

Spain in figures 2002

Madrid, 2002

Foreword

As in previous years the National Institute of Statistics presents a new edition of Spain in Figures, 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 to 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, when the data comes from other institutions, is always indicated.

The complete publication may be consulted on Internet by accessing the INE server (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 economic and social reality.

Carmen Alcaide Guindo
INE President

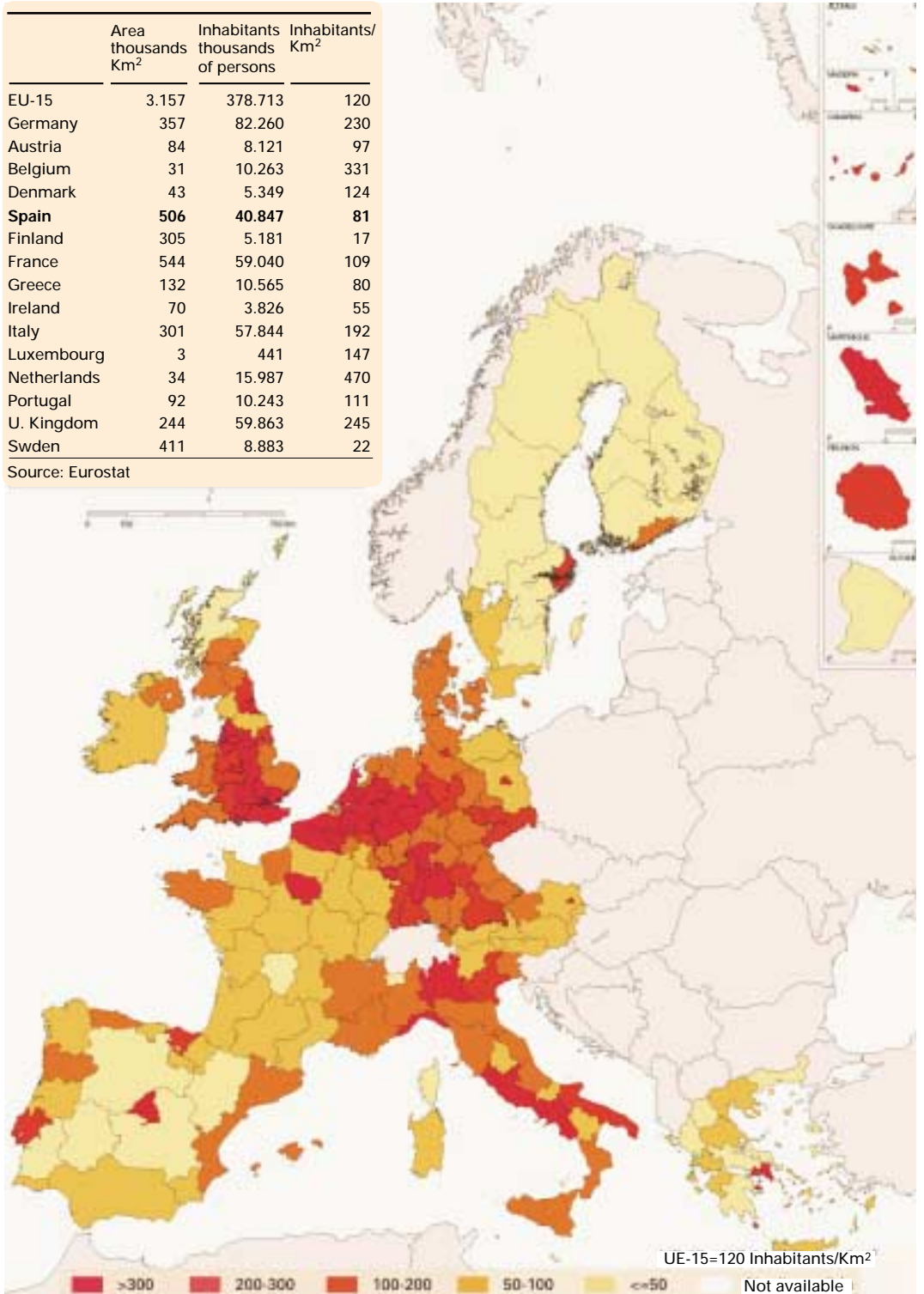


Territory and Environment

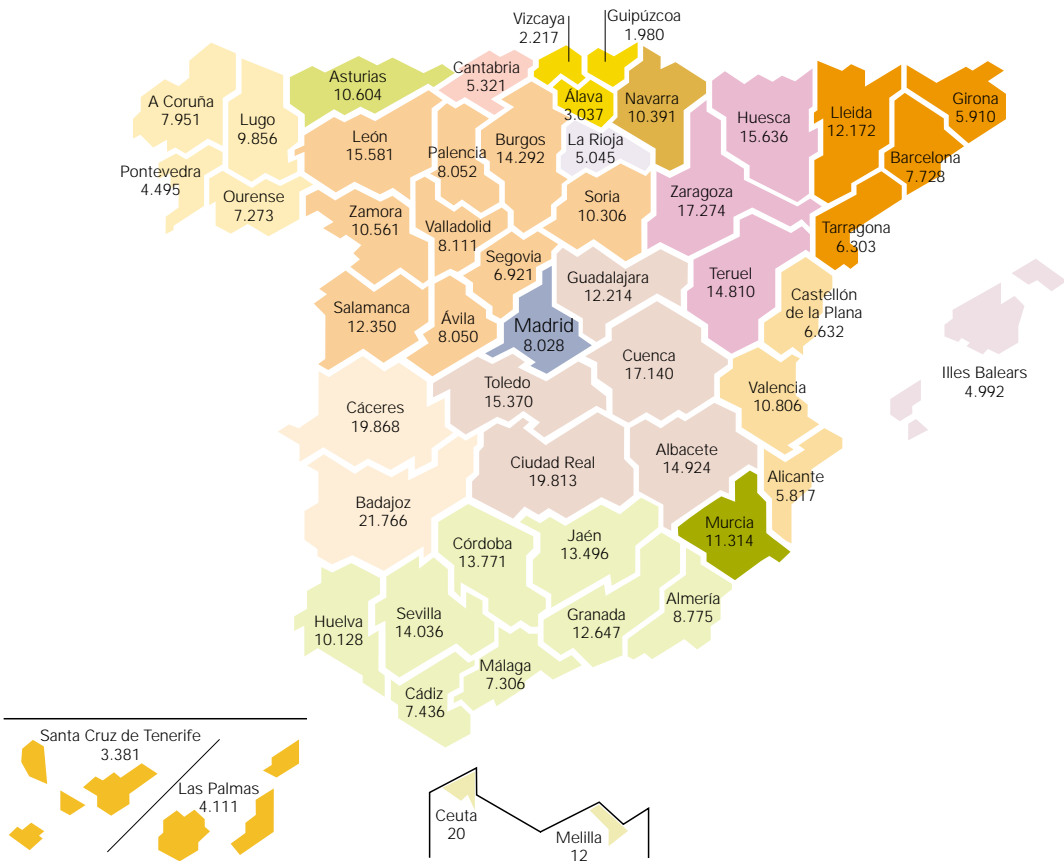
Population density of European Union by regions

	Area thousands Km ²	Inhabitants thousands of persons	Inhabitants/ Km ²
EU-15	3.157	378.713	120
Germany	357	82.260	230
Austria	84	8.121	97
Belgium	31	10.263	331
Denmark	43	5.349	124
Spain	506	40.847	81
Finland	305	5.181	17
France	544	59.040	109
Greece	132	10.565	80
Ireland	70	3.826	55
Italy	301	57.844	192
Luxembourg	3	441	147
Netherlands	34	15.987	470
Portugal	92	10.243	111
U. Kingdom	244	59.863	245
Swden	411	8.883	22

Source: Eurostat



Provinces and Autonomous Communities (Km²)



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
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 area (Ha)	Visitors 2000
Aigüestortes and Sant Maurici Lake	Cataluña	14.119	382.624
Cabrera Archipelago	Illes Balears	10.021	44.983
Cabañeros	Castilla-La Mancha	39.000	59.015
Caldera de Taburiente	Canarias (La Palma Island)	4.690	347.619
Doñana	Andalucía	50.720	385.563
Garajonay	Canarias (Gomera Island)	3.984	615.000
Atlantic Islands	Galicia	8.333	-
Ordesa and Monte Perdido	Aragón	15.608	635.876
Picos de Europa	Asturias, Cantabria and Castilla and León	64.660	1.869.063
Sierra Nevada	Andalucía	86.208	275.000
Tablas de Daimiel	Castilla-La Mancha	1.928	115.503
Teide	Canarias (Tenerife Island)	18.990	3.722.913
Timanfaya	Canarias (Lanzarote Island)	5.107	1.800.000

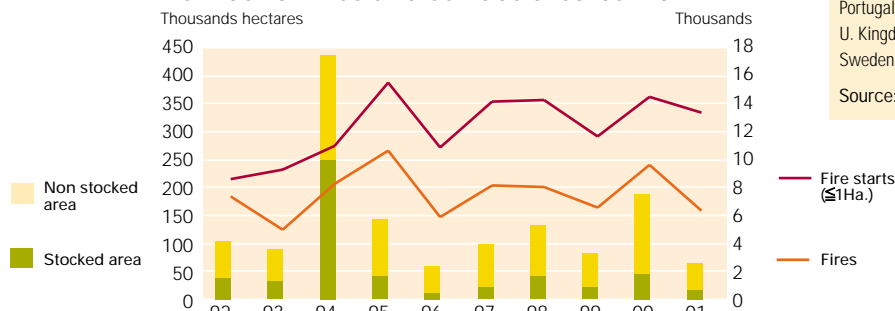


Emissions 1998

	CO ₂ Tonnes per person	CO Kg per person
EU-15	8,9	98
Germany	11,3	72
Austria	8,2	129
Belgium	12,7	93
Denmark	13,9	105
Spain	6,1	93
Finland	12,9	92
France	6,8	138
Greece	8,7	134
Ireland	9,7	84
Italy	7,6	125
Luxembourg	16,8	191
Netherlands	11,8	49
Portugal	5	139
U. Kingdom	9,7	84
Sweden	7,2	108

Source: Eurostat

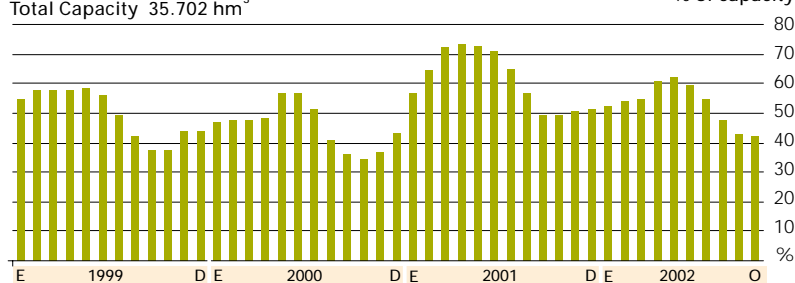
Number of fires and surface area burnt



Consumption reservoir reserves

Total Capacity 35.702 hm³

% of capacity

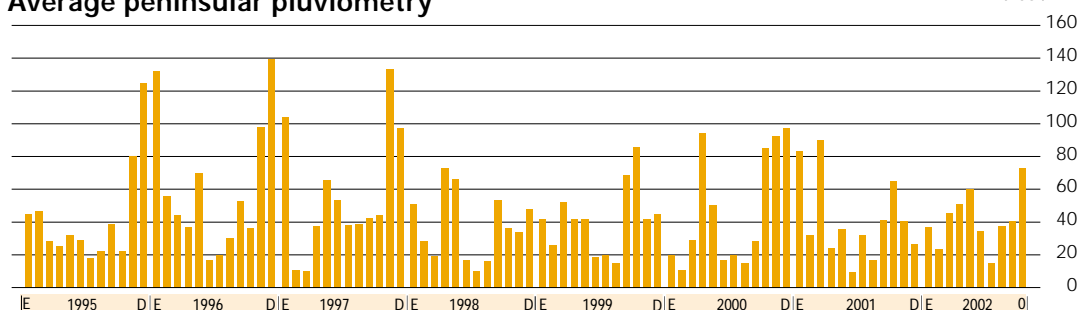


Source:

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

Average peninsular pluviometry

Litres / m²

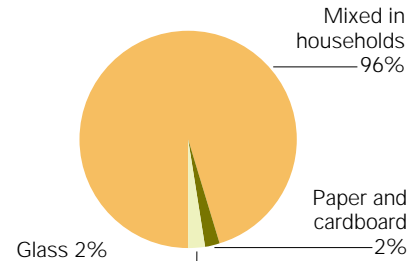


Urban waste collected. 2000

(Kg/inhabitant/years)

	Mixed in households	Paper and cardboard	Glass
SPAIN	588	14,5	15,1
Andalucía	689	13,5	14,4
Aragón	661	14,2	12,7
Asturias (Principado de)	582	15,8	14,6
Balears (Illes)	817	15,4	20,0
Canarias	740	16,9	16,4
Cantabria	424	18,0	13,5
Castilla y León	429	10,9	14,4
Castilla-La Mancha	478	12,3	11,2
Cataluña	583	14,4	14,9
Comunidad Valenciana	596	10,4	14,3
Extremadura	496	10,3	14,8
Galicia	574	9,1	14,7
Madrid (Comunidad de)	552	19,5	21,4
Murcia (Región de)	553	12,6	10,2
Navarra (C.Foral de)	604	26,1	15,7
País Vasco	483	22,8	10,7
Rioja (La)	569	17,6	16,7
Ceuta y Melilla	411	10,8	11,7

Urban waste collected. 2000



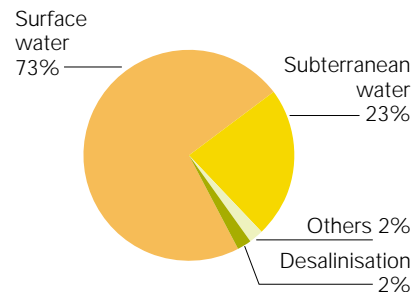
Waste statistics

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.

Main indicators of the public water supply. 2000

	Average consumption per inhabitant and day (litres)	% of water lost in the distribution network	Average price euros by m3
SPAIN	168	21,0	0,73
Andalucía	183	18,6	0,59
Aragón	176	35,8	0,59
Asturias (Ppdo de)	151	23,5	0,51
Balears (Illes)	129	23,0	1,32
Canarias	139	22,0	1,58
Cantabria	188	19,5	0,53
Castilla y León	153	22,3	0,42
Castilla La Mancha	188	16,6	0,44
Cataluña	186	20,2	0,94
Comunidad Valenciana	166	30,0	0,66
Extremadura	156	17,3	0,72
Galicia	128	13,5	0,54
Madrid(Comunidad de)	176	13,6	0,69
Murcia (Región de)	145	20,7	1,12
Navarra (Com.Foral de)	159	14,5	0,60
País Vasco	154	29,2	1,12
Rioja (La)	186	11,6	0,41
Ceuta y Melilla	153	33,2	0,58

Origin of the water resources. 2000



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.



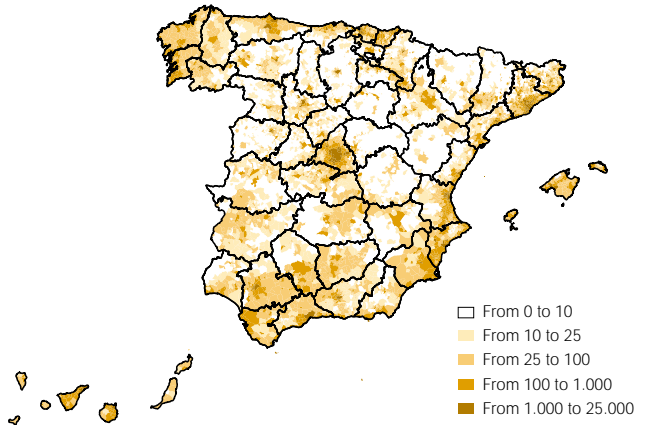
Population

Census 2001 Population Figures

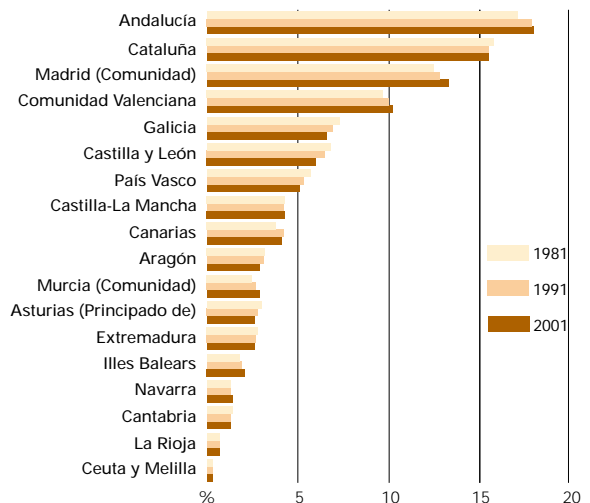
SPAIN	40.847.371
Andalucía	7.357.558
Almería	536.731
Cádiz	1.116.491
Córdoba	761.657
Granada	821.660
Huelva	462.579
Jaén	643.820
Málaga	1.287.017
Sevilla	1.727.603
Aragón	1.204.215
Huesca	206.502
Teruel	135.858
Zaragoza	861.855
Asturias (Principado de)	1.062.998
Balears (Illes)	841.669
Canarias	1.694.477
Palmas (Las)	887.676
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	806.801
Cantabria	535.131
Castilla y León	2.456.474
Ávila	163.442
Burgos	348.934
León	488.751
Palencia	174.143
Salamanca	345.609
Segovia	147.694
Soria	90.717
Valladolid	498.094
Zamora	199.090
Castilla-La Mancha	1.760.516
Albacete	364.835
Ciudad Real	478.957
Cuenca	200.346
Guadalajara	174.999
Toledo	541.379
Cataluña	6.343.110
Barcelona	4.805.927
Girona	565.304
Lleida	362.206
Tarragona	609.673
Comunidad Valenciana	4.162.776
Alicante/Alacant	1.461.925
Castellón/Castelló	484.566
Valencia/València	2.216.285
Extremadura	1.058.503
Badajoz	654.882
Cáceres	403.621
Galicia	2.695.880
Coruña (A)	1.096.027
Lugo	357.648
Ourense	338.446
Pontevedra	903.759
Madrid (Comunidad de)	5.423.384
Murcia (Región de)	1.197.646
Navarra (Cdad. Foral de)	555.829
País Vasco	2.082.587
Alava	286.387
Guipúzcoa	673.563
Vizcaya	1.122.637
Rioja (La)	276.702
Ceuta	71.505
Melilla	66.411

Municipal Densities

Inhabitants per kilometre squared
national average=81 inhabitants/km²)



Spanish Population in the 1981-1991-2001 Censuses (percentage of each community of the year's national total)



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.

