

# Spain in figures 2003-2004

Madrid, 2004

## Foreword

As in previous years the National Institute of Statistics presents a new edition of España en cifras, both in Spanish and its English version: Spain in Figures.

This is a general publication whose objective is to provide an updated panorama of the demographic, social and economic vision of our country and its surrounding environment, showing data from multiple statistical sources.

This publication, directed at a non-specialised public, presents the information in an easy to read way by means of statistical tables, graphs and comparative tables. Brief methodological notes on the statistics elaborated by the INE are also included and the source of origin is always indicated when the data comes from other institutions.

The complete publication may be consulted on Internet by accessing the INE server ([www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es)). In the INEBase-section 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 this publication fulfils its main objective: to show citizens not used to statistical data that they serve to better get to know and value our economy and society.

**Carmen Alcaide Guindo**  
INE President

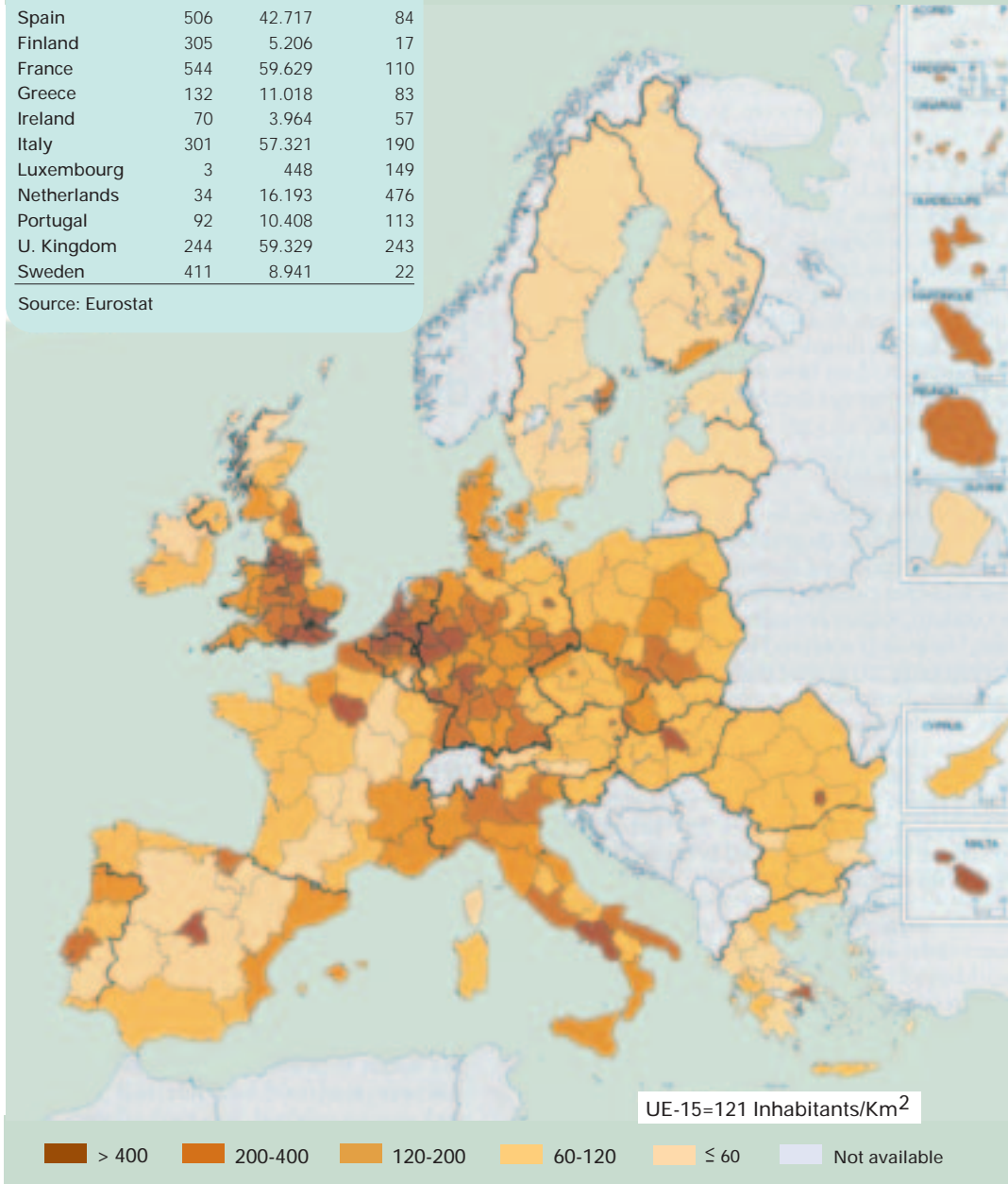
# Territory and Environment



Population density of European Union by regions

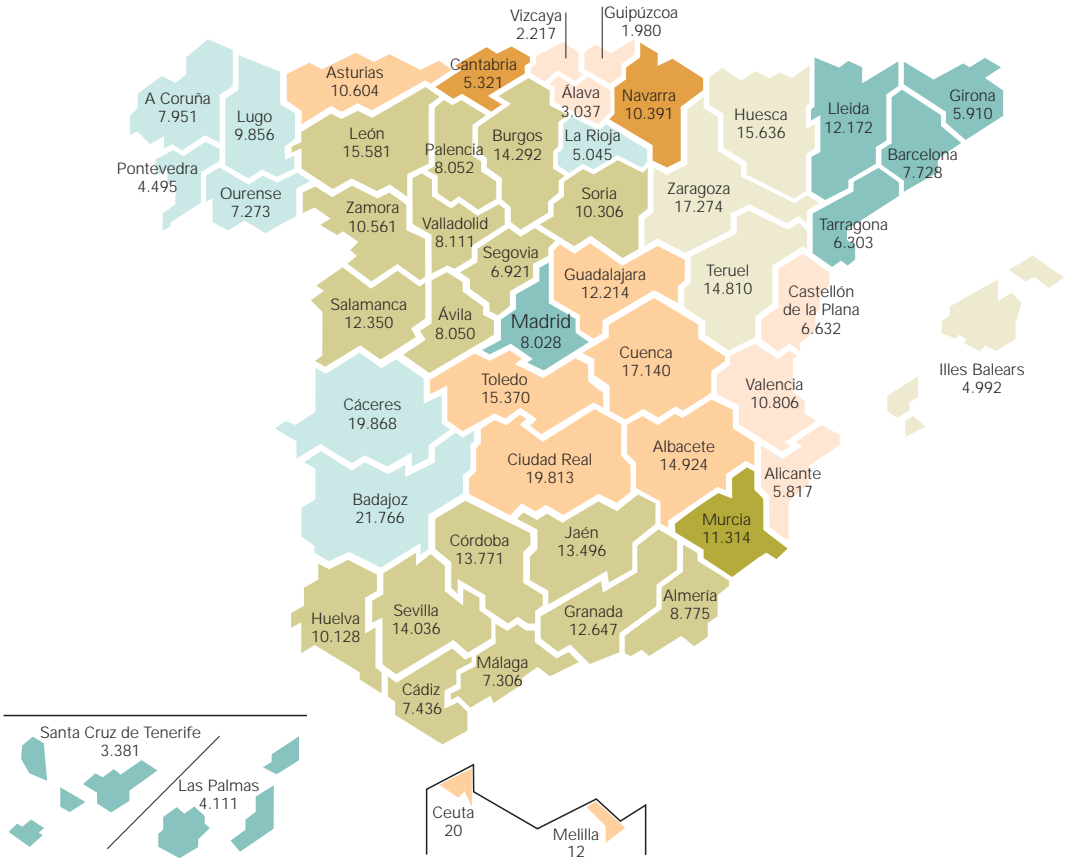
	Area thousand Km <sup>2</sup>	Inhabitants thousands	Inhabitants/ Km <sup>2</sup>
EU-15	3.157	381.518	121
Germany	357	82.537	231
Austria	84	8.067	96
Belgium	31	10.356	334
Denmark	43	5.384	125
Spain	506	42.717	84
Finland	305	5.206	17
France	544	59.629	110
Greece	132	11.018	83
Ireland	70	3.964	57
Italy	301	57.321	190
Luxembourg	3	448	149
Netherlands	34	16.193	476
Portugal	92	10.408	113
U. Kingdom	244	59.329	243
Sweden	411	8.941	22

Source: Eurostat



# Territory and Environment

## Provinces and Autonomous Communities (Km<sup>2</sup>)



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### Longest rivers

Rivers	Kms.	Source	Termination
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 del Río
Segura	325	Sierra Segura	Guardamar
Miño	310	Laguna Fuente Miña	La Guardia
Turía	280	Muela de San Juan	Valencia

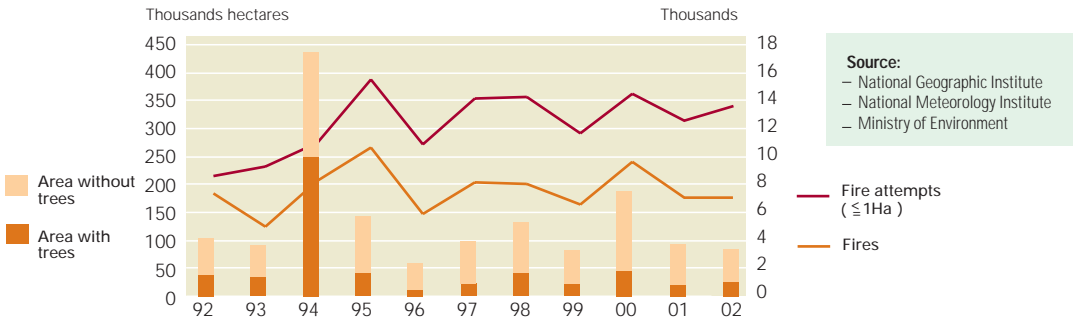
### Highest peaks

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

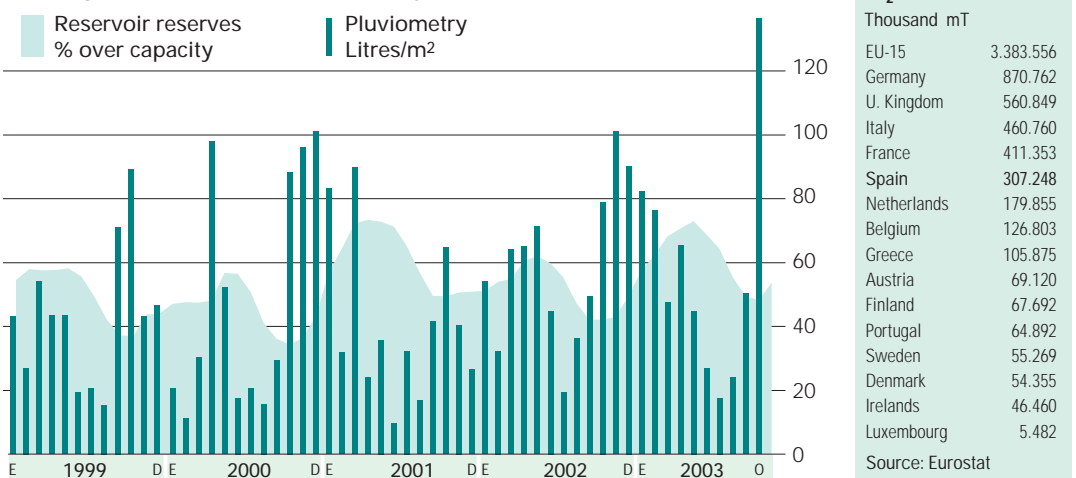
## National parks

	Location	Park area (Ha)	Visitors 2002	Variation on year
Teide	Canarias	18.990	3.448.622	
Timanfaya	Canarias	5.107	1.768.566	
Picos de Europa	Asturias, Cantabria y Castilla y León	64.660	1.587.321	
Ordesa y Monte Perdido	Aragón	15.608	622.014	
Garajonay	Canarias	3.984	525.000	
Doñana	Andalucía	50.720	407.693	
Caldera de Taburiente	Canarias	4.690	375.753	
Aigües Tortes y Lago de Sant Maurici	Cataluña	14.119	362.822	
Sierra Nevada	Andalucía	86.208	302.520	
Tablas de Daimiel	Castilla-La Mancha	1.928	100.099	
Archipiélago de Cabrera	Illes Balears	10.021	66.302	
Cabañeros	Castilla-La Mancha	39.000	63.277	
Islas Atlánticas	Galicia	8.332	-	

## Number of fires and surface area burnt



## Reserves of the consumption reservoirs and average peninsular pluviometry



### CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions. 2001

Thousand mT

EU-15	3.383.556
Germany	870.762
U. Kingdom	560.849
Italy	460.760
France	411.353
Spain	307.248
Netherlands	179.855
Belgium	126.803
Greece	105.875
Austria	69.120
Finland	67.692
Portugal	64.892
Sweden	55.269
Denmark	54.355
Ireland	46.460
Luxembourg	5.482

Source: Eurostat

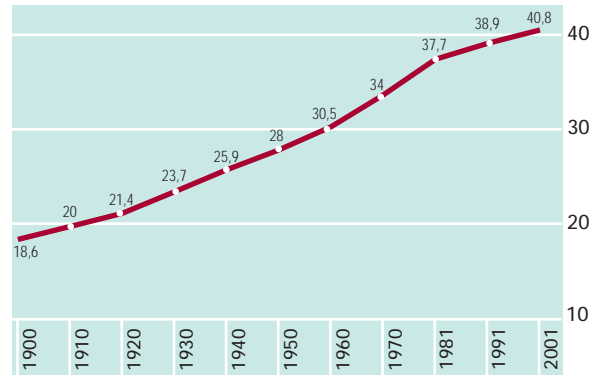


# Population

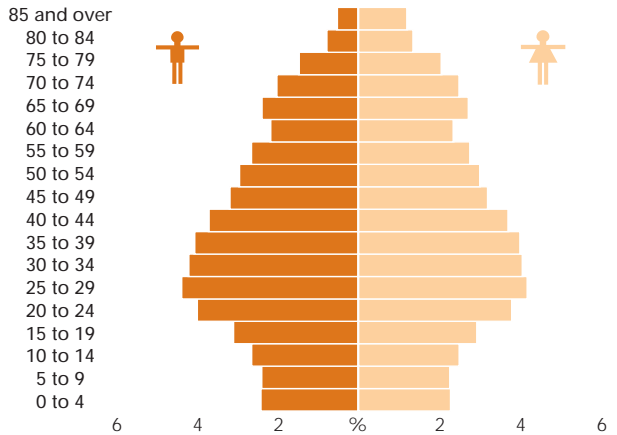
## Official Population Figures 2003

SPAIN	42.717.064
<b>Andalucía</b>	7.606.848
Almería	565.310
Cádiz	1.155.724
Córdoba	775.944
Granada	828.107
Huelva	472.446
Jaén	651.565
Málaga	1.374.890
Sevilla	1.782.862
<b>Aragón</b>	1.230.090
Huesca	211.286
Teruel	138.686
Zaragoza	880.118
<b>Asturias (Principado de)</b>	1.075.381
<b>Balears (Illes)</b>	947.361
<b>Canarias</b>	1.894.868
Palmas (Las)	979.606
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	915.262
<b>Cantabria</b>	549.690
<b>Castilla y León</b>	2.487.646
Ávila	165.480
Burgos	355.205
León	495.998
Palencia	175.047
Salamanca	348.271
Segovia	150.701
Soria	90.954
Valladolid	506.302
Zamora	199.688
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	1.815.781
Albacete	376.556
Ciudad Real	487.670
Cuenca	202.982
Guadalajara	185.474
Toledo	563.099
<b>Cataluña</b>	6.704.146
Barcelona	5.052.666
Girona	619.692
Lleida	377.639
Tarragona	654.149
<b>Comunidad Valenciana</b>	4.470.885
Alicante/Alacant	1.632.349
Castellón/Castelló	518.239
Valencia/València	2.320.297
<b>Extremadura</b>	1.073.904
Badajoz	663.142
Cáceres	410.762
<b>Galicia</b>	2.751.094
Coruña (A)	1.120.814
Lugo	360.512
Ourense	342.213
Pontevedra	927.555
<b>Madrid (Comunidad de)</b>	5.718.942
<b>Murcia (Región de)</b>	1.269.230
<b>Navarra (C. Foral de)</b>	578.210
<b>País Vasco</b>	2.112.204
Álava	294.360
Guipúzcoa	684.416
Vizcaya	1.133.428
<b>Rioja (La)</b>	287.390
Ceuta	74.931
Melilla	68.463

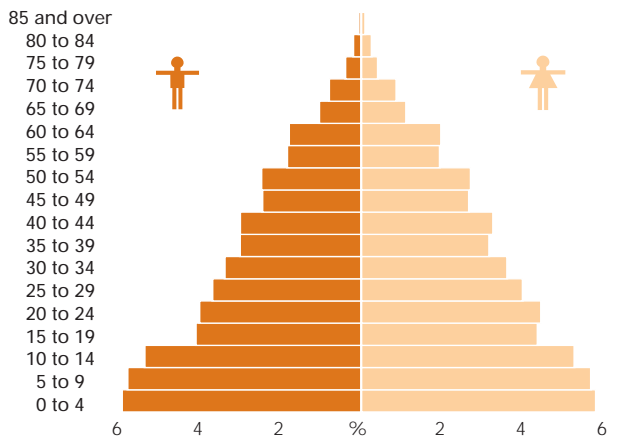
## Spanish population over the century (millions of persons)



## 2001 Census



## 1900 Census



## Province capitals with greatest population

Madrid	3.092.759
Barcelona	1.582.738
Valencia	780.653
Sevilla	709.975
Zaragoza	626.081
Málaga	547.105
Murcia	391.146

## Non-capital municipalities with most population

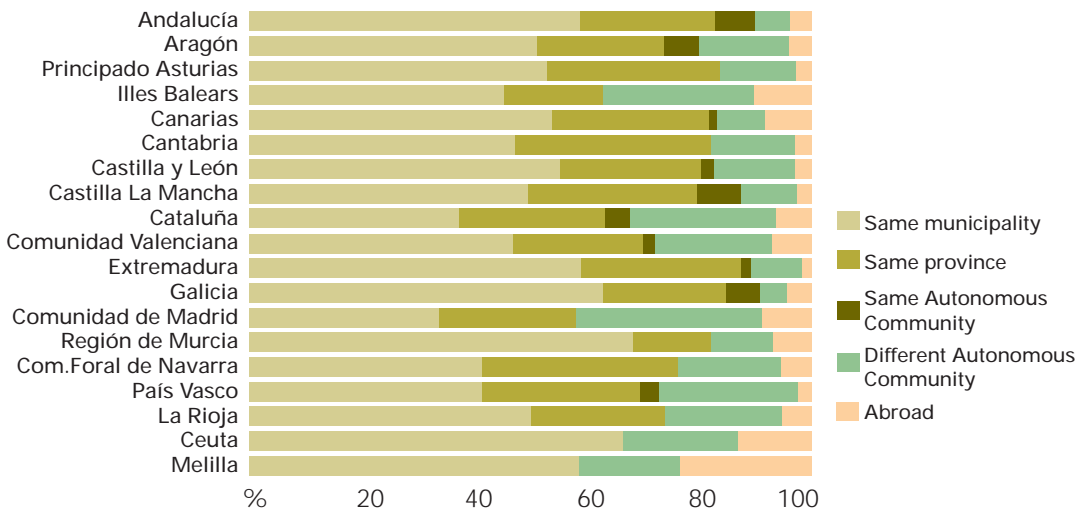
Vigo	292.566
Gijón	270.875
Hospitalet de Llobregat (L')	246.415
Badalona	214.440
Elche/Elx	207.163
Móstoles	201.789
Cartagena	194.203

## Province capitals with least population

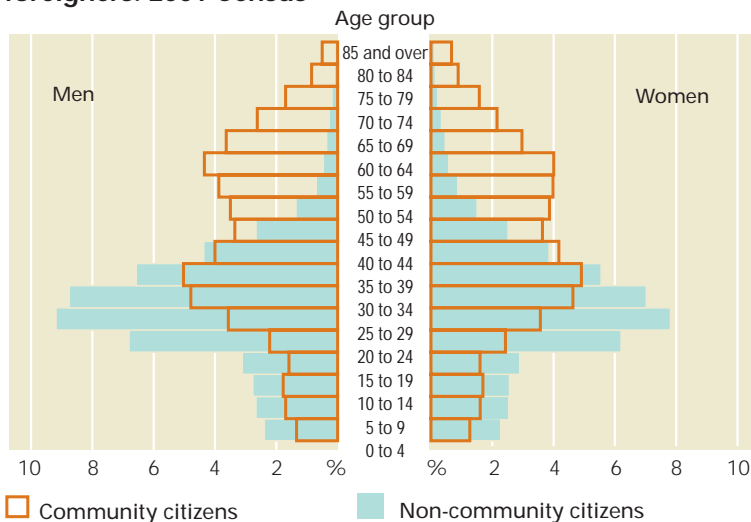
Teruel	32.304
Soria	35.178
Cuenca	47.201
Huesca	47.609
Ávila	52.078
Segovia	55.640
Zamora	65.639

## Population according to place of birth

Percentage within each Autonomous Community



## Comparative pyramids of community and non-community foreigners. 2001 Census



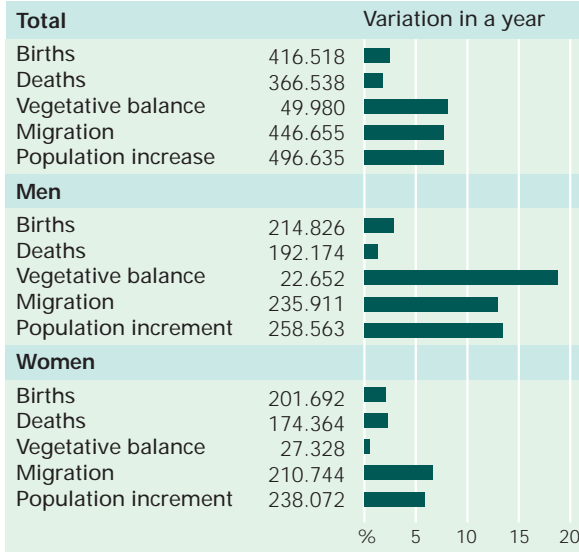
Annual **official population figures** are obtained by means of a continuous and computerised management system from the municipal registers, based on coordination of all of them by the National Statistical Institute.

