engineering or Diplomas with greatest student body

Architecture and Engineering or Degrees with greatest student body



Education and Culture

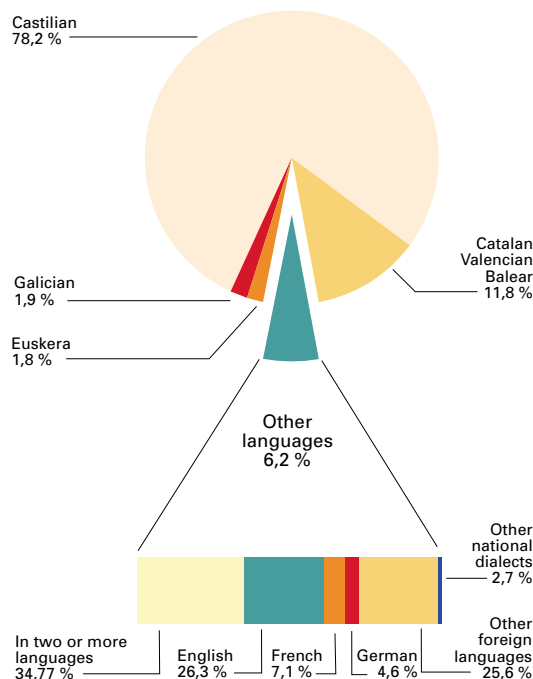
Publishing production 2000.

Books and booklets

	Titles	Copies (thousands)
TOTAL	62.011	233.157
Generalities	1.510	4.681
Philosophy, psychology	2.402	6.014
Religion, theology	2.754	10.685
Sociology, statistics	1.362	1.923
Political sciences	1.831	3.449
Law	3.734	6.177
Military art and science	156	284
Teaching, education	2.717	10.750
Commerce, transport	265	433
Ethnography	1.411	3.488
Mathematics	1.147	4.612
Natural sciences	2.066	7.564
Medical sciences	2.973	9.531
Engineering	3.817	9.261
Agriculture	750	1.951
Domestic economy	856	6.446
Industry	1.129	2.892
Town planning, architecture	712	1.306
Plastic arts	2.707	8.911
Music	1.091	3.675
Games, sports	817	2.141
Linguistics, philology	2.638	12.876
Literature	18.423	99.621
Geography, travel	1.708	7.666
History, biography	3.035	6.823

Number of titles per publication language. 2000

Books and booklets



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Book publishing statistics

These statistics are produced every year since 1965, adapting to the UNESCO recommendations on the international standardisation of book publishing statistics (1964, 1979 and 1985).

Its objective is to inform about the number and characteristics of books and booklets printed in Spain by foreign editorials, as well as those published in the country by Spanish editorials.

The unit of analysis is books and booklets, where the number of pages distinguishes books from booklets. Books having 49 or more pages, and booklets having between 5 and 48 pages. Data is obtained on the number of titles and copies classified by subjects, publication languages and language of original text, price per copy, edition, etc.

For further information

–Book publishing statistics. *Annual publication*

Other sources

Data about cinema activities has been obtained from the Deputy Direction of the Department of Showings of the Institute of Cinematography and Audio-Visual Arts (ICAA), of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Cinema. 2000

Cinemas that have screened	3.377
Screened films (titles)	1.497
Spectators (millions)	
Total	137,7
Spanish films	13,6
Foreign films	124,0
Takings (millions €)	
Total	545,4
Spanish films	54,5
Foreign films	490,9

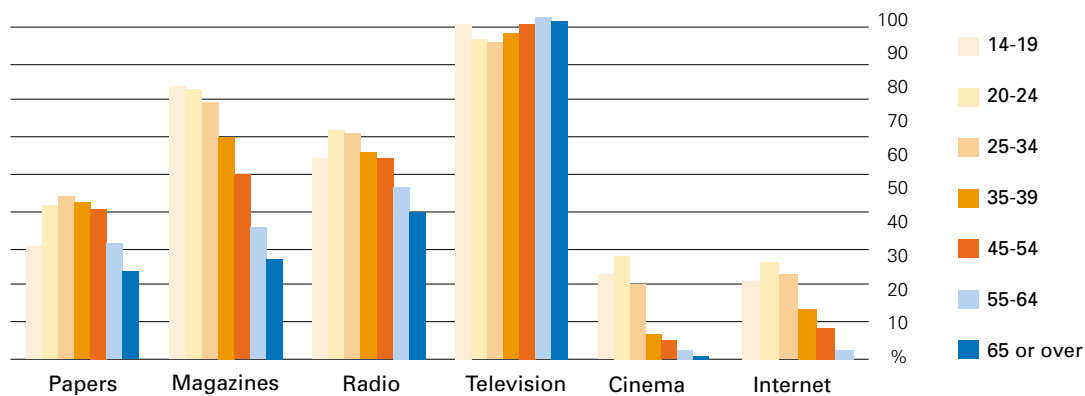
Theatre. 1998

Played works	1.227
Showings	17.540
Spectators (millions)	4,1

Average media audience. 2000

	Papers	Supplements	Magazines	Radio	Television	Cinema	Internet
Over total population	36,3	32,1	53,6	52,9	89,2	11,0	12,6
Men	47,0	33,6	50,1	59,3	89,1	12,2	16,3
Women	26,2	30,6	57,0	46,7	89,3	9,8	9,0
Over total media	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Men	62,9	50,9	45,4	54,5	48,5	54	63,1
Women	37,1	49,1	54,6	45,5	51,5	46	36,9

Percentage of audience by age group



Library Statistics

These statistics cover the number of libraries and points of service existing in Spain, as well as their funds, movements, equipment, personnel, activities, and expenditures. This study is carried out by type of library, and by autonomous community and province.

The investigation is carried out every two years. The scope of these statistics covers all libraries established in Spanish territory, regardless of their administrative dependence, except the private ones that deny public access.

This data is compiled by directly contacting each library, as per UNESCO recommendations on the International Standardisation of Library Statistics (1970).

The INE has produced these statistics since 1960. They were restructured in 1972 to adjust to UNESCO recommendations.

For further information

–Library Statistics. *Biennial publication.*

Other sources

Data about Media Audience comes from the Association for Media Investigation (AIMC: General Studies of Media) and from the Foundation for Development of the Social Function of Communications (FUNDESCO).

Libraries. Year 1998

Number of libraries	6.768
Points of service	8.020
Registered borrowers	12.538.181

Number of funds to 31-12-98

Book and periodical publications (volumes)	109.372.635
Manuscripts (volumes)	332.447
Microcopies (units)	8.354.743
Gramophone material (units)	1.435.269
Visual material (units)	1.951.816
Audiovisual combinations (units)	968.944
Information technology material (units)	243.279

Loans granted (documents and copies)	51.766.881
Library service personnel	21.532



Health

Number of deaths by major causes of death. 1998

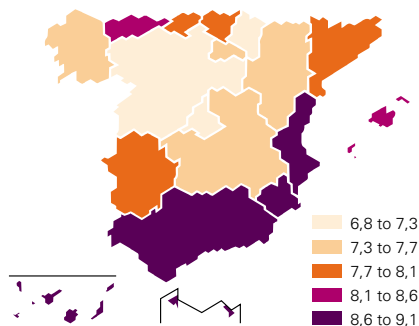
Causes	Deaths			Mortality per 1,000 deaths	Mortality per 100,000 inhabitants
	Total	Men	Women		
Circulatory system	134.512	61.189	73.323	373,11	341,65
Tumors	92.327	57.706	34.621	256,10	234,50
Respiratory system	38.187	23.129	15.058	105,92	96,99
Digestive system	18.922	10.351	8.571	52,49	48,06
Immune system disorder	1.827	1.504	323	5,07	4,64
-AIDS	1.779	1.476	303	4,93	4,52
External causes of traumas and poisoning	16.863	12.187	4.676	46,78	42,83
-Traffic accidents (of motor vehicles)	6.154	4.677	1.477	17,07	15,63

Hospital indicators 1996

	Hospitals per 100,000 inhabitants	Functional beds per 10,000 inhabitants	Rotation index	Percentage of occupation	Average stay (days)			
					0	5	10	15
ESPAÑA	2,01	39,07	29,13	79,88	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Andalucía	1,23	30,56	33,25	76,01	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Aragón	2,29	45,74	26,71	77,24	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Asturias (Principado de)	2,05	38,52	28,54	79,58	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Baleares (Illes)	3,02	45,28	35,39	75,95	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Canarias	3,13	48,15	22,79	85,65	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Cantabria	2,09	43,07	24,80	84,32	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Castilla y León	2,03	43,98	24,59	81,95	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Castilla-La Mancha	1,77	30,43	30,61	80,02	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Cataluña	2,92	49,05	27,29	83,97	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Comunidad Valenciana	1,48	30,05	35,68	75,47	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Extremadura	1,67	37,07	26,82	81,72	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Galicia	2,20	38,81	27,61	79,73	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Madrid (Comunidad de)	1,52	40,50	29,00	78,65	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Murcia (Región de)	2,21	34,49	31,95	78,20	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	2,66	48,90	28,27	79,63	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
País Vasco	2,51	42,01	29,38	79,66	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Rioja (La)	1,92	36,71	26,56	79,57	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			
Ceuta y Melilla	3,00	36,19	35,32	68,30	[Bar chart showing average stay distribution]			

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Standardised mortality rates by community of residence. 1998



Standardised mortality rates are the gross mortality rates of the populations to be compared, based upon a common age structure. Gross mortality rate is defined as the ratio between the deaths in one year and the average population for the same period per 1,000 inhabitants.

The rotation index represents the number of patients who have occupied the same hospital bed over the year

Hospital Indicators

Its objective is to supply a set of basic indicators that synthesise personnel and staff resources that health establishments have available with overnight stay, as well as both surgical and medical activity that takes place in the same. This information is classified with respect to the two classifications of finality and functional dependence.

Hospital morbidity. 1998

Diagnoses	Patients discharged during the year	Patients discharged per 100.000h	Average stay per patient	Average stay of patient
Total diagnoses	4.436.980	11.270	9	49
Circulatory apparatus	508.496	1.292	10	66
Digestive apparatus	483.407	1.228	7	53
Respiratory apparatus	407.475	1035	8	49
Symptoms, signs and badly defined morbid states	278.100	706	7	47
The osteomuscular System and conjunctive tissue	248.010	630	8	52
Malignant tumours	245.906	625	13	63
Direct obstetric causes	239.519	608	5	30
Normal birth	187.238	476	3	30
Diseases of the eye and their annexes	146.225	371	3	66
Fractures	156.759	398	11	50
Rest of diagnoses	1.535.845	-	-	-



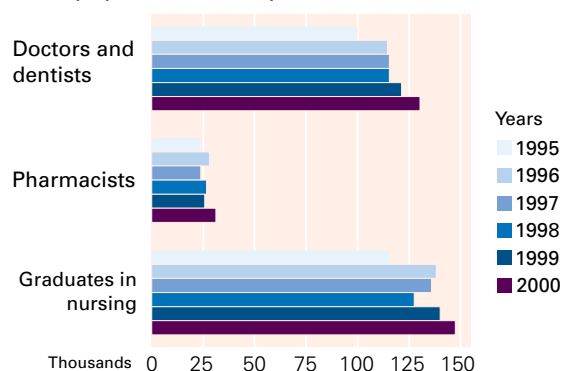
Hospital Morbidity 1998

	Patients discharged per 100,000 inh.	Average stay per patient
Germany	-	-
Austria	27.215	10
Belgium	15.572	9
Denmark	20.047	6
Spain	11.270	9
Finland	25.878	10
France	24.512	6
Italy	16.308	7
Netherlands	9.830	9
Portugal	8.757	7
Sweden	16.637	7

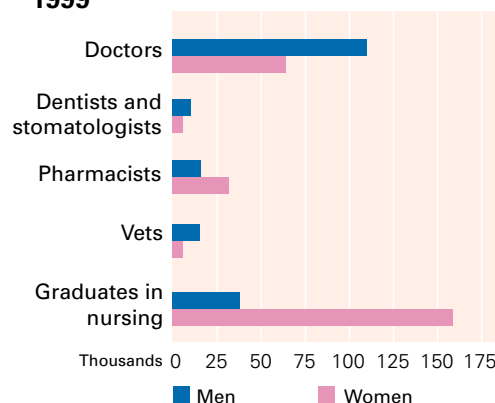
Source: Eurostat

Employed health personnel

Active population survey



Members of the medical personnel 1999



Persons with disabilities by age groups and sex. 1999

	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	3.528.220	1.472.971	2.055.251
Under 6 yrs. old	49.577	24.723	24.854
From 6-64 yrs. old	1.405.991	714.439	691.554
65 yrs. old and over	2.072.652	733.809	1.338.843

Deaths according to cause of death

Its objective is to obtain the deaths and late foetal deaths that occurred in the country during the reference year dealing with the basic cause of death in agreement with the International Classification of Diseases from the World Health Organisation. Deaths are classified by sex, age, place of residence and month of death.

Survey on disabilities, impairments and state of health

Its objective is to obtain the number of persons with disabilities, what these are and fundamental aspects such as type of aid that they receive, degree of severity, training and employment in the groups affected.

Hospital Morbidity

Its basic objective is to obtain the structure and development of morbidity dealt with in hospitals. The information that is covered facilitates carrying out estimates on the number of patients discharged, classified according to sex, age, reason for admission, urgency of admission and definitive diagnosis.

For further information

- Survey on Disabilities, Impairments and State of Health (preview of results)
- Survey of Hospital Morbidity (annual publication)
- Deaths according to Cause of Death. Volume I and volume II (annual publication)
- Hospital Indicators (annual publication)
- Active Population Survey (annual data)



Justice

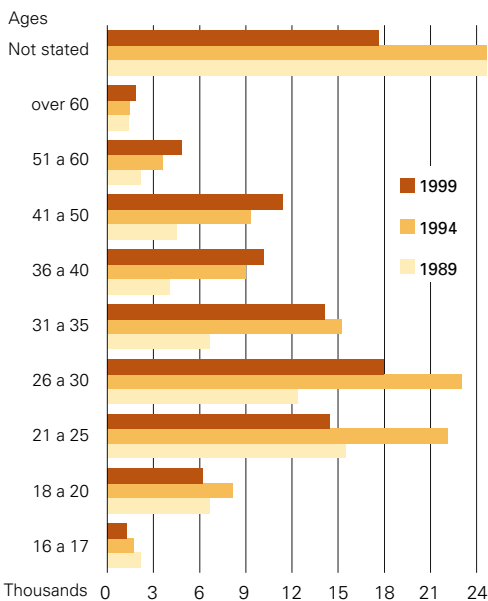
Crimes, according to nature and penalties imposed. 1999

Provincial Courts and Penal Courts

	Total	Prison from 4 to 25 years	Prison from 6 month to 4 years	Arrest	Weekend arrest	Fines of more than two months	Deprivation of driver's license	Disability	No data recorded
TOTAL	99.936	1.223	50.843	5.734	5.565	14.410	21.085	639	437
Homicide and types	4.451	146	2.658	283	552	713	80	10	9
Against freedom	575	4	396	54	6	106	4	4	1
Against sexual freedom	974	82	572	7	8	301	2	0	2
Omission of emergency assistance	32	0	21	1	0	5	3	2	0
Against privacy	94	2	54	23	1	14	0	0	0
Against honor	43	0	3	0	0	39	1	0	0
Against family relations	1.956	1	120	296	1.498	27	1	1	12
Against patrimony	41.787	174	29.367	3.770	2.541	5.758	106	4	67
Environment and ordering of territory	133	0	42	9	2	63	0	152	
Against collective security	38	2	27	1	1	7	0	0	0
Against public health	6.805	642	5.802	91	17	126	114	5	8
Against traffic safety	27.079	7	749	205	581	5.163	20.338	1	35
Of falsification	1.942	9	1.502	158	20	227	21	2	3
Against public administration	142	2	72	7	0	42	2	16	1
Against the administration of justice and judicial activities	2.707	1	1.180	330	40	1.133	18	3	2
Against the constitution	77	1	10	22	0	8	0	36	0
Against public order	3.063	7	2.619	202	47	166	11	3	8
Against peace and independence	584	1	19	18	4	5	8	528	1
Against the international community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenders of crimes	6.858	141	5.413	245	233	461	356	5	4
No data recorded	596	1	217	12	14	46	20	4	282

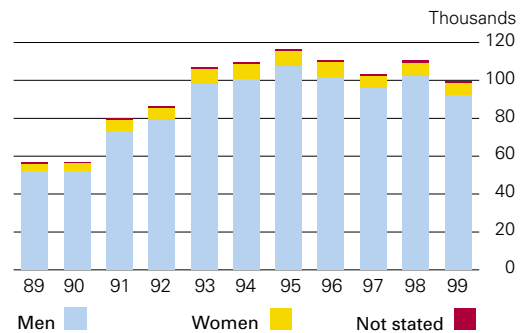
Convicts by age

Provincial Courts and criminal Courts



Convicts by sex

Provincial Courts and criminal Courts



Judicial statistics

These describe the activity of the courts in the whole country with the exception of those that correspond to the Social Order and the Military Penal Jurisdiction.