Municipalities which have grown the most since 1981

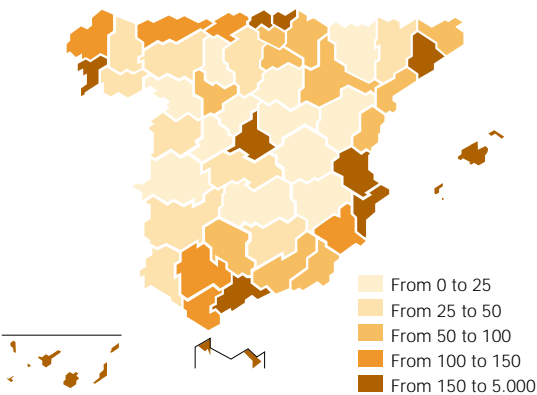
	2001 Censal Population	1981 Censal Population
Fuenlabrada	182.705	78.096
Murcia	370.745	284.585
Rozas de Madrid (Las)	63.385	13.405
Móstoles	196.524	150.259
Dos Hermanas	101.988	57.548
Palma de Mallorca	333.801	290.372
Zaragoza	614.905	571.855
Marbella	100.036	60.172
Alcalá de Henares	176.434	137.169
Sevilla	684.633	645.817
Torreveja	50.953	12.321
Alicante/Alacant	284.580	245.963
Pozuelo de Alarcón	68.214	29.756
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	35.742	653
Albacete	148.934	116.484

Municipalities which have depopulated the most since 1981

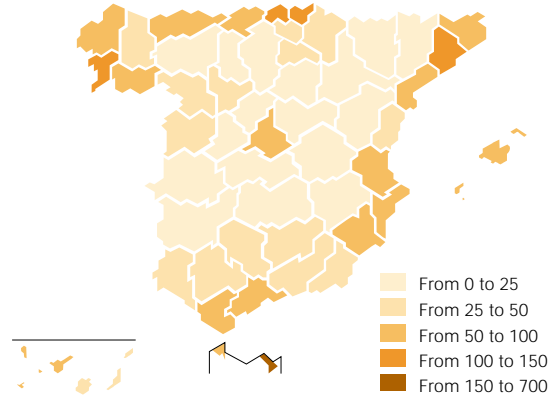
	2001 Censal Population	1981 Censal Population
Barcelona	1.503.884	1.752.627
Madrid	2.938.723	3.158.818
Hospitalet de Llobregat (L')	239.019	295.074
Santa Coloma de Gramenet	112.992	140.613
Badalona	205.836	229.780
Cádiz	133.363	156.711
Cornellà de Llobregat	79.979	91.563
Mieres	47.719	58.718
Langreo	45.731	56.347
Ferrol	77.950	87.691
Eibar	28.219	36.919
Sestao	31.773	40.374
Errenteria	38.224	46.496
Alcoy/Alcoi	58.358	66.396
Tineo	12.598	20.076

Comparison of provincial densities in 2001 and in 1900

Inhabitants per kilometre squared
2001 Census (national average=81 inhabitants/km²)



Inhabitants per kilometre squared
1900 Census (national average=37 inhabitants/km²)



Population

Vital Statistics. 2001 (P)

	Marriages		Births		Deaths	
	Total	Rates ¹	Total	Rates ¹	Total	Rates ¹
SPAIN	206.254	5,12	403.859	10,03	358.856	8,91
Andalucía	42.424	5,82	81.082	11,12	59.998	8,23
Aragón	5.898	5,05	10.382	8,89	12.658	10,84
Asturias (Principado de)	5.095	4,85	6.934	6,59	11.868	11,29
Balears (Illes)	3.964	4,89	9.815	12,12	7.730	9,54
Canarias	6.570	3,78	18.446	10,62	12.083	6,96
Cantabria	2.899	5,47	4.236	8,00	5.218	9,85
Castilla y León	12.037	4,88	17.559	7,12	24.758	10,04
Castilla-La Mancha	9.989	5,80	16.168	9,39	16.592	9,64
Cataluña	30.820	4,96	64.957	10,44	57.165	9,19
Comunidad Valenciana	22.883	5,59	42.046	10,27	37.979	9,28
Extremadura	5.575	5,17	9.830	9,12	9.928	9,21
Galicia	11.814	4,33	19.394	7,12	28.265	10,37
Madrid (Comunidad de)	25.006	4,79	59.923	11,48	39.244	7,52
Murcia (Región de)	6.501	5,70	14.986	13,14	9.211	8,08
Navarra (C. Foral de)	2.672	4,94	5.696	10,53	4.827	8,93
País Vasco	9.941	4,81	17.782	8,60	18.034	8,72
Rioja (La)	1.461	5,47	2.384	8,93	2.471	9,25
Ceuta	301	4,01	996	13,26	415	5,53
Melilla	404	6,06	1.243	18,65	412	6,18



% Births outside marriage. 2000

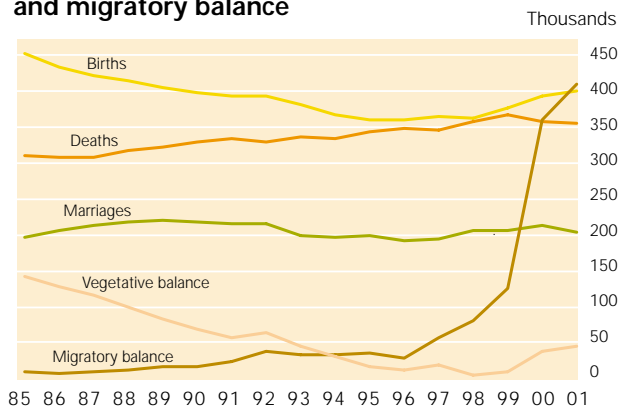
EU-15 ¹	27
Sweden	55
Denmark	45
France	43
Finland	39
U. Kingdom	39
Ireland	32
Austria	31
Netherlands	25
Germany ¹	22
Luxembourg	22
Portugal	22
Belgium	20
Spain	19
Italy	9
Greece ¹	4

1 Years 1999

Source: Eurostat

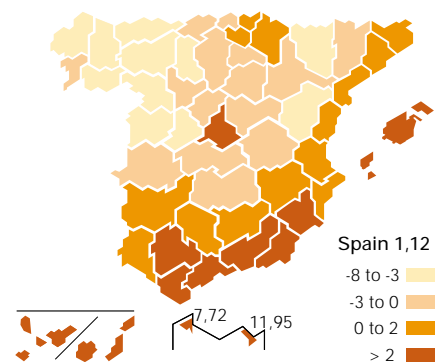
(P) Provisional figures
1 per 1000 inhabitants

Trend in births, marriages, vegetative balance and migratory balance



Vegetative balance. 2001

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.

Foreign residents in Spain.

December 2001

	Total	% variation 2000-2001
TOTAL	1.109.060	23,8
Morocco	234.937	17,6
Ecuador	84.699	174,3
United Kingdom	80.183	8,4
Germany	62.506	3,2
Colombia	48.710	97,2
France	44.798	5,9
Portugal	42.634	1,5
China	36.143	26,0
Italy	35.647	15,5
Peru	33.758	21,0
Dominican Republic	29.314	10,7
Rumania	24.856	126,3
Former USSR	22.230	85,8
Cuba	21.467	12,0
Argentina	20.412	22,9
Netherlands	17.488	4,6
Algeria	15.240	10,1
Philippines	14.716	11,8
Rest of countries	239.322	-

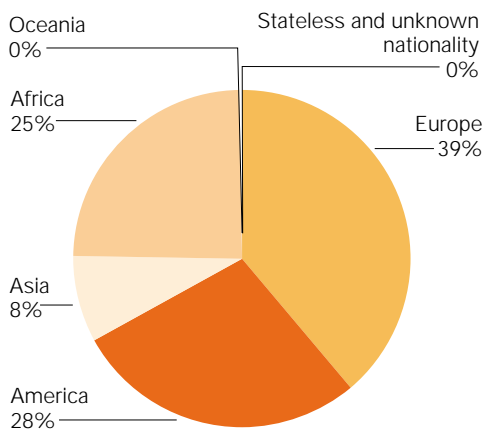


Acquisition of citizenship. 1999

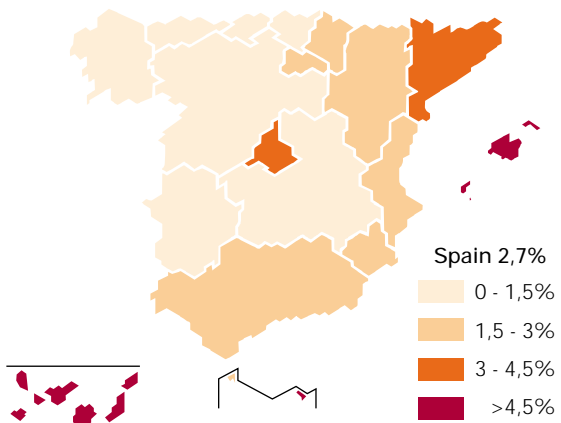
	Total	% of non national population
Germany	143.120	2
Austria	-	-
Belgium	24.196	3
Denmark	-	-
Spain	16.384	2
Finland	4.730	6
France	94.002	-
Greece	-	-
Ireland	1.433	0
Italy	-	-
Luxembourg	549	0
Netherlands	62.090	9
Portugal	584	0
U. Kingdom	54.902	2
Sweden	37.777	8

Source: Eurostat

Resident foreigners according to continent of nationality



Percentage of foreign residents with regard to the resident population



Sources

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..

Population

Average number of children per woman

	2000	2001(P)	Average age at maternity 2000
SPAIN	1,24	1,24	30,73
Andalucía	1,33	1,33	30,17
Aragón	1,15	1,20	31,46
Asturias (Principado de)	0,84	0,87	30,78
Balears (Illes)	1,49	1,48	30,20
Canarias	1,27	1,20	29,47
Cantabria	1,05	1,01	31,12
Castilla y León	0,95	0,94	31,37
Castilla-La Mancha	1,26	1,21	30,64
Cataluña	1,32	1,33	30,93
Comunidad Valenciana	1,23	1,24	30,67
Extremadura	1,21	1,17	30,24
Galicia	0,92	0,91	30,53
Madrid (Comunidad de)	1,32	1,37	31,46
Murcia (Región de)	1,52	1,58	30,09
Navarra (C. Foral de)	1,24	1,33	31,66
País Vasco	1,03	1,06	32,17
Rioja (La)	1,16	1,16	31,28
Ceuta y Melilla	1,96	2,11	29,23

(P) Provisional data

Average age at maternity



Average number of children per woman

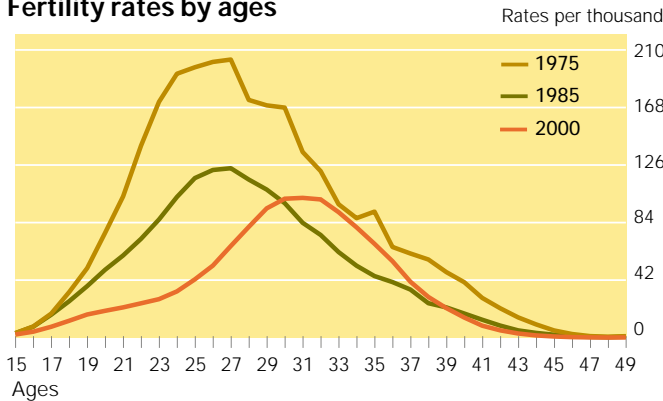
	1999	2000
EU-15	1,45	1,53(e)
Germany	1,36	1,34(p)
Austria	1,32	1,32(e)
Belgium	1,61	1,65(e)
Denmark	1,73	1,76(e)
Spain	1,20	1,24
Finland	1,74	1,73
France	1,77	1,89(p)
Greece	1,30	1,30(e)
Netherlands	1,65	1,72(p)
Ireland	1,88	1,89
Italy	1,19	1,25(e)
Luxembourg	1,73	1,78
Portugal	1,49	1,54(e)
U. Kingdom	1,68	1,64(p)
Sweden	1,50	1,54

(p) Provisional figures

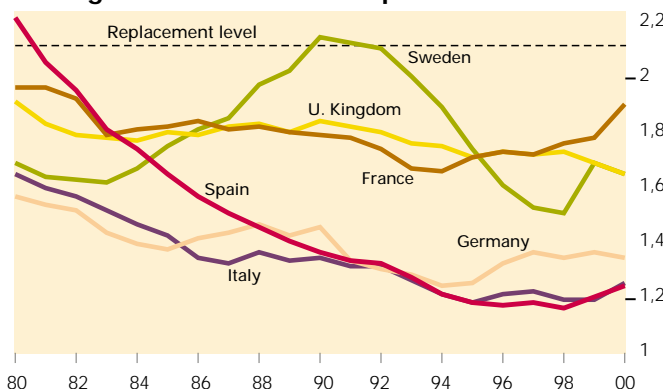
(e) Eurostat estimate

Source: Eurostat

Fertility rates by ages



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.