### Population census

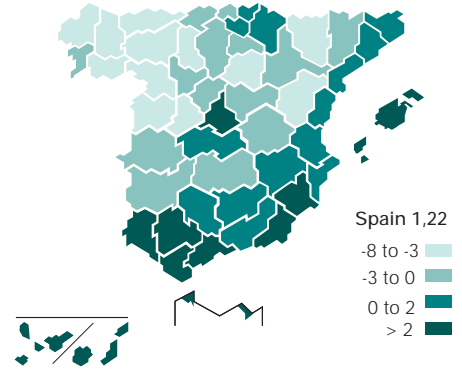
This is a very traditional statistical operation in Spain (the first census dates from 1769) that is carried out every 10 years and facilitates getting to know, apart from the basic structure of the population (sex, age, place of residence,...), other cultural, economic and social characteristics of all inhabitants from the country referring to a certain reference period.

# Population

## Population growth 2002.

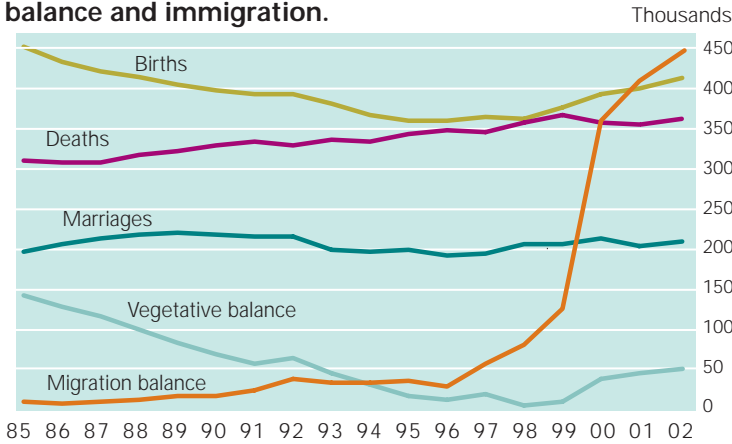


## Vegetative balance 2002 Per 1000 inhabitants



The vegetative balance is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths. Here it is expressed as a rate per 1000 inhabitants.

## Evolution of births, deaths, marriages, vegetative balance and immigration.



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The objective of Vital Statistics, is to get to know the births, marriages and deaths in Spain. It is one of the oldest of the National Institute of Statistics. The first volume was published in 1863 by the Kingdom's General Statistics Board. It contained data covering the period from 1858 to 1861, obtained from parish registers. From then on information on demographic phenomena has been published in Spain without interruption from 1871 to 1885. This was when the Civil Register was implemented.

Statistics are elaborated from information contained in bulletins on births, marriages and deaths which are filled in on civil registers whenever one of these demographic events occurs.

## Vegetative balance. 2002 Thousands

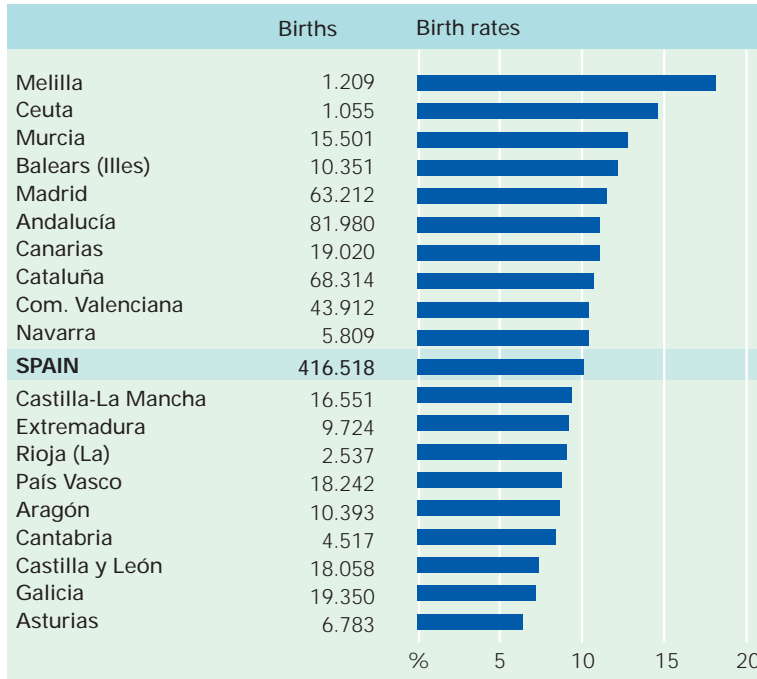
EU-15	301,3
France	223,0
U. Kingdom	60,7
Netherlands	59,9
Spain	50,0
Ireland	31,1
Portugal	8,1
Belgium	7,2
Finland	6,1
Denmark	5,5
Austria	2,3
Luxembourg	1,6
Sweden	0,8
Greece	-1,7
Italy	-29,1
Germany	-120,0

Source: Eurostat

The **Residential Variation** Statistic is elaborated by the INE based on new registrations and registry removals in the municipal registers of inhabitants due to changes in residence.

Therefore, annual migratory movements are obtained, both domestic, between the different municipalities of Spain, and immigratory movement coming from abroad.

## Birth. 2002

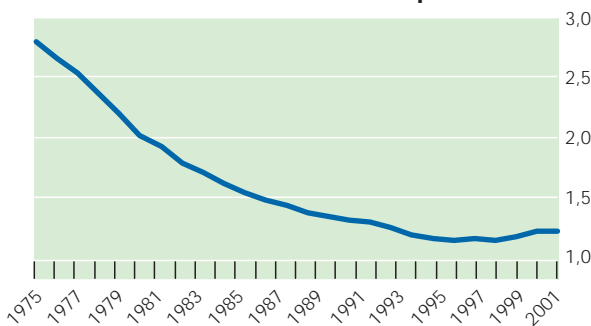


### Average number of children per woman

France	1,88
Netherlands	1,73
Denmark	1,73
Finland	1,72
Sweden	1,65
Belgium	1,64
U.Kingdom	1,64
Luxembourg	1,63
EU-15	1,47
Portugal	1,42
Germany	1,40
Austria	1,37
Italy	1,26
Greece	1,25
Spain	1,25
Ireland	1,98

Source: Eurostat

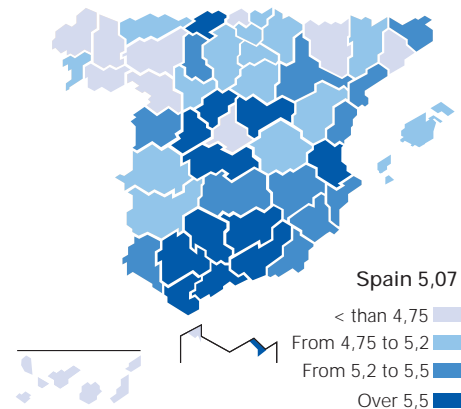
## Evolution of number of children per woman



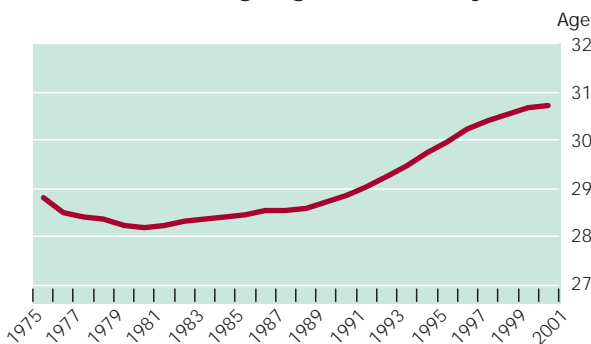
**Birth rate:** number of live births per thousand inhabitants

## Gross marriage rate. 2002

Number of marriages per 1000 inhabitants



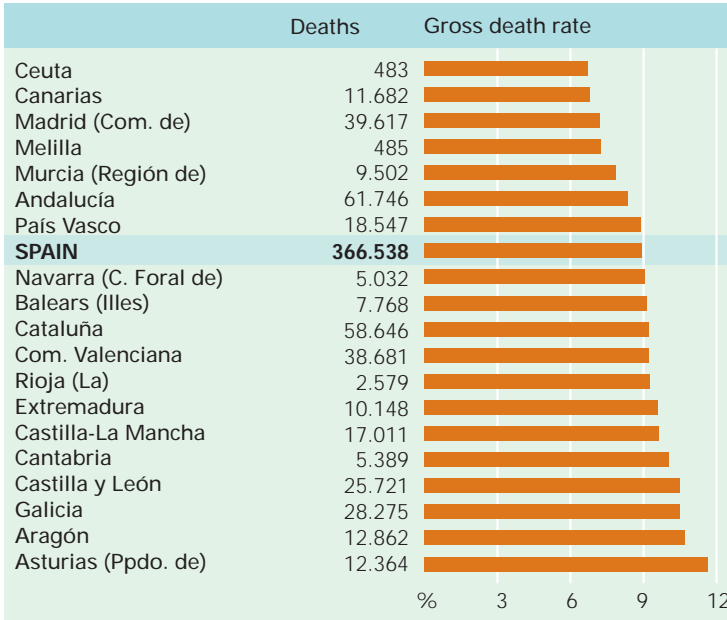
## Evolution of average age at maternity





# Population

## Mortality. 2002

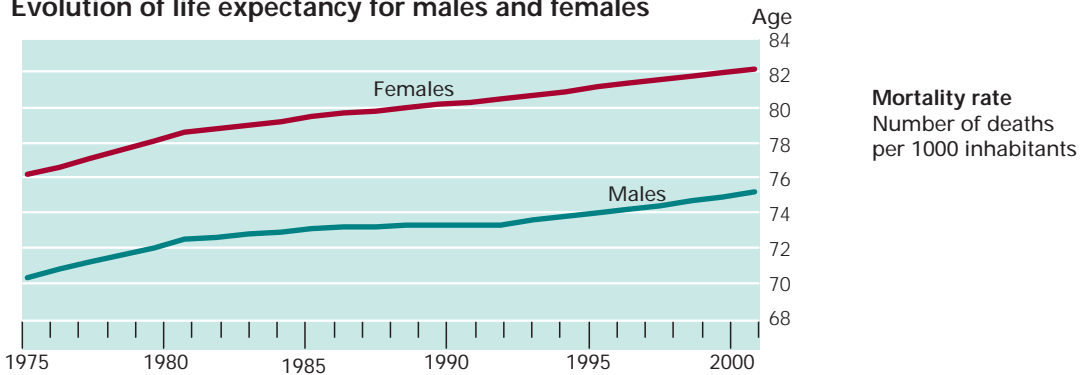


## Life expectancy at birth. 2002

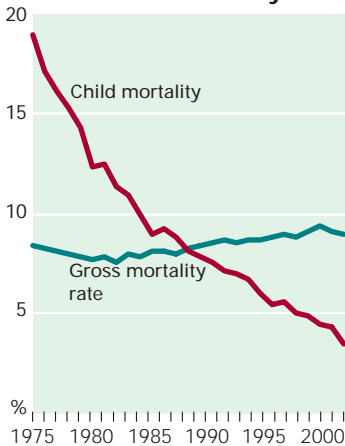
	Males	Females
EU-15	75,5	81,6
Germany	74,8	80,8
Austria	75,6	81,6
Belgium	74,5	80,8
Denmark	74,7	79,2
<b>Spain</b>	<b>75,7</b>	<b>83,1</b>
Finland	74,9	81,5
France	75,6	82,9
Greece	75,4	80,7
Ireland	73,0	78,5
Italy	76,8	82,9
Luxembourg	75,3	80,8
Netherlands	75,9	80,6
Portugal	73,4	80,4
U.Kingdom	75,7	80,4
Sweden	77,7	82,1

Source: Eurostat

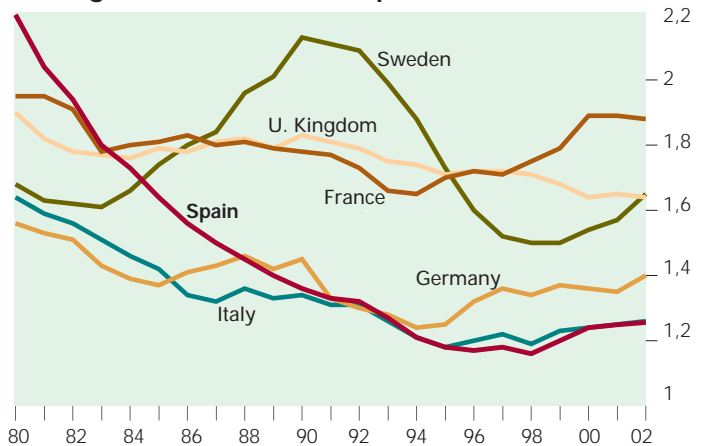
## Evolution of life expectancy for males and females



## Evolution of mortality

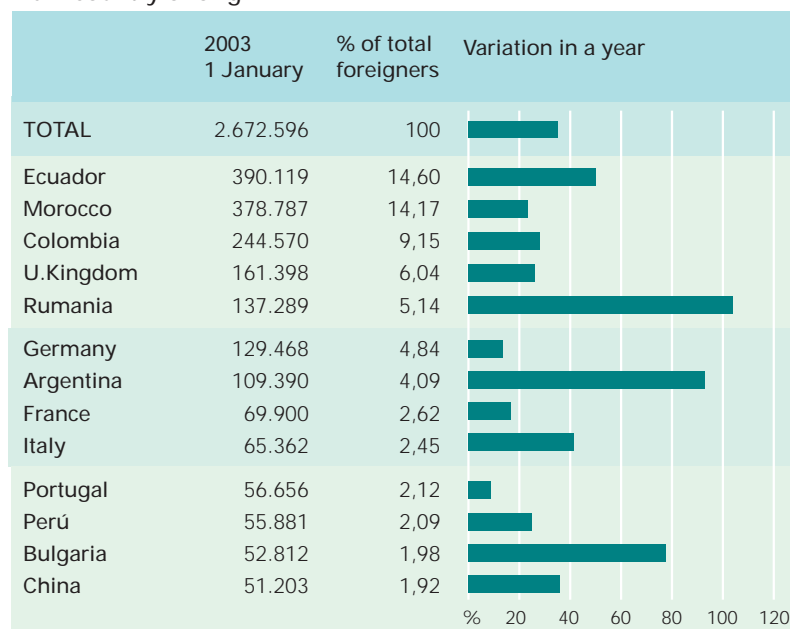


## Average number of children per female



## Foreigners resident in Spain

Main country of origin

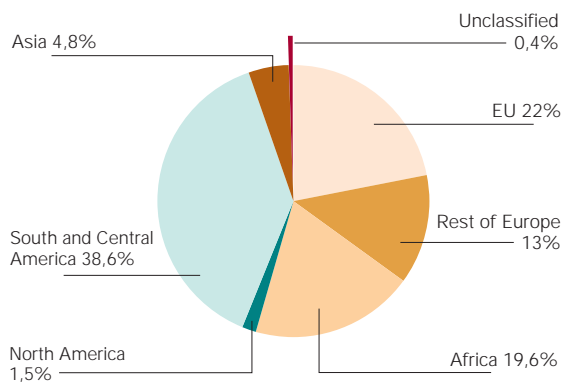


### Migration per 1000 inhabitants. 2002

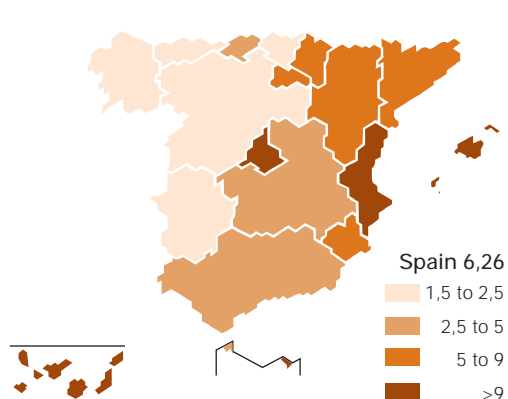
Ireland	7,3
Portugal	6,7
Luxembourg	5,9
Spain	5,6
Belgium	3,8
Sweden	3,5
Greece	2,9
Germany	2,7
EU-15	2,6
Austria	2,1
Italy	1,9
U.Kingdom	1,8
Denmark	1,8
Netherlands	1,7
France	1,1
Finland	1,0

Source: Eurostat

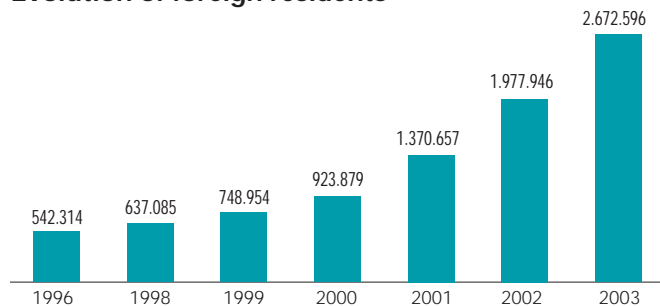
## Resident foreigners according to continent of nationality



## Percentage of foreign residents with regard to the resident population



## Evolution of foreign residents



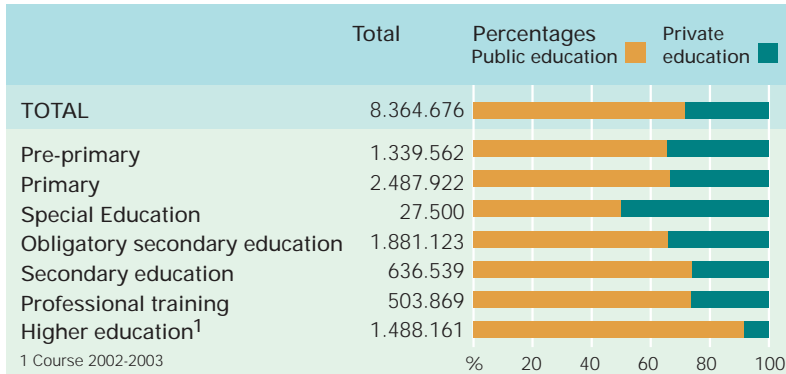
### The Municipal register

The municipal register is the administrative register where the neighbours of a municipality are recorded. Its formation, maintenance, revision and custody corresponds to the respective town councils and its update is obtained from the municipal register referred to 1 January of each year.