The information is collected by means of quarterly or biannual bulletins according to the case and provided by courts.

Judicial statistics have been published every year since 1952 and provide data on a provincial level according to courts, classified according to their activity and variables such as: number of case movements, sentences, types of crime, penalties imposed, etc.

For further information:

- Judicial statistics in Spain (Annual publication)

Life Conditions



Consumer Price Index (CPI). Annual average 2000

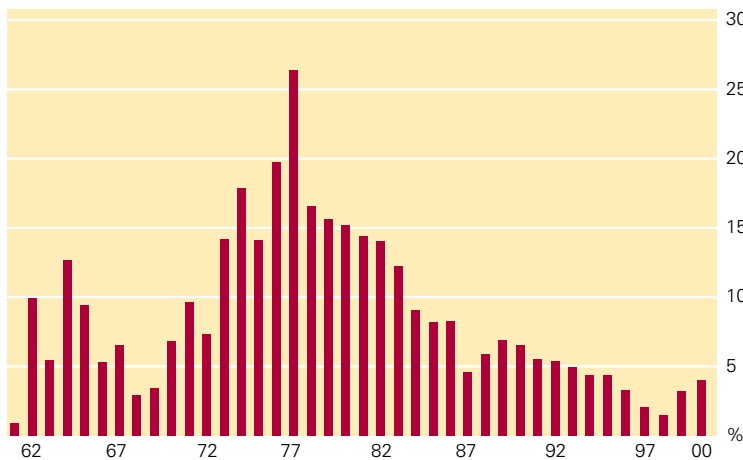
General index and by groups

	Basic Index 1992	Variation in one year
GENERAL INDEX	131,0	3,4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	120,6	2,1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	176,4	3,1
Clothing and footwear	122,4	2,1
Housing	137,6	4,4
Furniture and household equipment	124,3	2,5
Health	127,6	2,4
Transport	138,9	6,9
Communications	122,6	-5,4
Recreation and culture	126,9	3,0
Education	165,8	4,6
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	139,6	4,3
Miscellaneous goods and services	137,2	4,1

Special groups indices

	Basic index 1992	Variation in one year
Processed food	127,1	0,9
Unprocessed food	123,2	4,2
Industrial goods:	126,2	4,1
Durable industrial goods	124,1	2
Energy	137,8	13,4
Fuels and lubricants	151,7	18,5
Services without rentals	141,9	3,7
GENERAL INDEX		
Overall index excluding food	133,3	3,9
Overall index excluding energy	130,5	2,7
Overall index excluding unprocessed food and energy	131,5	2,5

CPI. General index. Annual variation (in December)



The Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Is a statistical measurement of the development in the overall prices of goods and services consumed by the population living in family households in Spain. The official statistic obtains consumer price indices since 1939. Originally based in July 1936, the systems based on the annual averages of 1958, 1968, 1976, 1983 and 1992 followed.

The Family Budget Survey (FBS) 1990/1991 provides basic information about household expenses on consumer goods and services. 471 articles, classified in 12 groups, whose price development represents that of the whole of consumer goods and services, were selected among the surveys more than 900 expense entries. This set of articles commonly receives the name 'basket of goods'.

The index is developed with approximately 150,000 prices, with information provided by close to 29,000 establishments distributed in 130 municipalities.

Indices are calculated for Spain, the seventeen Autonomous Communities, the fifty provinces and the group made up of Ceuta and Melilla.



Harmonised consumer Price Indices

Rate of change

	1999	2000	Oct/00 Oct/01
U E	1,2	2,1	2,2
Germany	0,6	2,1	2,0
Austria	0,5	2,0	2,5
Belgium	1,1	2,7	1,9
Spain	2,2	3,5	3,2
Finland	1,3	3,0	2,4
France	0,6	1,8	1,8
Greece	2,1	2,9	3,2
Netherlands	2,0	2,3	5,0
Ireland	2,5	5,3	3,8
Italy	1,7	2,6	2,5
Luxembourg	1,0	3,8	1,7
Portugal	2,2	2,8	4,2
MONETARY UNION	1,1	2,4	2,4
Denmark	2,1	2,7	2,0
U. Kingdom	1,3	0,8	1,2
Sweden	0,6	1,3	2,9

Source: Eurostat

For further information

– Consumer Price Index. 1992 Base period.
Metodology

Life Conditions

Household Budget Continuous Survey. HBCS

Household expenditure

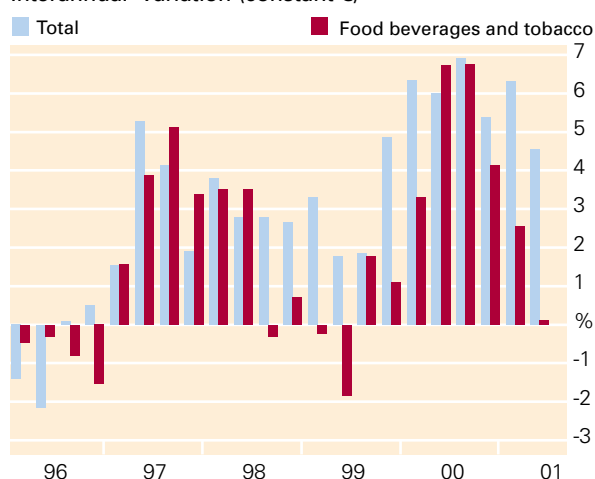
Provisional data

		Total	Foods beverages and tobacco ¹	Rest of expenditure
Total expenses (millions €)				
2000	I	59.552	12.093	47.459
	II	59.213	12.524	46.689
	III	60.957	12.897	48.060
	IV	64.565	13.339	51.226
2001	I	65.710	12.939	52.771
	II	64.473	13.256	51.217
Average expenditure per household (€)				
2000	I	4.744,07	963,33	3.780,74
	II	4.694,29	992,86	3.701,43
	III	4.777,41	1.010,80	3.766,61
	IV	5.050,77	1.043,47	4.007,30
2001	I	5.136,02	1.011,37	4.124,66
	II	4.990,76	1.026,13	3.964,62

¹ Only includes foods and beverages consumed in the household.

Total expenses

Interannual variation (constant €)



Average expenditure p/person (€). 2th quarter 2001

	Total	Foods beverages and tobacco ¹	Rest of expenditures
ESPAÑA	1.642,72	337,75	1.304,97
Andalucía	1.462,64	307,08	1.155,55
Aragón	1.737,04	378,93	1.358,11
Asturias (Principado de)	1.731,29	345,32	1.385,96
Balears (Illes)	1.777,58	332,50	1.445,07
Canarias	1.464,52	327,08	1.137,44
Cantabria	1.738,94	368,23	1.370,72
Castilla y León	1.468,06	333,69	1.134,37
Castilla - La Mancha	1.468,35	334,74	1.133,61
Cataluña	1.854,66	371,88	1.482,78
Comunidad Valenciana	1.517,62	315,82	1.201,80
Extremadura	1.167,75	285,29	882,46
Galicia	1.488,63	352,60	1.136,03
Madrid (Comunidad de)	1.950,92	327,43	1.623,48
Murcia (Región de)	1.528,49	407,14	1.121,35
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	1.949,64	368,76	1.580,88
País Vasco	1.919,72	365,61	1.554,11
Rioja (La)	1.666,02	335,16	1.330,86
Ceuta y Melilla	1.443,20	250,39	1.192,81

The Household Budget Continuous Survey (HBCS)

The Household Budget Continuous Survey, started by INE in January 1985, provides quarterly and annual information on the origin and amount of households incomes, and the way they are used in several consumption expenditures.

Consumption expenditures recorded in the Survey relates to the monetary flow that the household and each one of its members use for the payment of certain goods and services, considered as final consumption goods and services. It also relates to the value of goods perceived for self-consumption, self-supply, wage in kind, free or discounted meals and rent imputed to the dwelling in which the household is living (when it is owned or it has been

rented free of charge or almost free of charge to other households or institutions).

The Survey was significantly revised in the third quarter of 1997 in both the methodology and the collection system. The increase of the sample size now allows estimations to be done for autonomous communities also.

The sample is composed of almost 8,000 households and approximately 4,000 of them collaborate during one week in the quarter by writing down all the goods and services paid for in notebooks. Information on purchases carried out with greater regularity than once a week is also collected in an interview. Every quarter, an eighth of the sample is renewed so each household participates during a maximum of eight quarters.

The main criterion used to evaluate the expenses is that of purchases, that is to say that they are gathered at the moment of consumption of the good or service by the households, regardless of whether they have been paid for in cash or not.

For further information:

- Household Budget Continuous Survey. Base 1997. Methodology
- Household Budget Continuous Survey. Base 1997. First results (3rd and 4th quarters of 1997)
- Household Budget Continuous Survey. Base 1997. Definitive results

Social welfare services. 2000

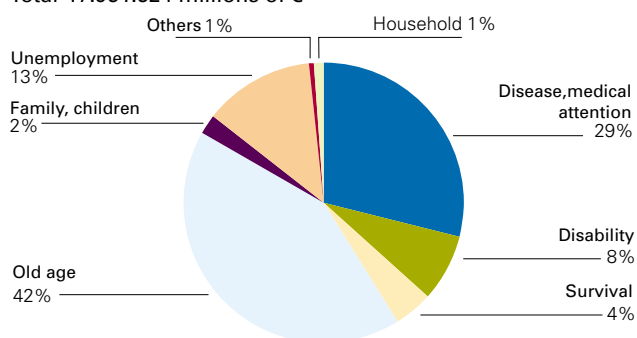
	€	Variation rates
Social welfare services per inhabitant	2.608,73	3,93
Health care services per inhabitant	626,38	3,21
Cash benefit per person (65 and over)	6.417,93	2,98
Unemployment benefit in cash per unemployed person	7.190,94	8,28

Social security system pensions. 2000

	Pensions thousands	€ / month
Contributory pensions	7.598,9	468,39
Permanent disability	792,6	536,42
Retirement	4.493,4	535,33
Widowhood	2.009,6	331,52
Orphanhood	259,0	199,10
Family favour	44,3	245,55
Non-contributory pensions	471,3	248,59

Costs provided for social welfare. 2000

Total 17.951.524 millions of €



Income and life conditions

Poverty rate (poverty threshold: 60% of the average income per consumption unit)

	1995	1996	1997
EU-15	18	17	18
Germany	17	16	14
Austria	13	14	13
Belgium	17	16	15
Denmark	12	10	8
Spain	20	19	19
Finland	-	8	9
France	17	17	17
Greece	22	21	22
Ireland	19	19	20
Italy	20	29	19
Luxembourg	12	12	-
Netherlands	11	12	13
Portugal	23	22	23
U. Kingdom	22	18	22
Sweden	-	-	12



Total social welfare expenses (% of GDP) 1998

UE-15	27,7
Germany	29,3
Austria	28,5
Belgium	27,6
Denmark	30,0
Spain	20,4
Finland	27,2
France	30,5
Greece	24,4
Ireland	16,1
Italy	25,2
Luxemburgo	22,8
Netherlands	28,5
Portugal	22,5
U. Kingdom	26,8
Sweden	33,1

Source: Eurostat

European Union Household Panel

This is a community statistical information source. Its objective is to make available to the European Commission an observation and follow up instrument of life conditions of the population during the process of convergence towards political and monetary union.

The survey started in 1994, was developed in annual cycles and directed at a fixed panel: the persons that make up the initial sample are studied in the different cycles, facilitating the entry of new members and following those who abandoned the household if they changed residence within the EU.

For further information

- European Union Household Panel (EUHP)
Methodology and main results

Other sources

The Ministry of Work and Social Affairs elaborate the social protection accounts that are adapted to the system designed by EUROSTAT to make comparison between the member states possible.

Poverty rate: Percentage of population who do not reach a determined level of income (poverty threshold)
Poverty threshold: 60% of the average income per person (using equivalence scales)



Labour Market

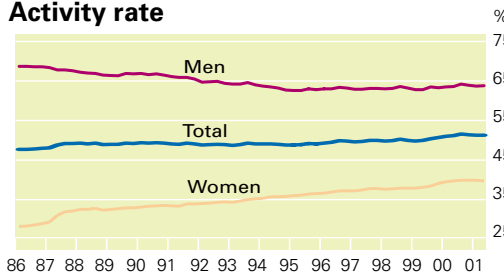
Labour Force Survey (LFS). 2000

	Active population		Unemployed		Employed		Breakdown by sectors
	Total ¹	Rate	Total ¹	Rate	Total ¹		
ESPAÑA	16.844,1	51,31	2.370,4	14,07	14.473,7		
Andalucía	2.871,9	49,48	703,1	24,48	2.168,8		
Aragón	495,8	49,79	35,9	7,23	460,0		
Asturias (Principado de)	399,5	43,64	68,0	17,01	331,5		
Balears (Illes)	339,9	56,08	21,5	6,32	318,4		
Canarias	706,9	53,98	95,4	13,5	611,5		
Cantabria	205,3	45,86	28,1	13,7	177,2		
Castilla y León	998,6	47,24	138,6	13,87	860,0		
Castilla-La Mancha	676,6	48,16	85,3	12,61	591,3		
Cataluña	2.716,0	53,17	239,9	8,83	2.476,1		
Comunidad Valenciana	1.749,0	53,22	202,5	11,58	1.546,5		
Extremadura	440,1	50,06	104,0	23,62	336,2		
Galicia	1.158,0	49,77	171,4	14,8	986,6		
Madrid (Comunidad de)	2.305,1	54,71	268,5	11,65	2.036,6		
Murcia (Región de)	472,0	53,05	60,2	12,76	411,7		
Navarra (C. Foral de)	231,0	51,54	13,6	5,88	217,4		
País Vasco	914,7	52,07	112,0	12,25	802,7		
Rioja (La)	106,5	48,58	8,7	8,14	97,8		
Ceuta y Melilla	57,2	54,13	13,8	24,12	43,4		