Life expectancy at birth. 1998 - 1999

	Men	Women	Difference
SPAIN	75,25	82,16	6,91
Andalucía	73,99	80,98	6,99
Aragón	76,09	82,68	6,59
Asturias (Principado de)	73,94	82,13	8,19
Balears (Illes)	74,46	81,46	7,00
Canarias	74,19	81,19	7,00
Cantabria	75,26	83,13	7,87
Castilla y León	76,69	83,87	7,18
Castilla-La Mancha	76,68	82,41	5,73
Cataluña	75,57	82,57	7,00
Comunidad Valenciana	74,65	81,41	6,76
Extremadura	75,28	82,16	6,88
Galicia	75,13	82,54	7,41
Madrid (Comunidad de)	76,47	83,79	7,32
Murcia (Región de)	74,46	80,87	6,41
Navarra (C. Foral de)	76,33	83,64	7,31
País Vasco	75,31	82,72	7,41
Rioja (La)	75,92	82,40	6,48
Ceuta y Melilla	74,55	80,71	6,16



Life expectancy at birth. 1999

	M	W	Difference
Germany	74,7	80,7	6,0
Austria	75,1	81,0	5,9
Belgium	74,4	80,8	6,4
Denmark	74,2	79,0	4,8
Spain	75,5	82,4	6,9
Finland	73,8	81,0	7,2
France	74,9	82,4	7,5
Greece	75,5	80,6	5,1
Ireland	73,9	79,1	5,2
Italy	75,6	82,3	6,7
Luxembourg	74,7	81,2	6,5
Netherlands	75,3	80,5	5,1
Portugal	72,0	79,1	7,1
U. Kingdom	75,0	79,8	4,8
Sweden	77,1	81,9	4,8

Source: Eurostat

Projected population to 1-7-2003

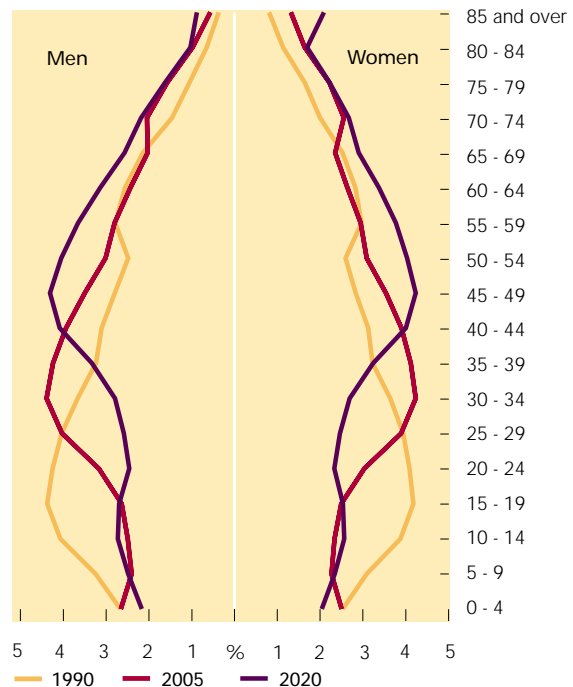
Thousands of persons

	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	40.809,3	19.972,8	20.836,5
0-4	2.007,6	1.033,9	973,6
5-9	1.894,0	975,8	918,2
10-14	2.040,1	1.051,1	989,0
15-19	2.272,9	1.166,5	1.106,5
20-24	2.872,6	1.467,1	1.405,4
25-29	3.450,0	1.757,5	1.692,5
30-34	3.476,7	1.772,1	1.704,6
35-39	3.343,8	1.691,0	1.652,8
40-44	3.073,5	1.538,3	1.535,2
45-49	2.704,2	1.344,7	1.359,5
50-54	2.439,5	1.204,6	1.234,9
55-59	2.294,9	1.117,8	1.177,1
60-64	1.927,0	922,4	1.004,6
65-69	1.953,2	902,5	1.050,7
70-74	1.879,8	835,8	1.044,0
75-79	1.491,0	616,8	874,2
80-84	979,0	362,2	616,8
85 +	709,4	212,7	496,7

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

Projected population pyramids 1990, 2005 and 2020

Age groups





Education and Culture

Enrolled pupils. Academic year 2001-2002

Preview data

	Total	Public	Private
GENERAL REGIME	6.830.989	4.614.203	2.216.786
Pre-primary	1.211.826	798.565	413.261
Primary	2.475.027	1.647.975	827.052
Special education	27.241	13.238	14.003
OSE	1.901.238	1.247.398	653.840
Post-secondary	698.013	524.871	173.142
Secondary Education	19.301	18.386	915
PT II	29.380	20.815	8.565
Intermediate PT Training Cycle	213.541	154.051	59.490
Advanced PT Training Cycle	213.395	159.602	53.793
Social Guarantee Programs	42.027	29.302	12.725
SPECIAL REGIME EDUCATION	467.161	436.627	30.534
ADULT EDUCATION	367.066	-	-
HIGHER EDUCATION	1.508.116	1.385.899	122.217



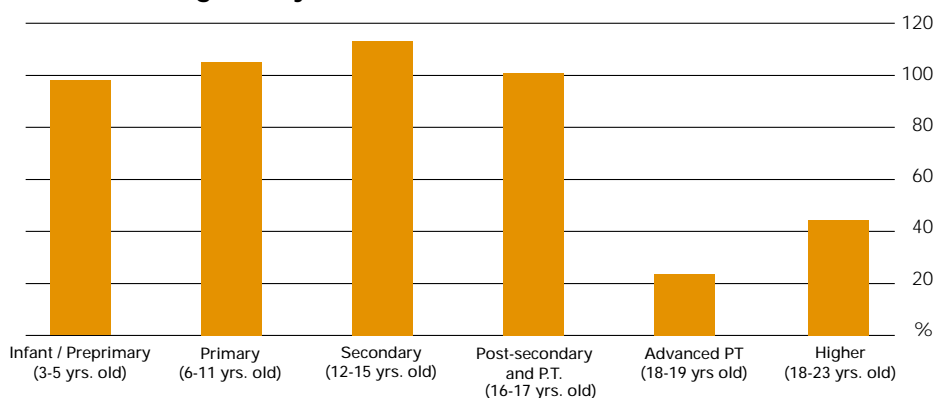
Public expenditure on education. 2000 % of GDP

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

1 Year 1999

Source: Eurostat

Gross schooling rate by education level. 2001-2002



12

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.

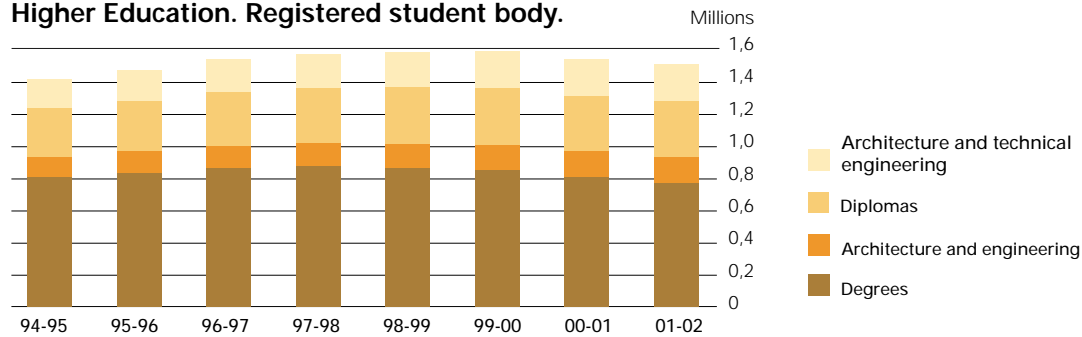
The gross schooling rate is defined as the relationship, as a percentage, between the pupils of any enrolled age in each class over the population aged in the bracket for each class.

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.

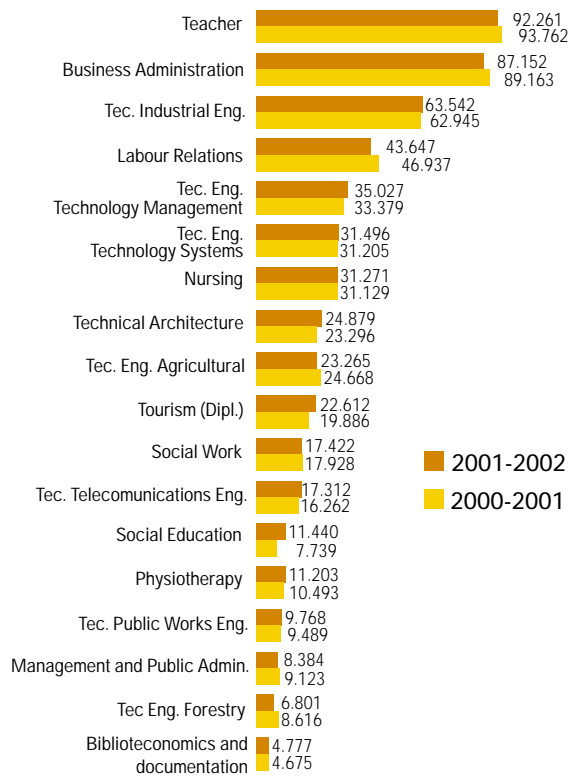
Higher Education. Academic year 2001-2002

	Total	Degrees	Architecture and engineering	Diplomas	Architecture and technical engineering
TOTAL	1.508.116	771.353	160.003	347.432	229.328
Public universities	1.385.899	709.538	146.603	319.826	209.932
Private universities	122.217	61.815	13.400	27.606	19.396

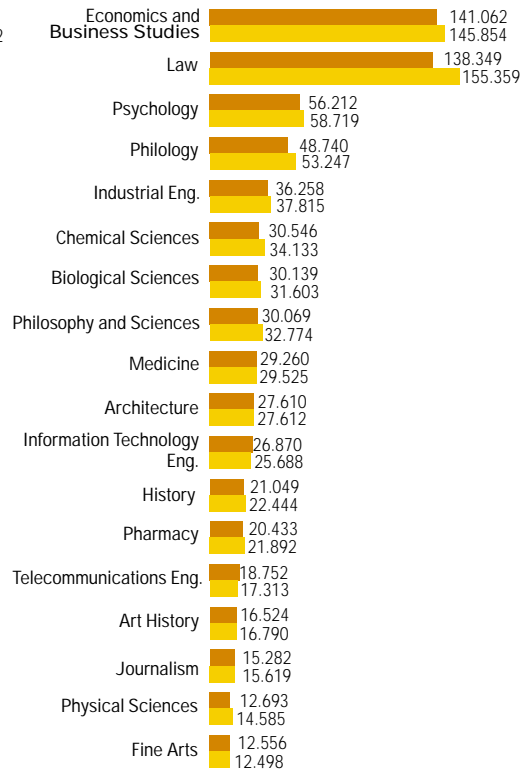
Higher Education. Registered student body.



Architecture and Technical Engineering or Diplomas with greatest student body



Architecture and Engineering or Degrees with greatest student body



Education and Culture

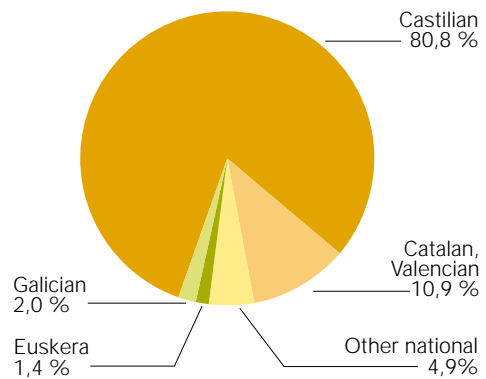
Publishing production 2001.

Books and booklets

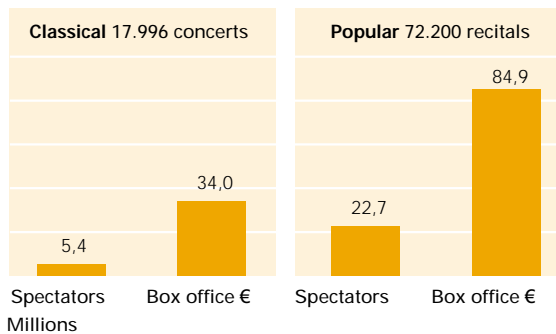
	Titles	Copies (thousands)
TOTAL	62.525	218.579
Social sciences	11.582	21.827
Philology	945	3.666
Pure sciences	5.283	14.190
Applied sciences	7.726	21.584
Arts	6.849	21.114
Literature	18.322	103.454
Geography, history	3.623	11.619
Generalities	3.228	4.272
Philosophy, psychology	2.215	5.396
Religion, theology	2.752	11.458

Number of titles per publication language. 2001

Books and booklets



Music 2001



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.

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.

Libraries. 2000

Libraries investigated	7.103
Service points	8.208
Registered bookholders	13.605.730
Estimated N° of users	115.264.963
Libraries with connection to internet	3.011
Libraries with web page	929
Loans made (documents and copies)	51.867.570

Periodical publications. 2000

Circulated dailies	101
Circulation (thousands of copies)	4.033

Plastic arts. 2000

Exhibitions in art galleries	1.002
Average N° of exhibitions per gallery	9,4

Video. 2001

Titles produced	3.861
N° of copies (millions)	24,10

Recorded Music. 2001

Units sold (millions)	80,5
% CD	88,3
% Cassettes	8,7
% LP and single	3,0

Average media audience. 2001

	Papers	Supplemen- ts	Magazi- nes	Radio	Televi- sion	Cine- ma	Internet
Of total population	35,9	30,4	52,8	52,4	89,2	11,2	20,4
Men	46,5	31,0	48,6	58,5	88,9	11,9	25,6
Women	25,8	29,8	56,7	46,7	89,5	10,5	15,6

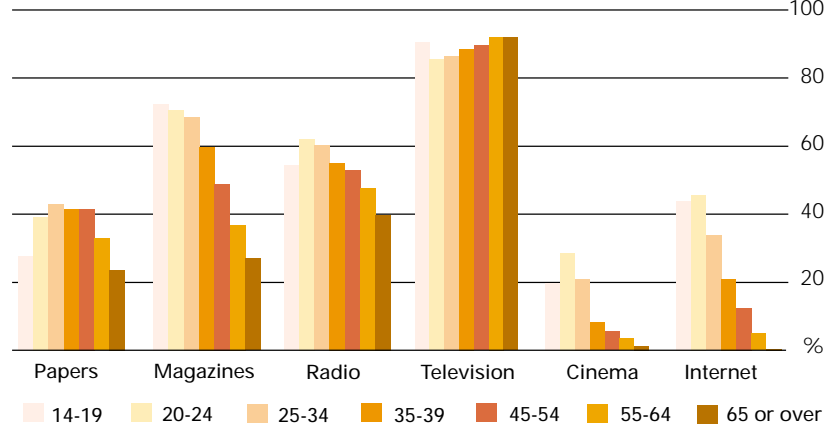


Internet users per 100 inhabitants. 2000

EU-15	26,3
Sweden	56,4
Denmark	48,4
Netherlands	45,9
Finland	44,5
U. Kingdom	33,5
Austria	33,3
Germany	29,6
Belgium	28,3
Ireland	27,5
Luxembourg	27,5
Italy	23,3
France	16,9
Spain	13,9
Portugal	10,0
Greece	9,5

Source: Eurostat

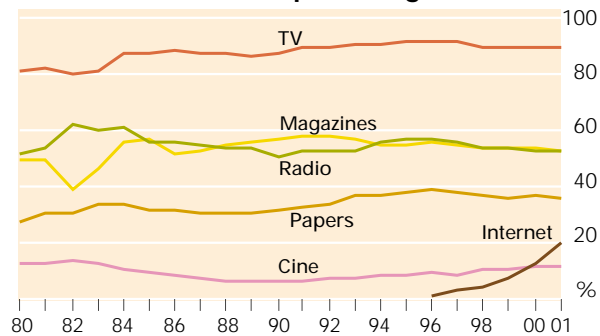
Percentage of audience by age group



Performing Arts. 2001

Theatre	
Shows	42.390
Spectators	9.643.094
Dance	
Shows	2.287
Spectators	895.302
Lyrical	
Shows	1.543
Spectators	1.109.639

Evolution of audience percentage



Cinema. 2001

Cinemas which have shown films	1.254
Number of screens	3.770
Exhibited films (titles)	1.831
Spectators	
Spanish films	26.205.964
Foreign films	120.604.530

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

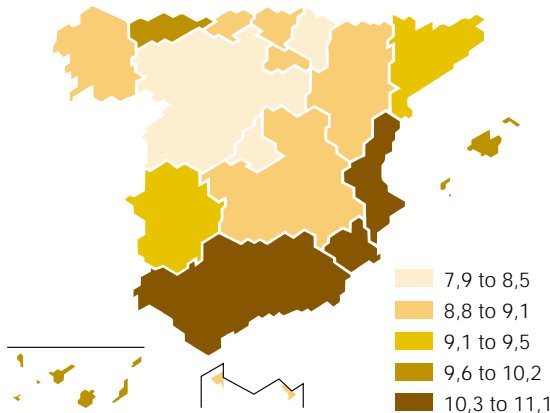


Health

Number of deaths by major causes of death. 1999

Causes	Deaths			Mortality per 1,000 deaths	Mortality per 100,000 inhabitants
	Total	Men	Women		
Cardiovascular system	131.774	59.982	71.792	355,09	332,54
Tumours	94.566	59.228	35.338	254,83	238,65
Respiratory	45.194	26.467	18.727	121,78	114,05
Digestive system	18.972	10.376	8.596	51,12	47,88
External causes of mortality	16.411	11.826	4.585	44,22	41,42
- Motor vehicle traffic accidents	5.987	4.563	1.424	16,13	15,11

Standardised mortality rates by community of residence. 1999



Deaths according to cause of death

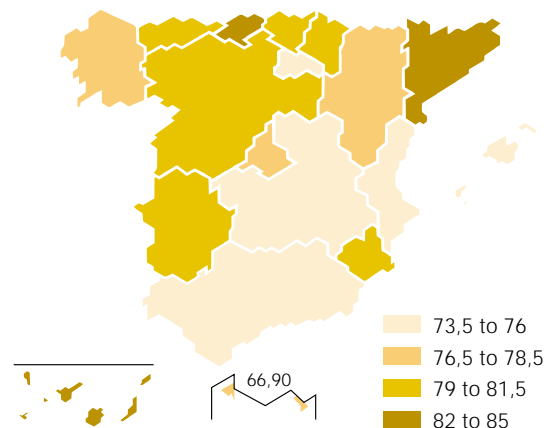
Its objective is to obtain the deaths and late foetal deaths that occurred in the country during the reference year dealing with the basic cause of death in agreement with the International Classification of Diseases from the World Health Organisation. Deaths are classified by sex, age, place of residence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

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.

Hospital indicators 1997

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.