# Education and Culture

## Estimated pupil figures for the academic year 2003-2004



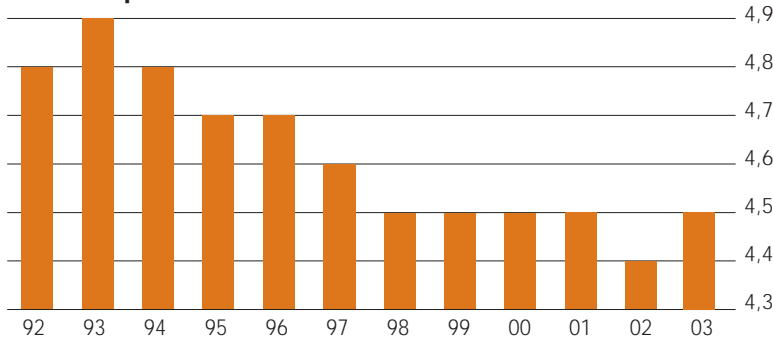
### Public expenditure on education. 2001 % of GDP

Denmark <sup>1</sup>	8,4
Sweden	7,3
Finland	6,3
Belgium	6,1
Portugal	5,9
France	5,8
Austria <sup>1</sup>	5,8
U. Kingdom	5,5
Netherlands	5,0
Italy	5,0
EU-15 <sup>1</sup>	4,9
Germany <sup>1</sup>	4,5
Spain	4,5
Ireland <sup>1</sup>	4,4
Greece	3,5
Luxembourg	-

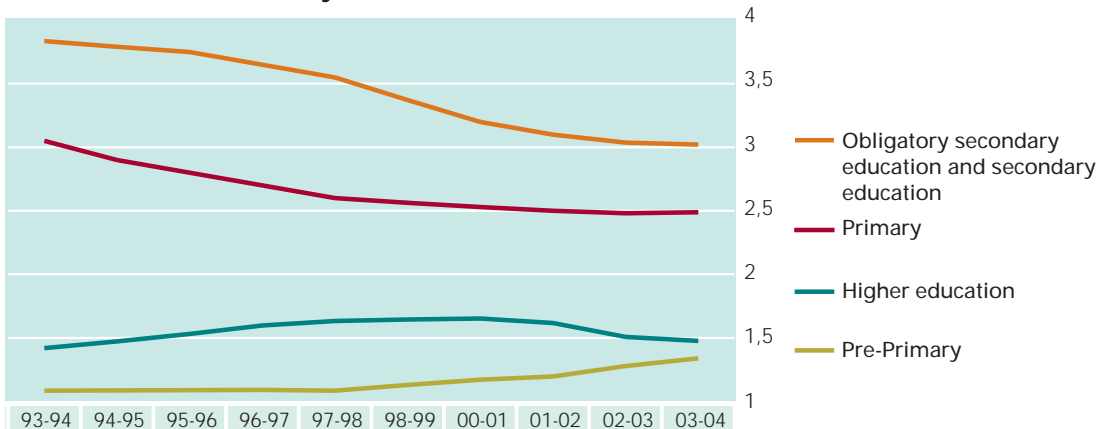
1 Year 2000

Source: Eurostat

## Public expenditure on education % of GDP



## Evolution of student body



### 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 res

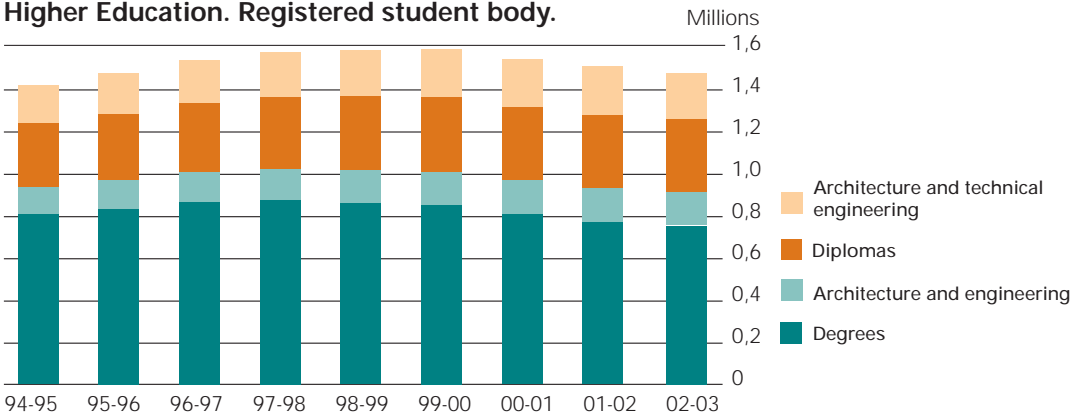
Possibility of elaborating and publishing the Higher Education Statistics (University and Higher Non-University studies).

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.

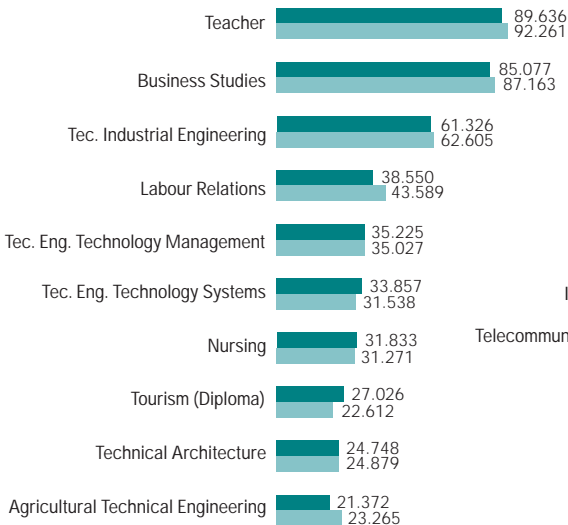
## Higher Education. Academic year 2002-2003

	Total	Degrees	Architecture and engineering	Diplomas	Architecture and technical engineering
TOTAL	1.488.161	753.275	162.461	343.504	228.921
Public universities	1.363.984	690.292	148.311	316.161	209.220
Private universities	124.177	62.983	14.150	27.343	19.701

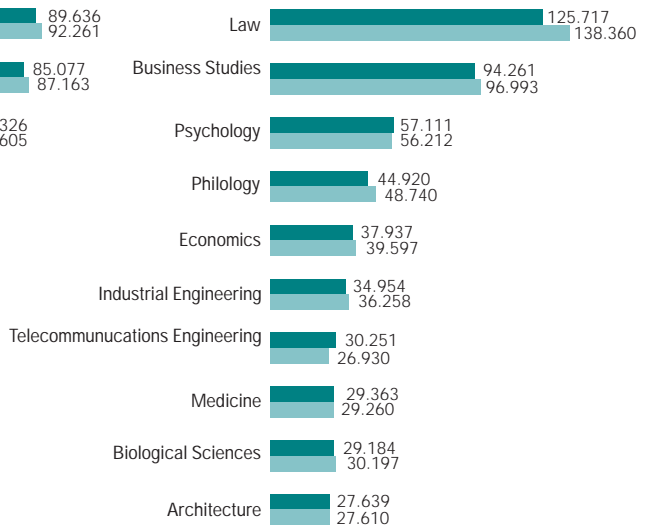
## Higher Education. Registered student body.



## Architecture and Technical Engineering or Diplomas with greatest student body



## Architecture and Engineering or Degrees with greatest student body

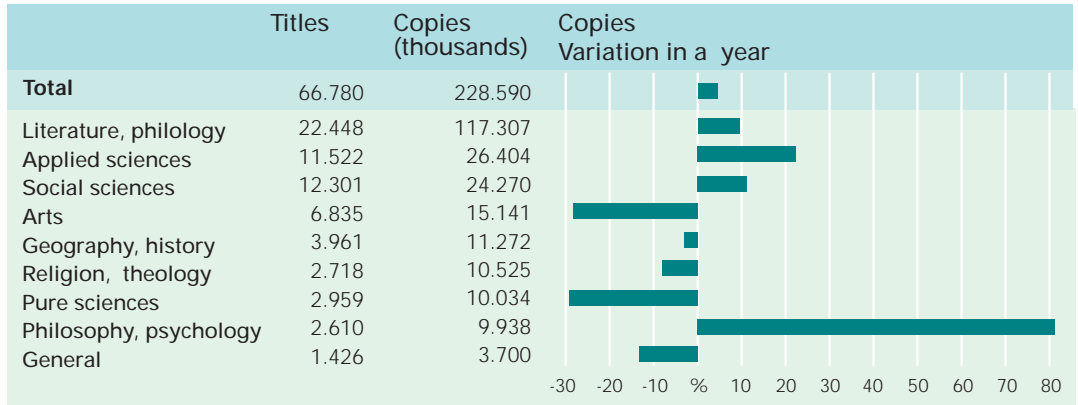


■ 2002-2003 Academic year

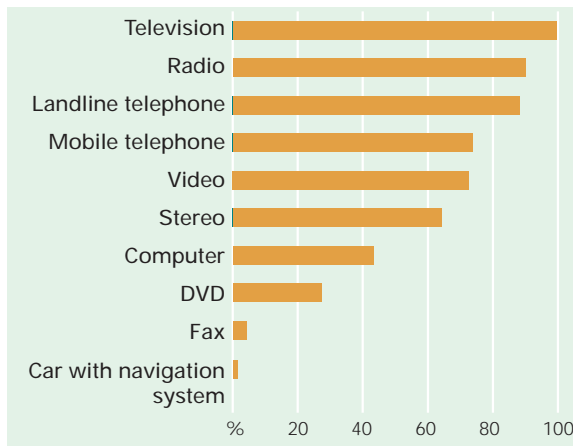
■ 2001-2002 Academic year

# Education and Culture

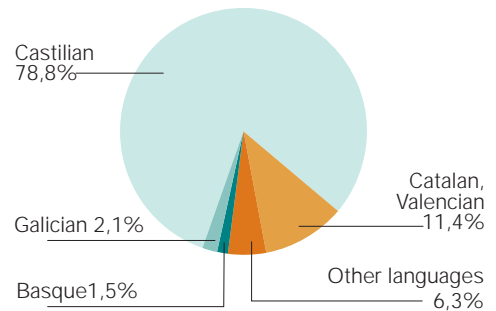
## Publishing production 2001 Books and booklets



## Household equipment. 2003



## Number of titles per publication language. 2002 Books and booklets



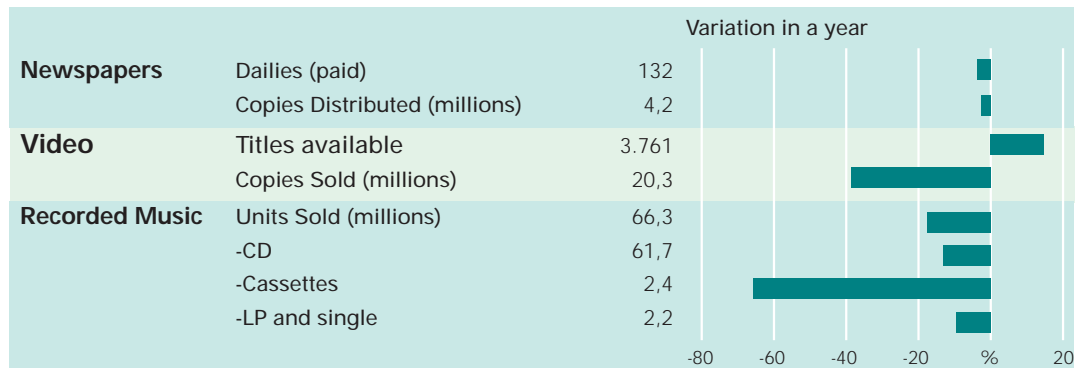
## Information and Communication Technology in Households Survey

The statistical operation follows the methodological recommendations of the European Union Statistical Office (EUROSTAT). It is the only source whose data is strictly comparable not only between union members states but also internationally.

## Book Publishing Statistic

The objective of the statistic is to obtain information on the number and characteristics of books and leaflets both from printed publications in the country, as well as those in Spain which come from foreign publishers.

The unit of analysis are books and leaflets. Books are distinguished from leaflets by the number of pages, 49 or more in the case of books and between 5 and 48 in the case of leaflets.



## Cinema

	2002	2003	Variation in a year
Cinemas that have projected	1223	1.189	-8,2%
Number of screens	4039	4.230	4,7%
Screened films (titles)	1877	1.878	0,0%
Spectators (millions)			
Spanish films	19,0	20,4	7,4%
Foreign films	121,7	108,3	-10,9%

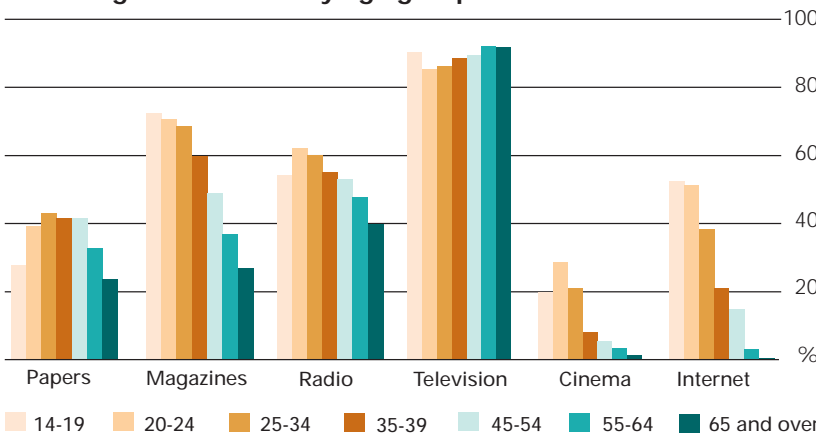


### % households with Internet access 2002

Netherlands	65,5
Denmark	64,5
Sweden	64,2
Luxembourg	55,0
Finland	53,7
Austria	49,1
Ireland	47,9
U.Kingdom	45,0
Germany	43,7
Belgium	40,9
EU-15	40,4
France	35,5
Italy	35,4
Portugal	30,8
Spain	29,5
Greece	9,2

Source: Eurostat

## Percentage of audience by age group



## Performing Arts. 2002

### Teatre

Shows	48.022
Spectators	10.975.500

### Dance

Shows	4.349
Spectators	1.502.362

### Lyrical

Shows	1.601
Spectators	1.045.037

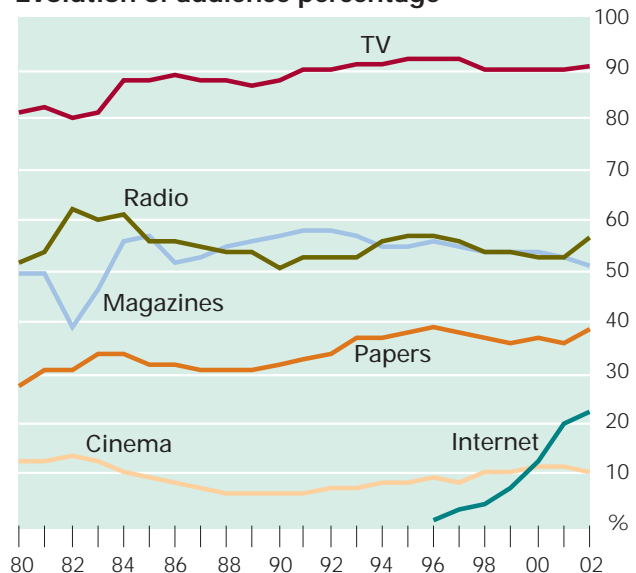
### Other sources

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).

Data on projection rooms has been obtained from the Cinematographic and Audiovisual Arts Institute, an autonomous institution dependent on the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Data on performing arts, recorded music and video come from the General Association of Writers and Publishers

## Evolution of audience percentage



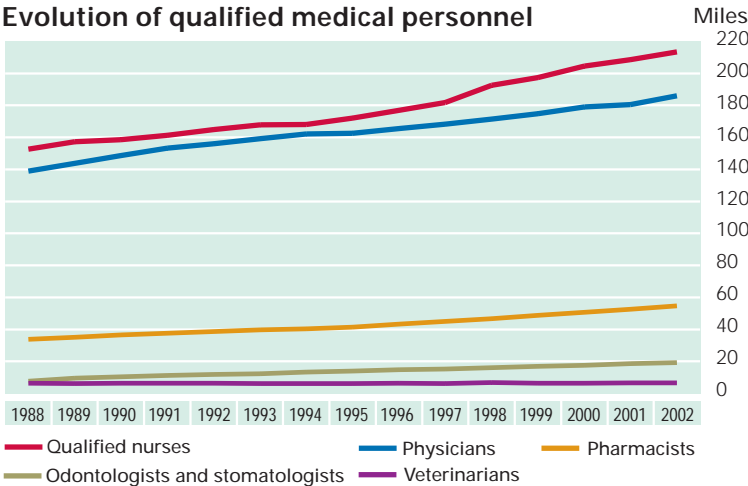


# Health

## Deaths according to most significant causes of death. 2001

Causes	Deaths	Males %	Females %	Mortality per 1000 inhabitants	Deaths Variation in a year
Total deaths	360.131	52,7	47,3	887	
Ischaemic heart disease	38.788	57,2	42,8	96	
Cerebrovascular diseases	36.567	41,0	59,0	90	
Cardiac insufficiency	18.571	32,6	67,4	46	
Bronchitis and lung disease	18.190	89,2	10,8	45	
Chronic inferior respiratory tract diseases	15.220	74,2	25,8	37	
Dementia	10.555	31,3	68,7	26	
Diabetes	9.581	39,0	61,0	24	
Colon cancer	9.119	55,3	44,7	22	
Pneumonia	7.092	53,8	46,2	17	
Alzheimers	6.280	32,3	67,7	15	
Stomach cancer	6.111	61,6	38,4	15	
Breast cancer	5.914	-	100,0	15	
Road accidents	5.696	76,3	23,7	14	
Prostate cancer	5.659	100,0	-	14	

## Evolution of qualified medical personnel



## Practising Physicians per 100.000 inhabitants 2000

Italy	599,4
Spain	453,9
Greece	450,3
Belgium	410,5
Germany	358,6
Denmark	342,5
France	329,0
Portugal	325,1
Netherlands	320,6
Luxembourg	315,1
Austria	312,6
Finland	307,6
Sweden	297,9
Ireland	223,4
U. Kingdom	179,5

Source: Eurostat

## Hospital indicators

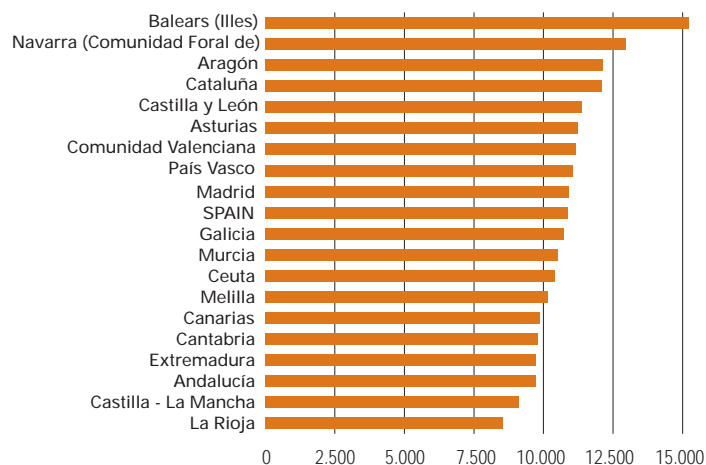
	2000	Variation 2000/1998
Hospitals per 100.000 inhabitants	1,93	
Beds per 1.000 inhabitants	3,7	
Admissions per 1.000 inhabitants	120,2	
Emergencies per 1.000 inhabitants	508,1	
Average stay (days)	9,0	
Average capacity	211,3	
Occupation percentage	79,6	
Rotation index	32,4	

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

## Hospital morbidity 2001

Diagnoses	Patients discharged during the year	Patients discharged per 100.000 inhab.	Patients average age	Average length of stay (days)	Patients discharged Variation in a year																
					-15	-12	-9	-6	-3	%	3	6	9	12							
All diagnoses	4.420.030	10.883	50	8																	
Circulatory system	563.301	1.387	67	9																	
Digestive system	497.438	1.225	53	7																	
Respiratory apparatus	410.311	1.010	51	8																	
Direct obstetric causes	312.514	769	30	4																	
Malignant tumors	274.551	676	64	12																	
Osteoarticular system and conjunctive tissue	267.741	659	51	6																	
Symptoms, signs and badly defined morbid states	254.647	627	49	6																	
Fractures	179.653	442	53	10																	
Normal birth	139.608	344	30	3																	
Urinary apparatus	109.558	270	54	7																	
Mental disorders	106.113	261	44	31																	

## Patients discharged per 100.000 inhabitants



## Hospital Morbidity 2000

	Patients discharged per 100.000 inh.	Average stay per patient
Portugal	7.845	7,4
Netherlands	9.302	8,5
Spain	11.333	8,8
Ireland	12.814	6,7
Belgium	15.449	-
Italy1	16.106	7,1
Sweden	16.396	6,3
Denmark	17.585	5,5
Germany 1	19.529	10,5
U.Kingdom	20.570	-
Luxembourg	22.950	-
Finland	26.735	10,3
France	27.827	-
Austria	28.475	9

1 year 1999

Source: Eurostat

### 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 focusing on the basic cause of death in agreement with the International Classification of Diseases from the World Health Organisation.