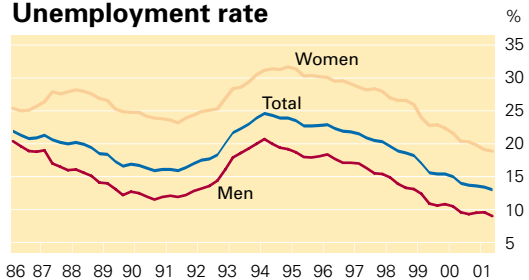
¹ Thousands

% 20 40 60 80 100

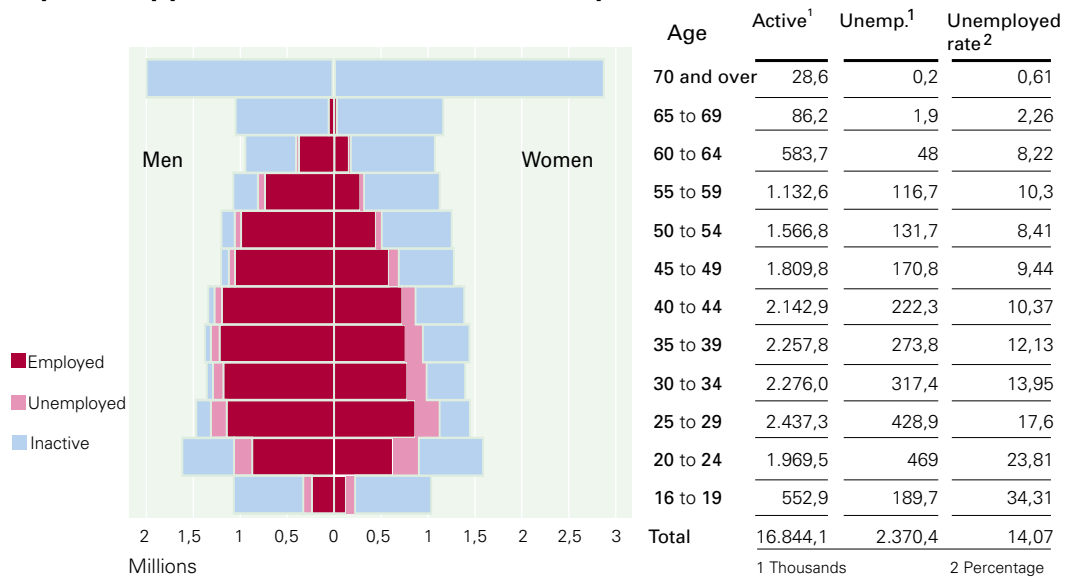
Activity rate



Unemployment rate



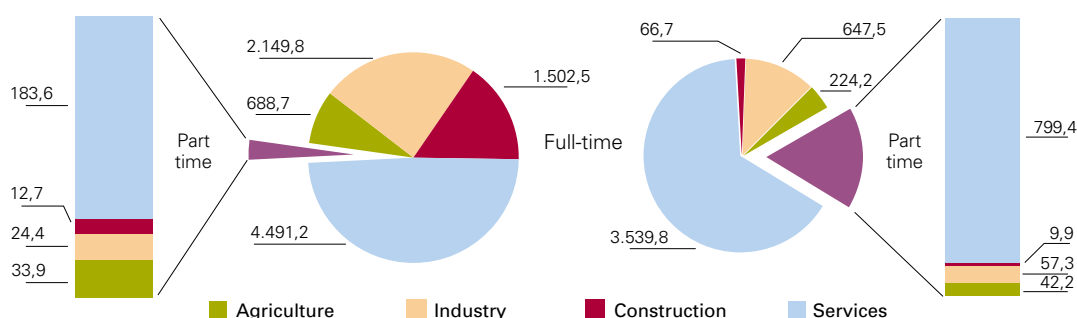
Population pyramid related to economic activity



Employed by type of work day and economic sector. LFS 2000. Thousands of persons

Men=9.086,7


Women=5.387,1



Employed by professional situation. 2000

Thousands of persons

TOTAL	14.473,7
Freelance workers	2.949,9
Employer	749,6
Businesspersons without employees or freelance workers	1.801,8
Member of cooperatives	86,8
Family assistance	311,7
Employee	11.508,9
Public sector wage earner	2.339,7
Private sector wage earner	9.169,2
Another situation	14,9



	Activity rate. 1999 15 - 64 years		Unemployment rate. 1999	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
UE-15	78,1	59,2	7,9	10,9
Germany	79,3	62,9	8,3	9,3
Austria	80,5	62,7	3,3	4,5
Belgium	73,0	56,0	7,8	10,7
Denmark	85,0	76,1	4,5	6,0
Spain	76,2	48,5	11,2	23,0
Finland	78,9	73,9	9,8	10,7
France	75,5	62,2	9,6	13,3
Greece	76,9	49,7	7,5	17,8
Ireland	78,3	54,4	5,8	5,5
Italy	73,7	45,6	8,7	15,6
Luxembourg	75,7	50,2	1,7	3,3
Netherlands	82,6	64,4	2,3	4,7
Portugal	79,1	63,0	3,9	5,2
U. Kingdom	82,9	67,4	6,7	5,3
Sweden	78,8	74,0	7,2	7,1

Source: Eurostat

Labour force survey (LFS)

The survey's main objective is to collect quantitative data on the economic activity of the population by sex, age, education level, occupation, etc.

EPA, conducted since 1964, is a continuous quarterly sample survey, targeted at family dwellings. The sample size is approximately of 66,000 dwellings, which means obtaining information from about 200,000 people. Data is collected by means of personal interviews.

Terms used:

Active population = Employed + Unemployed

Employed: Anyone aged 16 or over who worked for payment during the reference week; or having work, but was temporarily absent on sick leave, holidays, etc.

Unemployed: Anyone 16 or over with no job, that were available to work and sought employment during the reference week.

Population counted separately: Anyone 16 or over doing military service or some substitute community service.

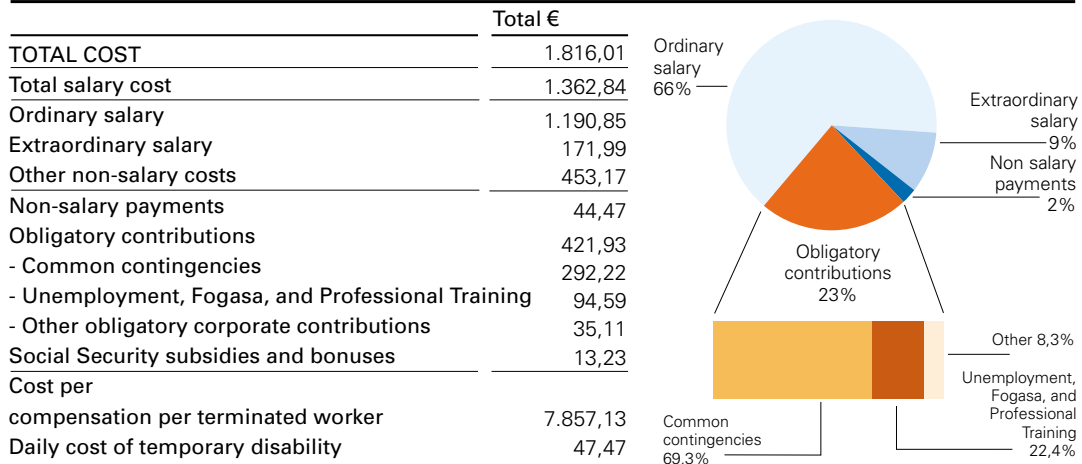
Inactive: Anyone 16 or over not included in the previously mentioned categories.

For further information

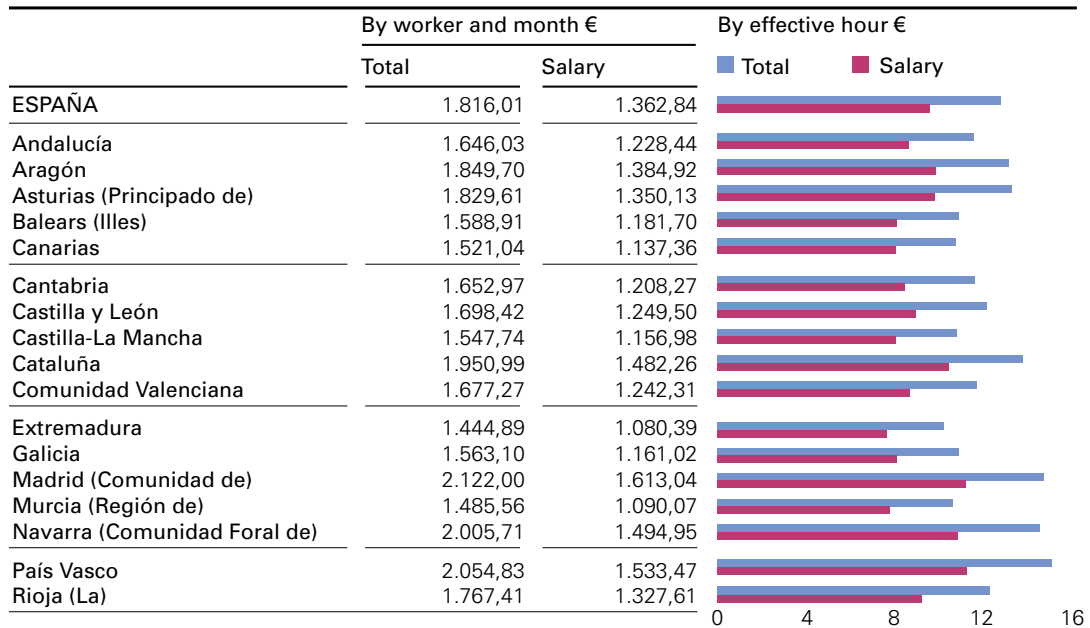
- Active Population Survey. Main Results. Quarterly publication
- Active Population Survey. Detailed Results. Quarterly publication
- Active Population Survey. Annual tables. Annual publication
- Active Population Survey. Flow statistics. Biennial publication
- Active Population Survey. Migrations. Annual publication

Labour Market

Labour cost by worker and month, at components cost. 2nd quarter 2001

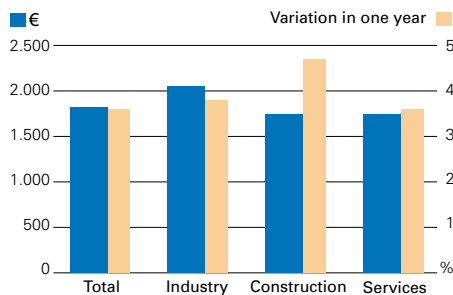


Labour Costs



24

Labour cost by sectors 2nd quarter 2001



Labour Costs Index (LCI)

The Labour Costs Index (LCI) is a continuous short term and periodic statistical operation. It substitutes and broadens the objectives of the previous Wages Survey for Industry and Services (WS), improving the quality of the results and contributing wider variety in the measurement of different components of labour cost. The LCI provides levels and indicators on the average cost of labour by worker and month, the average cost of labour by effective hour worked and the time worked and not worked. The survey covers the entire country and refers to all workers who work for others regardless of the type of contract and of the type of workday, whether full-time or part-time.

The LCI provides information for the national total and by Autonomous Communities. The survey extends to the industry, construction and services groups covering up to 54 branches of economic activity.

For further information:

- Labour Costs Index. Quarterly publication

National Accounts



Gross domestic product at market prices (GDPmp). Base 1995

Current prices

Millions of €

Transactions	1995	1996	1997	1998(P)	1999(P)	2000(A)
Final consumption expenditure	340.855	360.169	379.757	405.104	434.356	466.401
- Household final consumption expenditure	258.647	273.561	289.675	309.279	331.825	356.225
- Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	3.120	3.286	3.444	3.677	3.945	4.201
- Final consumption expenditure by government	79.088	83.322	86.638	92.148	98.586	105.975
Gross capital formation	97.749	101.683	109.357	122.611	138.493	156.048
- Gross fixed capital formation	96.250	100.387	108.080	120.529	135.943	154.194
- Changes in inventories	1.499	1.296	1.277	2.082	2.550	1.854
Exports of goods and services	98.958	110.911	132.170	143.855	155.476	182.568
Imports of goods and services	99.775	108.512	127.144	143.613	162.842	196.230
GDPmp	437.787	464.251	494.140	527.957	565.483	608.787
Agriculture and fishing	18.630	21.548	21.436	21.167	20.000	20.232
Energy	16.514	17.340	17.848	17.691	17.560	18.332
Industry	76.631	80.469	86.265	91.361	94.664	99.984
Construction	31.876	32.216	33.589	36.875	41.743	48.246
Service activities	278.700	293.189	312.095	332.778	356.153	384.063
- Market services	216.163	227.015	243.707	260.655	279.437	302.549
- Non-market services	62.537	66.174	68.388	72.123	76.716	81.514
FISIM	-18.835	-17.872	-18.882	-19.241	-19.005	-21.294
Other net taxes on products	34.271	37.361	41.789	47.326	54.368	59.224
GDPmp	437.787	464.251	494.140	527.957	565.483	608.787
Compensation of employees	218.493	231.028	245.977	263.886	283.041	304.535
Operation surplus, gross /						
Mixed income, gross	181.266	192.230	202.588	213.386	225.070	241.631
Net taxes on production and imports	38.028	40.993	45.575	50.685	57.372	62.621
GDPmp	437.787	464.251	494.140	527.957	565.483	608.787

(P) Provisional estimate

(A) Advanced estimate

Spain National Accounts

The objective is to provide a fully quantified, systematic and detailed representation of the Spanish economy, its components and its relation to other economies. INE has been producing the National Accounts since 1964.

National Accounts are composed of a consistent and integrated set of macro-economic accounts and tables based on a series of internationally accepted accounting concepts, definitions, classifications and rules. CNE-95 follows the guidelines established by the European System of Accounts (ESA95) used by all European Union member countries, thus enabling comparison of the economic structures of the different member countries and the implementation of integrated policies passed

by the EU.

Institutional units, added in institutional sectors, are used to describe income and expenditure flows and financial flows, the study of behavioural relations in the field of revenue, final expenditure and financial transactions is called institutional analysis.

Gross domestic product at market prices (GDPmp)

It is one of the principal economic aggregates contained in the SNA, as it represents, globally, the total result of the productive activity in an economy.

It can be defined in three manners:

- The GDP equals the sum of the gross added values for the various institutional sectors or for the different branches of activity, plus the taxes

on products, minus the subsidies on products.

- The GDP equals the sum of the final domestic use of goods and services (effective final consumption and gross capital formation) plus exports and minus imports of goods and services.

- The GDP equals the sum of employee's salaries, gross operating profit and gross mixed income and taxes, minus subsidies on products and imports for the whole of the economy.