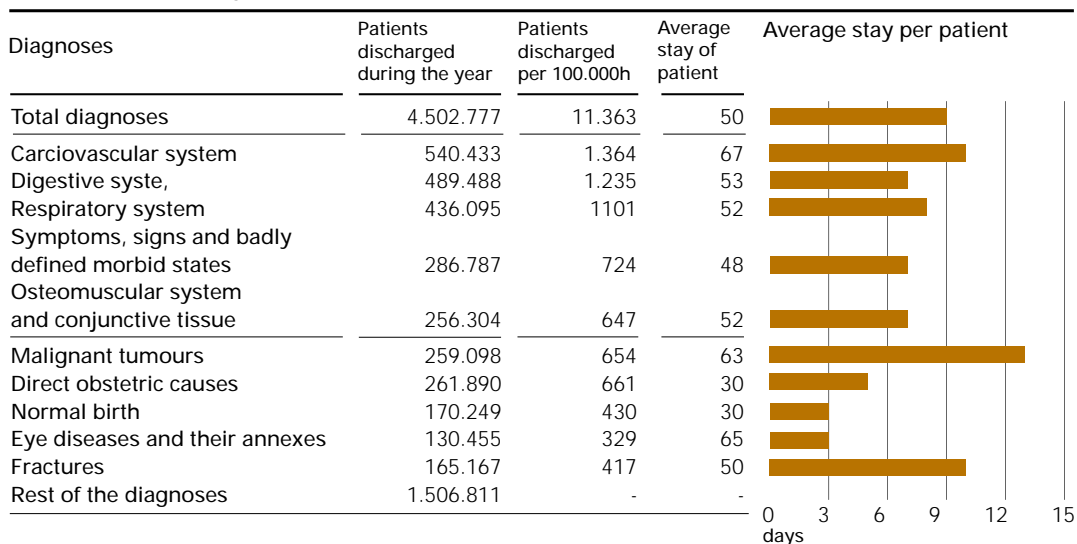
Hospital indicators 1997 Occupancy percentage



Hospital indicators 1997

	TOTAL
Hospitals per 100.000 inhabitants	2,00
Functional beds per 10.000 inhabitants	38,49
Average stay	9,65
Rotation index	29,90
Occupancy percentage	79,03

Hospital morbidity. 1999



Disabled persons according to age groups and sex 1999

	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	3.528.220	1.472.971	2.055.251
Less than 6 years	49.577	24.723	24.853
From 6-64 años	1.405.991	714.439	691.554
From 65 and over	2.072.652	733.809	1.338.843

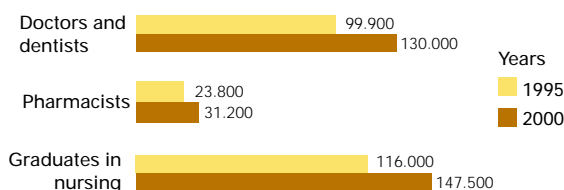
Survey on disabilities, impairments and state of health

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.

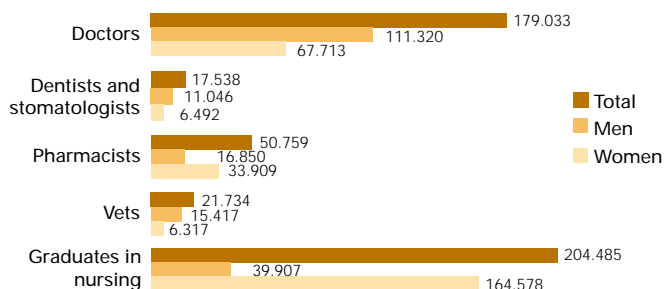
Hospital Morbidity

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.

Employed Health Personnel



Qualified Medical Personnel 2000



Hospital Morbidity 1999

	Patients discharged per 100,000 inh.	Average stay per patient
Germany	19.719	10
Austria	28.060	9
Denmark	20.527	5
Spain	11.363	9
Finland	25.779	9
France	24.963	6
Italy	16.096	7
Netherlands	9.587	9
Portugal	9.195	7

Source: Eurostat



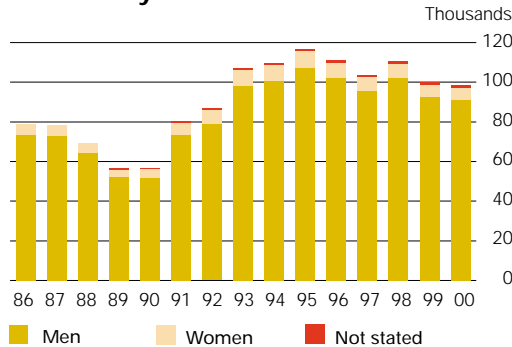
Justice

Crimes, according to nature and penalties imposed. 2000

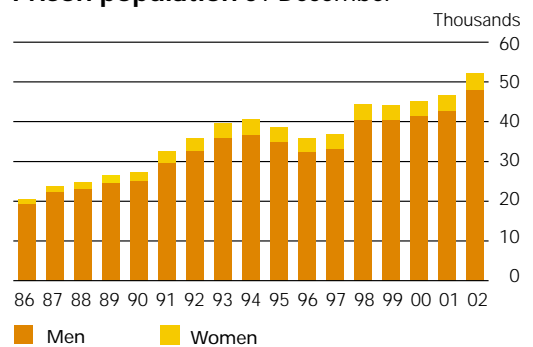
Provincial Courts and Penal Courts

	Total	Prison	Arrest	Fine	Revoke driving licence	Revoke sentence record	No record
TOTAL	98.500	53.137	9.359	12.780	21.458	1.323	443
Homicide and forms	4.891	3.194	859	708	106	2	22
Against freedom	643	469	64	96	1	3	10
Against sexual freedom	993	646	15	327	0	1	4
Failing to give emergency assistance	24	12	6	6	0	0	0
Against privacy and honour	110	42	23	41	0	0	4
against family relations	1.970	110	1.815	30	1	2	12
Against patrimony	39.256	29.547	5.153	4.362	89	11	94
Against the environment and ordering of territory	108	40	5	52	1	9	1
Against public health	4.683	3.040	158	196	15	1.259	15
Against traffic safety	7.278	7.007	94	95	70	1	11
Falsification	26.437	740	477	4.304	20.821	6	89
Against the public administration and justice	1.880	1.519	106	230	15	4	6
Against public order	2.891	861	175	1.773	46	19	17
Tenders of crimes	7.052	5.835	395	521	289	5	7
No record	284	75	14	39	4	1	151

Convicts by sex

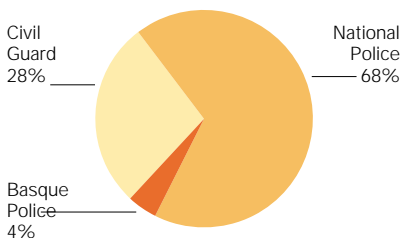


Prison population 31 December



Crimes reported. 2000

Total 923.270



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.

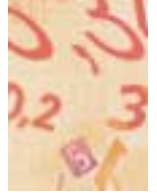
The information is collected by means of quarterly or biannual bulletins according to the case and provided by courts.

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.

Other sources

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

Life Conditions



Consumer Price Index (CPI). Base 2001 General index and by groups

	Index October 2002	Variation January-October 2002
GENERAL INDEX	104,9	3,5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	106,1	3,8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	106,9	4,6
Clothing and footwear	110,0	2,0
Housing	103,0	2,7
Furniture and household equipment	102,7	1,8
Health	103,1	2,4
Transport	103,4	5,8
Communications	97,3	-1,7
Recreation and culture	102,3	0,9
Education	106,3	3,9
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	106,7	5,5
Miscellaneous	104,7	3,6

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

In January 2002 the new CPI-2001 system was definitively implemented. A more dynamic indicator has been obtained, the full adaptation to the COICOP classification (Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose), enlargement of the sample of municipalities and establishments, shopping basket updates (484 articles), inclusion of sales prices and technical improvements in the treatment of prices

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

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

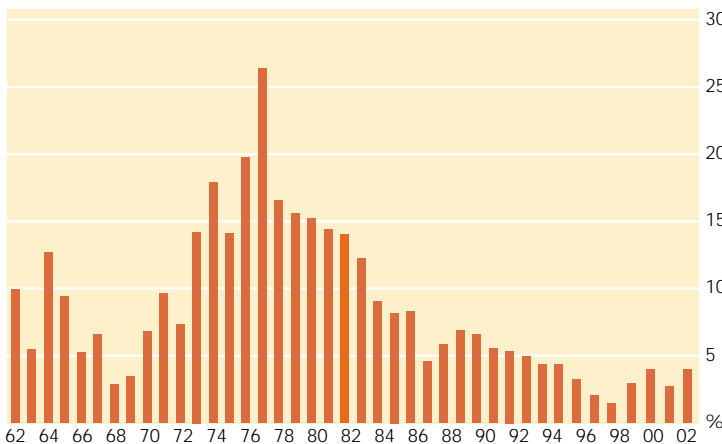
Those which have risen the most from January to October

Headings	% Variation
Fresh vegetables	18,1
Poultry Meat	9,6
Oils and fats	8,8
Fresh fruit	7,7
Local transport	6,2
Accessories and repair of clothing	5,8
Personal transport	5,7
Tobacco	5,5
Tertiary education	5,4
Tourism and accommodation	5,2

Those which have risen the least from January to October

Headings	% Variation
Sheep Meat	-10,0
Recreational goods	-3,5
Communications	-1,7
Household textiles and decorations	-0,7
Coffee, cocoa, infusions and substitutes	-0,3
Household appliances and repairs	0,0
Potatoes and their by-products	0,2
Eggs	0,4
Medical and other pharmaceutical products	0,5
Milk	0,6

CPI. General index. Annual variation (in December)



2002: interannual variation in October



Harmonised consumer Price Indices

Rate of change

	2000	2001	Oct/01 Oct/02
EU-15	2,1	2,3	2,1
Germany	2,1	2,4	1,3
Austria	2,0	2,3	1,8
Belgium	2,7	2,4	1,3
Spain	3,5	2,8	4,0
Finland	3,0	2,7	1,7
France	1,8	1,8	1,9
Greece	2,9	3,7	3,9
Ireland	5,3	4,0	4,4
Italy	2,6	2,3	2,8
Luxembourg	3,8	2,4	2,5
Netherlands	2,3	5,1	3,6
Portugal	2,8	4,4	4,1
MONETARY UNION	2,3	2,5	2,3
Denmark	2,7	2,3	2,7
U. Kingdom	0,8	1,2	1,4
Sweden	1,3	2,7	1,7

Source: Eurostat

Life Conditions

Continuous Family Budget Survey. CFBS. 2001

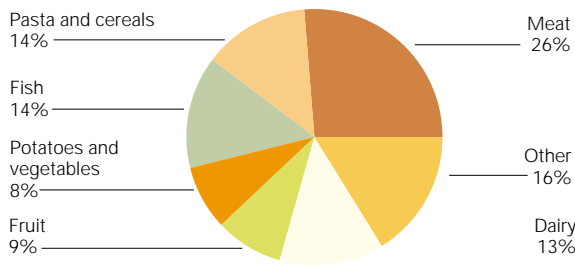
Average consumption by household

	Euros
TOTAL	3.414.187,1
Food	636.468,6
Clothing and footwear	252.697,5
Housing	853.126,8
Household expenses	262.933,7
Various expenses	1.408.960,4

Evolution of expenditure percentage

	1958	1973-74	1985	1990	2001
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Food	55,3	38,0	29,1	25,8	18,6
Clothing and footwear	13,6	7,7	10,4	10,1	7,4
Housing	5,0	12,0	14,9	15,6	25,0
Household expenses	8,3	10,7	9,4	8,8	7,7
Various expenses	17,8	31,6	36,3	39,7	41,3

Distribution of food expenditure according to different types of food

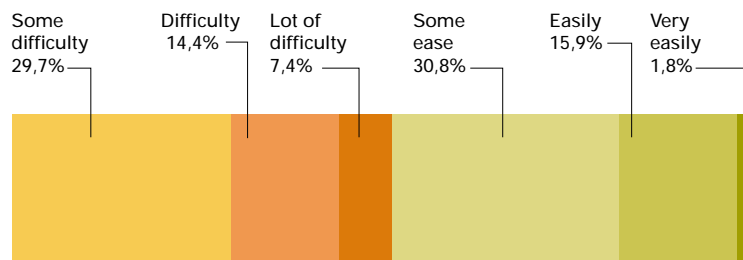


What do we eat?

Consumption per person/year

Food	Quantities
Fish	26 kilos
Meat	54 kilos
Fresh Eggs	113 units
Olive oil	15 litres
Milk	95 litres

Degree of difficulty of households to get to the end of the month



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.

Social welfare services. 2001

	Euros	Interannual variation
Social welfare services per inhabitant	3.151	5,44
Health care benefits per inhabitant	778	6,01
Cash benefits per person 65 and over	7.500	2,84
<i>Unemployment Benefits</i>		
in cash per unemployed person	9.571	17,31



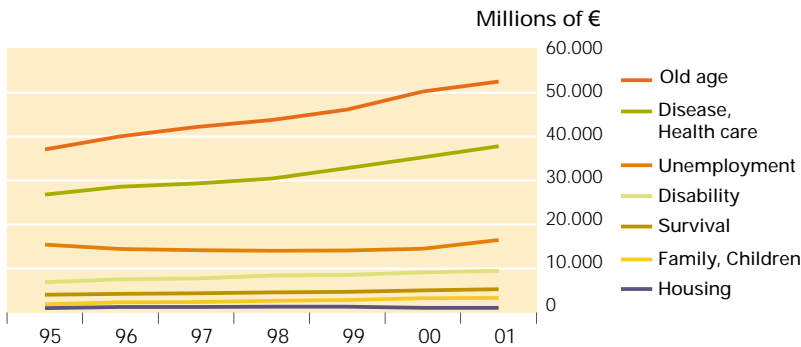
Total social welfare expenses (% of GDP) 2000

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

¹ Years 1999

Source: Eurostat

Evolution of social protection benefits

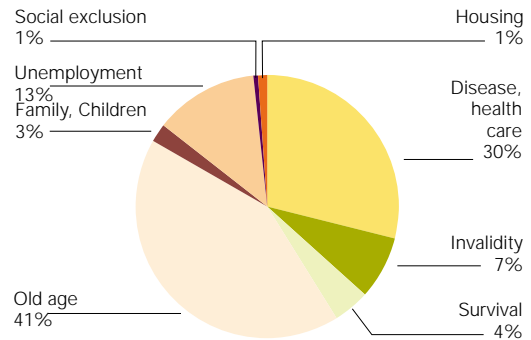


Social security system pensions. 2001

	Thousands € / month pensions	
Contributory pensions	7.677,9	494,5
Permanent Disability	788,6	571,2
Retirement	4.545,6	565,0
Widow	2.042,4	348,8
Orphan	257,8	210,6
Family favour	43,4	262,2
Non-contributory pensions	481,6	241,3

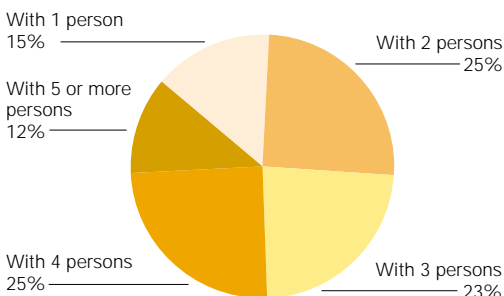
Costs provided for social welfare. 2001

Total 126.881 millions of €



Households according to number of persons

Total: 13.457,7 thousands of households



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.



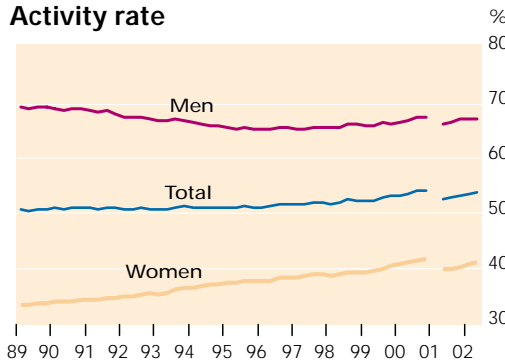
Labour Market

Labour Force Survey (LFS). 2001

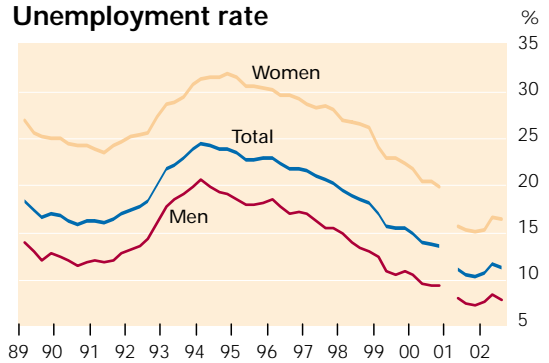
	Active population	Unemployed		Employed		Breakdown by sectors
		Total ¹	Rate	Total ¹		
SPAIN	17.814,6	1.869,1	10,5	15.945,6		
Andalucía	2.972,6	557,7	18,8	2.414,8		
Aragón	495,5	23,8	4,8	471,7		
Asturias (Ppado de)	395,2	31,0	7,8	364,2		
Balears (Illes)	384,7	22,5	5,9	362,2		
Canarias	788,3	84,3	10,7	704,0		
Cantabria	226,4	19,9	8,8	206,5		
Castilla y León	1.021,1	102,4	10,0	918,7		
Castilla-La Mancha	695,9	64,7	9,3	631,2		
Cataluña	3.018,8	253,7	8,4	2.765,0		
Comunidad Valenciana	1.899,6	176,1	9,3	1.723,4		
Extremadura	417,3	60,5	14,5	356,8		
Galicia	1.194,5	131,8	11,0	1.062,7		
Madrid (Com.de)	2.434,8	176,0	7,2	2.258,8		
Murcia (Región de)	490,0	51,5	10,5	438,5		
Navarra (C. Foral de)	249,0	11,4	4,6	237,6		
País Vasco	966,5	94,2	9,7	872,3		
Rioja (La)	115,1	5,1	4,4	110,1		
Ceuta y Melilla	49,4	2,5	5,1	46,9		

1 Thousands

Activity rate



Unemployment rate



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 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.