### Hospital Morbidity Survey

Facilitates the demographic health characteristics of the patients discharged who were admitted on an inpatient regime, as well as providing information on a national level on the use of hospital resources. The survey covers information by sampling 75% of Spanish hospitals, both public and private.

### Hospital Indicators

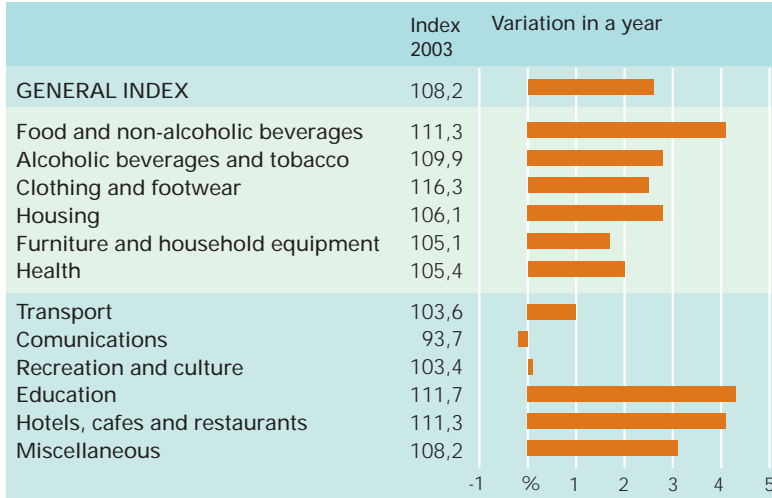
Its objective is to provide a set of basic indicators that summarise the personnel and staffing resources that health establishments with overnight stay have available, as well as both medical and surgical activity that takes place in them.





# Quality of Life

## Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2001



### Harmonised Consumer Price Indices

Variation in a year

December 2003

Germany	1,1
Finland	1,2
Denmark	1,2
Austria	1,3
U. Kingdom	1,3
Netherlands	1,6
Belgium	1,7
Sweden	1,8
EU-15	1,8
MONETARY UNION	2,0
Portugal	2,3
France	2,4
Luxembourg	2,4
Italy	2,5
Spain	2,7
Ireland	2,9
Greece	3,1

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The index is elaborated with approximately 200.000 prices, of which around 30.000 establishments distributed in 141 municipalities gave information

The Continuous Household Budget Survey (CHBS) supplied basic information on household expenses on consumer goods and services.

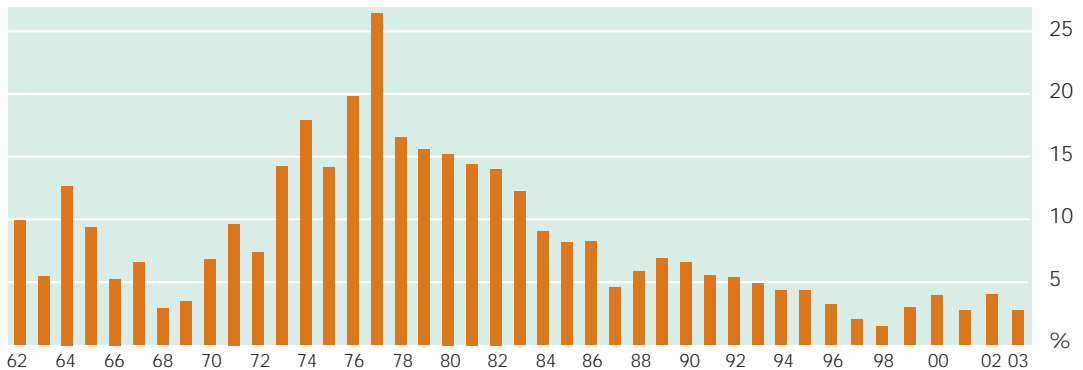
### What has most increased in 2003

Eggs	20,8
Potatoes and their by-products	19,5
Fresh Fruits	12,2
Fresh vegetables	7,7
Oils and fats	6,3
Fruit preserves and dried fruits	6,2
Footwear repair	6,2
Sheep meat	5,4
Bread	5,2
Household services	5,2

### What has least increased in 2003

Recreational objects	-5,0
Household appliances and repairs	-1,6
Sugar	-1,4
Communications	-0,2
Non-durable household articles	0,8
Personal transport	1,0
Vegetables preparations	1,1
Fresh and frozen fish	1,2
Medical and therapeutic material	1,2
Cereals and by-products	1,3

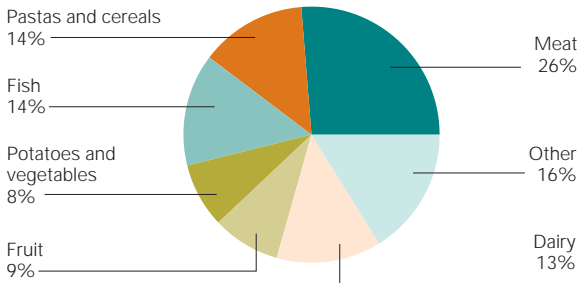
### CPI. General index. Annual variation (in December)



**Average household expenditure in euros. 2002**

	2001	2002	Variation in a year
TOTAL	20.520	20.928	
Food	3.825	4.005	
Clothing and footwear	1.519	1.515	
Housing	5.127	5.421	
Household expenses	1.580	1.612	
Various expenses	8.468	8.376	

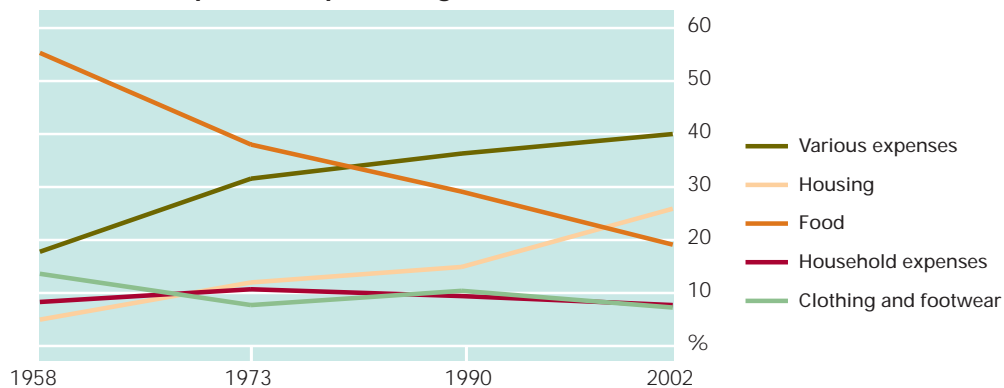
**Distribution of food expenditure according to different types of food**



**What do we eat? Consumption per person/year**

Food	Quantities
Bread, pastas and cereals	65 kilos
Meat	51 kilos
Fish	23 kilos
Fresh eggs	110 units
Olive oil	13 litres
Milk	92 litres
Fruit	68 kilos
Potatoes and vegetables	80 kilos

**Evolution of expenditure percentage**



**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 on the way they are used in several consumption expenditures.

Consumption expenditures recorded in the Survey relate to the monetary flow that the household and each 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 lives (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.

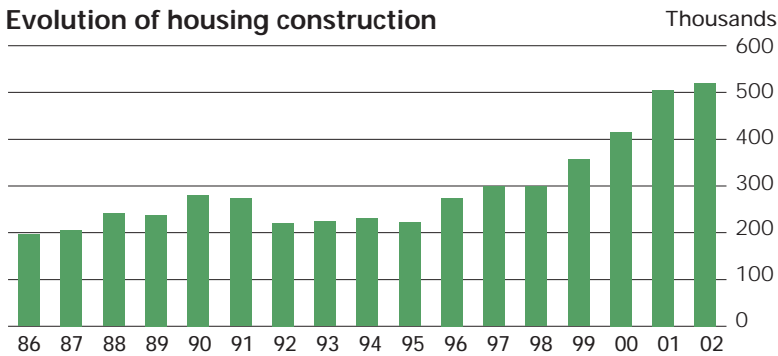
The main criterion used to evaluate the expenses is that of purchases, which means to say that they are gathered at the moment of consumption of the good or service by the households, regardless of whether they have been paid for in cash or not.

# Quality of Life

## Housing

	2001 Census	1999 Census	% Variation
<b>Housing</b>	20.823.369	17.160.677	
Main	14.270.656	11.824.851	
Non-main	6.552.713	5.335.826	
- Secondary	3.323.127	2.628.817	
- Empty	2.894.986	2.226.563	
Another type: Student, short term rents...	334.600	480.446	

## Evolution of housing construction



The **buildings census** has also been carried out and integrated into the **2001 Population census**.

The census information is necessary for important issues such as planning and evaluation of demographic, health, care and environmental policy,...

### Mortgage statistics

This provides information on the number of mortgaged goods and the amount obtained when the corresponding mortgages have been formalised.

These are carried out monthly based on information provided by the mercantile registers for the whole country.

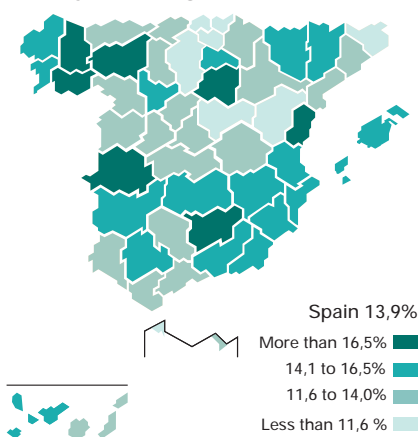
**Other sources:** The housing construction series comes from the Ministry of Development.



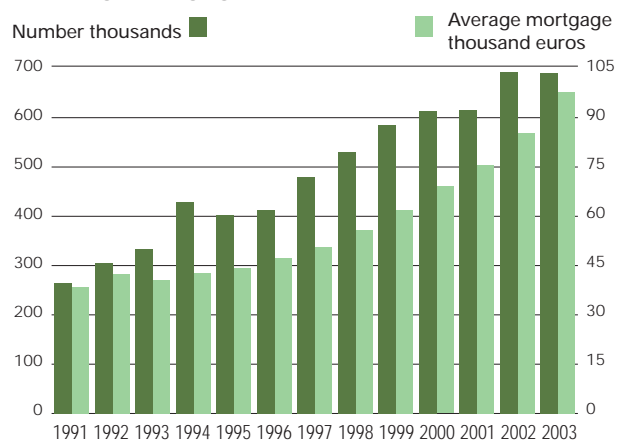
## Owned housing 2000

	%
Spain	85,4
Greece	83,6
Ireland	82,3
Italy	75,4
Belgium	72,9
Luxembourg	70,8
U. Kingdom	70,5
Finland	68,1
Denmark	65,2
Portugal	65,2
EU-15	63,4
France	62,5
Sweden	59,9
Austria	53,9
Netherlands	53,0
Germany	43,3

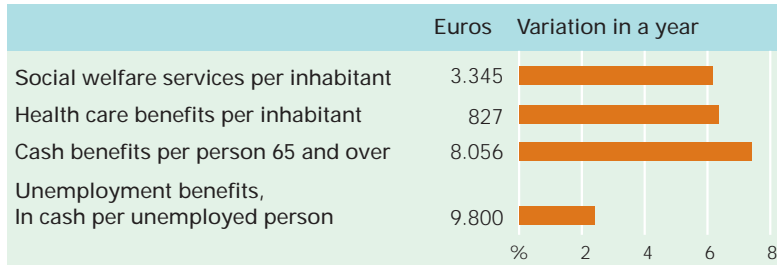
## Empty housing %



## Housing mortgages



## Social welfare services. 2002



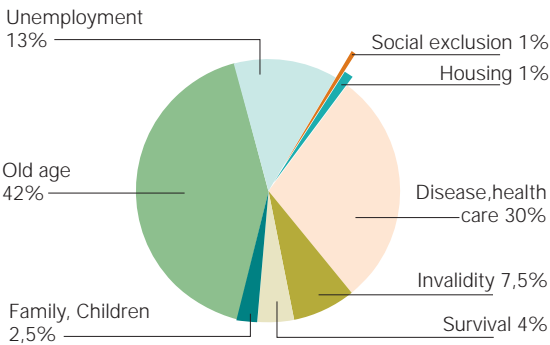
### Total social welfare expenses (% of GDP) 2000

EU-15 <sup>1</sup>	27,5
Sweden	32,3
France <sup>1</sup>	30,2
Germany	29,5
Denmark	28,8
Austria	28,7
Netherlands	27,4
Belgium	26,7
U. Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	26,6
Greece	26,4
Italy	25,2
Finland	25,2
Portugal <sup>1</sup>	22,7
Luxembourg	21,0
Spain	20,1
Ireland	14,1

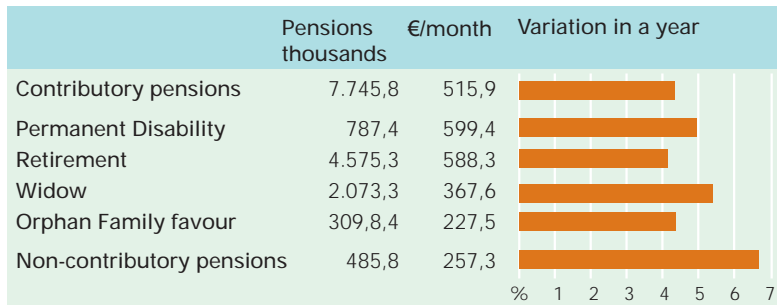
1 Year 1999  
Source: Eurostat

## Costs provided for social welfare. 2002

Total 135.620 millions of €



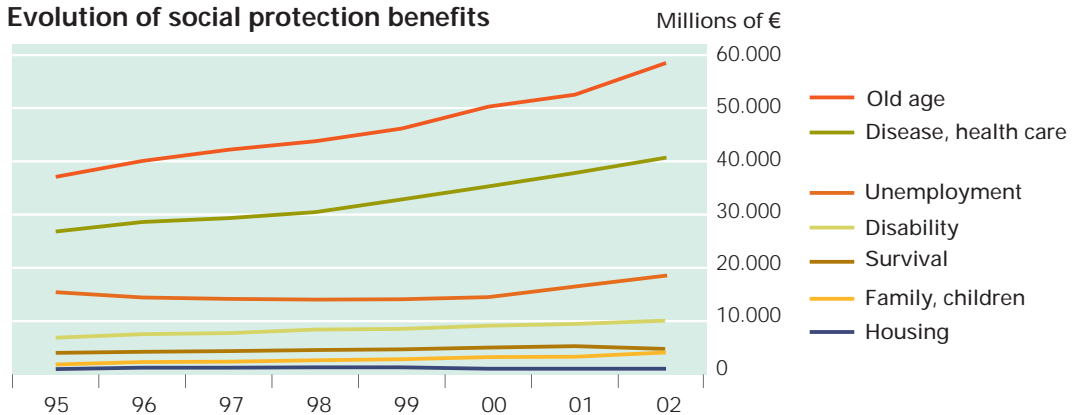
## Social security system pensions. 2002



### Other sources

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

## Evolution of social protection benefits





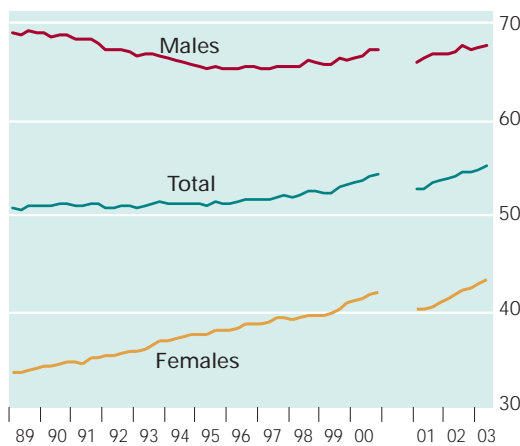
# Labour Market

## Population according to their labour activity

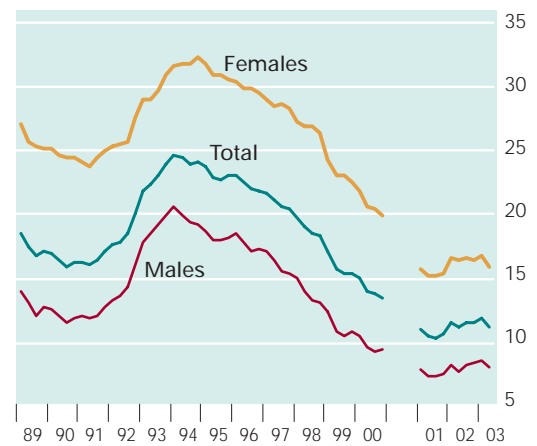
Millions of persons

	2001	2002	2003	Variation 2003/2002						
				-2	-1	%	1	2	3	4
<b>Both sexes</b>										
Population 16 and over	33,7	34,0	34,2							
Active persons	17,8	18,3	18,8							
- Employed	15,9	16,3	16,7							
- Unemployed	1,9	2,1	2,1							
Inactive persons	15,8	15,6	15,4							
<b>Males</b>										
Population 16 and over	16,4	16,5	16,6							
Active persons	10,8	11,0	11,2							
- Employed	10,0	10,1	10,3							
- Unemployed	0,8	0,9	0,9							
Inactive persons	5,5	5,5	5,4							
<b>Females</b>										
Population 16 and over	17,3	17,5	17,6							
Active persons	7,0	7,3	7,6							
- Employed	5,9	6,1	6,4							
- Unemployed	1,1	1,2	1,2							
Inactive persons	10,3	10,2	10,0							

## Activity rate



## Unemployment rate



Since the first quarter of 2001 there is a jump in the unemployment series, active and inactive people due to the change in the definition of unemployment.

## 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.

LFS, 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:

*Active population* = Employed + Unemployed

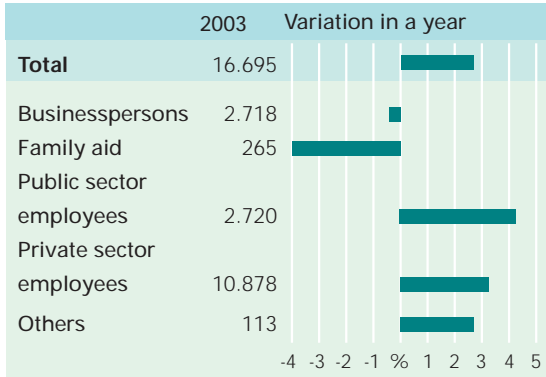
*Employed*: Anyone aged 16 or over who worked for payment during the reference week; or having work, but was temporarily absent on sick leave, holidays, etc.

*Unemployed*: Anyone 16 or over with no job, that was 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.