For further information

- Spain National Accounts. Base 1995. Annual publication

National Accounts

Gross domestic product at market prices (GDPmp). Base 1995

Constant prices


Interannual variation rates

Transactions	1996	1997	1998(P)	1999(P)	2000(A)
Final consumption expenditure	1,9	3,1	4,3	4,6	4,0
- Household final consumption expenditure	2,2	3,2	4,5	4,7	4,0
- Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	1,5	2,7	4,3	4,7	3,0
- Final consumption expenditure by government	1,3	2,9	3,7	4,2	4,0
Gross capital formation	1,8	4,8	10,3	9,0	5,0
- Gross fixed capital formation	2,1	5,0	9,7	8,8	5,7
- Changes in inventories	-0,1	0,0	0,2	0,1	-0,1
Exports of goods and services	10,4	15,3	8,2	7,6	9,6
Imports of goods and services	8,0	13,2	13,3	12,8	9,8
GDPmp	2,4	4,0	4,3	4,1	4,1
Agriculture and fishing	17,6	2,6	-0,9	-5,0	1,5
Energy	4,9	3,4	2,6	2,9	4,0
Industry	1,4	5,8	5,4	3,1	4,0
Construction	-1,4	2,2	7,2	8,7	6,2
Service activities	1,1	3,4	3,4	3,7	4,1
- Market services	1,0	3,7	3,7	3,9	4,5
- Non-market services	1,5	2,3	2,5	3,1	2,7
FISIM	-8,4	2,2	-1,6	-4,5	8,0
Other net taxes on products	3,5	6,9	7,8	7,3	5,1
GDPmp	2,4	4,0	4,3	4,1	4,1

(*) Contribution to GDP growth

(P) Provisional estimate

(A) Advanced estimate



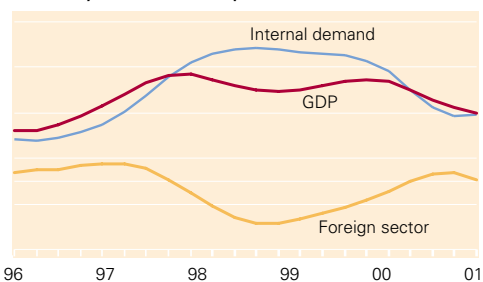
GDP per capita (ECU thousands / € thousands)

	1995	1998	2000
UE-15	17,7	20,3	22,5
Germany	23,0	23,4	24,7
Austria	22,4	23,4	25,3
Belgium	20,9	22,0	24,2
Denmark	26,4	29,4	33,1
Spain	11,4	13,3	15,3
Finland	19,4	22,4	25,4
France	20,0	21,7	23,3
Greece	8,6	10,3	11,7
Ireland	14,1	20,9	27,3
Italy	14,6	18,6	20,2
Luxembourg	33,5	39,3	47,3
Netherlands	20,5	22,4	25,2
Portugal	8,3	10,0	11,4
U. Kingdom	14,8	21,5	25,9
Sweden	20,8	24,1	27,8

Source: Eurostat

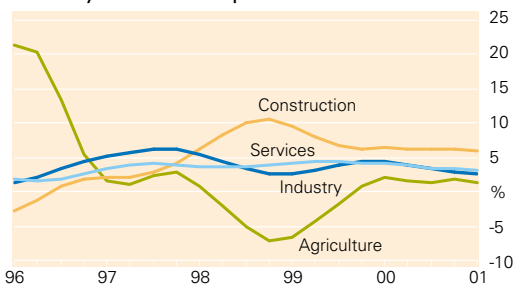
Contributions to GDP growth

Trend-cycle. Constant prices



Interannual variation rates

Trend-cycle. Constant prices



Quarterly National Accounts (QNA)

These are statistics summarising the current economic situation, which objective is to give a consistent quantitative description of total Spanish economic activity in the immediate past. This involves quarterly estimates of the country's principal macroeconomic aggregates, employing the same principles of accounting consistency and balance as the annual **NAS** (National Accounts of Spain).

The **QNA**, produced by INE since 1.992, are a simplified quarterly copy of the **National Accounts System**, and therefore the quantitative and methodological aspect of the estimates should be consistent with the **NAS**. Methodological consistency is guaranteed by employing the same set of definitions, accounting conventions and weighting structures and by the use of basic statistical information from the same sources. Quantitative consistency is ensured by the existence of a longitudinal constraint demanding that the sum of the four **QNA** estimates for a given year be equal to aggregated result supplied by the **NAS** for the same year.

Furthermore, the variables measured in the **QNA** are subject to the same definitions and conventions as the **ESA**, applicable in the European Union, which means that results are comparable with those of other EUROSTAT countries.

For further information

- Quarterly National Accounts of Spain. *Quarterly Methodology And 1970-1992 series*
- Monthly Statistical Bulletin
- Quarterly Bulletin on the Situation

Gross domestic product at market prices (GDPmp). Base 1995

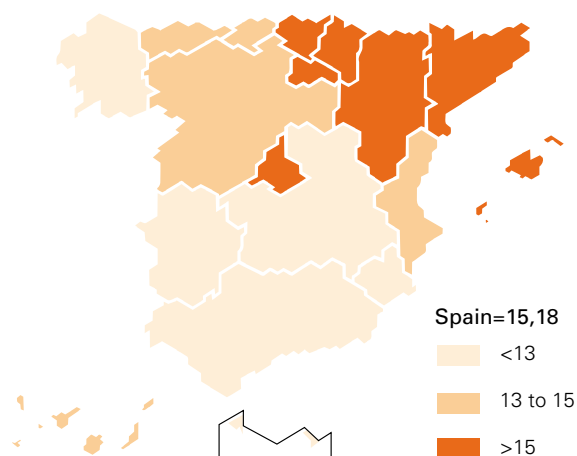
Current prices

	1995		2000 (1st Est.)	
	Millions of €	Percentage of total	Millions of €	Percentage of total
ESPAÑA	437.788	100,00	606.257	100,00
Andalucía	58.704	13,41	80.733	13,32
Aragón	14.302	3,27	18.877	3,11
Asturias (Principado de)	10.583	2,42	14.111	2,33
Baleares (Illes)	10.062	2,30	14.214	2,34
Canarias	16.626	3,80	24.552	4,04
Cantabria	5.465	1,25	7.672	1,27
Castilla y León	26.714	6,10	35.058	5,78
Castilla-La Mancha	15.436	3,53	20.788	3,43
Cataluña	82.753	18,90	113.790	18,77
Comunidad Valenciana	41.374	9,45	58.398	9,63
Extremadura	7.531	1,72	10.538	1,74
Galicia	24.566	5,61	33.267	5,49
Madrid (Comunidad de)	73.523	16,79	104.884	17,30
Murcia (Región de)	10.030	2,29	14.022	2,31
Navarra (C. Foral de)	7.455	1,70	10.253	1,69
País Vasco	27.647	6,32	38.368	6,33
Rioja (La)	3.343	0,76	4.459	0,74
Ceuta y Melilla	1.226	0,28	1.686	0,28
Extra-Regio	448	0,10	587	0,10

(1st Est.) First estimate

GDP per capita. 2000

Thousands €

**Spain Regional Accounts**

This statistical operation has been conducted by the INE since 1986 whose primary objective is to offer a quantified, systematic and as complete as possible a description of regional economic activity in Spain (autonomous communities and provinces). The information provided permits the analysis and evaluation of the regional economies structure and evolution. It also serves as a statistical base for the design, execution and tracking of regional policies.

The regional accounts are a specification of the national accounts; that is to say, the Spanish National Accounts (SNA) constitute the conceptual and quantitative frame of reference in which the Spanish Regional Accounts (SRA) is integrated.

For further information

–Spain Regional Accounts. Base 1995. Annual publication



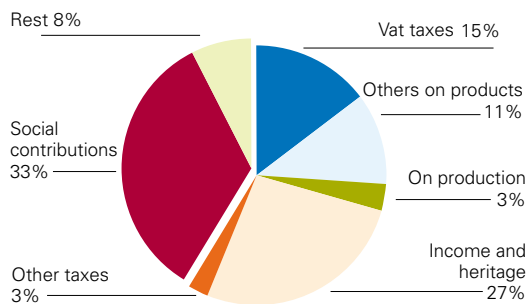
Finances

Public Sector. 2000

Millions of €

General government deficit	-2.067
General government debt	367.899
<hr/>	
Total resources:	239.689
Current income and wealth taxes	63.728
Taxes on production and imports	70.574
Social Security contributions	80.983

Public Administration resources



Sources

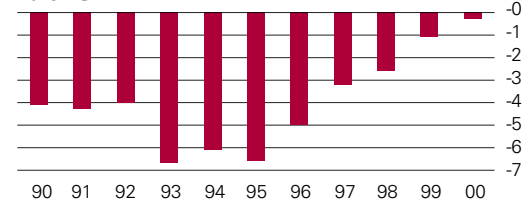
Data related to public administrations is elaborated by the Ministry of Economy and Treasury.

Data on monetary indicators and official currency exchange rates are from the following publications edited by the Bank of Spain.

- Spanish economy financial accounts (published annually)
- Economic Bulletin (published monthly)
- Statistical Bulletin (published monthly)

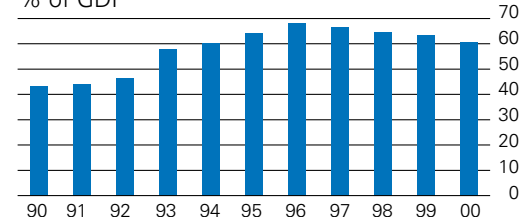
General Government Deficit

% of GDP

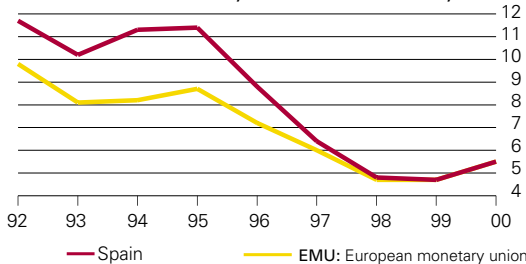


General Government Deficit

% of GDP

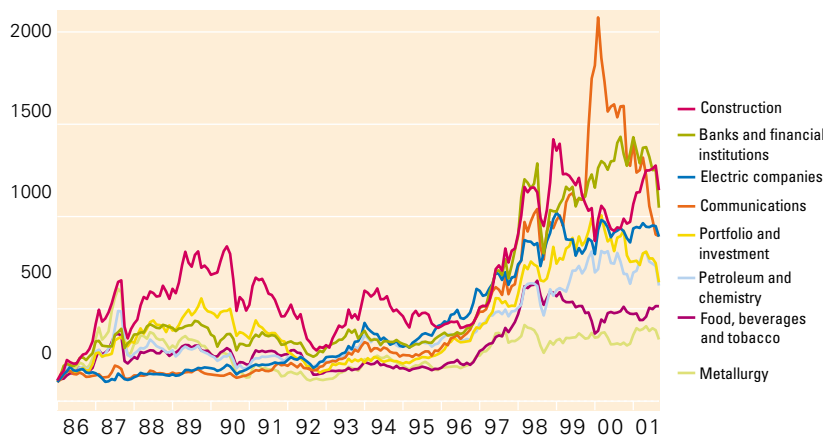


Interest rates. Ten year Government bond yields



Madrid stock market (Share price index)

(Base December 1985=100)



(% of GDP) 2000

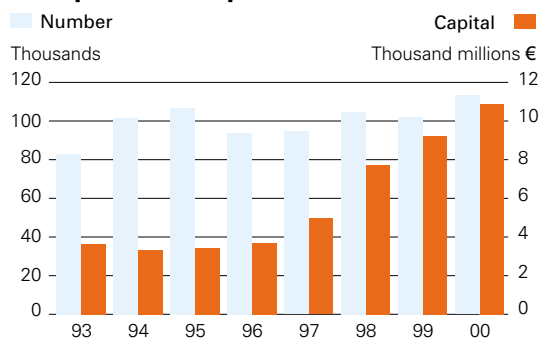
	Deficit or surplus	Gross debt
UE-15	1,2	63,9
Germany	1,5	60,3
Austria	-1,1	63,0
Belgium	0,0	110,8
Denmark	2,5	46,7
Spain	-0,3	60,6
Finland	6,7	44,0
France	-1,4	58,0
Greece	-0,9	103,9
Ireland	4,5	38,8
Italy	-0,3	110,2
Luxembourg	4,7	5,5
Netherland	2,0	56,1
Portugal	-1,1	54,3
U. Kingdom	4,4	42,9
Sweden	4,0	55,6

Source: Eurostat

Mercantile companies. 2000 (P)

	Number	Capital ¹
Set up	113.168	10.866,3
-Joint stock	4.881	4.976,6
-Limited liability	108.242	5.882,2
-Other	45	1,5
Comp. Increasing capital	37.727	48.244,7
-Joint stock	7.899	32.185,4
-Limited liability	29.805	16.027,3
-Other	23	32,1
Dissolved	7.824	-

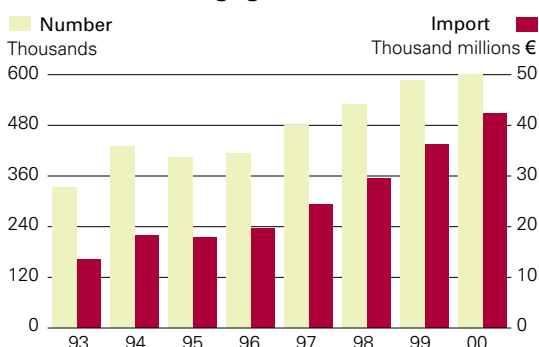
Companies set up



Mortgages. 2000

	Number	Import ¹
TOTAL	741.713	57.635,7
Rural land	23.453	2.169,1
-Dry	19.361	1.793,7
-Irrigated	4.092	375,4
Urban land	718.260	55.466,6
-Housing	612.852	42.325,6
-Plots	20.107	5.933,4
-Others	85.301	7.207,6

Household mortgages



Suspensions of payments and bankruptcies. 2000 (P)

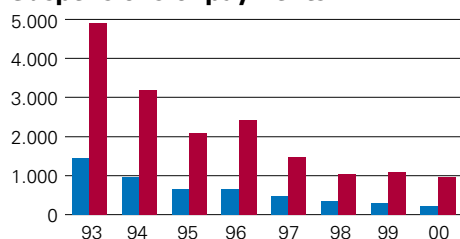
	Number	Assets ¹	Liabilities ¹
Suspension of payments	223	1.329,2	961,5
Declared Bankruptcies	380	232,7	554,5

¹ Millions €
(P) Provisional data

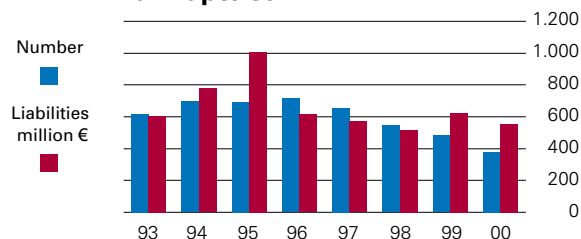
For further information

- Mortgages statistics. Annual Electronic publication
- Mercantile companies. Annual publication
- Declared Bankruptcies and Suspensions of Payments. Annual Publication
- Monthly Statistical Bulletin

Suspensions of payments



Bankruptcies



Mortgage Statistics

These statistics provide information about the number of mortgaged goods and the amounts disbursed when the corresponding mortgages are formalised.

These are monthly statistics based on the information provided by the Property and Mercantile Registers throughout the entire country. The information refers to chattel mortgages (trade establishments and others), property mortgages (dry and irrigated land, built houses, plots, planned houses and others) and vessels (merchant and fishing).

Mercantile Companies

Its main objective is to determine the number of companies created and their registered and paid-out capital, as well as those that have been dissolved or which modify capital.

These statistics were created by Order on September 30, 1938, and were last amended in 1990. They are collected monthly throughout the nation based on the information sent by the Central Mercantile Register on all the registered transactions relative to the companies which have been created, modified their capital or dissolved.

Suspension of Payments and Declared Bankruptcies

These statistics supply information on the number of companies which are in a situation of suspension of payments or declared bankruptcies, as well as the passive capital affected by the said situation.

The statistic was created by Royal Order issued on August 29, 1923, and was last amended on January 1, 1993. Their scope covers the entire country monthly. The sources of information are the Courts of First Instance and the Courts of First Instance and Instruction.