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

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

Population pyramid related to economic activity

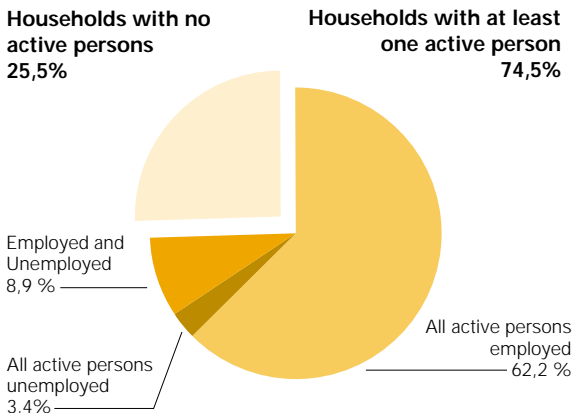


Age	Active ¹	Unemp. ¹	Unemployment rate ²
70 and over	24,9	0,1	0,3
65 to 79	83,0	1,4	1,6
60 to 64	573,3	30,8	5,4
55 to 59	1.106,3	74,7	6,8
50 to 54	1.536,9	102,0	6,6
45 to 49	1.841,4	129,9	7,1
40 to 44	2.246,1	172,0	7,7
35 to 39	2.524,5	217,6	8,6
30 to 34	2.726,2	276,3	10,1
25 to 29	2.792,2	368,1	13,2
20 to 24	1.851,8	350,7	18,9
16 to 19	508,0	145,7	28,7
Total	17.814,6	1.869,1	10,5

1 Thousands of persons 2 Percentage

Households by relation with activity

Total: 13.457,3 thousands of households



Employed 2001 1.000s

	Total	Agriculture %	Industry %	Services %
EU-15	167.851	4,3	26,4	69,4
Germany	38.773	2,4	28,6	68,9
Austria	4.028	13,2	24,7	62,1
Belgium	3.965	2,0	23,3	74,8
Denmark	2.771	3,3	22,6	74,1
Spain	15.946	6,5	29,8	63,8
Finland	2.313	5,8	27,7	66,4
France	24.788	4,3	22,7	72,9
Greece	3.894	16,3	24,2	59,5
Ireland	1.743	7,0	29,0	64,0
Italy	23.505	4,8	29,4	65,8
Luxembourg	277	1,6	23,1	75,4
Netherlands	8.291	3,4	19,8	76,7
Portugal	4.994	10,9	30,6	58,5
U. Kingdom	28.160	1,4	24,8	73,7
Sweden	4.326	2,6	23,3	74,1

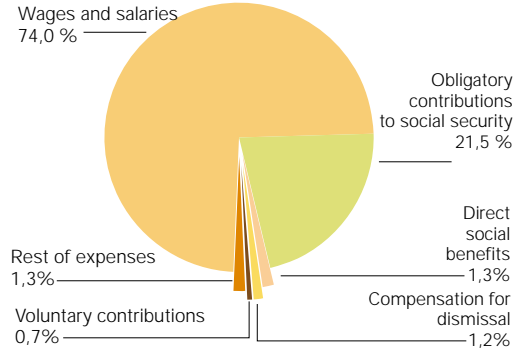
Source: Eurostat

Labour Market

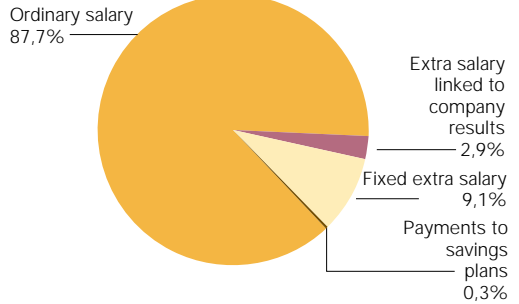
Labour cost by worker and year. 2000

Euros	
GROSS COST	23.183,45
Wages and salaries	17.158,56
Obligatory contributions to Social Security	4.984,50
Voluntary contributions	160,78
Direct social benefits	302,49
Compensation for dismissal	280,59
Professional training expense	95,38
Transport expense	19,75
Corporate expense	26,21
Compensation payments	99,22
Other expenses	55,97
Subsidies	244,24
NET COST	22.939,21

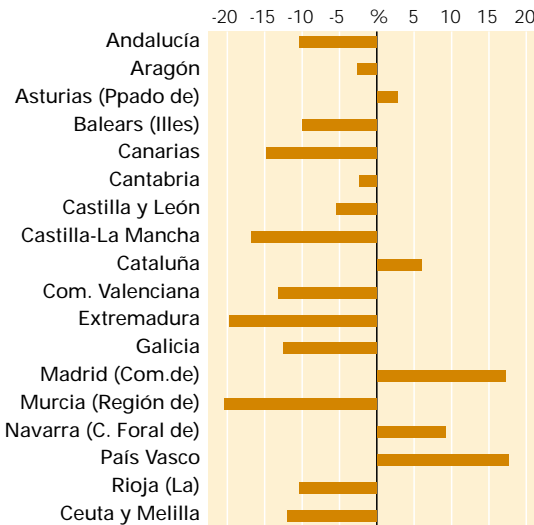
Gross Cost



Wages and Salaries 17.158,6 euros



Comparison of average labour cost with respect to national average. 2000



The Labour Cost Survey

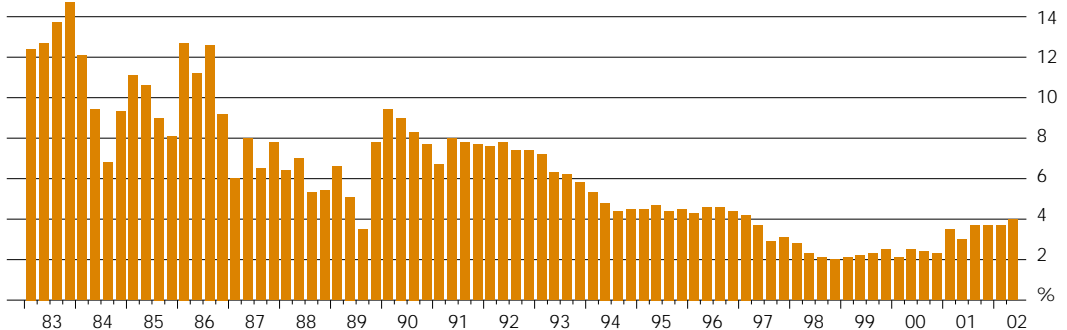
This is a statistical operation of quarterly periodicity, carried out in agreement with EU Regulation no. 530/1999 and therefore with common methodology criteria and content in order to obtain comparable results on the level and the structure of labour costs among Member States.

Its main objective consists of learning about the level of the cost and structure of the work factor for the different entries which make it up such as wages and salaries, obligatory social security contributions, voluntary contributions, direct social benefits, compensation and other expenses of a social, transport or professional training nature.

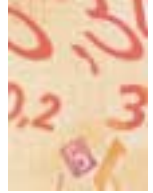
Labour Costs Index (LCI)

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.

Salary cost. Interannual variation



National Accounts



Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (PIB_{pm}). Demand, Supply, income

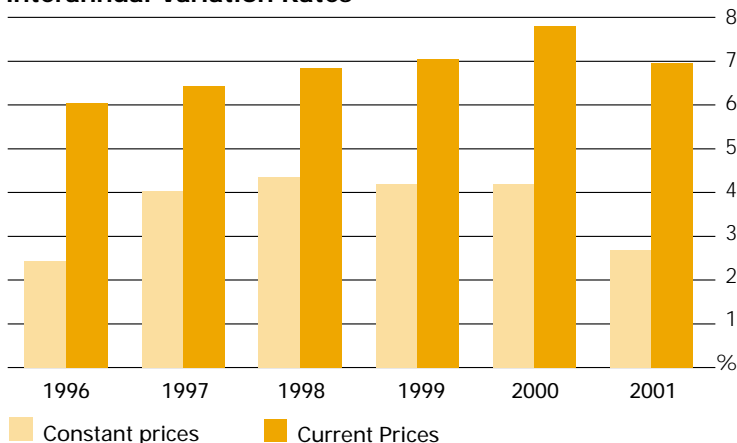
Current prices Millions of euros

Transactions	1995	1997	1999(P)	2001(A)
Final consumption expenditure	340.855	379.757	433.832	494.717
- Household final consumption expenditure	258.647	289.675	331.290	376.199
- Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	3.120	3.444	3.956	4.491
- Final consumption of the PA	79.088	86.638	98.586	114.027
Gross capital formation	97.749	109.357	138.733	167.586
Exports of goods and services	98.958	132.170	155.477	194.952
Imports of goods and services	99.775	127.144	162.843	205.614
GDPmp	437.787	494.140	565.199	651.641
Agriculture and fishing	18.630	21.436	19.917	21.001
Energy	16.514	17.848	17.105	19.221
Industry	76.631	86.265	94.380	103.511
Construction	31.876	33.589	41.693	53.673
Service activities	278.700	312.095	356.785	418.236
- Market services	216.163	243.707	280.002	330.938
- Non-market services	62.537	68.388	76.783	87.298
FISIM	-18.835	-18.882	-19.050	-25.994
Other net taxes on products	34.271	41.789	54.369	61.993
GDPmp	437.787	494.140	565.199	651.641
Compensation of employees	218.493	245.977	282.818	326.646
Gross Operation Surplus/ Gross Mixed Income	181.266	202.588	225.009	260.130
Net taxes on production and imports	38.028	45.575	57.372	64.865
GDPmp	437.787	494.140	565.199	651.641

(P) Provisional estimate

(A) Preview estimate

Gross Domestic Product Interannual Variation Rates



GDP per inhabitant Thousands of ecus / €

	1997	1999	2001
EU-15	19,4	21,3	23,2
Germany	22,7	24,1	25,0
Austria	22,5	24,3	25,9
Belgium	21,3	23,0	25,0
Denmark	28,3	30,7	33,6
Spain	12,6	14,3	16,1
Finland	21,0	23,3	26,0
France	20,7	22,4	23,9
Greece	10,2	11,2	11,9
Ireland	19,3	23,8	30,2
Italy	17,9	19,2	21,0
Luxembourg	36,7	42,3	48,8
Netherlands	21,3	23,6	26,6
Portugal	9,5	10,8	12,2
U. Kingdom	19,9	23,0	26,5
Sweden	23,8	25,7	26,3

Source: Eurostat

National Accounts

Gross Domestic Product at market prices (GDPmp)

Constant prices

Interannual Variation Rates

Transactions	2001(A)
Final consumption expenditure	2,6
- Household final consumption expenditure	2,5
- Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	1,2
- Final consumption expenditure by PA	3,1
Gross capital formation	3,0
Exports of goods and services	3,4
Imports of goods and services	3,5
GDPmp	2,7
Agriculture and fishing	-3,1
Energy	2,8
Industry	1,2
Construction	5,4
Service activities	4,0
- Market services	4,3
- Non-market services	2,9
FISIM	17,2
Other net taxes on products	2,4
GDPmp	2,7

(A) Preview 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.

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.

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.

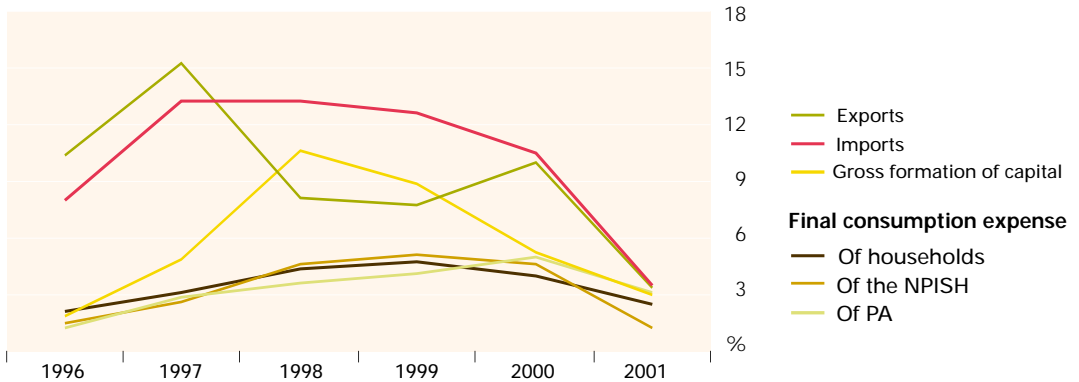
It can be defined in three manners:

- 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.

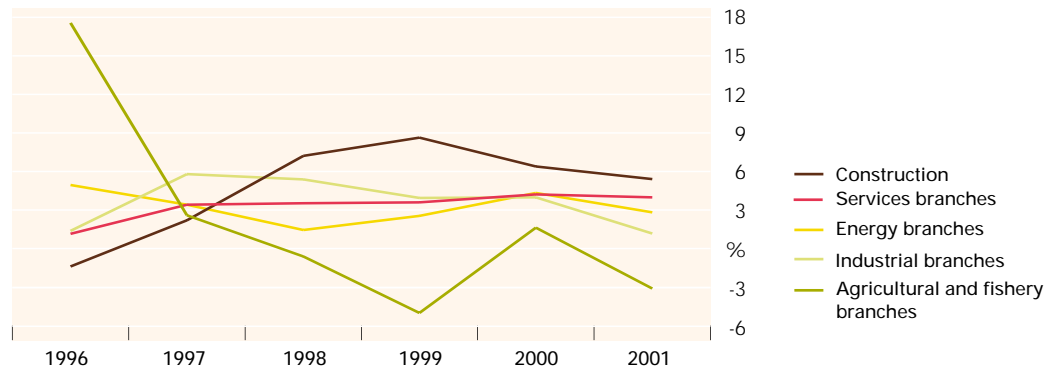
- The GDP equals the sum of the final domestic use of goods and services (effective final consumption and gross capital formation) plus exports and minus imports of goods and services.

- 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 of the economy.

Interannual variation rates. Demand



Interannual variation rates. Supply

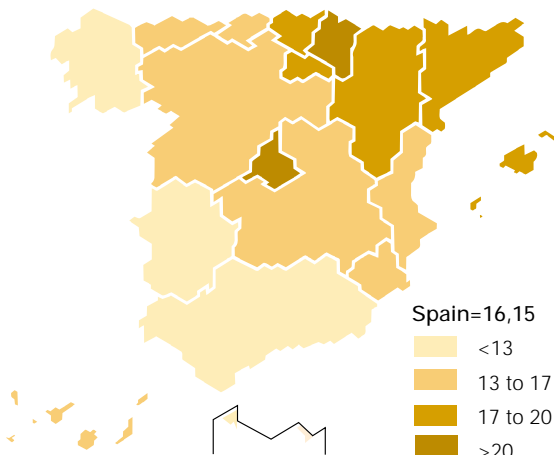


Gross Domestic Product at market prices (GDP mp) Current prices

	1995		2001 (1st E)		Variation 1995/2001 Accumulated rate
	Millions of €	Percentage of total	Millions of €	Percentage of total	
SPAIN	437.787	100,00	650.193	100,00	
Andalucía	58.704	13,41	88.102	13,55	
Aragón	14.302	3,27	20.318	3,12	
Asturias (Principado de)	10.583	2,42	14.798	2,28	
Balears (Illes)	10.062	2,30	15.490	2,38	
Canarias	16.626	3,80	26.010	4,00	
Cantabria	5.465	1,25	8.392	1,29	
Castilla y León	26.714	6,10	37.113	5,71	
Castilla-La Mancha	15.436	3,53	22.585	3,47	
Cataluña	82.753	18,90	120.833	18,58	
Comunidad Valenciana	41.374	9,45	63.810	9,81	
Extremadura	7.531	1,72	11.266	1,73	
Galicia	24.566	5,61	34.501	5,31	
Madrid (Comunidad de)	73.522	16,79	112.592	17,32	
Murcia (Región de)	10.030	2,29	15.427	2,37	
Navarra (C. Foral de)	7.455	1,70	11.074	1,70	
País Vasco	27.647	6,32	40.699	6,26	
Rioja (La)	3.343	0,76	4.767	0,73	
Ceuta y Melilla	1.226	0,28	1.840	0,28	
Extra-regio	448	0,10	575	0,09	

(1st E) First estimate

GDP per inhabitant. 2001 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.