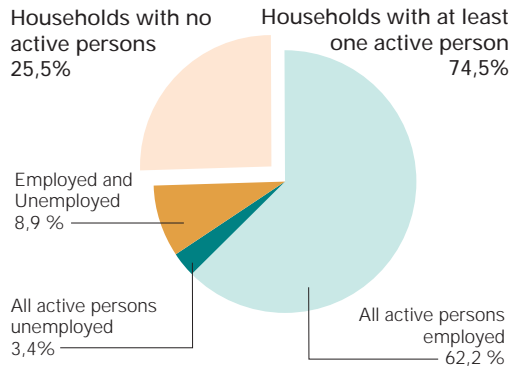
## Employed

Thousands of people

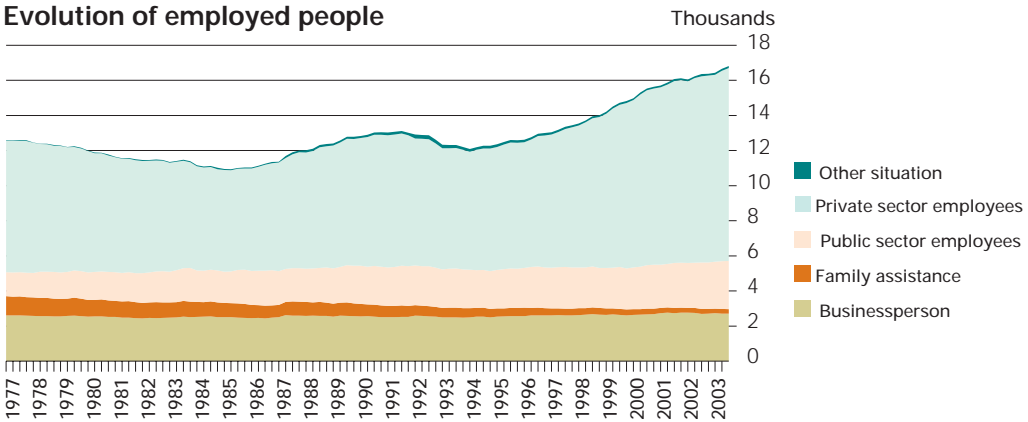


## Households by activity

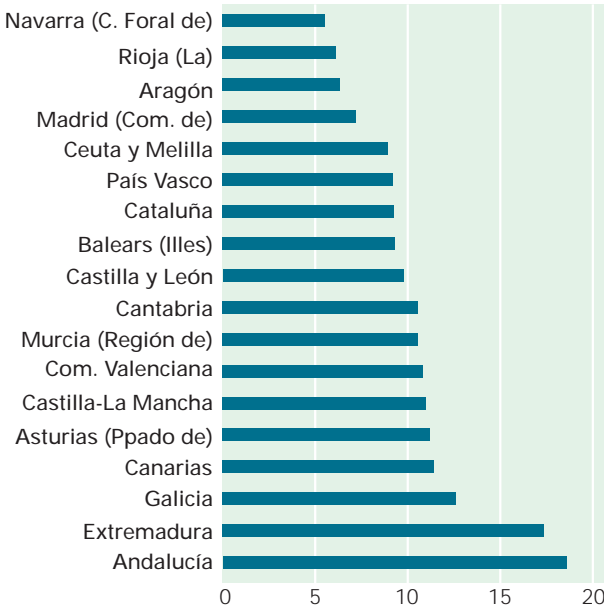
Total: 14 million households



## Evolution of employed people



## Unemployment rate



## Employed 2002

	Total	Agriculture %	Industry %	Services %
EU-15	162.974	4,0	28,8	67,8
Germany	36.275	2,5	32,4	65,1
Austria	3.734	5,7	28,9	65,4
Belgium	4.052	1,8	25,8	72,4
Denmark	2.741	3,2	23,5	73,3
Spain	16.241	5,9	31,3	62,7
Finland	2.406	5,5	27,1	67,3
France	23.885	4,1	25,4	70,5
Greece	3.949	15,8	22,5	61,7
Ireland	1.750	6,9	27,8	65,2
Italy	21.751	4,9	31,6	63,5
Luxembourg	188	2,0	20,1	77,9
Netherlands	8.176	2,9	21,0	76,1
Portugal	5.133	12,5	33,6	53,9
U. Kingdom	28.338	1,4	24,1	74,5
Sweden	4.348	2,5	23,0	74,5

Source: Eurostat

# Labour Market

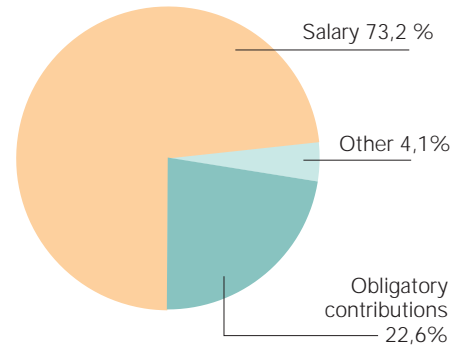
## Labour cost by worker and year. 2000

Euros

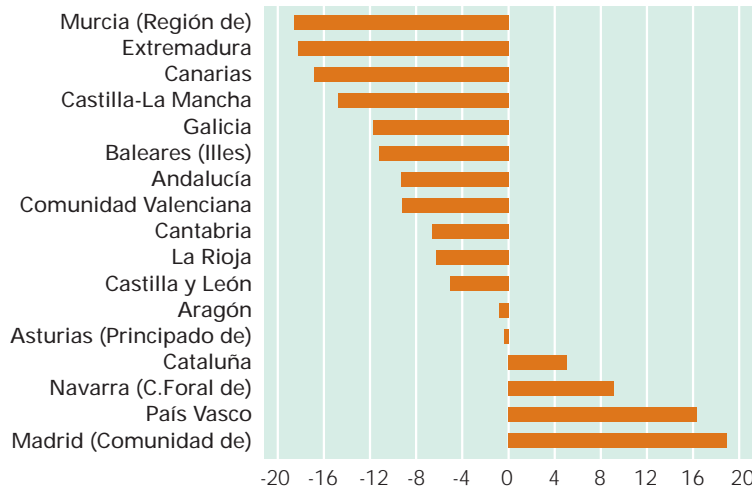
<b>GROSS COST</b>	<b>22.493</b>
Wages and salaries	16.471
Obligatory contributions to Social Security	5.101
Voluntary contributions	143
Direct social benefits	221
Redundancy pay	149
Professional training expense	76
Transport expense	17
Corporate expense	18
Other expense	297
Subsidies	199
<b>NET COST</b>	<b>22.294</b>

## Gross cost

Total 22.493 €

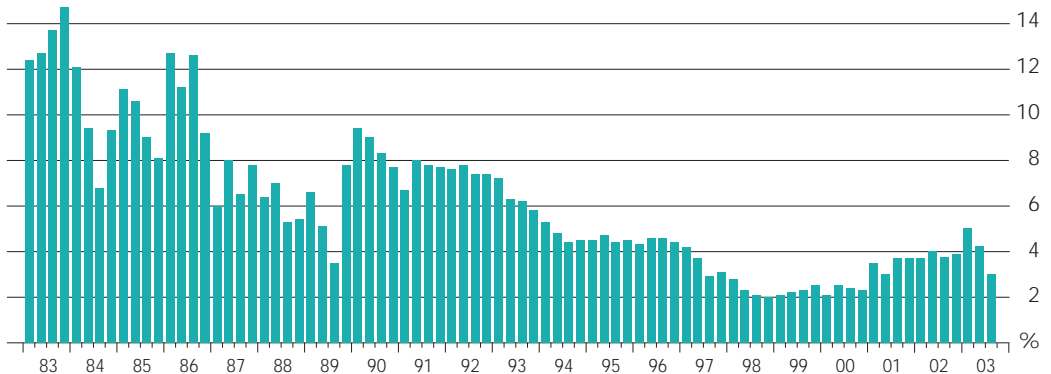


## Comparison of average labour cost with regard to national average. 2001



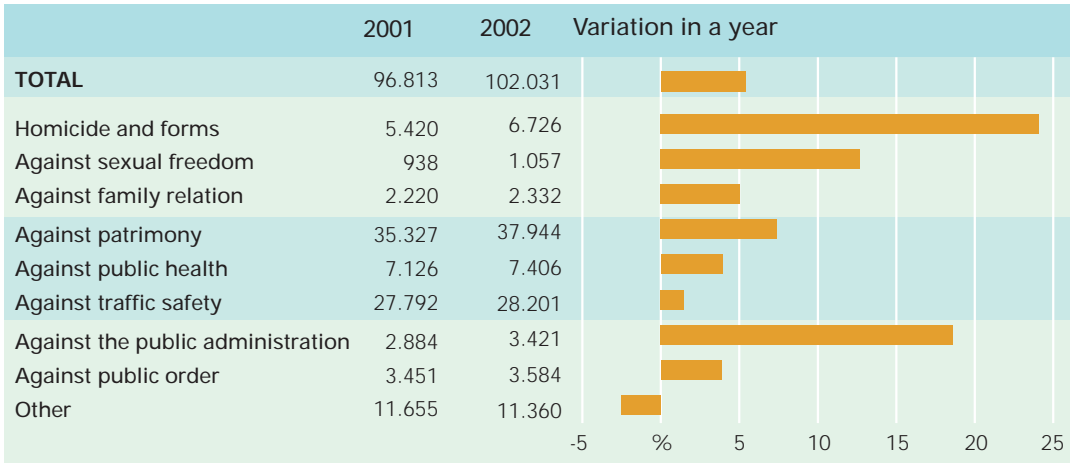
The **Annual Labour Cost Survey** is an annual statistical operation that completes the results obtained quarterly in the Labour Cost Index (LCI). An annual perspective is therefore obtained

## Salary cost. Interannual variation

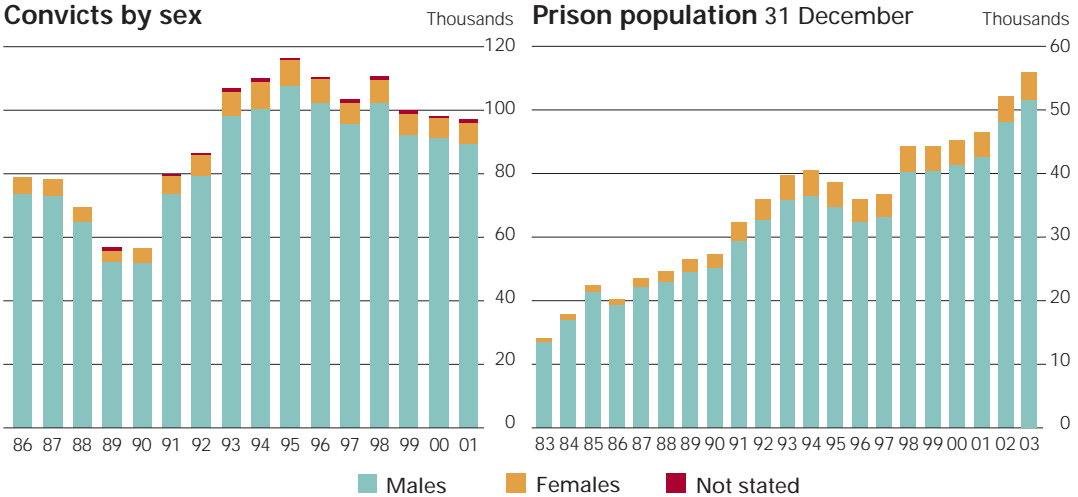




## Convicts by crimes committed



## Convicts by sex



### 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 provi-

de 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.

### Other sources

Data on the prison population and reported crimes comes from the Home Office.





# National Accounts

## Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (GDP<sub>mp</sub>). Demand, Supply, Income

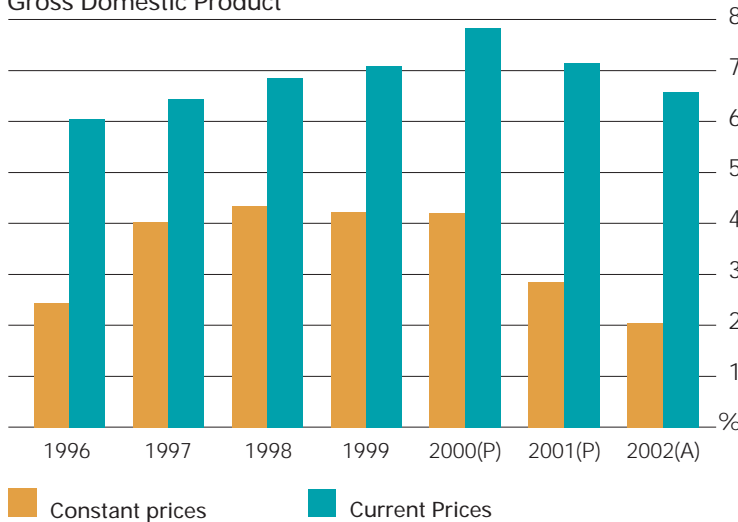
Transactions	Current prices		Constant prices												
	Millions of euros		Variation 2002/2001												
	1995	2002(A)	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	%	1	2	3	4	5
Final consumption expenditure	340.855	529.060													
- Household final consumption expenditure	258.647	400.404													
- Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	3.120	4.895													
- Final consumption of the PA	79.088	123.761													
Gross capital formation	97.749	177.373													
Exports of goods and services	98.958	197.659													
Imports of goods and services	99.775	207.884													
<b>GDPmp</b>	<b>437.787</b>	<b>696.208</b>													
Agriculture and fishing	18.630	21.169													
Energy	16.514	19.763													
Industry	76.631	106.708													
Construction	31.876	60.375													
Service activities	278.700	446.648													
- Market services	216.163	353.903													
- Non-market services	62.537	92.745													
FISIM	-18.835	-25.229													
Other net taxes on products	34.271	66.774													
<b>GDPmp</b>	<b>437.787</b>	<b>696.208</b>													
Compensation of employees	218.493	346.515													
Gross Operation															
Surplus/ Gross Mixed Income	181.266	279.819													
Net taxes on production and imports	38.028	69.874													
<b>GDPmp</b>	<b>437.787</b>	<b>696.208</b>													

PA: Public Administrations  
 NPISH: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households  
 FISIM: Financial Inter Mediation Services Indirectly Measured

(P) Provisional estimate  
 (A) Preview estimate

## Interannual Variation Rates

### Gross Domestic Product



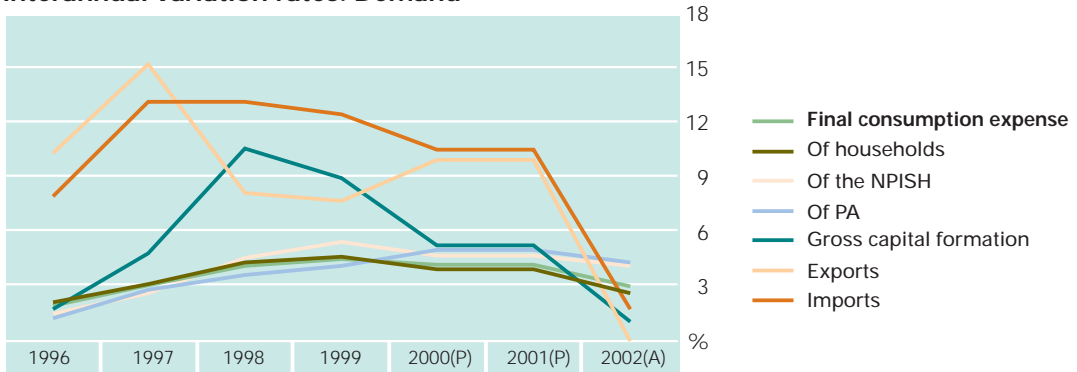
## GDP per inhabitant

Thousands of €

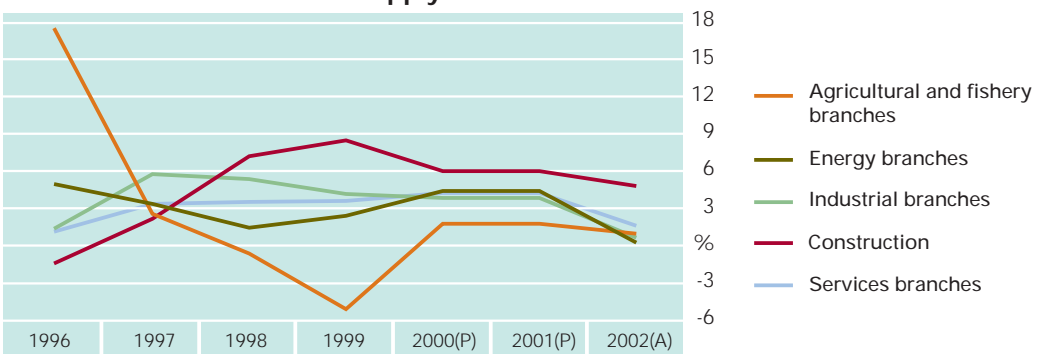
	1998	2000	2002
Luxembourg	39,6	48,5	50,2
Denmark	29,1	32,1	34,1
Ireland	20,9	27,1	33,1
Sweden	25,0	29,3	28,7
U. Kingdom	21,8	26,6	28,0
Netherlands	22,4	25,3	27,5
Austria	23,7	25,8	27,1
Finland	22,4	25,1	26,9
Germany	23,4	24,7	25,6
Belgium	21,9	24,2	25,2
France	21,6	23,4	24,8
EU-15	20,3	22,7	24,1
Italy	18,6	20,2	21,7
Spain	13,3	15,3	17,2
Greece	10,1	11,3	12,9
Portugal	9,9	11,3	12,5

Source: Eurostat

## Interannual variation rates. Demand



## Interannual variation rates. Supply



## GDP per inhabitant In purchasing power parities

	1998	2000	2002
Luxembourg	175,2	198,7	188,9
Ireland	106,2	115,1	125,5
Denmark	113,4	115,5	112,3
Netherlands	110,1	110,7	111,5
Austria	112,9	114,4	111,0
U. Kingdom	103,4	103,9	107,4
Belgium	105,4	106,4	106,5
France	104,1	103,8	104,6
Sweden	104,5	109,1	104,6
Finland	103,2	104,1	101,8
EU-15	100	100	100
Germany	103,9	102,0	99,6
Italy	103,2	101,3	98,3
Spain	81,0	83,4	86,1
Greece	65,2	66,0	70,9
Portugal	68,5	70,4	70,9

2002 preview estimate

Source: Eurostat

## National Accounts of Spain (NAS-95)

The objective is to provide a fully quantified, systematic and detailed representation of the Spanish economy, its components and its relation to other economies.

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. NAS-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.

### Gross Domestic Product at market prices (GDPmp)

It is one of the main economic aggregates contained in the NAS, 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.

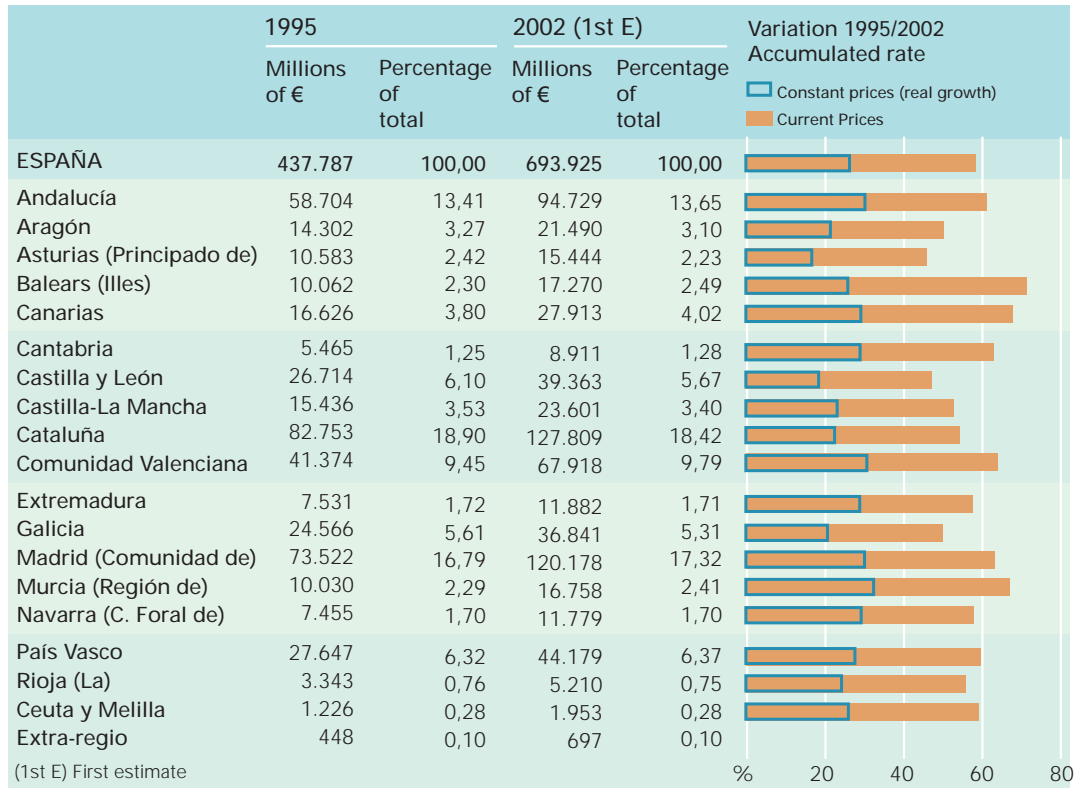
- The GDP equals the sum of the final domestic use of goods and services (effective final consumption and gross capital formation) plus exports and minus imports of goods and services.