Foreign Sector

Balance of Payments. 2000

Millions of €

	Balance	Receipts	Payments
Current Account	-18.958,7	211.809,1	230.767,8
Trade balance	-35.642,6	124.962,8	160.605,4
Services	24.216,2	58.227,4	34.011,2
- Tourism and travel	27.742,6	33.711,0	5.968,4
Income	-9.055,1	16.212,0	25.267,1
- From investments	-8.993,7	15.825,1	24.818,8
Current transfers	1.522,7	12.406,8	10.884,1
Capital account	5.217,4	6.274,7	1.057,3
CURRENT + CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	-13.741,4	218.083,7	231.825,2
	VI-Va	Variation of liabilities (VI)	Variation of assets (Va)
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	21.509,2	-	-
Spanish investments abroad	-132.927,3	-	132.927,3
Foreign investments in Spain	158.407,7	158.407,7	-
Financial derivatives	2.171,7	-	-
Bank of Spain	-6.143,0	-	-
ERRORS AND OMMISIONS	-7.767,8	-	-



Balance of payments 2000 Current account balance, % of GDP

UE 15	-0,3
Germany	-1,3
Austria	-3,0
Belgium	3,8
Denmark	1,9
Spain	-3,4
Finland	7,7
France	1,2
Greece	-4,0
Ireland	-0,1
Italy	-0,4
Luxembourg	8,1
Netherlands	6,1
Portugal	-11,4
U. Kingdom	-1,4
Sweden	3,2

Source: Eurostat

Sources:

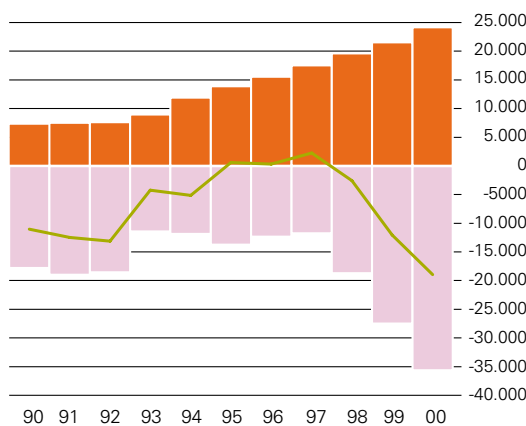
Balance of Payments: Bank of Spain

Foreign Trade: Tax Administration State Customs Department Agency

The Balance of Payments uses the foreign trade statistic developed by the Customs Department as a basic source of information for the Trade Balance, while including the relevant adjustments which explain the differences between the foreign trade figures.

Development of Current Account

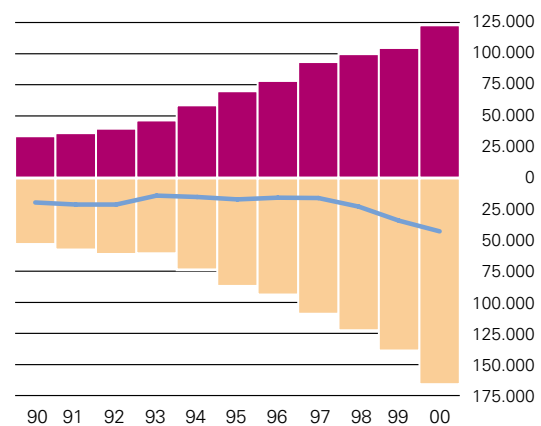
Millions of €



■ Services account ■ Goods account
— Current account balance

Development of Foreign Trade

Millions of €



■ Imports ■ Exports
— Foreign trade balance

Imports and Exports. 2000

Millions of €

	Balance	Exports	Imports
Economic use of goods			
TOTAL	-43.039	123.100	166.138
Consumer goods	8.118	49.179	41.061
-Food, beverages and tobacco	4.147	14.052	9.905
-Cars	6.475	18.805	12.331
-Energy products	394	621	227
-Others	-2.899	15.700	18.599
Intermediate goods	-37.638	57.505	95.144
-Agriculture, forestry and fishing products	-1.617	1.878	3.495
-Intermediate energy products	-16.054	3.839	19.893
-Intermediate industrial products	-19.968	51.788	71.756
Capital goods	-13.518	16.416	29.934
-Machinery and other equipment goods	-10.924	9.778	20.702
-Transport material	-1.138	5.238	6.375
-Other capital goods	-1.456	1.400	2.857
Geographic areas			
TOTAL	-43.039	123.100	166.138
European Union	-19.165	85.734	104.900
Rest of Europe	-132	9.324	9.455
United States and Canada	-2.815	6.559	9.374
Central and South America	679	7.505	6.826
Asia	-15.578	7.143	22.721
-Japan	-3.596	1.210	4.806
Africa	-8.108	4.105	12.214
Oceania	-187	461	648
Others	2.267	2.268	1



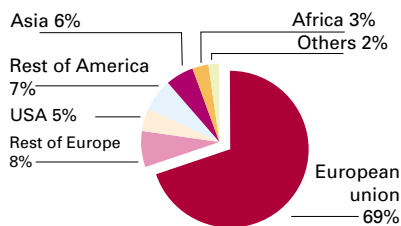
Euro Thousand millions 1998

	Exports	Imports
UE-15	760,1	776,7
Germany	503,1	436,2
Austria	62,0	66,9
Belgium	164,5	149,8
Denmark	47,4	43,2
Spain	98,0	127,0
Finland	39,6	30,1
France	304,3	294,2
Greece	9,8	26,3
Ireland	66,4	43,2
Italy	216,3	203,6
Luxembourg	7,7	10,5
Netherlands	205,1	193,4
Portugal	22,4	36,2
U. Kingdom	255,2	304,7
Sweden	79,6	64,3

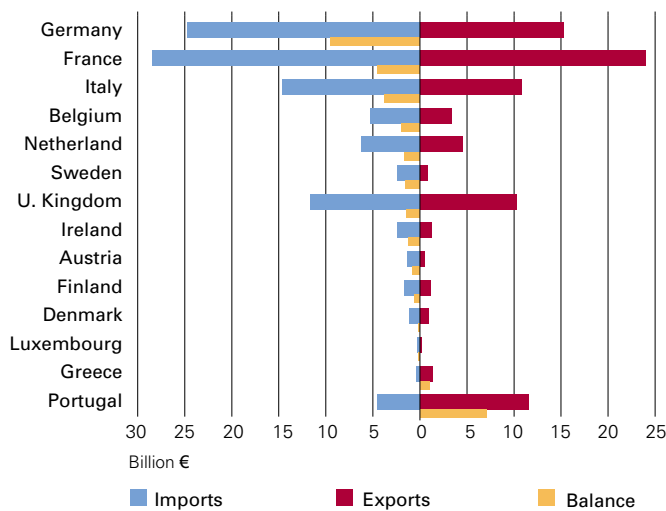
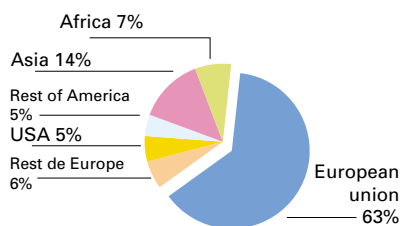
Source: Eurostat

Breakdown of trade between Spain and other EU countries

Exports



Imports



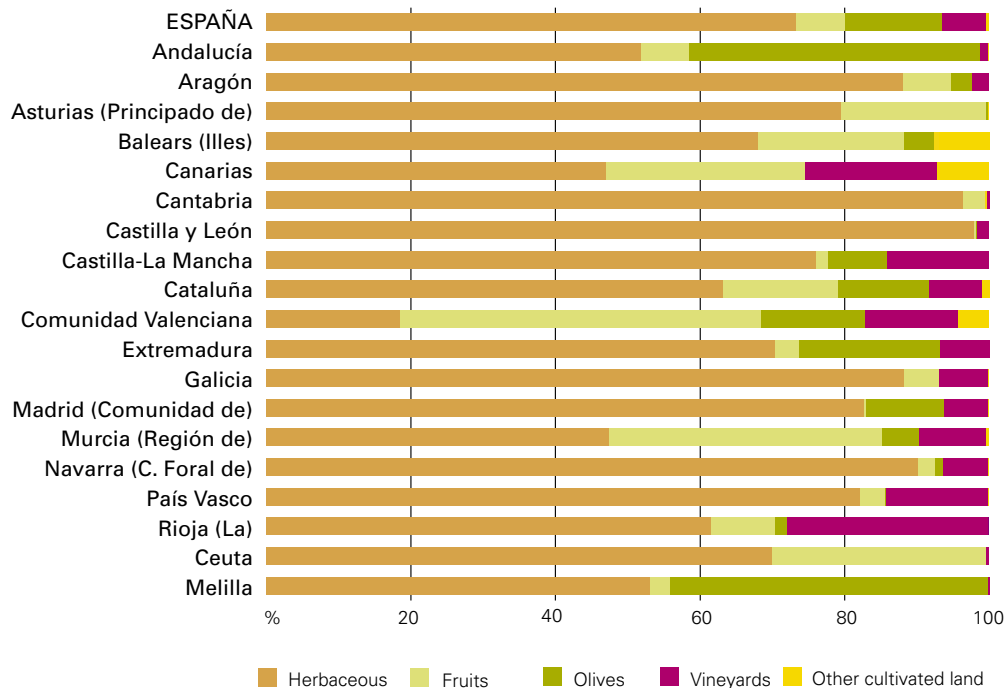


Agriculture

Use of cultivated land (Hectares). 1999 Census

	Total	Herbaceous	Fruits	Olives	Vineyards	Other cultivated land
ESPAÑA	16.920.359	12.399.723	1.151.968	2.273.589	1.035.347	59.733
Andalucía	3.544.931	1.841.266	231.492	1.426.505	41.840	3.828
Aragón	1.720.206	1.517.619	111.480	51.404	39.323	380
Asturias (Principado de)	27.647	21.985	5.539	0	90	34
Balears (Illes)	199.808	135.980	40.444	8.371	1.112	13.899
Canarias	47.448	22.337	13.022	23	8.697	3.369
Cantabria	6.340	6.114	190	0	19	17
Castilla y León	3.557.705	3.483.075	11.269	6.536	56.337	488
Castilla-La Mancha	3.763.479	2.864.902	58.158	312.971	526.727	721
Cataluña	817.031	515.827	130.484	102.781	59.733	8.206
Comunidad Valenciana	620.545	115.030	309.545	89.636	80.138	26.196
Extremadura	1.144.382	805.919	37.454	223.123	77.726	159
Galicia	258.879	228.493	12.373	23	17.831	160
Madrid (Comunidad de)	215.805	178.648	575	23.103	13.374	105
Murcia (Región de)	440.986	209.150	166.749	22.691	40.714	1.682
Navarra (C. Foral de)	329.495	296.999	7.888	3.727	20.508	374
País Vasco	85.170	69.944	2.926	195	12.059	46
Rioja (La)	140.474	86.420	12.379	2.488	39.118	69
Ceuta	3	2	1	0	0	0
Melilla	25	13	1	11	0	0

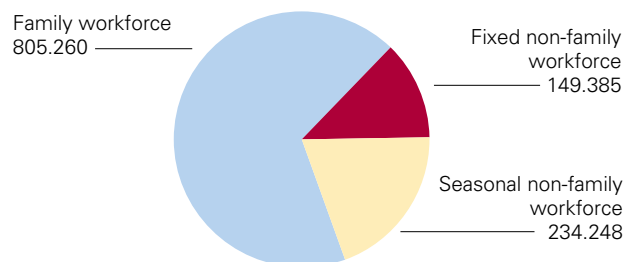
Distribution of cultivated land



Livestock (number of heads) 1999 Census

	Cattle	Lambs	Goats	Pigs	Poultry
ESPAÑA	6.360.827	20.989.148	2.743.149	22.079.591	182.446.364
Andalucía	564.768	2.572.979	1.022.506	1.936.625	21.281.329
Aragón	334.586	2.862.149	78.612	3.669.060	20.545.029
Asturias (Principado de)	462.660	74.687	40.198	47.216	713.214
Balears (Illes)	46.934	334.775	19.228	97.806	1.457.534
Canarias	21.731	49.393	239.436	50.714	2.466.703
Cantabria	345.249	75.135	19.896	17.017	519.883
Castilla y León	1.287.254	4.645.566	209.951	3.027.081	16.635.432
Castilla-La Mancha	348.189	3.125.987	390.525	1.298.451	17.402.811
Cataluña	690.903	870.817	72.377	6.019.632	51.135.750
Comunidad Valenciana	60.492	457.152	79.448	1.190.217	14.920.720
Extremadura	594.475	3.558.406	303.514	1.206.592	3.503.458
Galicia	1.084.912	335.348	48.532	1.239.797	20.143.658
Madrid (Comunidad de)	112.641	180.038	27.072	48.511	1.721.439
Murcia (Región de)	58.744	572.161	135.444	1.570.301	2.812.344
Navarra (C. Foral de)	116.813	741.572	20.752	503.810	2.913.557
País Vasco	180.011	316.994	20.414	38.407	1.868.483
Rioja (La)	50.432	215.864	15.240	118.336	2.403.525
Ceuta	24	34	4	18	672
Melilla	9	91	0	0	823

Agricultural workforce



The Agrarian Census

This is a periodic statistical operation that began in 1962 and was repeated in 1972, 1982 and 1989. The farm is used as the basic information unit and it mainly provides data regarding to the organisation's characteristics, the sector's structure and to the use of resources such as land, water, machinery and workforce.

The 1999 Agrarian Census has the following basic objectives:

To) evaluate the Spanish agricultural situation and follow the structural evolution of its farms, as well as obtaining results, which are comparable among all the Member States of the European Union.

To) obtain a framework or directory of farms that serves to carry out sample designs for agrarian surveys by sector.

To) comply with the legal regulation set by the European Union in the different Council regulations, as well as attending to the national statistical requirements and other international requests for statistical information on the agrarian sector.

For further information:

- 1999 Agrarian Census Project



Technology

Internal expenditure and personnel in R&D. 1999

Millions of € and full-time equivalent personnel¹

Sector	R&D expenditure		Personnel (FEP)	
	Total		Total	Researchers
TOTAL	4.995,36		102.237	61.569
COMPANIES	2.597,10		38.323	15.178
Aerospace	199,30		2.339	990
Electric machinery and electronic equipment	358,05		5.760	2.921
Machinery and mechanical equipment	184,06		3.344	1.286
Pharmaceutical products	247,09		3.331	1.404
Motor vehicles	243,92		3.354	713
Other industrial branches	838,75		12.966	4.619
Non-industrial branches	525,94		7.230	3.245
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	843,26		22.283	11.935
HIGHER EDUCATION	1.504,60		40.626	33.840
PRIVATE NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS	50,40		1.005	616

¹ Full-time equivalent personnel (FEP) is the sum of full-time personnel plus the equivalent of full-time work performed by part-time personnel



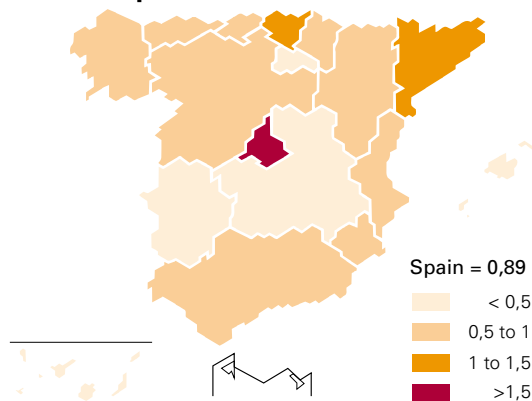
R&D expenditure over GDP at market prices. 1998 (%)

UE-15	1,81
Germany	2,29
Austria	1,63
Belgium	1,58
Denmark	1,92
Spain	0,90
Finland	2,90
France	2,18
Greece ¹	0,49
Ireland ¹	1,41
Italy	1,02
Netherland ¹	2,04
Portugal ¹	0,63
U. Kingdom	1,83
Sweden ¹	3,70

¹ 1997

Source: Eurostat

Internal expenditure on R&D over GDP at market prices. 1999



34

Statistical Study of Scientific Research and Technological Development Activities

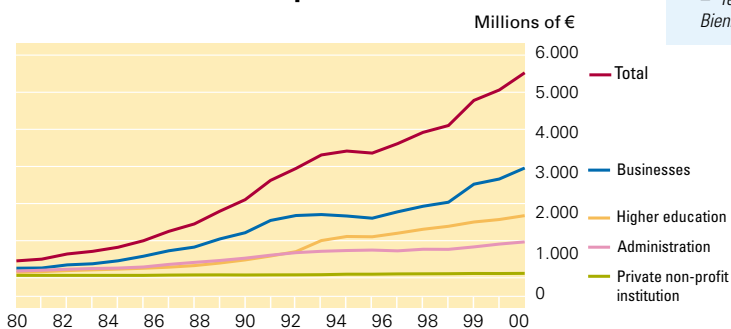
Their main objective is the measurement of resources destined for R&D by the four institutional sectors into which the economy is divided: companies, public administrations, higher education and non-profit making private institutions. To such an end, expenses in R&D (by branch of activity, scientific field, type of research and financing) and personnel employed in R&D (researchers, technicians and assistants) are studied both by number of persons as well as by equivalence to full dedication.