Finances

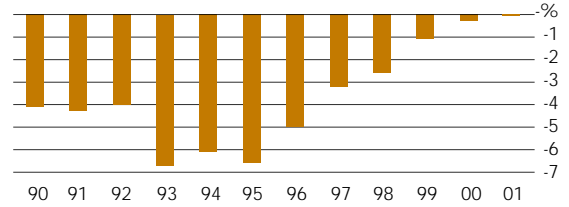
Public Sector. 2001

Millions of €

Public Administration	
Deficit (financing necessity)	-229
Public Administration	
Debt	372.136
Total resources:	259.116

Public Administration Deficit (-)

% of GDP



Sources

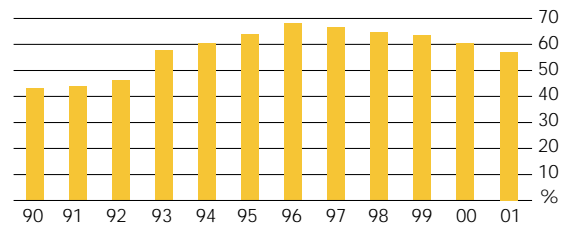
Data related to public administrations is elaborated by the Ministry of Economy and Treasury.

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)

Public Administration Debt

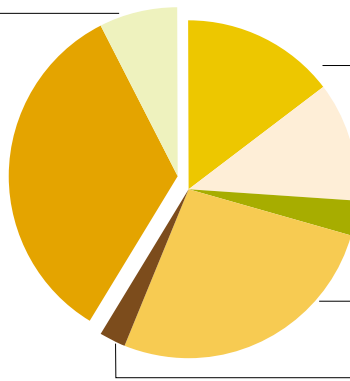
% of GDP



Public Administration resources

Rest 8%

Social contributions 33%



Taxes

VAT 14%

Others on products 11%

On production 3%

Income and heritage 28%

Other taxes 2%



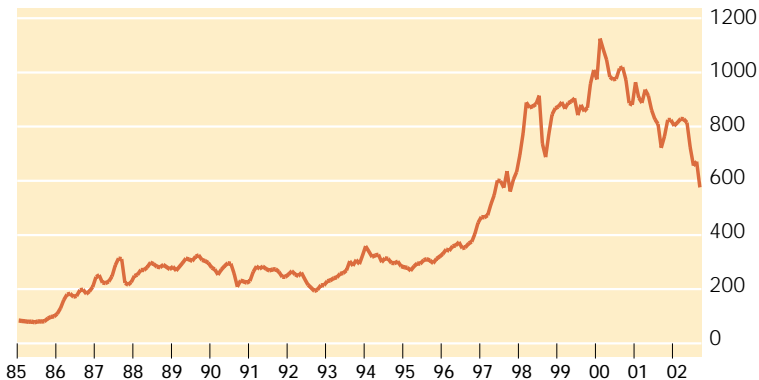
% of GDP. 2000

	Current taxes on income, wealth	Social contributions
EU	14,3	14,4
Germany	12,5	18,7
Austria	13,3	17,1
Belgium	17,5	16,2
Denmark	28,9	3,3
Spain	10,5	13,4
Finland	21,1	12,2
France	12,3	18,3
Greece	10,4	13,5
Ireland	13,4	5,7
Italy	14,6	12,7
Luxembourg	16,1	11,5
Netherlands	12,1	17,2
Portugal	10,8	11,8
U. Kingdom	16,9	7,7
Sweden	22,5	16,4

Source: Eurostat

Share prices. Madrid Stock Market

General Index (base-December 1985=100)

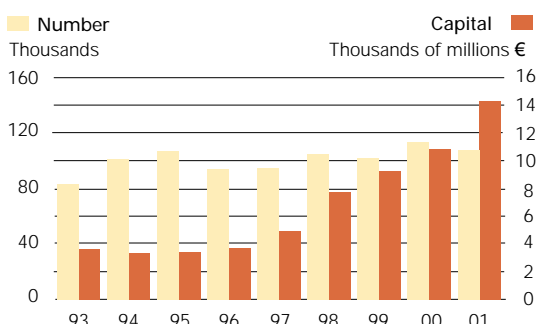


Mercantile companies 2001 (P)

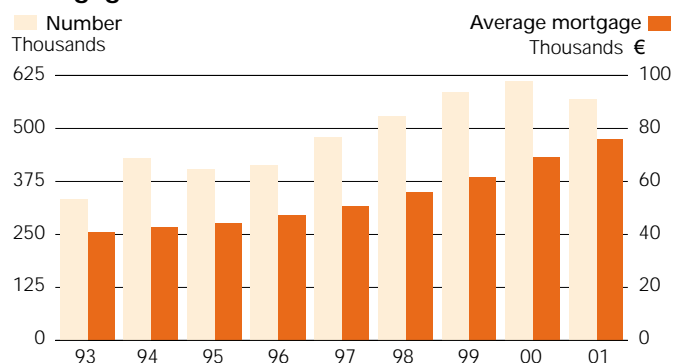
	Number	Capital ¹
Created	107.996	14.307,6
-Joint stock	3.783	7.815,4
-Limited liability	104.194	6.475,6
-Others	19	16,6
That increase capital	41.817	46.465,1
-Joint stock	7.888	22.166,8
-Limited liability	33.911	24.092,9
-Others	18	205,3
Dissolved	8.027	-

(P) Provisional data

Mercantile companies created



Mortgages. 2000

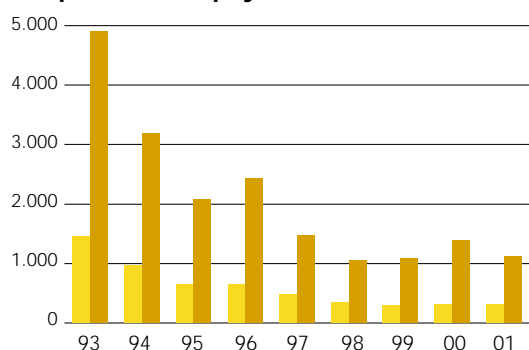


Suspensions of payments and declarations of bankruptcy. 2001

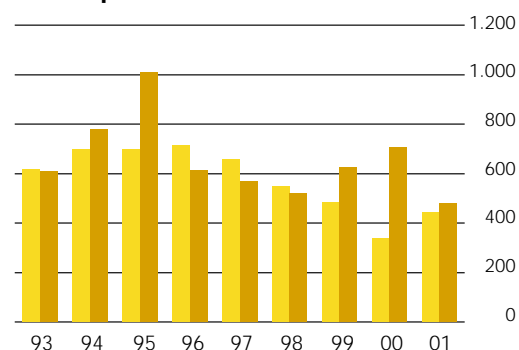
	Number	Assets ¹	Liabilities ¹
Suspensions of payments	314	1.314,1	.116,2
Declarations of bankruptcies	445	240,4	481,4

1 Millions €

Suspensions of payments



Bankruptcies



■ Number ■ Liabilities millions €

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. 2001

Millions of €

	Balance	Receipts	Payments
Current Account	-16.947	232.179	249.126
Trade Balance	-35.265	131.319	166.584
Services	27.138	64.763	37.626
-Tourism and travel	29.971	36.633	6.663
Income	-10.656	22.117	32.773
- From investment	-10.633	21.683	32.316
Current transfers	1.836	13.980	12.144
Capital Account	5.556	6.530	974
CURRENT ACCOUNT + CAPITAL	-11.391	238.709	250.100



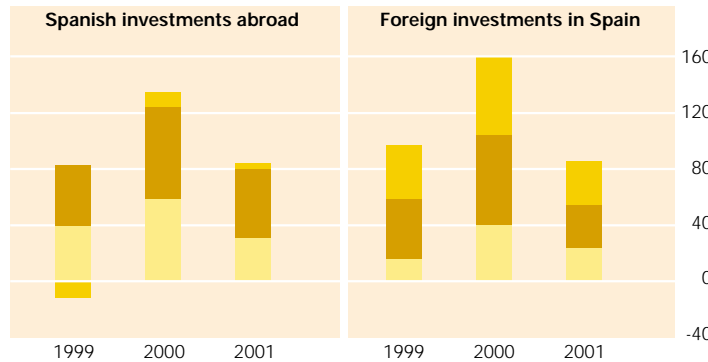
Balance of payments 2001 Current account balance, % of GDP

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

Source: Eurostat

Financial account

Thousands of millions €

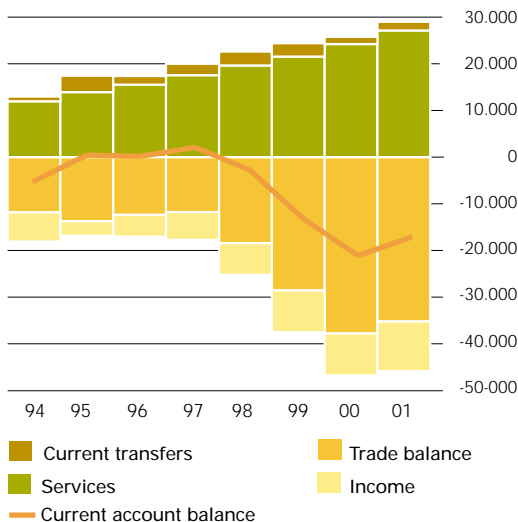


■ Portfolio ■ Direct ■ Others

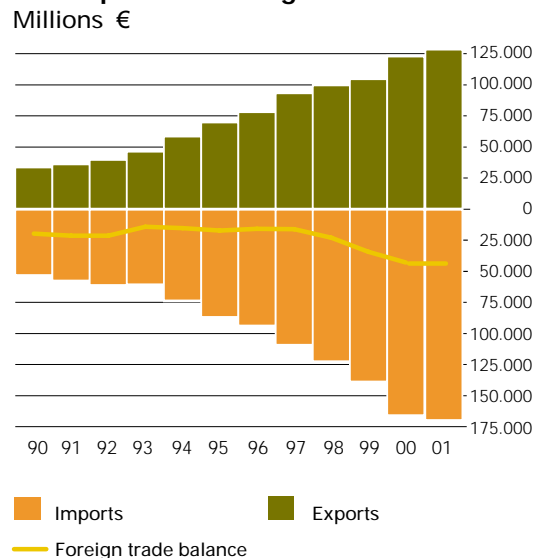
Sources:

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

Development of the Current Account Millions €



Development of foreign trade Millions €



Imports and Exports. 2001

Millions of €

Economic use of goods	Balance	Exports	Imports
TOTAL	-43.019	128.672	171.691
Consumer goods	7.324	52.782	45.458
-Food, beverages and tobacco	4.293	17.444	11.451
-Cars	5.849	18.945	13.096
-Energy Products	416	618	202
-Others	-3.235	15.775	20.710
Intermediate goods	-37.176	60.233	97.408
-Agriculture, forestry and fishing products	-1.615	2.153	3.768
-Intermediate energy products	-15.864	3.071	18.935
-Intermediate industrial products	-19.697	55.009	74.705
Capital goods	-13.167	15.657	28.824
-Machinery and other equipment goods	-11.264	9.571	20.835
-Transport material	-416	4.578	4.994
-Other capital goods	-1.488	1.508	2.996



Thousand millions €

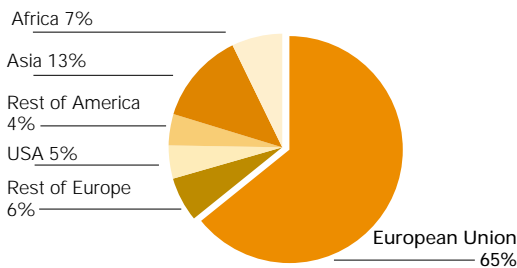
2000

	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

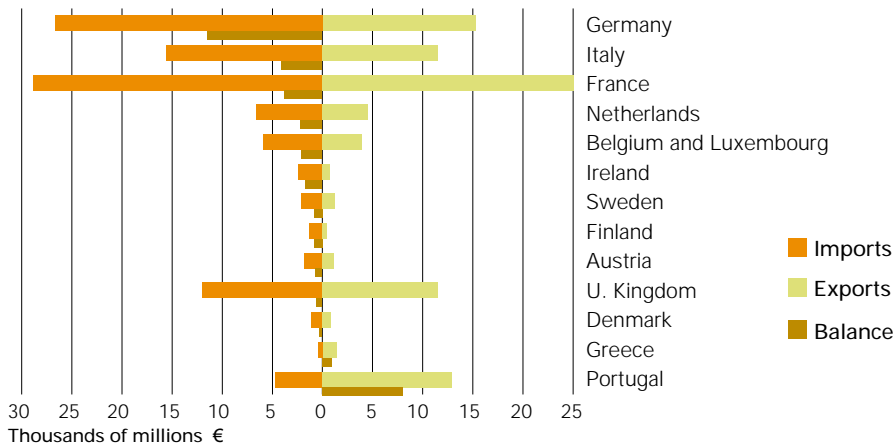
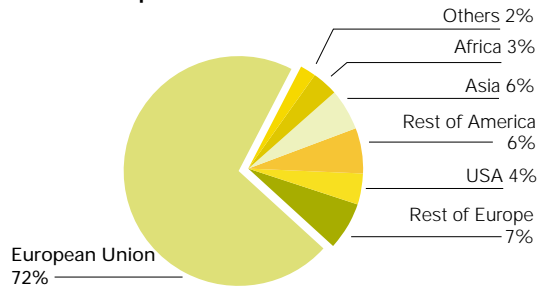
Source: Eurostat

Breakdown of trade between Spain and other EU countries

Imports



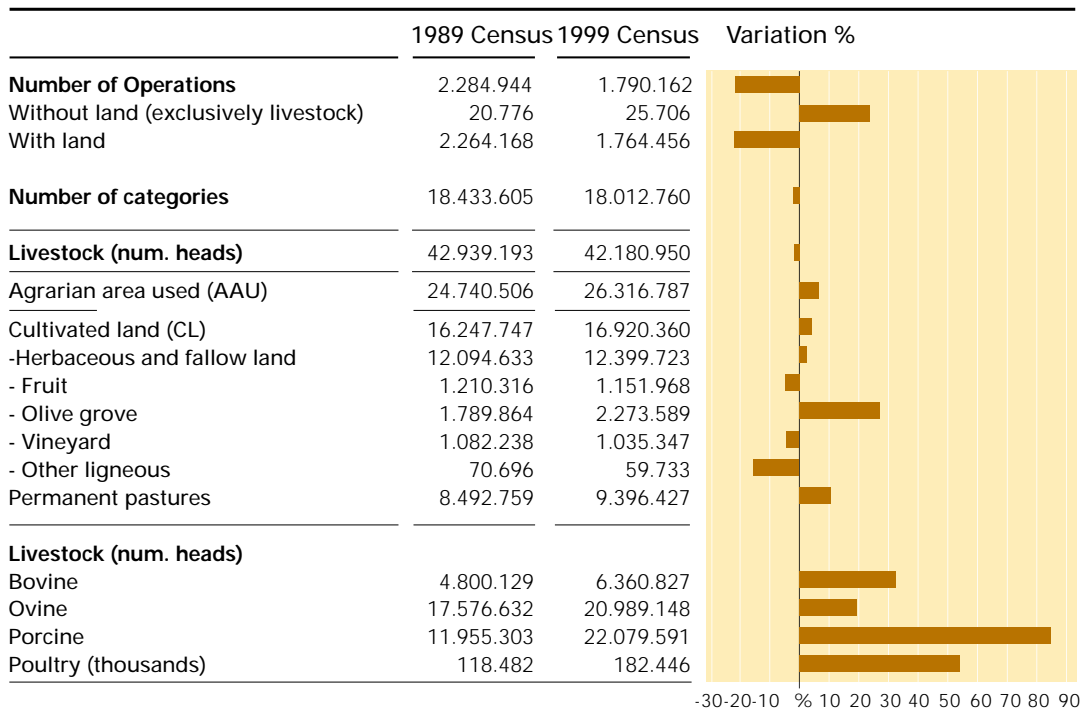
Exports



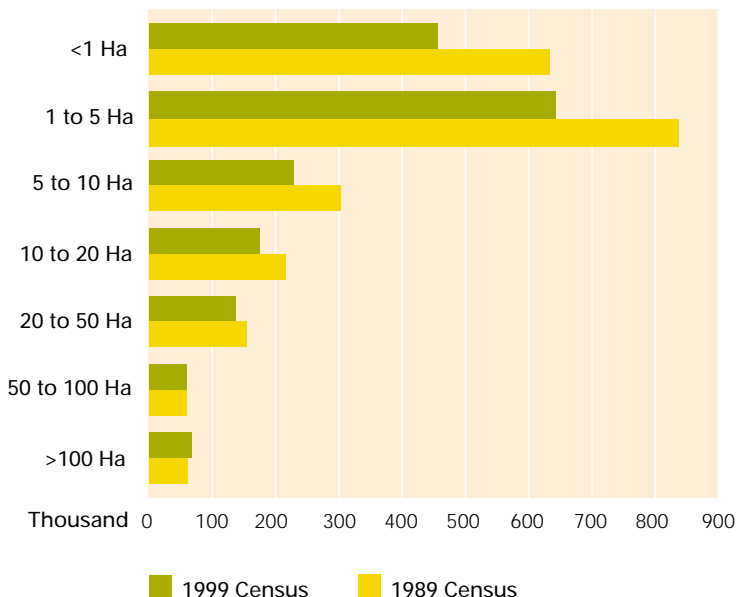


Agriculture

Comparison of the main results of the agricultural census 1989 and 1999



Number of operations according to ALU



Production. 2000

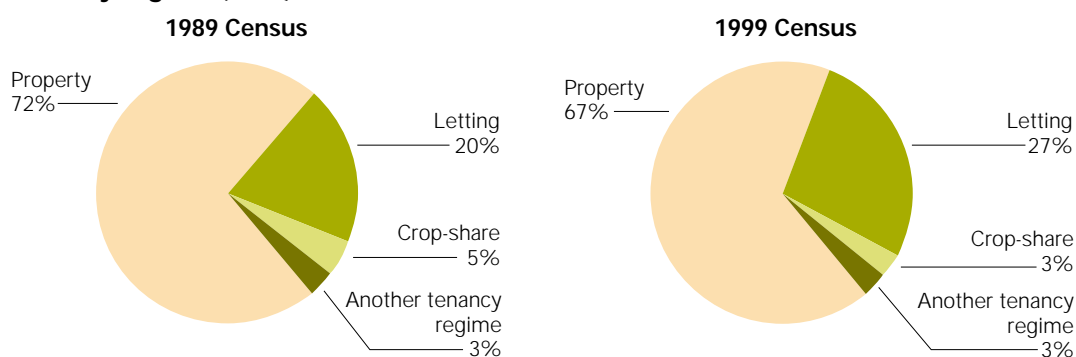
	Wine (thousands Hl)	Cow milk (thousands Tm)
EU-15	179.116	114.128
Germany	12.244	26.984
Austria	2.803	2.655
Belgium	2	3.124
Denmark	0	4.520
Spain	33.723	5.432
Finland	0	2.442
France	60.535	23.271
Greece	3.680	556
Ireland	0	5.160
Italy	58.073	10.084
Luxembourg	184	256
Netherlands	0	10.551
Portugal	7.859	1.868
U. Kingdom	13	13.929
Sweden	0	3.297