- 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 economy.

# National Accounts

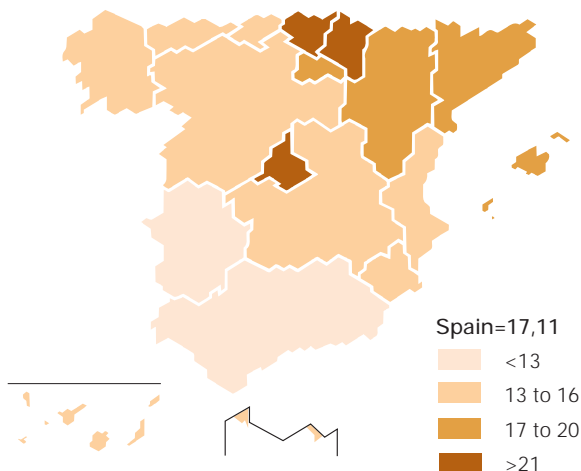
## Gross Domestic Product at market prices (GDP mp)

Current prices



## GDP per inhabitant. 2002

Thousand €



### 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.



## Public Sector. 2002

Millions of €

Capacity(+)/need(-) for Public Administrations financing	241
Total income	276.748
Total expenses	276.507
Public Administration Debt	374.304

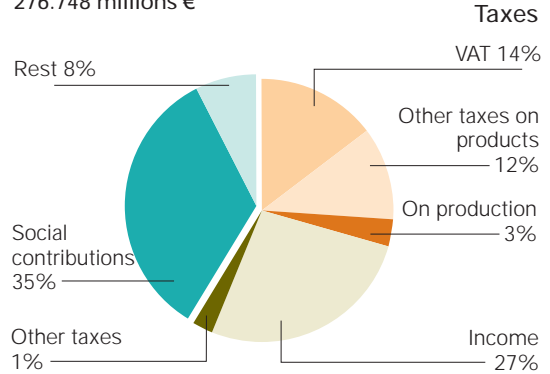
### National Accounts of Spain. Base 1995 (NAS-95)

The NAS-95 follows the directives set forth by the European Accounts System, which is also used by all the member states of the European Union.

Other sources: Bank of Spain Statistical Bulletin

## Public Administration resources

276.748 millions €



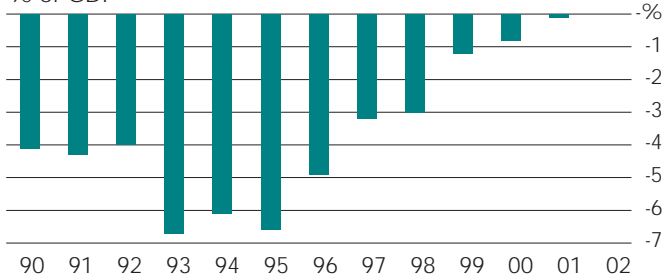
### Public Administration Debt

Country	2002 (% of GDP)
Luxembourg	5,7
Ireland	32,2
U. Kingdom	38,5
Finland	42,7
Denmark	45,5
Netherlands	52,4
Sweden	52,7
Spain	53,8
Portugal	58,1
France	59,0
Germany	60,8
EU-15	62,3
Austria	67,3
Greece	104,7
Belgium	105,8
Italy	106,7

Source: Eurostat

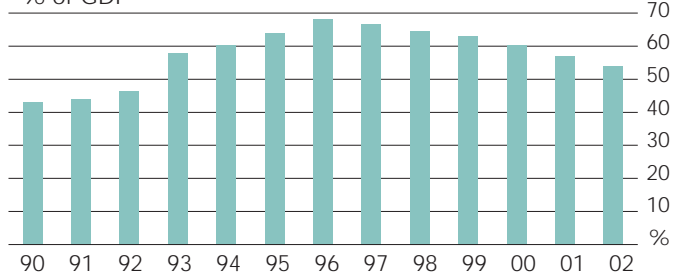
## Public Administration Deficit (-)

% of GDP

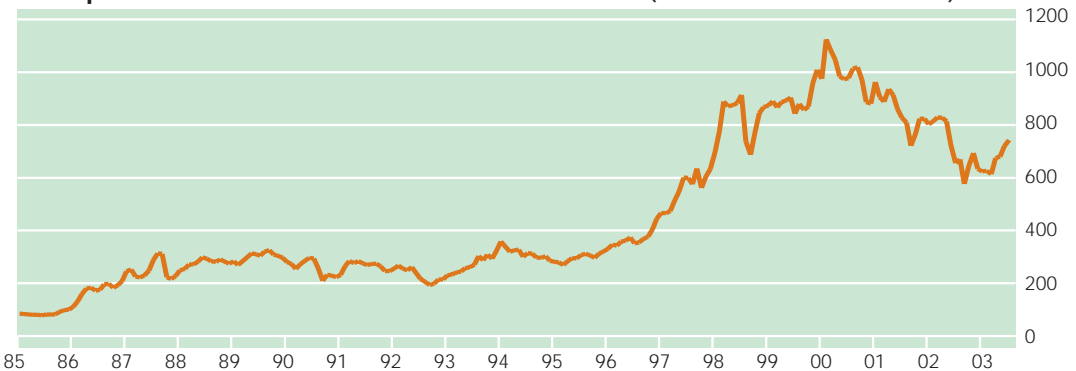


## Public Administration Debt

% of GDP



## Share prices. Madrid Stock Market General Index (base-December 1985=100)





# Foreign Sector

## Balance of Payments. 2002

Millions of €

	Balance	Receipts	Payments
Current Account	-16.626	235.710	252.336
Trade balance	-34.712	133.218	167.930
Services	26.128	66.153	40.025
-Tourism and travel	28.523	35.543	7.020
Income	-10.466	21.321	31.787
-From investment	-10.473	20.876	31.349
Current transfers	2.423	15.017	12.594
Capital Account	7.497	8.674	1.177
CURRENT AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT	-9.129	244.384	253.513

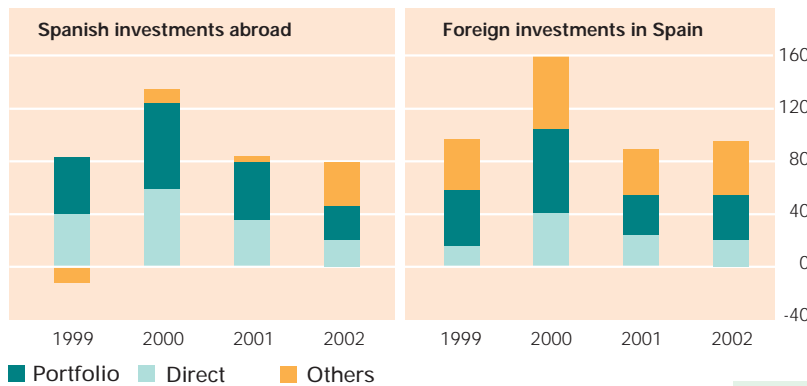


### Balance of payments 2001 Current account balance, % of GDP

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

## Financial account

Thousands of millions €

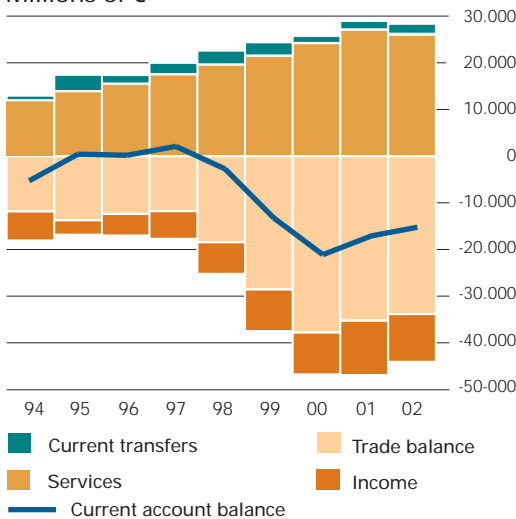


### Sources:

Balance of Payments: Bank of Spain  
Foreign Trade: Tax Administration  
State Customs Department Agency

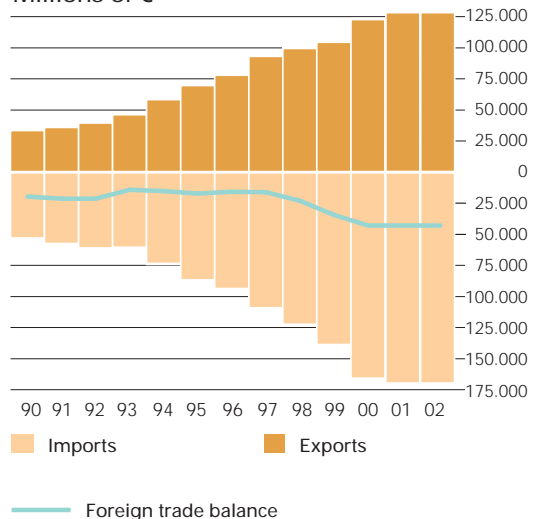
## Development of the Current Account

Millions of €



## Development of foreign trade

Millions of €

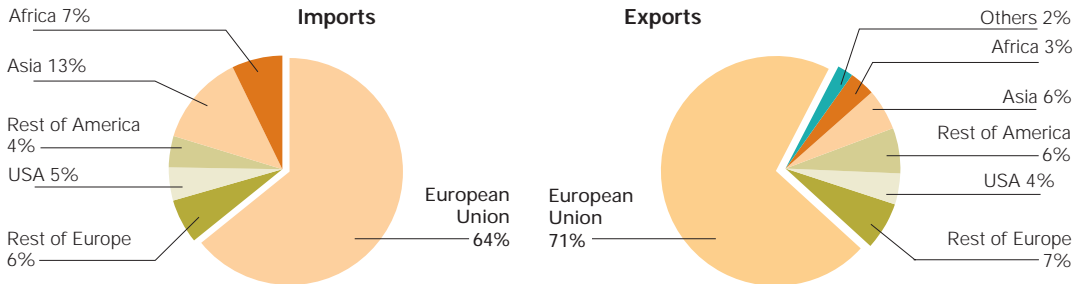


## Foreign trade. 2002

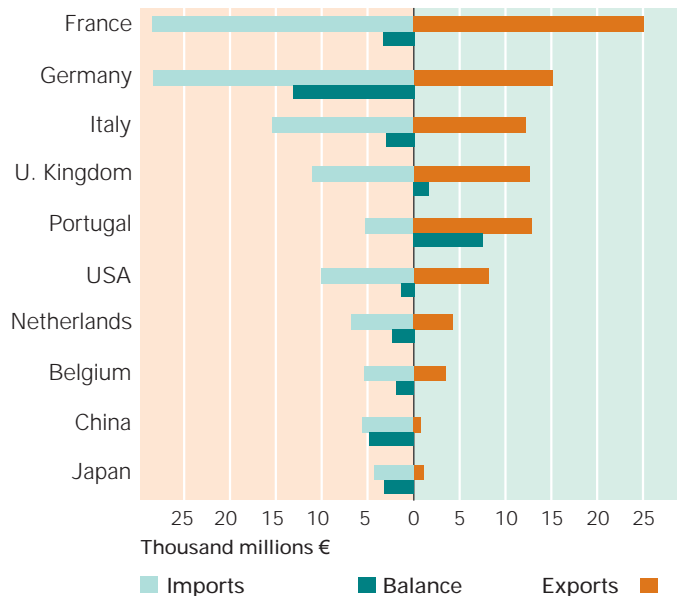
Millions of €

	Balance	Exports	Imports	Variation in a year	
				Exports	Imports
<b>TOTAL</b>	-41.974	130.814	172.789		
-Food, beverages and tobacco	4.939	16.353	11.414		
-Cars	5.632	18.647	13.015		
-Consumption energy prod.	251	415	163		
-Other consumer goods	-4.312	18.553	22.865		
-Agricultural products	-1.571	2.557	4.128		
-Energy products	-15.927	2.626	18.553		
-Industrial products	-19.635	55.754	75.389		
-Machinery and other capital goods	-10.065	9.275	19.340		
-Transport material	438	5.106	4.668		
-Other capital goods	-1.725	1.529	3.253		

## Breakdown of trade between Spain and other EU countries 2002



## Main trade exchanges for Spain



### Thousand millions €. 2000

	Exports	Imports
EU-15	936,1	1 025,6
Germany	596,7	544,1
Austria	72,3	77,7
Belgium	198,3	183,7
Denmark	55,0	49,5
Spain	118,1	157,1
Finland	49,9	37,3
France	351,8	361
Greece	11,7	30,2
Ireland	83,0	55,0
Italy	257,3	255,9
Luxembourg	8,9	12,4
Netherlands	249,7	234,4
Portugal	25,2	41,4
U. Kingdom	308,0	371
Sweden	94,3	78,9

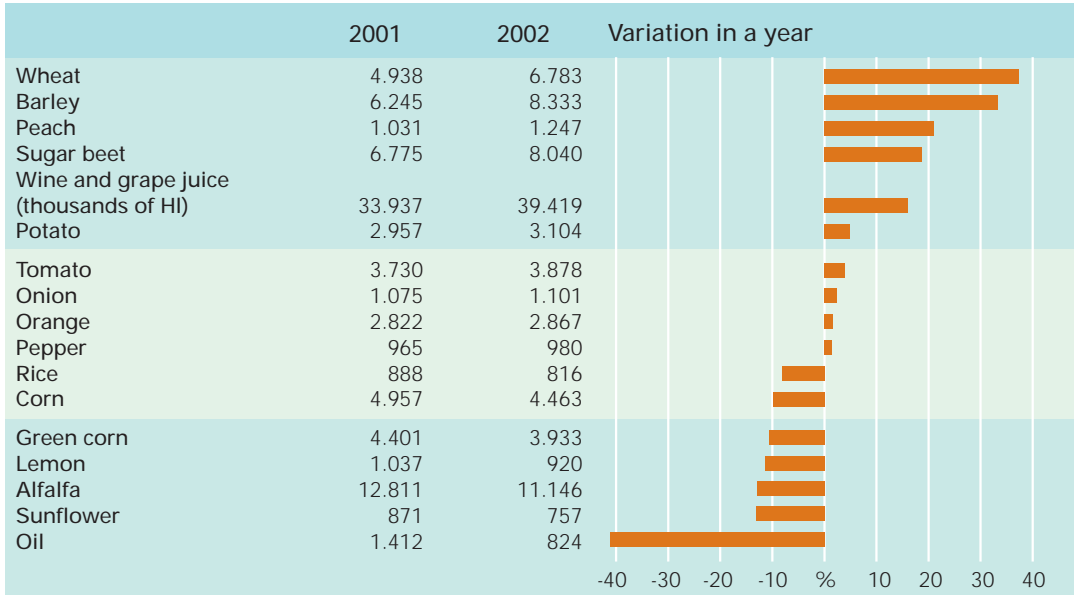
Source: Eurostat



# Agriculture

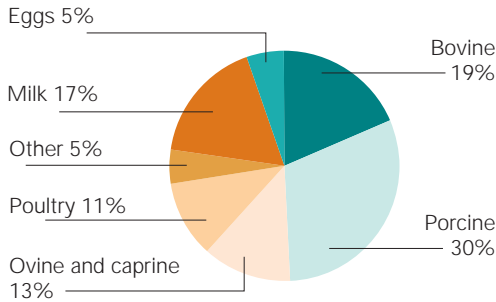
## Main agricultural products

Thousand tons

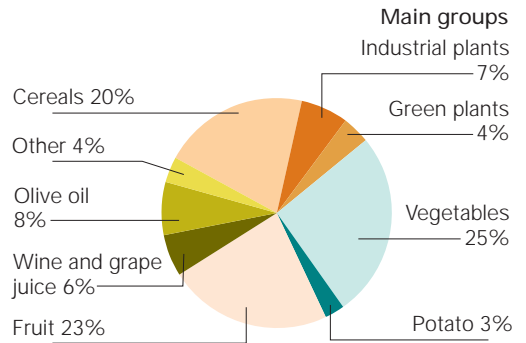


## Structure of livestock production value

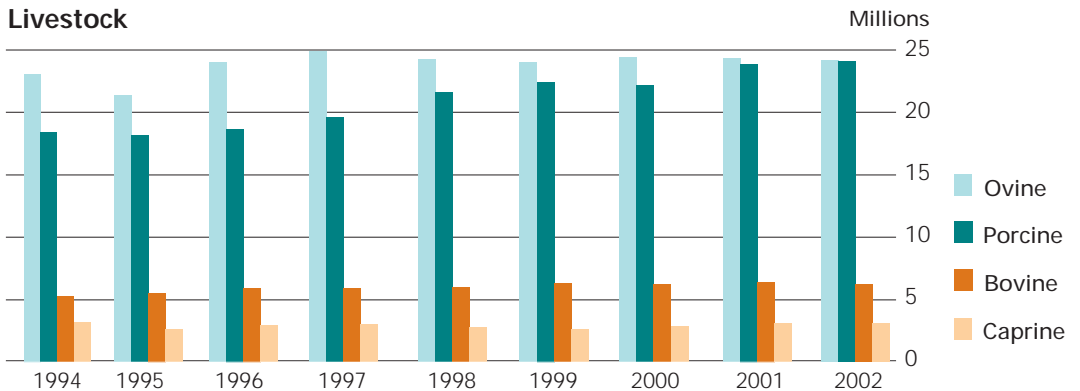
Main groups



## Structure of agriculture production value



## Livestock



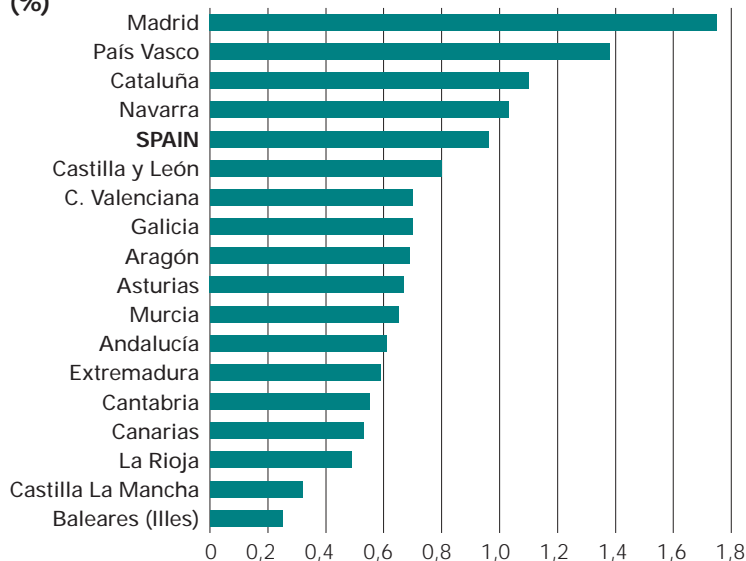
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Food



## Internal R&D expenses. 2001

Sector	Millions of €	%	R&D expense /PIB	Annual growth
Total	6.227,2	100	0,96	
Companies	3.261,0	52	0,50	
Higher Education	1.925,4	31	0,30	
Public administrations	989,0	16	0,15	
Private non-profit institutions	51,8	1	0,01	

## R&D expense compared to regional GDP at market prices (%)



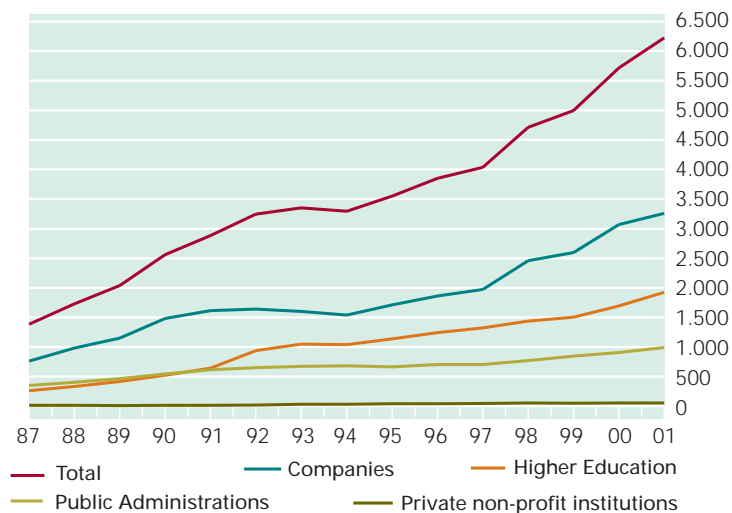
### R&D expenses. 2001 % of GDP

Sweden	4,27
Finland	3,40
Germany	2,49
Denmark	2,40
France	2,23
Belgium	2,17
EU-15	1,97
Netherlands	1,94
Austria	1,90
U. Kingdom	1,89
Luxembourg	1,71
Ireland	1,17
Italy	1,07
Spain	0,96
Portugal	0,84
Greece <sup>1</sup>	0,67

1: Data 1999  
Source: Eurostat

## Evolution of internal R&D expenditure

Millions of €



### Statistics on activities in Scientific Research and Technological Development

Its main objective is to measure the economic and human resources for R&D for all economic sectors into which the economy is divided with the objective of gaining information on national research.