This statistic is collected exhaustively on an annual basis. In odd reference years, complete information on the units researched is collected, and in even reference years the basic indicators as well as the Innovation Survey are collected in the corporate sector.

For further information

– *Technological Innovation in Enterprises Survey. Biennial publication.*

Evolution of internal expenditure on R&D



Companies



Active companies by economic sector. 1 Jan. 2001

Wage earners stratum	Total	Industry	Construction	Trade	Rest of services
TOTAL	2.645.317	244.262	314.705	796.690	1.289.660
Non-wage earners	1.408.792	77.206	143.365	424.176	764.045
1 to 2 wage earners	692.964	62.607	77.937	231.699	320.721
3 to 5 wage earners	259.764	36.538	40.517	77.608	105.101
6 to 9 wage earners	126.050	23.251	21.676	33.964	47.159
10 to 19 wage earners	86.308	21.902	18.418	17.363	28.625
20 or > wage ear	71.439	22.758	12.792	11.880	24.009



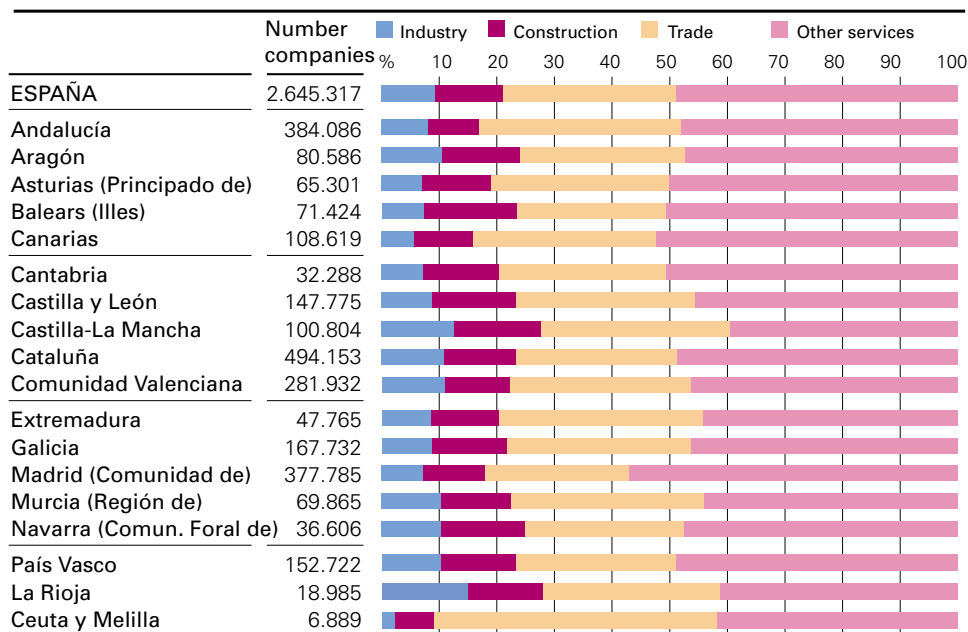
Companies

(thousands), 1996

UE-15	18.444
Germany	3.261
Austria	243
Belgium	518
Denmark	164
Spain	2.402
Finland	194
France	2.322
Greece	733
Ireland	76
Italy	3.798
Luxembourg	19
Netherlands	516
Portugal	642
U. Kingdom	3.313
Sweden	243

Source: Eurostat

Breakdown of companies operating by economic sector



Central companies directory (CCD)

The CCD unites all Spanish enterprises, including their local units situated within the national territory, into one single information system. Its basic objective is to facilitate economic surveys through sampling. It also has other objectives:

- To supply structural data on the number of firms and premises in Spain classified by principal economic activity, employee brackets and legal status.
- To offer data on business demographics concerning the number of new, operating and closed down companies.
- To satisfy the informational demands of international institutions,

particularly the European Union's Statistical Office (EUROSTAT).

- To establish a control that will streamline and minimise the supply of primary statistical information by companies as much as possible.

The CCD contains the following basic data: identity of the unit, location and main economic activity according to the 1993 Classification of Economic Activities (NACE-93) and employee bracket.

The DIRCE is a project that the INE has been developing since 1989.

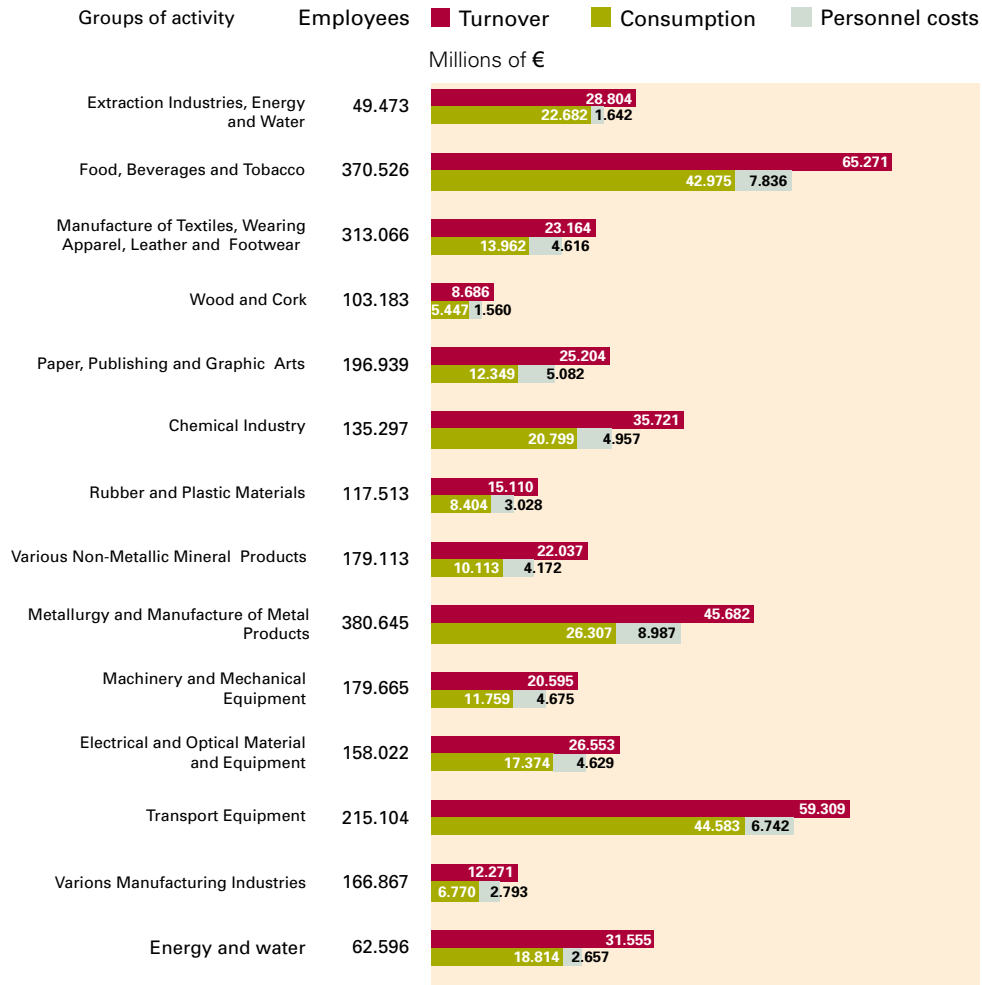
For further information

- *Central companies directory (CCD). Statistical Results (printed and electronic annual publication)*



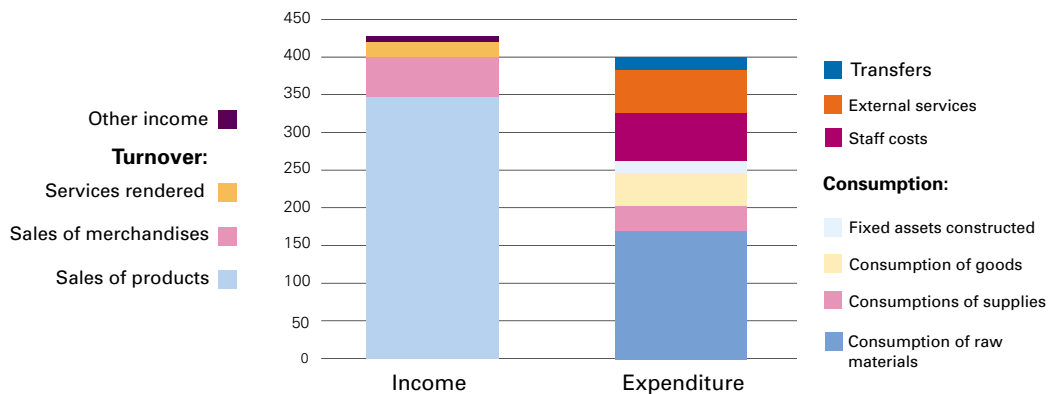
Industry

Industrial Companies Survey. 2000



Distribution of income and expenditure

Thousand millions €



Industrial Survey of Companies. 2000

	Employees	Turnover ¹	Consumption ¹	Staff costs ¹
ESPAÑA	2.628.008	420.012,0	262.338,4	63.376,7
Andalucía	231.336	35.278,1	22.847,3	4.714,2
Aragón	102.117	17.601,0	11.497,0	2.488,7
Asturias (Principado de)	61.547	9.287,7	5.321,9	1.731,6
Balears (Illes)	26.831	2.820,5	1.573,6	499,5
Canarias	37.232	5.583,8	3.422,1	767,5
Cantabria	32.384	4.887,2	2.730,1	875,9
Castilla y León	141.005	25.551,6	16.420,4	3.593,7
Castilla-La Mancha	102.848	15.407,5	10.353,7	1.911,7
Cataluña	672.979	110.310,5	67.827,6	17.248,7
Com Valenciana	357.779	44.874,2	27.648,1	7.064,2
Extremadura	26.159	3.015,3	1.933,2	421,2
Galicia	157.373	26.521,3	17.716,2	3.188,7
Madrid (Comunidad de)	296.798	56.181,1	34.548,3	8.676,8
Murcia (Región de)	71.530	9.531,7	6.187,9	1.232,5
Navarra (C. Foral de)	66.451	12.055,3	7.800,5	1.797,2
País Vasco	213.881	36.759,2	21.894,6	6.521,9
Rioja (La)	29.759	4.346,3	2.615,8	642,6

1 Millions of €



Turnover. 1997

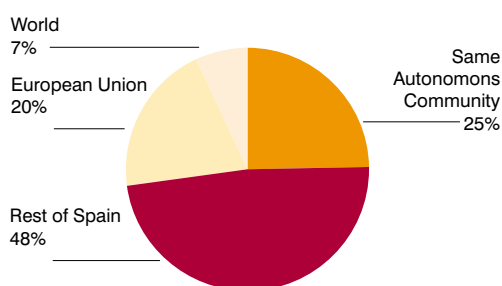
Million of €

	Manufac- turing	Food, beverages and tobacco	Transport material
UE-15	4.375.823	698.521	554.636
Germany ¹	1.122.586	133.576	193.845
Austria	89.829	12.411	6.881
Belgium	149.806	26.661	15.606
Denmark	62.091	17.612	2.465
Spain	299.594	62.682	42.632
Finland	75.670	8.290	2.507
France	750.234	136.806	114.346
Greece	-	-	-
Ireland	58.026	16.217	830
Italy	692.315	88.071	54.579
Luxembourg	6.754	596	29
Netherlands	186.450	46.810	9.813
Portugal	63.408	11.645	5.798
U. Kingdom	682.094	123.079	81.634
Sweden	136.967	14.067	23.673

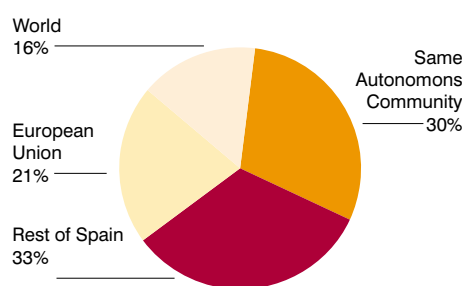
¹ Enterprises with 20 and more persons employed

Source: Eurostat

Sales



Purchases



Industrial Companies Survey

Its objective is to supply information on the principal structural characteristics and activities of the different sectors which constitute the economy's industrial activity.

The survey has been conducted since 1993 for the whole nation, except Ceuta and Melilla. The survey is targeted at industrial companies with one or more salaried employees, whose main activity falls within any of the following: mining, manufacturing, production, and distribution of electricity, gas and water. Companies with 20 or more employees are surveyed exhaustively, whereas the remaining companies are surveyed by sampling. In total, some 40,000 companies are surveyed every year, approximately.

Results are obtained about occupied personnel, turnover, sales, consumption, etc., broken down by autonomous community and branch of activity.

Industrial Products Survey

Its objective is to ascertain output (amount and value) of different industrial goods. It is a continuous, annual survey covering the whole country, except Ceuta and Melilla.

The basic unit is the industrial establishment. The information surveyed is defined using the PRODCOM list (Community Production). This list is harmonised with the Foreign Trade Classification with more than 5,000 products and industrial services.

For further information

- Industrial Companies Survey. *Annual Publication*
- Industrial Products Survey. *Annual Publication*

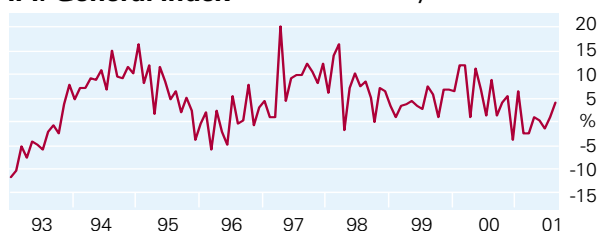
Industrial Products Survey. 2000

Main outputs	Unit	Quantity	Value millions of €
Hams, shoulders and their unboned pieces, of pork, cured, salted or smoked	Tonnes	186.443	803,4
Meat sausages, blood or scraps (except liver sausages), raw, cooked, smoked, in offal or tinned	Tonnes	424.834	1.336,9
Olive oil refined and mixed with virgin and its fractions, without chemical modification	Tonnes	449.179	971,8
Prepared animal feeds for farm animals:pigs	Tonnes	7.730.660	1.513,0
Prepared animal feeds for farm animals: cattle, sheep, goats, horses, rabbits, ...	Tonnes	6.443.957	1.165,8
Prepared animal feeds for farm animals:poultry	Tonnes	4.015.685	844,6
White sugar, from sugarbeet	Tonnes	1.195.222	899,6
Quality wines produced in determined regions (except white)	Hectolitre	6.337.857	1.230,6
Beer made from malt (except with alcohol content of <=0,5% Vol).	Hectolitre	26.387.697	1.907,5
Non-alcoholic beverages without dairy fats: lemonade,colas, (except fruit , legume or vegetable juices)	Thous. litres	4.183.180	3.155,2
Blonde tobacco	Thous. Units	52.419.884	848,6
City footwear with natural leather upper parts, for women	Pairs	46.793.704	821,2
Wooden doors and their frames, and thresholds	Units	34.745.487	1.012,1
Boxes, of paper and corrugated cardboard	Tonnes	2.549.322	1.802,7
Dictionaries and encyclopaedias, even in volumes (publishing or publishing and printing)	Units	91.095.647	753,7
Dailies and periodic publications, that are published at least four times per week (publishing or publishing and printing)	Units	1.786.648.947	984,0
Dailies and periodic publications, that are published less than four times per week (publishing or publishing and printing)	Units	1.036.416.347	837,7
Preparations for washing and cleaning, conditioned for retail (except ammonia and softeners)	Kg	1.336.976.196	1.011,0
Pavements and covers, of pieces that cannot be joined in a square of less than 7cm per side, glazed and enamelled, whose surface is greater than or equal to 90 cm2 of porcelain	Thous. m2	275.504	1.266,7
Pavements and covers, of pieces that cannot be joined in a square of less than 7cm per side, glazed and enamelled, whose surface is greater than or equal to 90 cm2 of tile (white and red)	Thous. m2	214.733	1.064,6
Portland Cement except white or artificially coloured	Tonnes	34.267.531	1.989,9
Non heat-resistant concrete, for moulding or casting (mixed with water)	Tonnes	118.217.617	2.363,3
Rounded for concrete	Tonnes	3.413.139	933,9
Alloyed aluminium bars and cross sections	Tonnes	279.968	835,3
Doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors, of aluminium	Units	6.541.587	896,2
Cable ends and other sets of cables for the transport of energy for compression engines or those that start by spark	Kg	218.383.620	1.081,0
Gasoline vehicles for the transport of less than 10 persons, with more than 1000 cc but less than 1500 cc including caravans	Units	1.158.700	8.462,8
Gasoline vehicles, for the transport of less than 10 persons, with more than 1500 cc but less than or equal to 3000 cc (except caravans)	Units	418.415	4.063,2
Diesel vehicles, for the transport of less than 10 persons with more than 1500 cc but less than or equal to 2500 cc	Units	953.681	8.914,5
Wood bedroom furniture	Units	6.282.024	844,3
Wood furniture for dining and living room	Units	4.490.437	791,1