Source: Eurostat

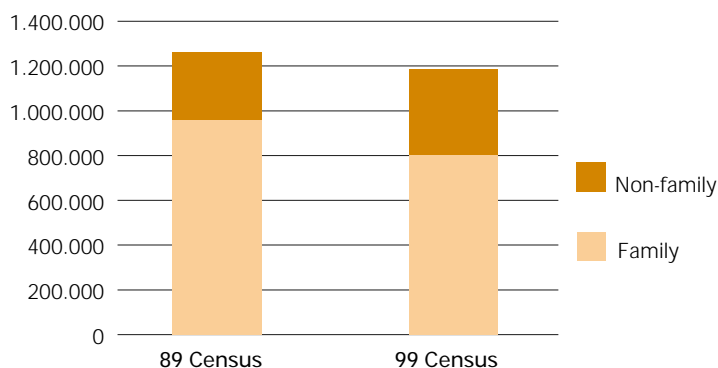
Operations property machinery

	1989 Census	1999 Census	Variation %
Tractors	606.446	674.898	11,3
Pedestrian-controlled tractors motor mowers, motor hoes, and rotary tillers	353.445	417.246	18,1
Cereal harvesters	23.662	24.169	2,1
Other harvesters	22.787	45.115	98,0

Tenancy regime (SAU)



Annual Labour Units (ALU)



The working data in the operation is expressed by the number of full or part time working days or by **one work year unit (ALU)** equivalent to the work that a person does full time over a year.

The Agricultural 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 Agricultural Census has the following basic objectives:

a) 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.

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

c) to comply with the legal regulations 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 agriculture sector.



Technology

Technological innovation in companies 2000

Most innovative sectors	Total Millions €	%
TOTAL	10.174,26	100,00
Motor vehicles	1.018,58	10,01
Food products and beverages	689,98	6,80
Research and Development	512,03	5,03
Aeronautical and spatial construction	438,66	4,31
Non-metallic mineral products	417,05	4,10
Mechanical machinery and equipment	411,04	4,04
Pharmaceutical products	406,52	4,00
Metallic products (except machinery and equipment)	386,31	3,80
Financial intermediation	363,83	3,60
Rest of industry	3.169,9	31,20
Rest of services	2.067,9	20,30
Construction	292,5	2,90



Patent Requests 1999

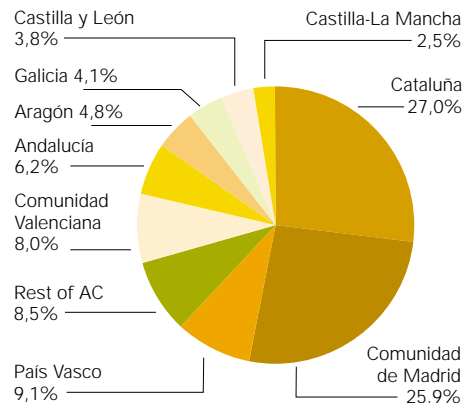
EU-15	44.775
Germany	19.522
France	6.665
U. kingdom	5.514
Italy	3.347
Netherlands	2.454
Sweden	2.103
Finland	1.202
Belgium	1.196
Austria	988
Denmark	716
Spain	696
Ireland	210
Luxembourg	67
Greece	66
Portugal	30

Source: Eurostat

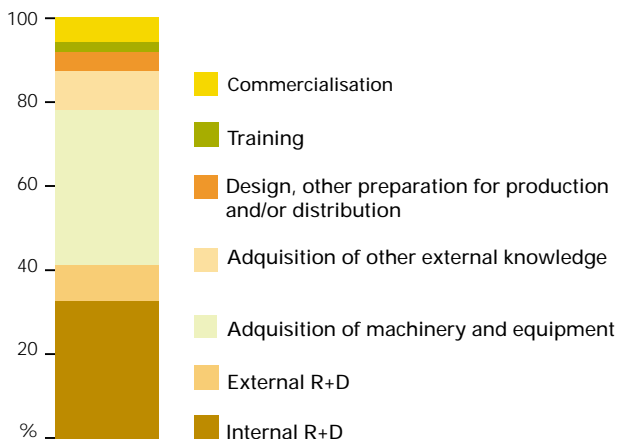
Innovative companies 1998-2000

	Total	Less than 250 employees	250 and over employees
TOTAL	29.228	27.862	1.366
Product	18.579	17.585	995
Process	19.935	18.866	1.070
Product and process	9.287	8.588	699
% of innovative companies out of total	19,77	19,23	46,19

Innovation expenses



Percentage distribution of expenses in innovation



For the first time the **Technological Innovation in Companies Survey** offers information on the innovation process in services and construction companies, as well as industrial companies. The subject population of this study is made up of companies of 10 or more employees investigating the entire economy except for non-market activities.

Technological Innovations are comprised of technologically new products and processes as well as their significant technological improvements.

The statistic is biannual

Internal expenditure and personnel in R+D. 2000

Millions of € and full-time equivalent personnel¹

Sector	R+D expenses		Personnel (FEP)	
	Total		Total	Researchers
TOTAL	5.718,99		120.618	76.670
Public Administration	904,78		22.400	12.708
Higher Education	1.693,88		49.470	42.064
Companies	3.068,99		47.055	20.869
Private non-profit institutions	51,34		1.693	1.029

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

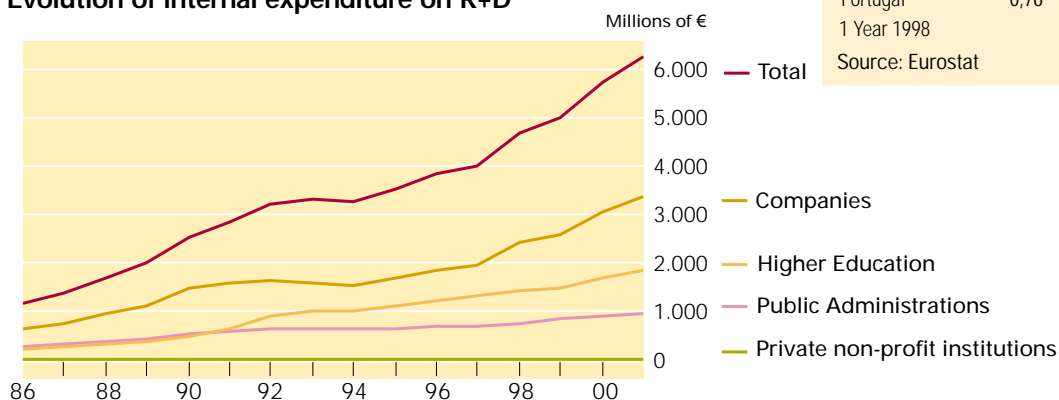


R+D expenses. 1999 % of GDP

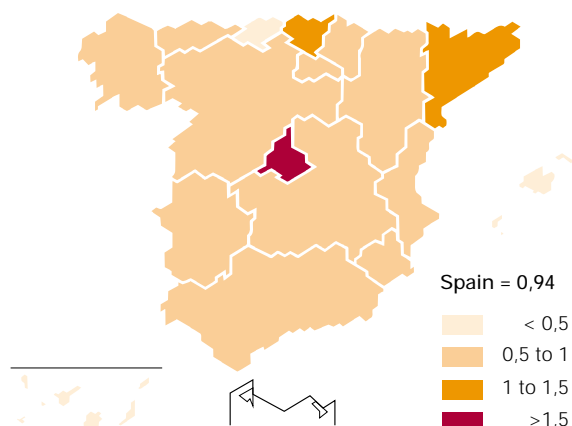
EU-15	1,92
Sweden	3,80
Finland	3,19
Germany	2,44
France	2,19
Denmark	2,00
Belgium	1,98
Netherlands ¹	1,94
U. Kingdom	1,87
Austria	1,83
Italy	1,04
Spain	0,89
Portugal	0,76

1 Year 1998
Source: Eurostat

Evolution of internal expenditure on R+D



Internal R+D expenses with respect to GDP at market prices 2000



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

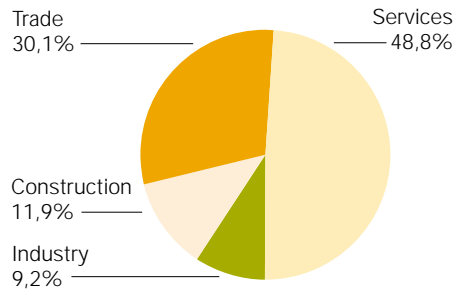


Companies

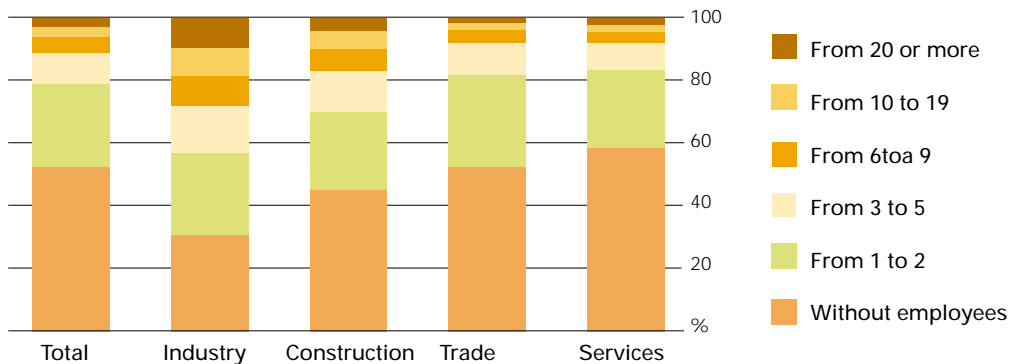
Active companies according to economic sector

	2001	2002	Variation 2002/2001 %
TOTAL	2.645.317	2.710.400	2,46
Industry	244.262	247.779	1,44
Construction	314.705	336.075	6,79
Trade	796.690	796.647	-0,01
Services	1.289.660	1.329.899	3,12

Distribution of companies according to economic sector



Percentage distribution of companies according to employee stratum



Implementaion and use of information technology and communications. 2000

Companies that use	Companies	% of total
Personal computers	949.594	47,59
Intranet	102.318	5,13
Email	389.473	19,52
Internet (on or not on the WEB)	542.420	27,18
- on the WEB	151.364	7,59

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. 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 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).

The Pilot E-commerce survey for

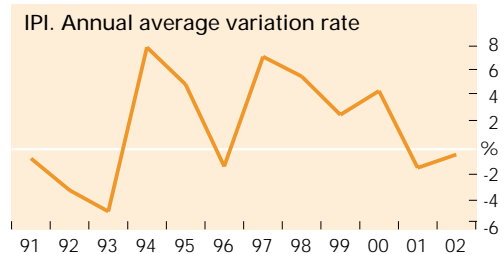
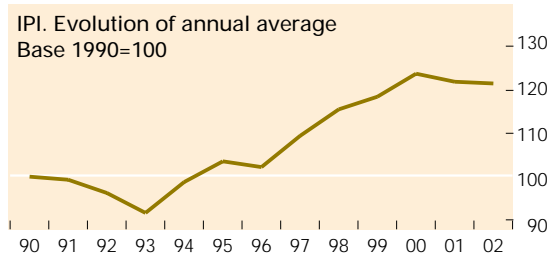
2000, had the main objective of a first approximation for the most significant aspects of e-commerce and on the use of Information and communications technology.



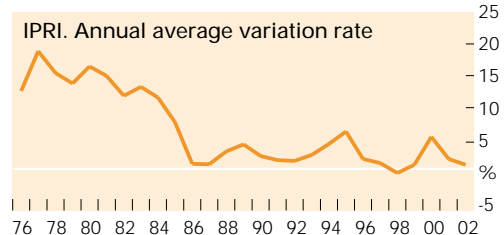
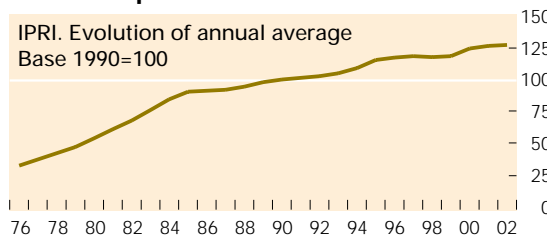
Industrial Products Survey. 2001

	Unit	Quantity	Value millions of euros
Diesel vehicles, for the transport of less than 10 persons with more than 1500 cc but less than or equal to 2500 cc	Units	934.527	8.864
Gasoline vehicles for the transport of less than 10 persons, with more than 1000 cc but less than 1500 cc including caravans	Units	1.039.220	7.539
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	361.980	3.490
Non-alcoholic beverages without dairy fats: lemonade, colas, (except fruit, legume or vegetable juices)	Thousand litres	4.354.153	3.269
Non heat-resistant concrete, for moulding or casting (mixed with water)	Tonnes	129.915.409	2.905
Portland Cement except white or artificially coloured	Tonnes	37.254.639	2.072
Beer made from malt (except with alcohol content of <=0,5% Vol).	Hectolitre	26.802.417	2.069
Boxes, of paper and corrugated cardboard	Tonnes	2.564.298	1.944
Prepared animal feeds for farm animals:pigs	Tonnes	7.732.860	1.639
Quality wines produced in determined regions (except white)	Hectolitre	7.427.667	1.575
Meat sausages, blood or scraps (except liver sausages), raw, cooked, smoked, in offal or tinned	Tonnes	471.140	1.533
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	Thousand m2	301.300	1.417

Industrial Production Index IPI



Industrial price index. IPRI



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.

Industrial Companies Survey 2001

Main Industry variables

		Variation 2001/2000
Employed persons and hours worked		
Total employed persons (in thousands)	2.692	2,4
Total hours worked (in millions)	4.722	2,2
Main economic variables (millions €)		
Net turnover	440.574	4,9
Total operating income	448.062	4,9
Consumption and work carried out by other companies	273.103	4,1
Personnel expenses	68.240	7,7
Total operating costs	418.823	5,2
Profit or loss for the year	18.712	-0,4

Turnover (Millions of euros)

	Turnover	% of total	Variation 2001/2000
SPAIN	440.574	100,0	4,9
Andalucía	37.707	8,6	6,9
Aragón	19.024	4,3	8,1
Asturias (Ppdo. de)	9.939	2,3	7,0
Balears (Illes)	3.008	0,7	6,7
Canarias	5.869	1,3	5,1
Cantabria	5.440	1,2	11,3
Castilla y León	25.844	5,9	1,1
Castilla-La Mancha	17.846	4,1	15,8
Cataluña	116.485	26,4	5,6
Comunidad Valenciana	47.943	10,9	6,8
Extremadura	3.483	0,8	15,5
Galicia	25.735	5,8	-3,0
Madrid (Com. de)	54.935	12,5	-2,2
Murcia (Región de)	10.735	2,4	12,6
Navarra (C.Foral de)	12.931	2,9	7,3
Pais Vasco	39.392	8,9	7,2
Rioja (La)	4.258	1,0	-2,0



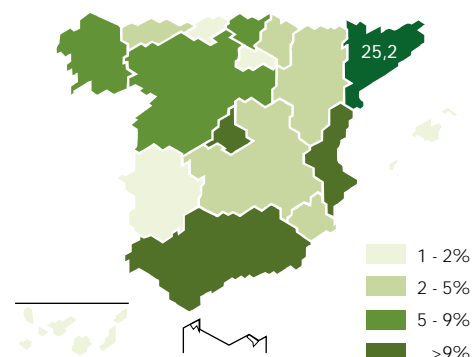
Turnover. 1998

Millions €

	Manufac- turing	Food beverages and tobacco	Transport Material
Germany	1.173.580	131.210	223.849
Austria	97.677	12.246	7.784
Belgium	153.147	27.102	16.923
Denmark	64.625	17.941	2.471
Spain	320.197	64.470	47.713
Finland	79.178	8.032	2.670
France	787.303	138.853	128.277
Greece	23.630	6.556	691
Ireland	65.358	16.205	916
Italy	727.292	95.355	55.514
Luxembourg	7.136	602	30
Netherlands	191.364	47.853	11.487
Portugal	63.161	10.254	6.500
U.Kingdom	684.992	108.656	92.516
Sweden	140.864	13.395	25.120

Source: Eurostat

Distribution of employed persons



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.