As a framework of the statistic a directory of units (companies, public university institutions and non profit making private institutions) possibly research, either because in this way previous years are recorded, or because public finance has been received for R&D or because R&D activities have been declared in the innovation survey.

The statistic is annual and is directed at approximately 5.000 units



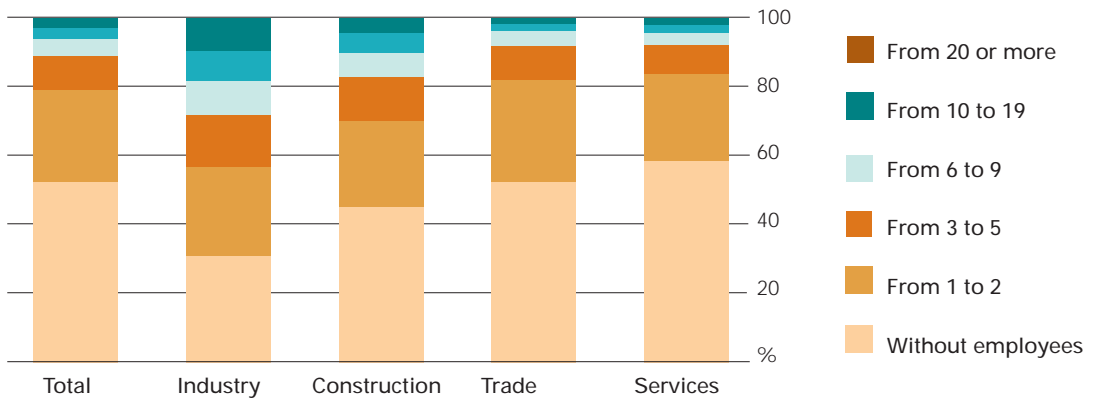


# Companies

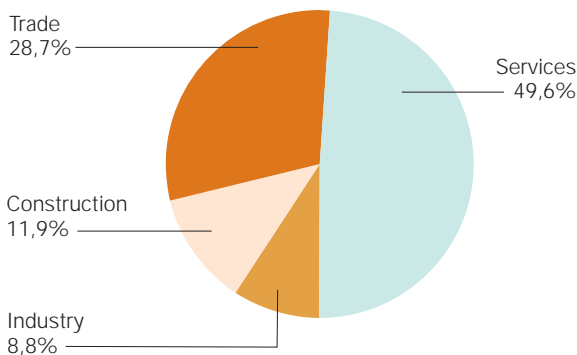
## Active companies according to economic sector

	2002	2003	Variation 2003/2002
TOTAL	2.710.400	2.813.159	
Industry	247.779	248.038	
Construction	336.075	360.047	
Trade	796.647	808.529	
Services	1.329.899	1.396.545	

## Percentage distribution of companies according to employee stratum



## Distribution of companies according to economic sector



## Central companies directory (CCD)

The CCD brings together all Spanish companies, including their local units situated within the whole country, into one single information system. The basic objective is to facilitate economic surveys through sampling. It also has other objectives:

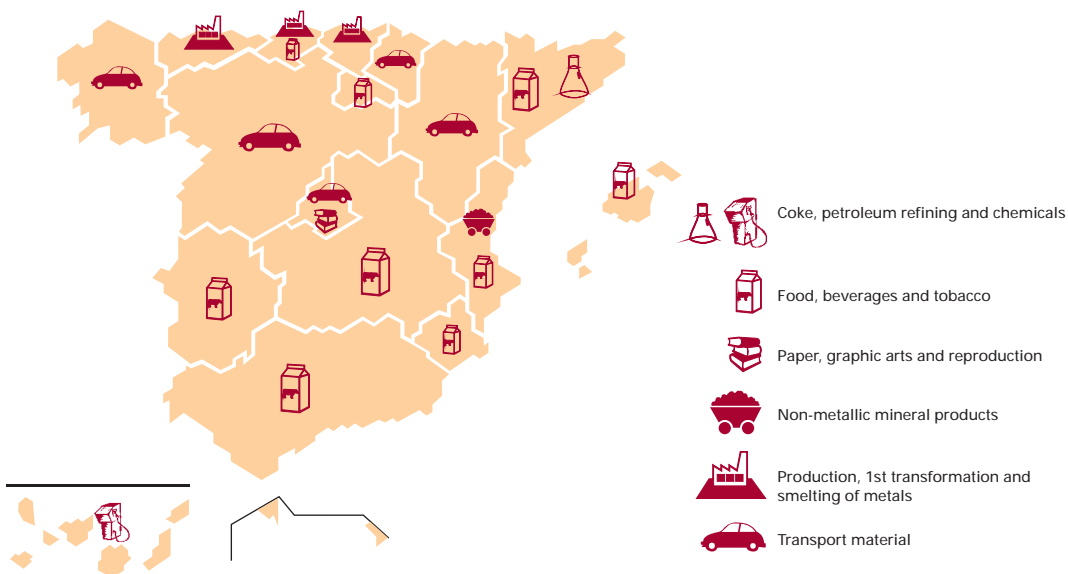
- To supply structural data on the number of firms and premises in Spain classified by principal economic activity, employee stratum and legal status.
- To offer data on business demographics concerning the number of new, functional and closed down companies.
- To satisfy the information demands of international institutions, particularly the European Union's Statistical Office (EUROSTAT).



## Communities that stand out in each activity group. 2002

		% of national total
Food, beverages and tobacco	Cataluña	22,2
Textile and confection	Cataluña	48,1
Leather and footwear	Comunidad Valenciana	55,5
Wood and cork	Comunidad Valenciana	18,7
	Galicia	17,0
Paper, graphic arts and reproduction	Cataluña	32,3
	Madrid (Comunidad de)	24,4
Coke, petroleum refining and chemicals	Cataluña	36,1
Plastic and rubber manufacturing	Cataluña	30,9
Non-metallic mineral products	Comunidad Valenciana	27,8
Production, 1st transformation and smelting of metals	País Vasco	29,0
Metallic products	Cataluña	23,8
	País Vasco	21,7
Machinery and equipment, optical and similar	Cataluña	27,7
Electric and Electronic material	Cataluña	40,4
Transport material	Cataluña	23,4
Other manufacturing industries	Comunidad Valenciana	23,7
	Cataluña	18,9
Electric energy, gas and steam	Cataluña	15,7
	Castilla y León	14,0

## Main group of activities in each Autonomous Community

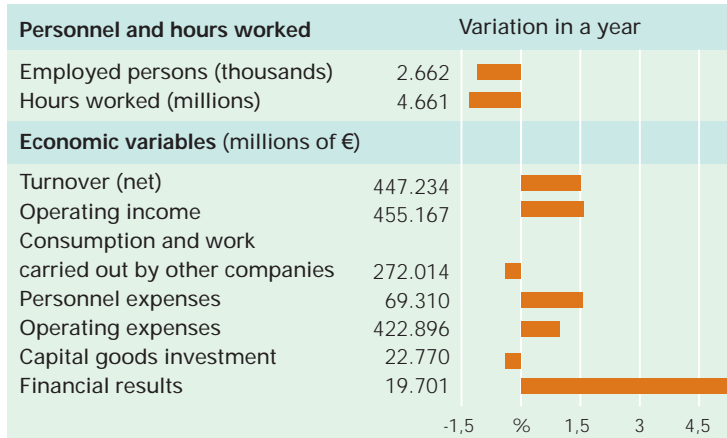


### Industrial Products Survey

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.

## Main Industry variables. 2002



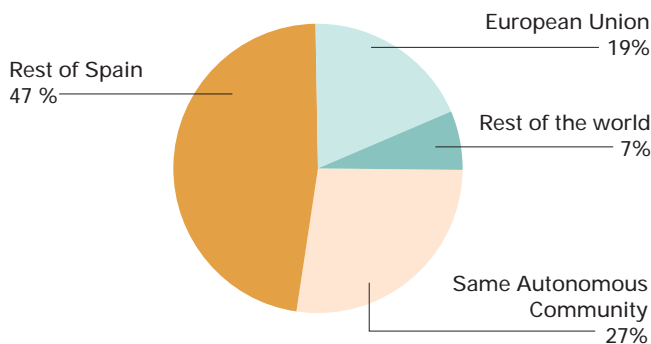
## Turnover. 2000

Millions of €

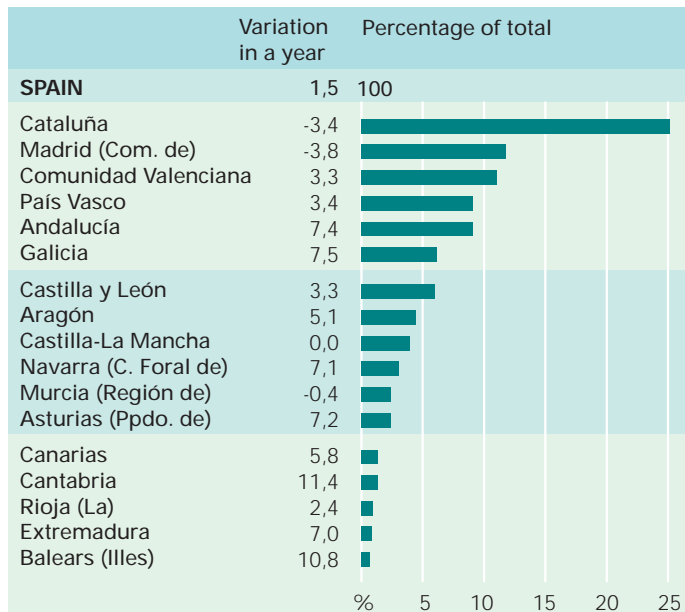
EU 15	5.964.883
Germany	1.572.705
France	973.472
U. Kingdom	914.261
Italy	883.205
Spain	423.968
Netherlands	272.558
Belgium	210.708
Sweden	183.357
Austria	120.355
Finland	112.498
Denmark	86.354
Portugal	77.305
Luxembourg	8.581

Source: Eurostat

## Destination of sale



## Turnover



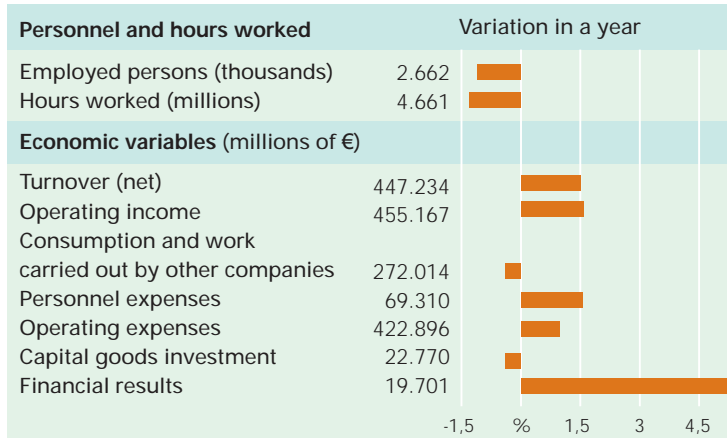
## Industrial Companies Survey

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.

## Main Industry variables. 2002



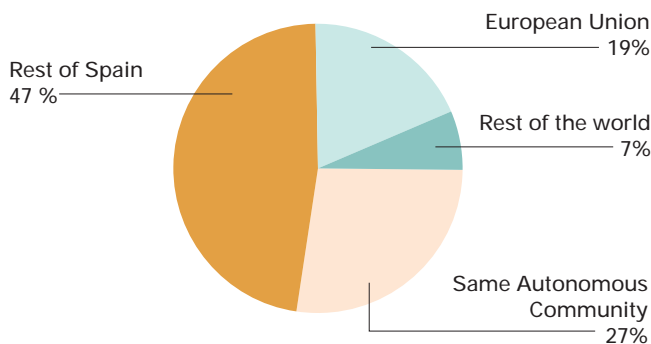
## Turnover. 2000

Millions of €

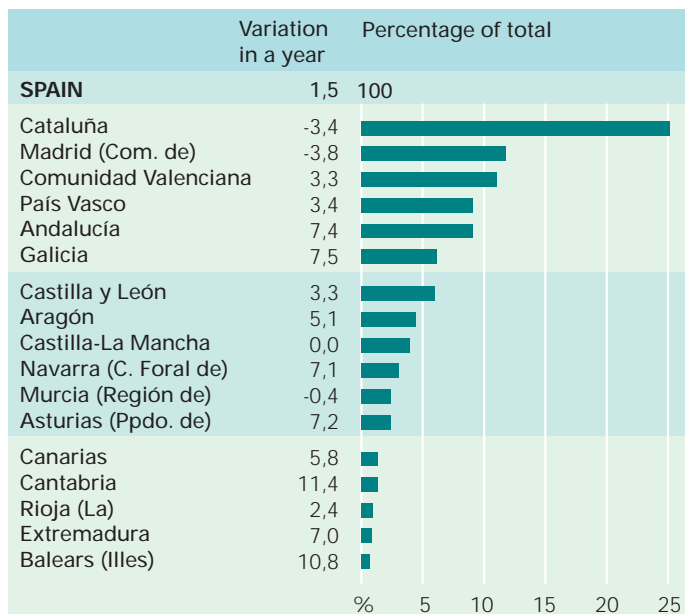
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Source: Eurostat

## Destination of sale



## Turnover



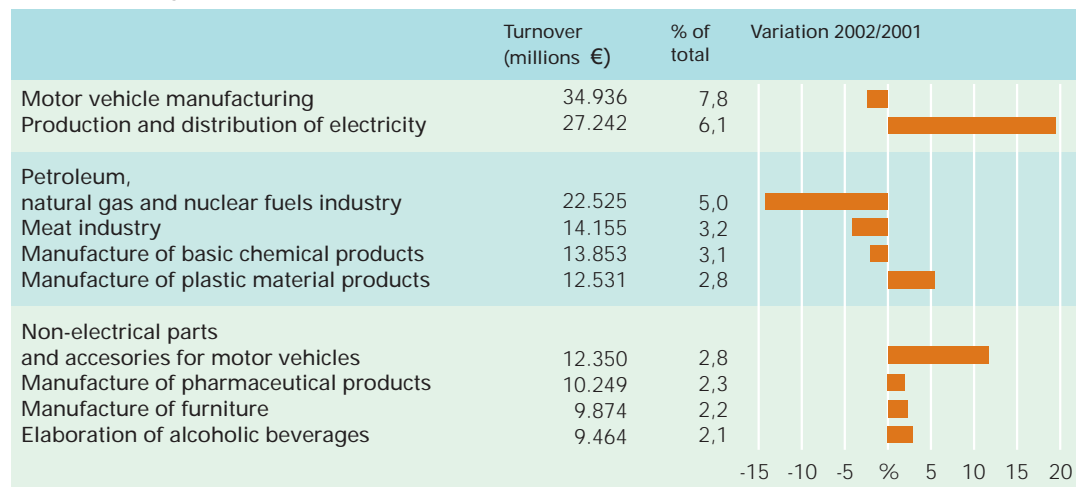
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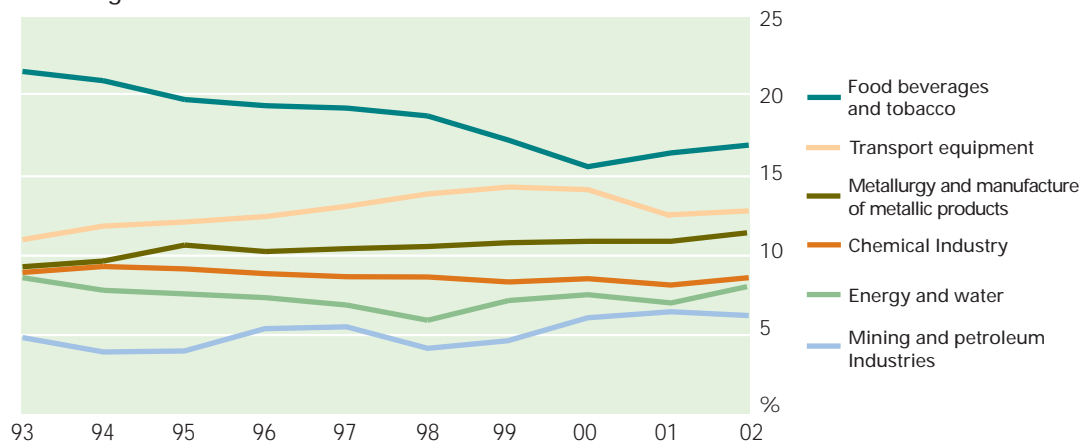
Results are obtained about occupied personnel, turnover, sales, consumption, etc., broken down by autonomous community and branch of activity.