Industrial Production Indices. IPI
Annual average 2000

	Index Base 1990	Variation in one year
GENERAL INDEX	122,8	4,0
BRANCHES OF ACTIVITY		
Energy	117,9	7,0
Non-energetic mineral and by-products, mining and processing		
Chemical industry	126,5	3,7
Metal processing industry.		
Precision engineering	136,8	6,2
Other manufacturing industries	112,0	0,7
ECONOMIC USE OF THE GOODS		
Consumer goods	117,4	1,2
Investment goods	136,1	6,1
Intermediate goods	123,0	3,1

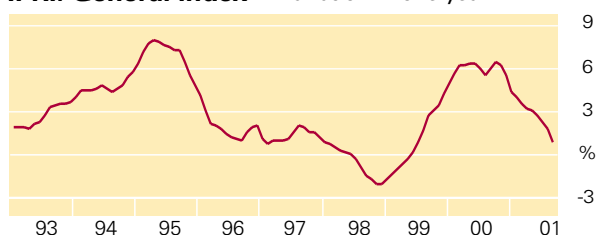
IPI. General index Variation in one year



Industrial Producer Price Indices. IPRI
Annual average 2000

	Index Base 1990	Variation in one year
GENERAL INDEX	127,6	5,4
BRANCHES OF ACTIVITY		
Energy	139,6	22,8
Non-energetic mineral and by-products, mining and processing		
Chemical industry	124,0	8,7
Metal processing industry.		
Precision engineering	123,3	1,5
Other manufacturing industries	129,1	2,2
ECONOMIC USE OF THE GOODS		
Consumer goods	130,6	1,1
Investment goods	121,4	2,0
Intermediate goods	126,9	10,7

IPRI. General index Variation in one year



**Variation in one year
1999**

	IPI	IPRI
UE-15	1,6	-0,2
Germany	1,5	-1,0
Austria	5,5	-
Belgium	0,9	-0,5
Denmark	1,8	1,2
Spain	2,6	0,7
Finland	5,5	-1,2
France	2,1	-0,2
Greece	3,4	3,3
Ireland	-	0,9
Italy	0,0	-0,3
Luxembourg	3,5	-2,1
Netherland	0,5	-0,3
Portugal	2,9	1,4
U. Kingdom	0,6	0,3
Sweden	1,0	0,1

Source: Eurostat

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

This short-term indicator measures monthly evolution of production volume for industrial branches, with the exception of construction, contained in the National Classification of Economic Activities (NCEA-93). It therefore measures the combined evolution of quantity and quality, eliminating the influence of prices.

The information is obtained from a continuous monthly survey targeting industrial establishments. The sampling consists of more than 9,000 establishments.

These indices are calculated on a national level, and by autonomous communities, for the industry as a whole and for the industrial sectors as per the National Classification of Economic Activities. These indices are also presented by economic use of goods.

Industrial Prices Index (IPRI)

This short-term indicator's objective is to measure the monthly evolution of prices of industrial goods manufactured and sold within the country at the first phase of commercialisation. That is to say the wholesale price upon leaving the factory, excluding transportation and commercialisation costs as well as invoiced VAT. This index covers all industrial sectors, except construction.

This index is obtained from a continuous monthly survey, which covers more than 6,000 industrial establishments monthly.

For further information

- *INE Figures. Industrial Prices Index. Base 1972 = 100. Technical monograph*
- *Monthly Statistical Bulletin. Monthly publication*
- *Quarterly Bulletin on the Economic Situation. Quarterly publication*

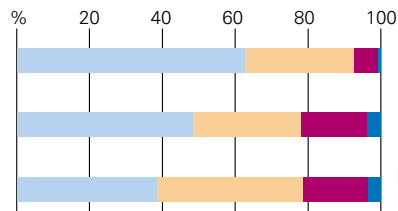


Commerce

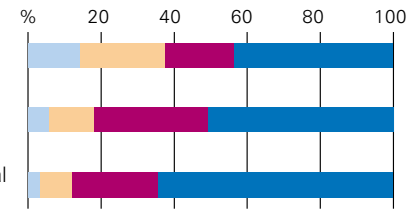
Annual Trade Survey. 1999 Main amounts

	Demographic variables		Financial variables (millions of €)					
	Number of companies	Personnel employed to 30-09-99	Turnover	Production value	Added value at factors cost	Personnel expense	Gross operating surplus	Gross investment in tangible assets
Sale and repair of vehicles; retail sale of fuel	69.594	322.845	71.610	15.657	8.158	4.953	3.205	1.766
Wholesale trade and trade intermediaries	177.931	879.430	241.844	50.229	26.705	15.045	11.661	5.111
Retail trade, repair of personal and household goods	527.368	1.439.387	129.192	35.929	24.779	12.892	11.887	4.711

Number of companies

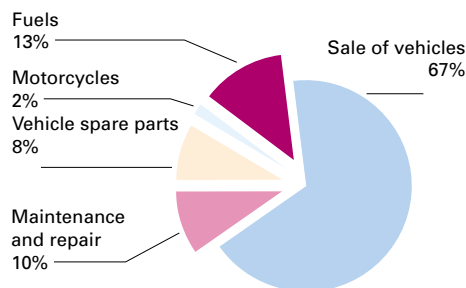


Turnover

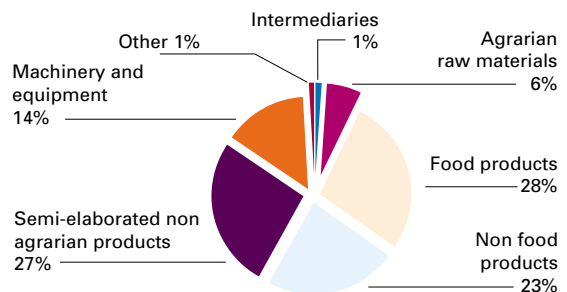


Occupation branches ■ Less than 2 ■ From 2 to 4 ■ From 5 to 19 ■ More than 19 persons employed

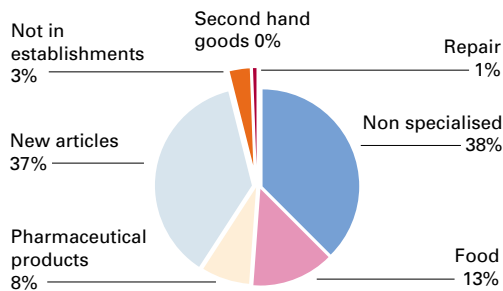
Sale and repair of vehicles



Wholesale trade



Retail trade



The Annual Trade Survey 1999 is registered within the structural surveys category according to Regulation 58/97 of the European Union Council on Companies Structural Statistics. The survey's main objective is the study of the financial and structural characteristics of companies that carry out trade activities. In order to achieve this goal information is collected regarding the companies various characteristics, such as main activity, legal nature, activity period, establishments, employment structure and accounting data variables like purchases and expenses, income, capital operations and taxes. The population object of the 1999 Annual Trade Survey is formed by the companies whose main activity is described in section G of the National Classification of Economic Activities (NCEA-93), which includes the following divisions and groups:

50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and mopeds; retail sales of motor vehicle fuel.

51 Wholesale trade and trade intermediaries, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

52 Retail trade, except the trade of motor vehicles, motorcycles and mopeds; repair of personal and household goods.

All statistical units located in the country are objects of study.

For further information

-Annual Trade Survey 1999

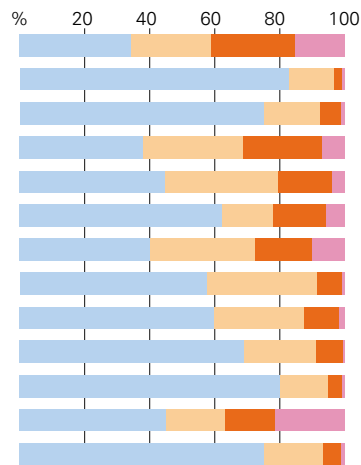
Services



Annual Services Survey. 1999 Main amounts

	Demographic variables		Economic variables (millions €)					
	Number of companies	Personnel employed 30-09-99	Turnover	Production value	Value added at factor cost	Personnel costs	Gross operating surplus	Gross investment in tangible assets
Hotels and other accommodation	14.716	235.585	11.235	10.871	6.171	3.503	2.6681	.724
Transport of travellers	67.618	229.971	11.549	11.432	7.646	4.698	2.948	2.243
Transport of goods	131.399	297.989	20.764	16.616	8.318	3.459	4.859	1.812
Act. Annexed to transport	12.211	126.702	18.404	11.830	6.761	3.208	3.553	1.826
Travel agents	5.454	37.812	9.765	4.127	1.026	680	345	81
Postal activities	6.191	107.741	2.917	2.268	1.696	1.461	235	141
Telecommunications	1.040	74.372	18.230	15.253	7.455	3.105	4.349	4.243
Real estate activities	68.382	169.465	38.511	26.352	15.347	2.295	13.052	6.964
Rental of means of transport, Machinery and equipment	17.690	59.728	6.344	5.471	3.405	789	2.616	2.505
Legal activities	122.028	286.825	12.359	11.270	8.040	3.853	4.187	841
Technical services	77.378	173.456	10.457	8.444	5.215	2.484	2.731	495
Research and safety	1.819	82.882	1.681	1.636	1.372	1.257	114	35
Various business activities	62.108	147.714	6.893	5.201	2.905	1.569	1.336	422

Number of companies



Occupation branches

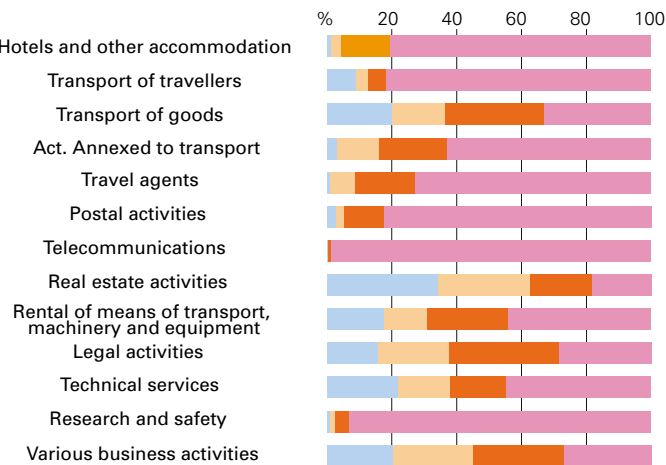
Less than 2

From 2 to 4

From 5 to 19

More than 19 occupied persons

Turnover



Annual Services Survey

Its main objective is the study of the structural and economic characteristics of the companies that make up the services sector, the economy's most important one in terms of Gross Domestic Product and the creation of employment.

To achieve this goal information regarding main activity, legal nature, activity period, establishments, employment structure and accounting data - such as purchases and expenses, income, capital and tax operations - is collected.

The survey referenced to 1999 concludes a new stage in the services sectors study, whose objective was to offer a complete view of the sector in two years. An Annual Services Survey that offers a snapshot of the entire sector each year and facilitates studying the evolution of its main economic variables will be carried out as of this moment.

In 1999 companies that carried out activities related to tourism (hotel industry, travel agencies), transport of travellers and goods (rail, metro, urban and inter-city of travellers by bus, maritime

and air), information society (communications) and services rendered to companies have been researched.

The research is carried out in the whole of Spain. The survey's reference period is 1999 and the data related to employment are requested with reference to 30 September 1999.

For further information

- Annual Services Survey 1999.
Electronic and printed publication.

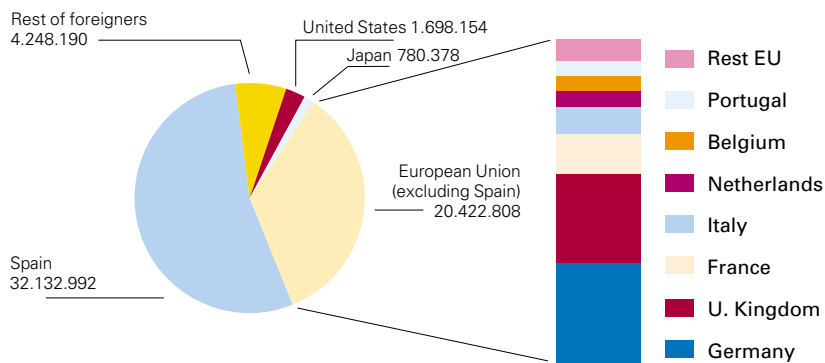


Tourism

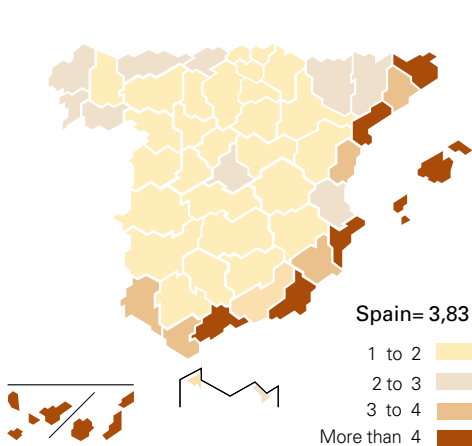
Hotel occupancy. 2000

	Guests			Average stays (days)		Occupancy
	Total	Spaniards	Foreigners	Spaniards	Foreigners	
TOTAL	59.282.522	32.132.992	27.149.531	2,59	5,30	58,86
January	2.808.737	1.738.456	1.070.281	2,37	5,34	40,76
February	3.390.877	2.098.381	1.292.496	2,28	5,17	48,22
March	4.244.207	2.405.046	1.839.161	2,38	4,79	54,10
April	5.335.325	2.941.255	2.394.070	2,53	4,41	58,30
May	5.592.100	2.656.249	2.935.851	2,38	5,00	56,34
June	5.806.706	2.853.802	2.952.904	2,54	5,70	63,05
July	6.374.389	3.187.268	3.187.122	2,98	5,86	68,86
August	6.994.683	3.805.934	3.188.749	3,29	5,89	75,73
September	6.327.590	3.188.546	3.139.043	2,75	5,55	68,55
October	5.368.961	2.798.565	2.570.396	2,44	5,28	58,30
November	3.691.092	2.283.268	1.407.825	2,28	4,73	49,09
December	3.347.855	2.176.222	1.171.633	2,27	4,60	42,45

Travellers in hotels by country of residence



Average stay in hotel establishments



Number of hotels and other establishments. 1999

UE-15	198.271
Germany	38.914
Austria	15.378
Belgium	2.015
Denmark	464
Spain	16.229
Finland	1.004
France	19.379
Greece	7.946
Ireland	5.460
Italy	33.379
Luxembourg	325
Netherland	2.826
Portugal	1.754
U.Kingdom	51.300
Sweden	1.898

Source: Eurostat

Distribution of establishments and hotel rooms

	Travellers	Establis- hments	Bed-places		Bed-places according to category
			Total	%	
ESPAÑA	59.282.522	16.287	1.315.697	100	
Andalucía	11.168.118	2.324	188.483	14,3	
Aragón	1.763.551	723	31.751	2,4	
Asturias (Ppdo. de)	1.050.779	654	19.832	1,5	
Balears (Illes)	6.687.569	1.464	314.666	23,9	
Canarias	4.900.735	493	143.300	10,9	
Cantabria	896.334	508	19.672	1,5	
Castilla y León	3.579.056	1.478	47.539	3,6	
Castilla-La Mancha	1.846.956	833	27.529	2,1	
Cataluña	10.163.318	2.611	239.934	18,2	
Com. Valenciana	4.498.623	1.034	97.532	7,4	
Extremadura	1.099.789	412	14.889	1,1	
Galicia	2.528.436	1.575	58.106	4,4	
Madrid (Com. de)	5.781.169	1.261	64.427	4,9	
Murcia (Región de)	767.394	214	15.560	1,2	
Navarra (C. Foral de)	565.870	147	7.926	0,6	
País Vasco	1.479.603	406	17.946	1,4	
Rioja (La)	406.467	115	4.833	0,4	
Ceuta y Melilla	98.748	35	1.772	0,1	

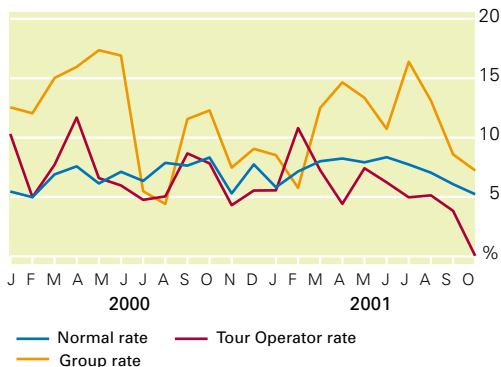
Gold: Fire Four Three Two One
Siver: Three and Two One

Tourist apartments and campsites. 2000

	Apartments	Campsites
Travellers	9.504.629	5.580.117
Spaniards	1.651.458	3.736.230
Foreigners	7.853.171	1.843.887
Over night stays	89.394.561	28.059.845
Spaniards	11.446.069	15.873.381
Foreigners	77.948.492	12.186.464
Estimated apartments or parceles	138.337	135.631
Estimated bed-places	446.133	453.399
Average stay	9,36	5,04
Degree of occupancy	(1) 53,89	(2) 29,16

1 By vacancies 2 By lots

Hotel Price Indices Interannual variation



Tourist Lodging Occupancy Survey

Its main objective is to provide information on the demand and supply of lodging services offered by hotel establishments, tourist campsites and apartments.

Information on the number of travellers and their origin (both national and foreign) is obtained, the corresponding overnight stays, average stay, number of establishments open, vacancies, degree of occupation and personnel employed. Breakdowns by category are carried out for the hotel establishments and campsites. The breakdown on a geographic level is carried out by Autonomous Communities in all surveys, and by provinces, areas and tourist spots in the hotel survey's case.

The Hotel Prices Index (HPI) is a statistical measurement of the monthly

development of the set of prices applied by businesspersons to their clients. The information for the indicator comes from the Hotel Occupancy Survey.

For further information:

- Hotel Occupancy Survey. (published monthly) (electronically published annually)
- Tourist Campsite Occupancy Survey. (published monthly. Electronically published annually)
- Tourist Apartments Occupancy Survey. (published monthly. Electronically published annually)
- Hotel Prices Index (published monthly)
- Analysis of the Tourist Occupancy Lodgings of Spain. 2000



Transport

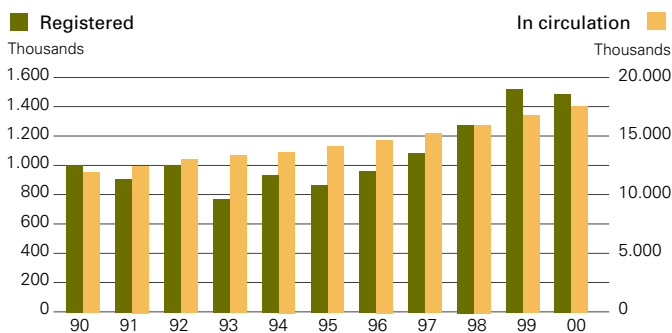
Roads. Kms

	1999	2000
Dual carriageways	8.067	8.241
Toll motorways	2.239	2.202
Main roads	163.769	163.557
Secondary roads	501.053	501.053

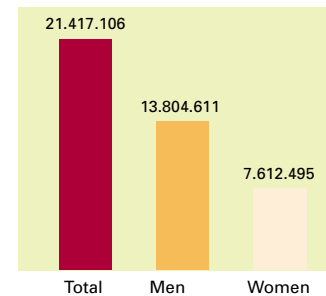
Motor vehicles. 2000

	On the road (thousands)	Registered (thousands)
Cars	17.449	1.467
Motorcycles	1.446	72
Lorries and vans	55	3
Buses and minibuses	3.780	306

Cars registered and in circulation



Drivers Census to 31-12-2000



Urban transport. 2000

	Passengers (thousands)
Buses	1.738.770
Underground	872.832
Local Rail Renfe	392.847

Air and sea transport. 2000

	Passengers (thousands)	Tonnes (thousands)
Domestic flights	28.727	255
International flights	81.162	352
Coastal shipping ¹	13.918	70.383
Foreign shipping ¹	3.315	255.642

¹ Embarkations and disembarkations

Intercity road and rail transport. 2000

	Passengers (thousands)	Pass.-Km. (millions)	Tm (thousands)	Tm-Km (millions)
Road (regular and discretionary service)	1.170.034	40.380	925.157	148.649
Total Rail	570.063	19.927	28.966	12.071
Rail: RENFE	437.809	18.547	25.789	11.620
Narrow rail	132.254	1.380	3.177	451

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Statistics on the transport of travellers

With the objective of obtaining information on the volume of travellers transported, the INE elaborates the statistic on the urban transport of travellers and the survey on the transport of travellers by road.

Urban transport of travellers

The objective of this statistic is to provide information on the number of travellers transported by metropolitan companies and urban buses. It is carried out every month exhaustively, based on information sent by private and municipal companies that are in Spain in the field of urban transport of travellers.

Transport of travellers by road

This statistics is elaborated based on information that the INE collects from an approximate sample of 700 companies whose main activity both the regular and discretionary transport of travellers by road, bus and that are distributed all over the country. Moreover, the INE has been carrying out structural statistical research annually directed at companies that are dedicated to the public transport of travellers, both urban (buses and metro) and interurban (road, railway, air and sea), covering information on economic data of companies, included in the Annual Services Survey.

Goods transport millions tonnes-kilometres

	Rail. 1998	Roads. 1998
EU-15	239.711	1.254.900
Germany	73.600	315.900
Austria	14.714	16.100
Belgium	7.600	35.000
Denmark	2.066	15.300
Spain	11.800	103.000
Finland	9.855	26.500
France	53.965	245.400
Greece	322	17.000
Ireland	466	5.900
Italy	22.450	219.800
Luxembourg	561	2.100
Netherlands	3.778	46.500
Portugal	2.048	14.200
U.Kingdom	17.400	159.500
Sweden	19.086	32.700

Source: Eurostat

For further information:

- Transport of domestic travellers
- Provisional data (monthly publication)
- Annual Services Survey
- Monthly Statistical Bulletin
- Statistical Yearbook

Other sources:

- Roads: Ministry of Development
- Transport by rail: RENFE
- Air transport: General Directorate of Civil Aviation
- Sea transport: State Ports Authority
- General Directorate of Traffic

Elections



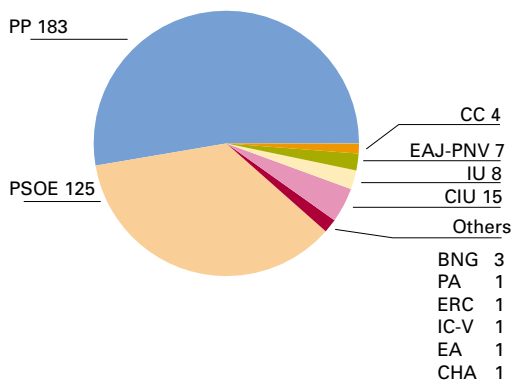
General Elections. March 2000

	Electors with a right to vote			Electors	% Participation
	Total	Spaniards resident in Spain	Spaniards resident abroad		
ESPAÑA	33.969.640	33.039.572	930.068	23.339.490	68,71
Andalucía	5.916.783	5.794.354	122.429	4.068.793	68,77
Aragón	1.019.845	1.001.395	18.450	728.060	71,39
Asturias (Principado de)	981.504	933.349	48.155	657.553	66,99
Balears (Illes)	652.009	644.426	7.583	400.559	61,43
Canarias	1.393.410	1.354.283	39.127	845.348	60,67
Cantabria	468.607	454.853	13.754	336.508	71,81
Castilla y León	2.186.659	2.109.009	77.650	1.586.950	72,57
Castilla-La Mancha	1.420.894	1.402.183	18.711	1.084.236	76,13
Cataluña	5.293.465	5.205.873	87.592	3.388.128	64,01
Comunidad Valenciana	3.366.210	3.320.485	45.725	2.447.381	72,70
Extremadura	878.292	858.475	19.817	662.393	75,42
Galicia	2.547.781	2.292.905	254.876	1.656.662	65,02
Madrid (Comunidad de)	4.317.146	4.207.560	109.586	3.111.662	72,08
Murcia (Región de)	917.217	900.892	16.325	674.516	73,54
Navarra (C .Foral de)	463.892	452.898	10.994	306.494	66,07
País Vasco	1.810.666	1.780.839	29.827	1.155.999	63,84
Rioja (La)	230.427	224.821	5.606	170.997	74,21
Ceuta	55.848	54.312	1.536	30.801	55,15
Melilla	48.985	46.660	2.325	26.450	54,00

General Elections. 2000

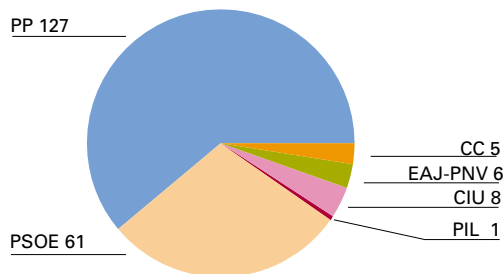
Seat distributions

Congress (Lower House)



PP (Popular Party)
 PSOE-Prog (Spanish Socialist Workers Party)
 CIU (Convergence and Union)
 IU (United Left)
 EAJ-PNV (Eusko Alderdi Jeltzalea-Basque Nationalist Party)
 CC (Canary Coalition)
 BNG (Galician Nationalists Block)

Senate (Higher House)

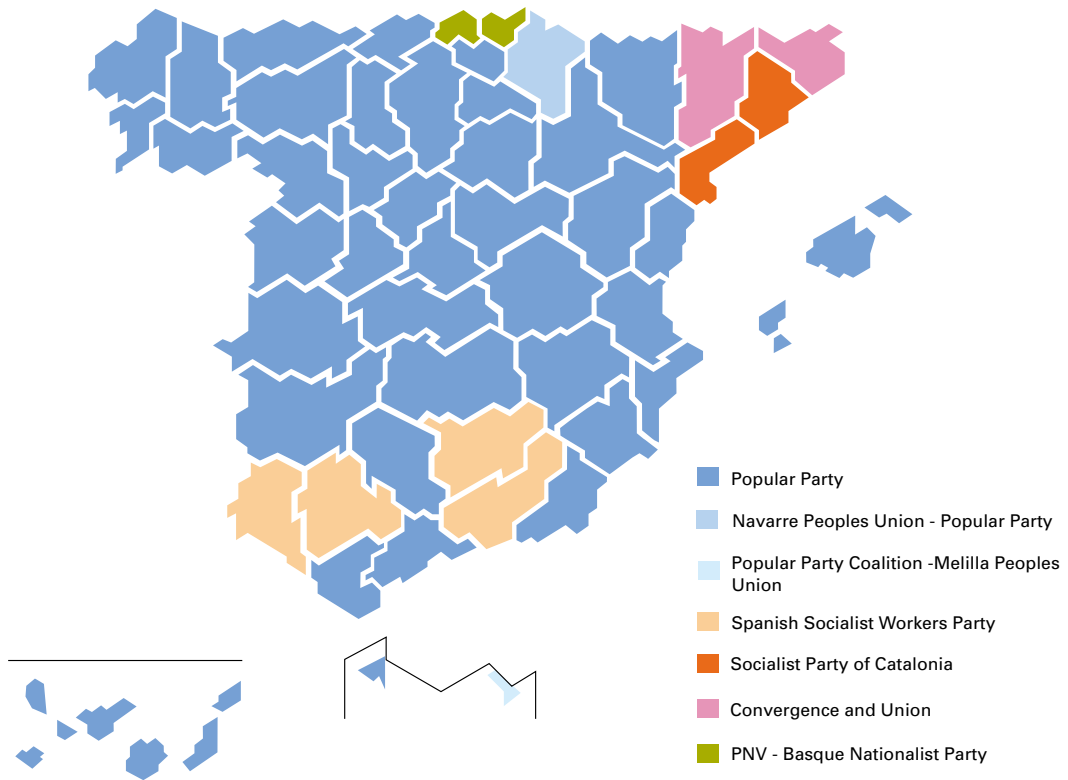


PA (Andalusian Party)
 ERC (Republican Left of Catalonia)
 IC-V (Initiative for Catalonia-Greens)
 EA (Eusko Alkartasuna)
 CHA (Aragonese Assembly)
 PIL (Lanzarote independisis party)

Elections

Elections to the Lower House. 2000

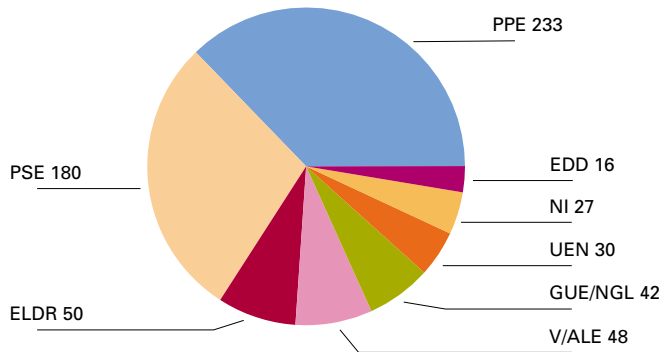
Most voted parties



The European Parliament. Distribution of seats by political group.

8 september 1999 situation on Total seats 626

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PPE (European People's Party/European Democrats)
 PSE (European Socialist party)
 ELDR (Liberal, Democrat and Reform Party)
 V/ALE (Greens/European Free Alliance)
 GUE/NGL (European United Left/Nordic Green Left)
 EDD (Europe of Democracies and Diversities)
 NI (Non-affiliated)



Number of seats per country

Germany	99
Austria	21
Belgium	25
Denmark	16
Spain	64
Finland	16
France	87
Greece	25
Ireland	15
Italy	87
Netherlands	31
Portugal	25
U. Kingdom	87
Sweden	22

Source: Eurostat