## Main industry sectors. 2002

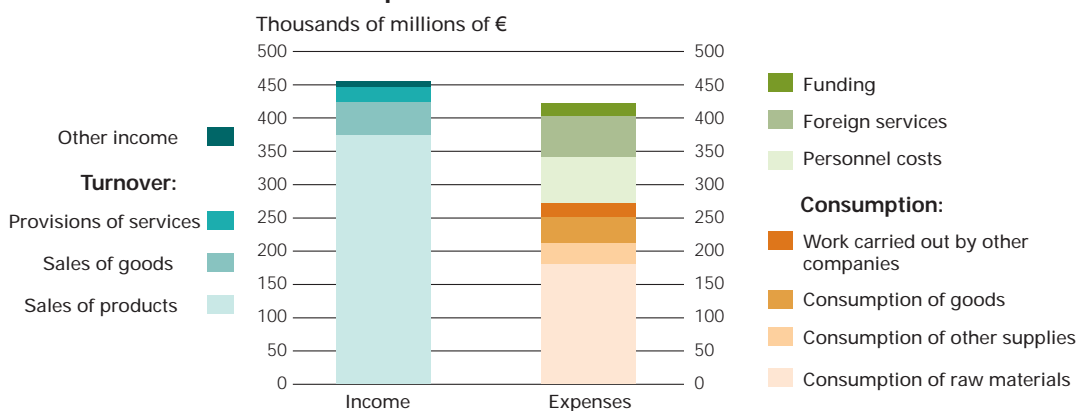


## Evolution of turnover of main activity groups

Percentage of total



## Distribution of income and expenses



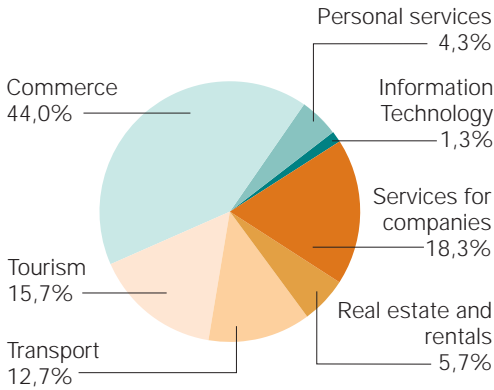


# Services

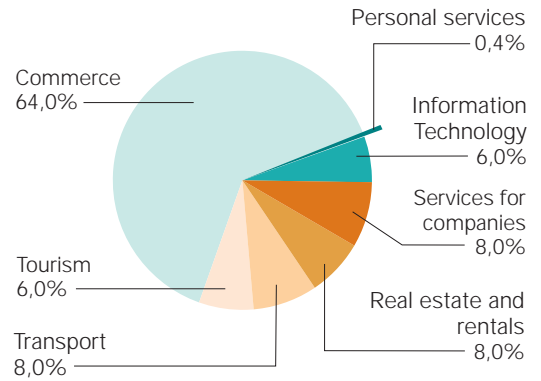
## Main services sector variables. 2001

Activity branches	Number of companies	Turnover (millions of €)	Employed Personnel	Variation in a year	
				Turnover	Personnel
TOTAL	1.782.773	822.869	6.992.729	~8%	~3%
Commerce	784.766	527.637	2.828.023	~8%	~1%
Tourism	268.084	52.859	1.118.486	~5%	~3%
Transport	213.198	64.115	806.155	~5%	~2%
Information	25.990	47.230	309.296	~11%	~12%
Real estate and rentals	105.286	61.733	279.576	~12%	~10%
Services for companies	309.546	65.701	1.471.019	~8%	~2%
Personal services	75.903	3.594	180.174	~0%	~0%

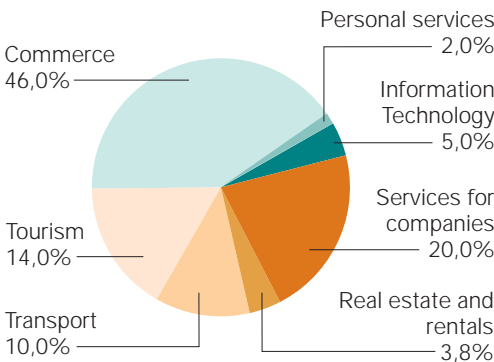
### Number of companies



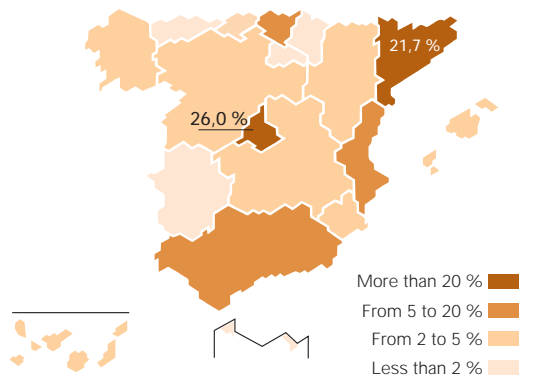
### Turnover



### Employed personnel



### Services sector turnover by Autonomous Communities



### Characteristics of employment

Sectors	Rate of employees	Rate of stability in the job	Rate of female participation
<b>TOTAL</b>	77,0	63,0	41,6
Commerce	74,8	75,7	41,7
Tourism	75,8	59,3	46,6
Transport	75,9	74,7	14,7
Information technology	94,1	80,3	33,2
Real estate and rentals	71,3	71,0	34,3
Services for companies	82,1	53,4	51,3
Personal services	59,8	70,6	75,6



### Turnover. 2001

Millions of €

	Commerce	Real estate and rentals
EU-15	5.930.192	456.836
U. Kingdom	1.218.683	80.680
Germany	1.108.714	98.946
France	1.002.408	88.982
Italy	680.994	29.671
Spain	527.637	61.733
Netherlands	406.381	32.822
Belgium	260.937	9.661
Sweden	165.543	21.132
Austria	150.113	9.126
Denmark	127.800	9.728
Portugal	113.561	5.927
Finland	85.148	5.026
Ireland	62.523	2.467
Luxembourg	19.750	935

Source: Eurostat

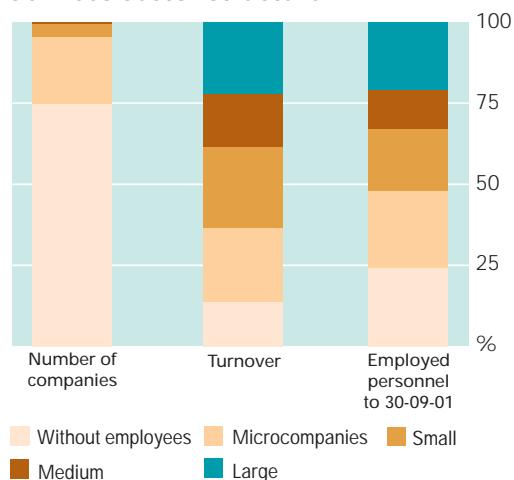
**Microcompanies:** from 1 to 9 employees

**Small:** from 10 to 49 employees

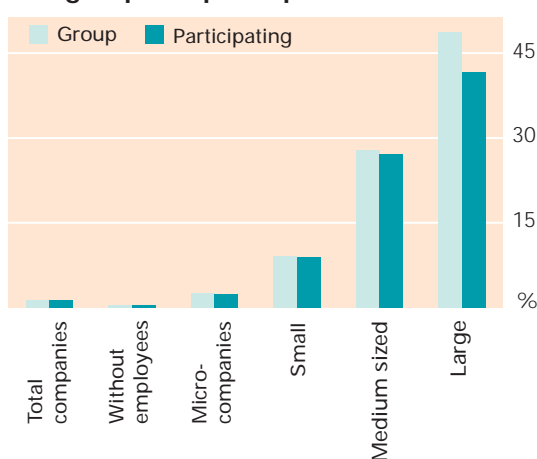
**Medium:** from 50 to 249 employees

**Large:** more than 249 employees

### Services sector structure



### Percentage of companies belonging to a group and participants



The INE, via the **Annual Services Survey**, presents an integrated study of this sector, which up to now has been analysed in a discontinuous and disperse way.

The Annual Services Survey, directed at all companies dedicated to Commerce, Tourism, Transport, Information

Technologies, Real estate, rental and company services activities covers

80% of the added value generated by the market services. Excluded from the said survey are (although some will be incorporated into subsequent editions) education and market health: social, recreational and cultural activities and financial intermediation activities.

This operation, essential for getting to know the structural and economic characteristics of services sector companies moreover, meets the requirements of the European Union in statistical subjects.



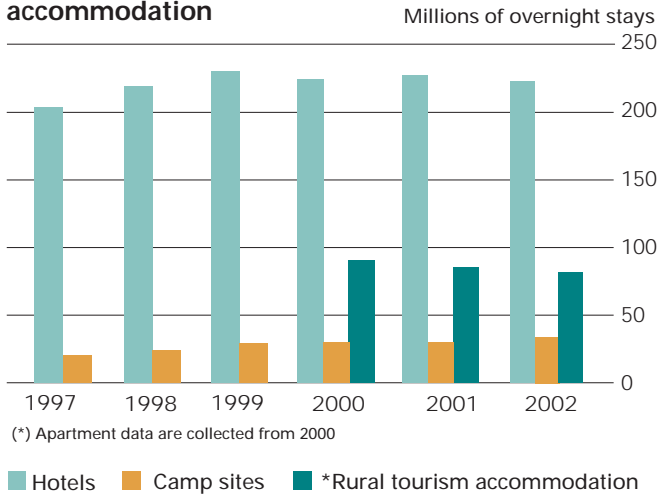
# Tourism

## Tourist accommodation 2002. Main results

Tourist accommodation	Total travellers	Total overnight stays	Average Stay	Average Estimated Vacancies	Intermediate occupancy by vacancies
Hotels	59.868.813	222.554.781	3,72	1.080.290	55,27
Apartments	8.872.506	80.953.867	9,12	429.046	50,97
Camp sites	6.020.079	31.272.685	5,19	485.867	*35,07
Rural tourism accommodation	1.370.369	4.104.680	3,00	51.010	21,75

\* Datum refers to degree of occupancy by lots

## Evolution of overnight stays in tourist accommodation

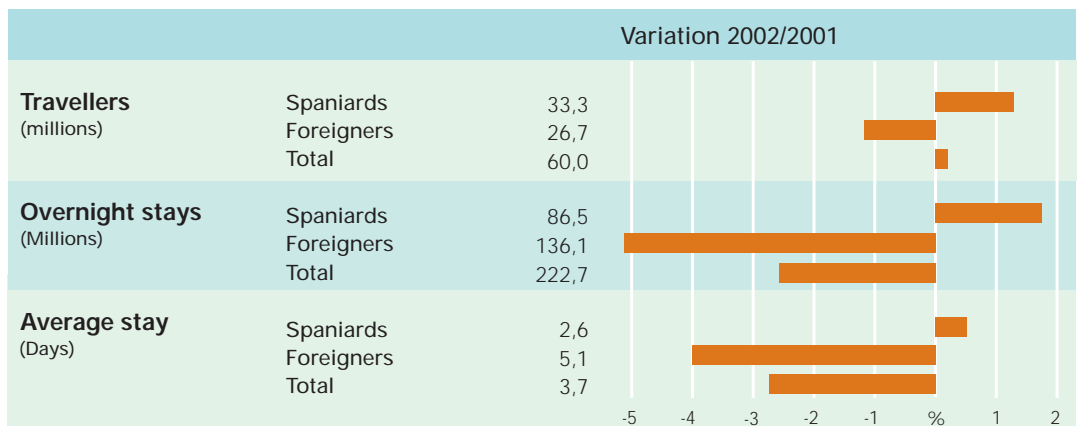


## Tourist Lodging Occupancy Survey

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.

## Travellers and overnight stays in hotels in 2002





### Main tourist areas by Bed places in hotels

(to 31 December 2002)

Mallorca	224.543
Costa Brava (Girona)	82.690
Tenerife	73.418
Costa del Sol (Málaga)	71.552
Costa Daurada (Tarragona)	58.173
Costa Blanca (Alicante)	58.139
Ibiza-Formentera	57.459
Gran Canaria	41.010
Costa de Barcelona	40.445

### Top six nationalities by number of overnight stays at camping sites

Million of overnight stays

Netherlands	4,0
Germany	3,3
U. Kingdom	2,6
France	2,3
Belgium	1,0
Italy	0,5

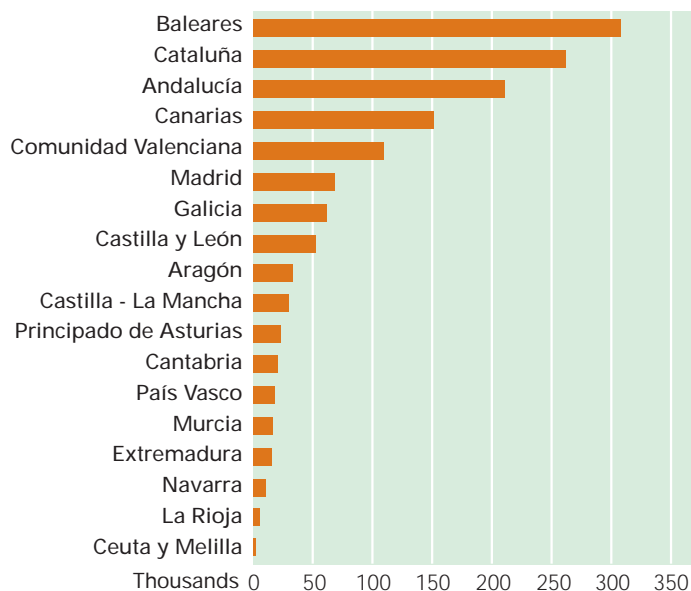
### Provinces with greatest number of overnight stays in rural tourism accommodation

Thousand of overnight stays

Cantabria	309
Asturias (Ppdo. de)	292
Navarra (C. Foral de)	250
Balears (Illes)	245
Huesca	222
Girona	186
Lleida	153
Madrid (C. de)	130
S. C. de Tenerife	117

### Bed places in hotels by Autonomous Communities

(to 31 December 2002)



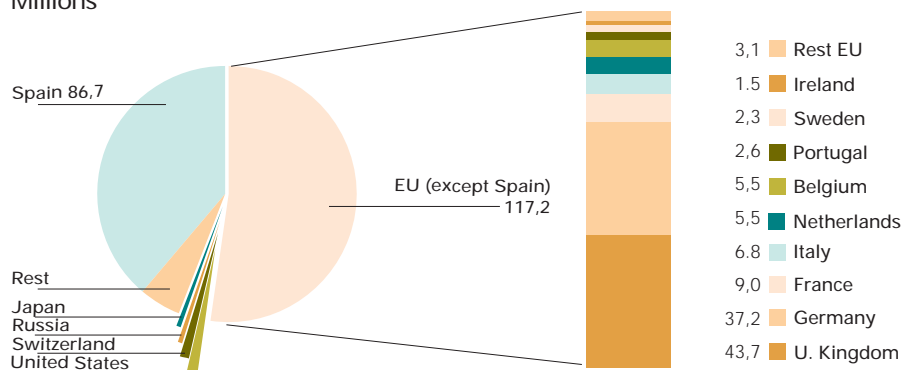
### Bed places in hotels. 2002

EU-15	9.527.432
Italy	1.929.544
Germany	1.607.700
Spain	1.395.383
France	1.207.358
U. Kingdom	1.166.534
Greece	606.330
Austria	569.306
Portugal	226.070
Sweden	180.804
Netherlands	177.435
Ireland	140.000
Belgium	123.356
Finland	117.870
Denmark	65.514
Luxembourg	14.228

Source: Eurostat

### Overnight stays in hotel establishments by country of residence of traveller

Millions





# Transport

## Roads. 2002

	Kms	Variation in a year
Motorways and dual carriageways	9.020	1
Toll motorways	2.386	4
Main roads	164.139	1
Secondary roads	501.053	1

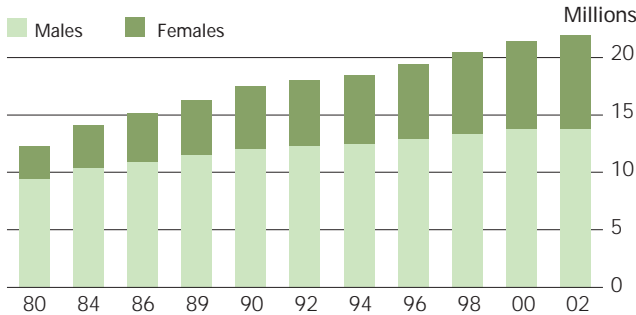
## Motor vehicles. 2002

In circulation	Thousands	Variation in a year
Cars	18.733	2
Motocycles	1.517	2
Buses and minibuses	57	1
Lorries and vans	4.092	2

Registered	Thousands	Variation in a year
Cars	1.408	-4
Motocycles	63	-1
Buses and minibuses	3	-8
Lorries and vans	273	-4

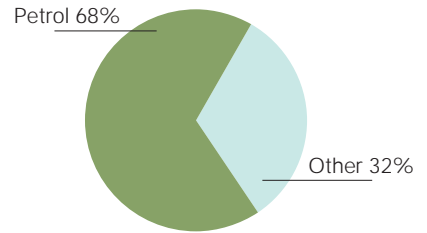
## Driver Census



## Travellers. 2002

Intercity transport	Millions	Variation on year
Buses	1.215	3
Railway - RENFE	558	3
-Narrow rail and AC	485	3
Air and sea transport		
Domestic flights	28	1
International flights	85	1
Coastal shipping	14	1
Foreign shipping	5	15
Urban transport		
Buses	1.692	3
Underground	998	6

## Cars according to fuel



## Vehicles per 1.000 inhabitants. 2000

EU-15	469
Luxembourg	623
Italy	563
Germany	521
Austria	506
France	463
Belgium	458
Sweden	451
Spain	442
U. Kingdom	419
Finland	413
Netherlands	411
Portugal	350
Denmark	347
Ireland	343
Greece	304

Source: Eurostat

## 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 underground) and interurban (road, railway, air and sea), covering information on economic data of companies, included in the Annual Services Survey.

Other sources: General Directorate of Traffic

# Elections

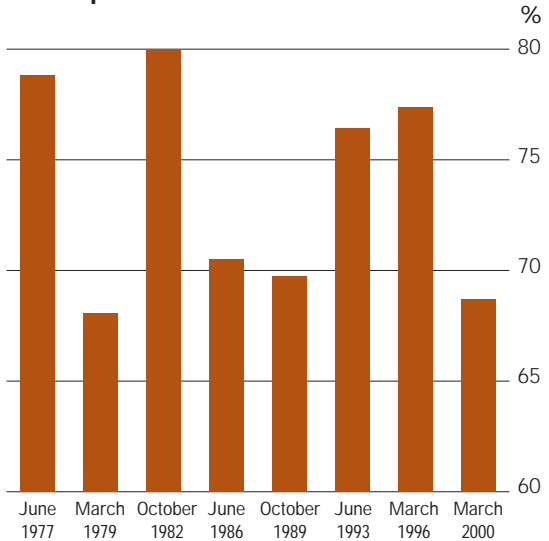


## Countries with greatest number of Spanish voters

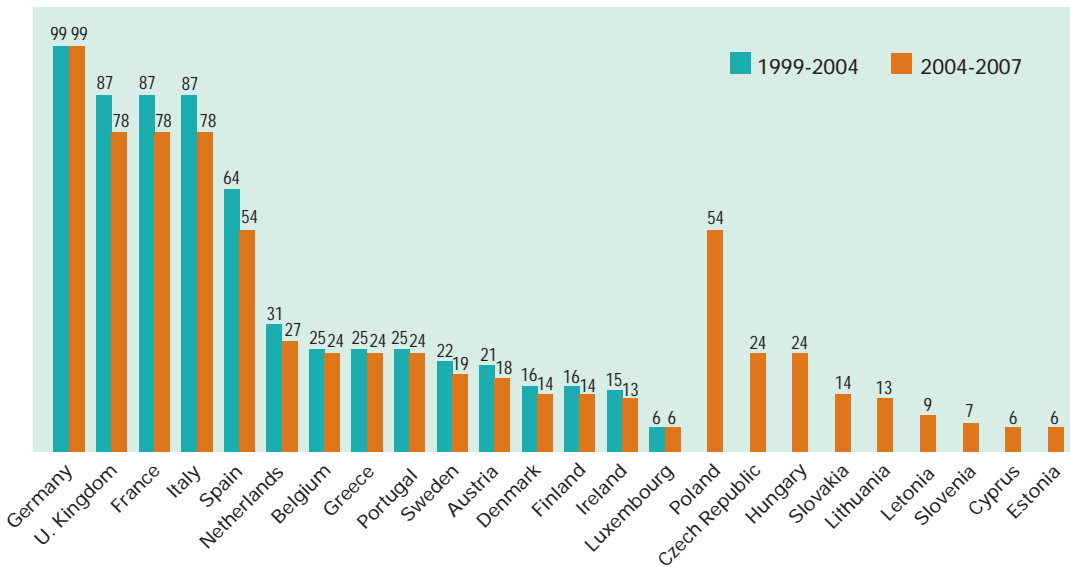
Elections to General courts March 2004

	Voters	Percentage
<b>TOTAL</b>	1.099.209	100
Argentina	203.794	18,5
France	167.261	15,2
Venezuela	100.759	9,2
Germany	88.621	8,1
Switzerland	76.737	7,0
Brasil	50.979	4,6
U. Kingdom	47.205	4,3
Mexico	43.309	3,9
United States	43.048	3,9
Belgium	36.476	3,3
Uruguay	36.229	3,3

## Participation in General Elections



## European Parliament. Number of seats per country



### Electoral Census Office

For the first time in an electoral process, a service will be available on Internet for voters to consult their electoral census registration data, the table and local electoral address where they should vote.

For reasons of confidentiality, queries will only be

admitted for people with electronic certificates who are recognised to accredit the voter's identity, issued by the Mint. The address for queries is <https://censoelectoral.ine.es>

Other source: Eurostat