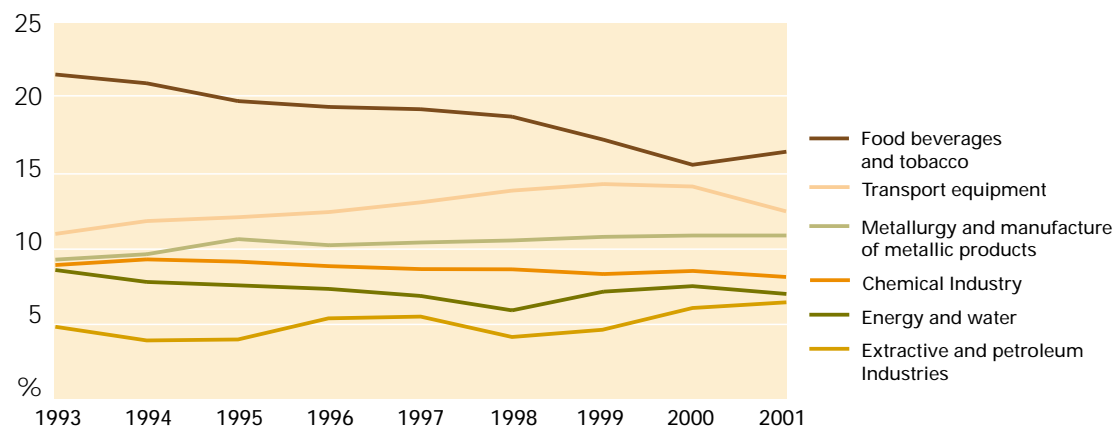
Industrial Products Survey

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.

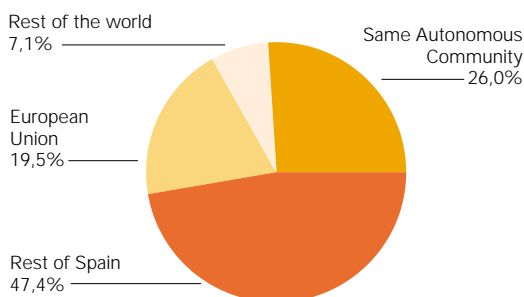
The basic unit is the industrial establishment. The information surveyed is defined using the PRODCOM list (Community Production). This list is harmonised with the Foreign Trade Classification with more than 5,000 products and industrial services.

Evolution of turnover of main activity groups

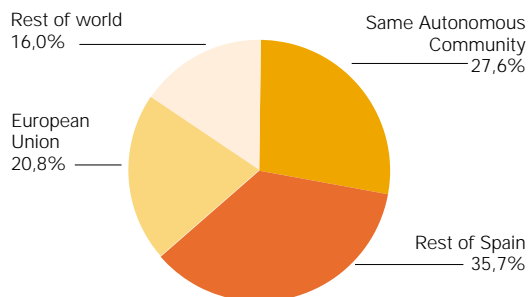
Percentage of total



Destination of sales



Origin of purchases



Evolution of turnover of the 10 main sectors (Millions €)

Activity sector	Turnover in 2001	% of total	Variation 2001/2000
Industry total	440.574	100,0	
Manufacture of motor vehicles	35.774	8,1	-10
Petroleum industry, natural gas and nuclear fuel	26.242	6,0	-5
Production and distribution of electricity	22.798	5,2	-5
Meat industry	14.771	3,4	-5
Manufacture of Basic Chemical Products	14.137	3,2	20
Manufacture of plastic products	11.893	2,7	10
Non-electric parts, components and motor vehicles accessories	11.061	2,5	5
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	10.050	2,3	10
Manufacture of furniture	9.653	2,2	5
Manufacture of alcoholic beverages	9.195	2,1	10

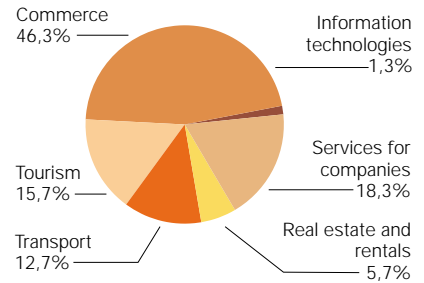


Services

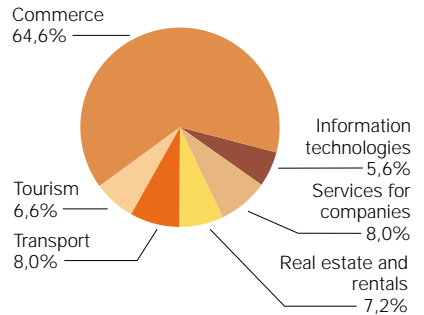
Main services sector variables. 2000

Activity branches	Number of companies	Turnover (millions of €)	Employed Personnel
TOTAL	1.699.298	761.806	6.627.274
Trade	787.428	491.990	2.791.492
Sale and repair of vehicles; retail of fuel	72.294	76.332	342.328
Wholesale trade and Business Middlemen	184.289	274.290	941.302
Retail trade and repair of domestic articles	530.845	141.367	1.507.862
Tourism	266.425	50.421	1.087.594
Hotels and other accommodation	16.229	12.334	249.590
Catering	244.299	27.229	796.607
Travel agencies	5.897	10.858	41.397
Transports	215.352	60.894	787.389
Travellers	67.481	14.206	238.038
Goods	130.141	21.366	301.618
Activities annexed to transport	12.448	21.691	133.635
Postal activities	5.282	3.631	114.098
Information technologies	22.783	42.491	275.555
Communications	1.138	23.163	80.793
Computer and related activities	16.270	10.934	133.576
Audiovisual activities	5.375	8.394	61.186
Real estate and rent	96.733	55.009	253.014
Real estate activities	78.063	48.188	188.417
Rental of machinery without operator and domestic articles	18.670	6.821	64.597
Companies services	310.577	61.002	1.432.230
Research and development	3.191	798	15.167
Legal and economic advice	128.668	13.800	292.701
Market studies	3.189	1.208	27.389
Technical services	79.679	11.911	184.682
Advertising	16.259	16.143	108.422
Selection and recruitment of personnel	2.241	3.015	242.273
Investigation and Security Services	1.761	1.853	84.309
Industriales cleaning act.	14.026	3.948	308.545
Various corporate act.	61.563	8.328	168.742

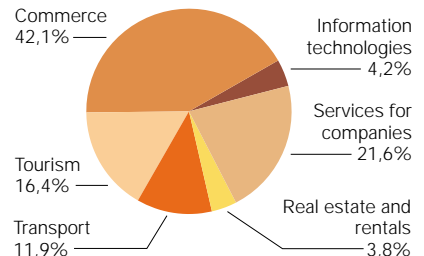
Number of companies



Turnover



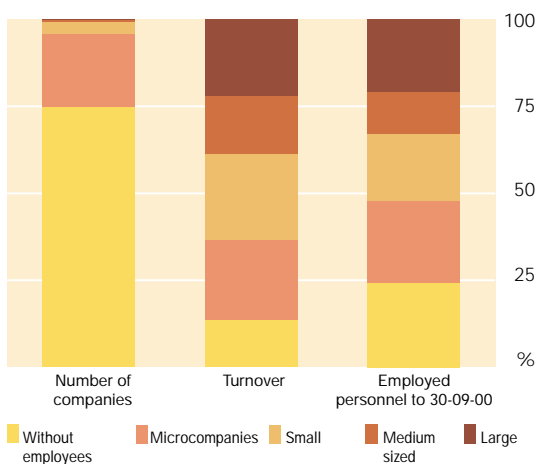
Employed personnel



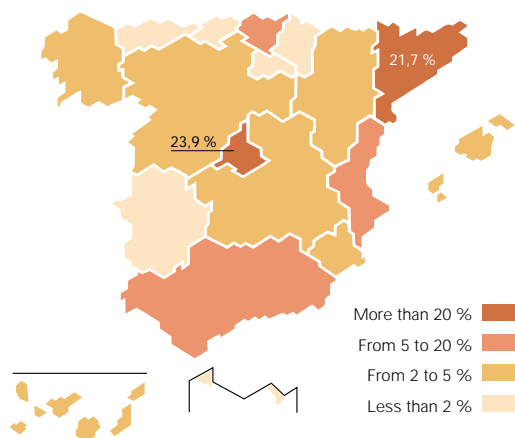
Characteristics of employment

Sectors	Rate of employees	Rate of stability in the job	Rate of feminine participation
TOTAL	77,0	66,4	39,7
Commerce	74,6	74,0	40,6
Tourism	75,1	59,6	45,1
Transport	75,4	74,0	14,6
Information			
Technology	94,3	78,7	33,7
Real estate and rentals	74,4	69,9	34,1
Company			
Services	81,0	50,3	49,8

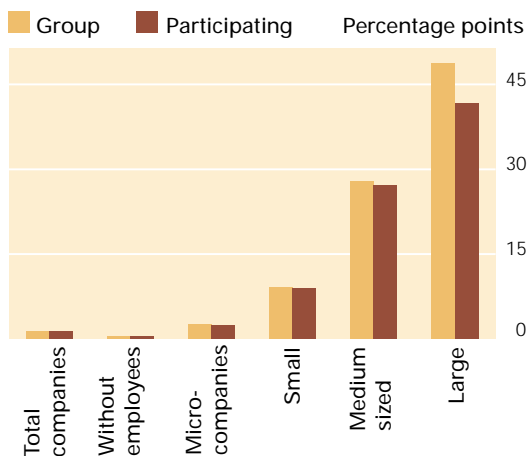
Services sector structure. 2000



Services sector turnover by Autonomous Communities



Percentage of companies belonging to a group and participants



For the first time the INE, via the **Annual Services Survey 2000**,

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 dedi cated 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.



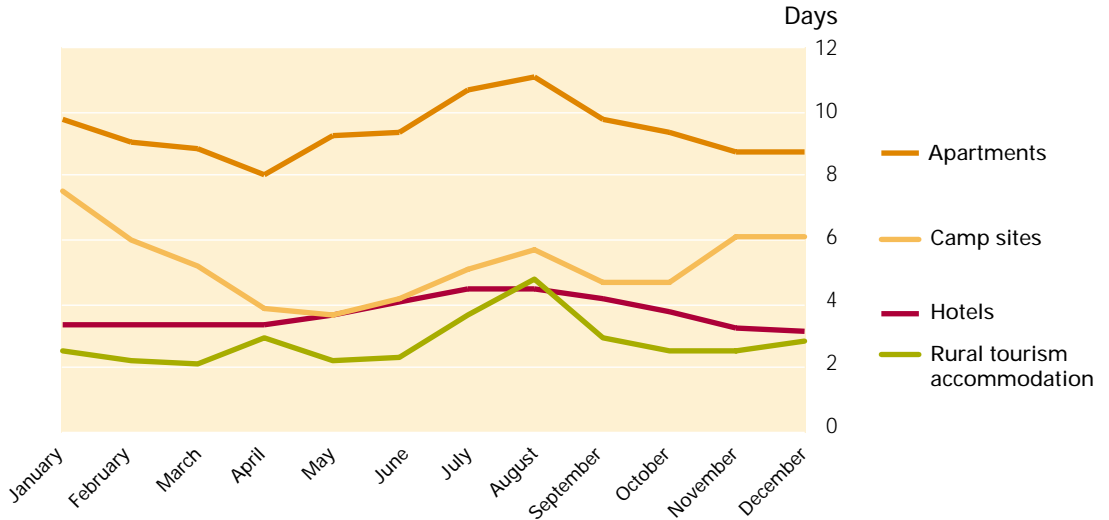
Tourism

Tourist accommodation 2001. Main results

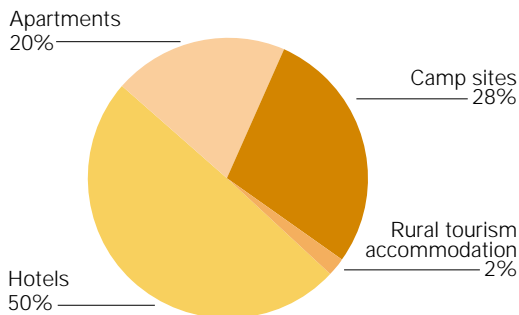
Tourist accommodation	Total travellers	Total overnight stays	Average Stay	Average Estimated Vacancies	Intermediate occupancy by vacancies
Hotels	59.880.653	228.549.405	3,82	1.057.425	57,98
Apartments	9.007.150	85.921.337	9,54	425.172	54,45
Camp sites	6.136.932	31.263.550	5,09	466.523	*32,85
Rural tourism accommodation	1.212.348	3.657.069	3,02	42.931	23,06

* Datum refers to degree of occupancy by lots

Average stay in different tourist accommodation

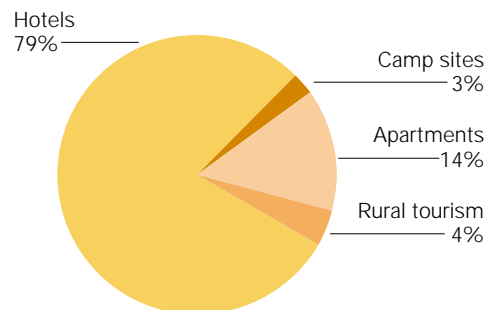


Vacancies by type of accommodation



Employed personnel

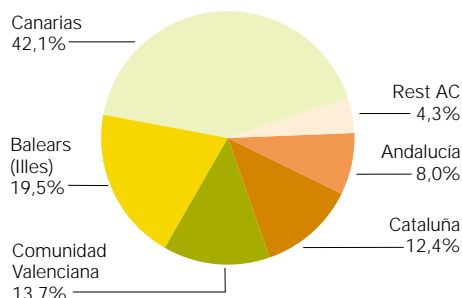
Total 192.138 persons



Distribution of hotel establishments and vacancies

	Establishments		Vacancies	
	Number	%	Number	%
SPAIN	16.369	100	1.337.022	100
Andalucía	2.405	14,69	202.375	15,14
Aragón	732	4,47	32.479	2,43
Asturias (Ppdo. de)	684	4,18	21.789	1,63
Balears (Illes)	1.339	8,18	303.763	22,72
Canarias	482	2,94	145.295	10,87
Cantabria	526	3,21	20.500	1,53
Castilla y León	1.501	9,17	49.417	3,70
Castilla-La Mancha	844	5,16	28.191	2,11
Cataluña	2.559	15,63	244.717	18,30
Com.Valenciana	1.038	6,34	99.297	7,43
Extremadura	414	2,53	15.245	1,14
Galicia	1.613	9,85	59.211	4,43
Madrid (Com.de)	1.202	7,34	64.814	4,85
Murcia (Región de)	214	1,31	15.672	1,17
Navarra (C. Foral de)	269	1,64	9.529	0,71
País Vasco	396	2,42	17.774	1,33
Rioja (La)	115	0,70	5.166	0,39
Ceuta y Melilla	36	0,22	1.788	0,13

Apartments vacancies by Autonomous Community

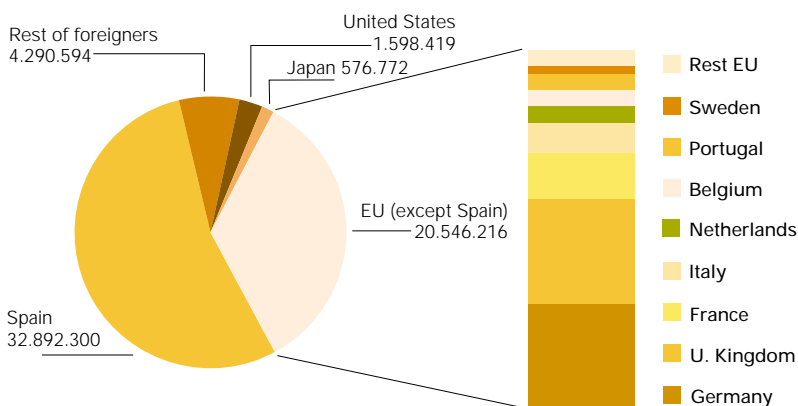


Number of hotel establishments 2001

EU-15	197.464
U. Kingdom ¹	50.549
Germany	38.529
Italy	33.421
Francy	19.309
Spain	16.369
Austria	15.293
Greece ²	8.342
Ireland	5.222
Netherlands	2.858
Belgium	2.034
Sweden	1.979
Portugal	1.781
Finland	989
Denmark	475
Luxembourg	314

Source: Eurostat

Travellers in hotel establishments according to country of residence



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.



Transport

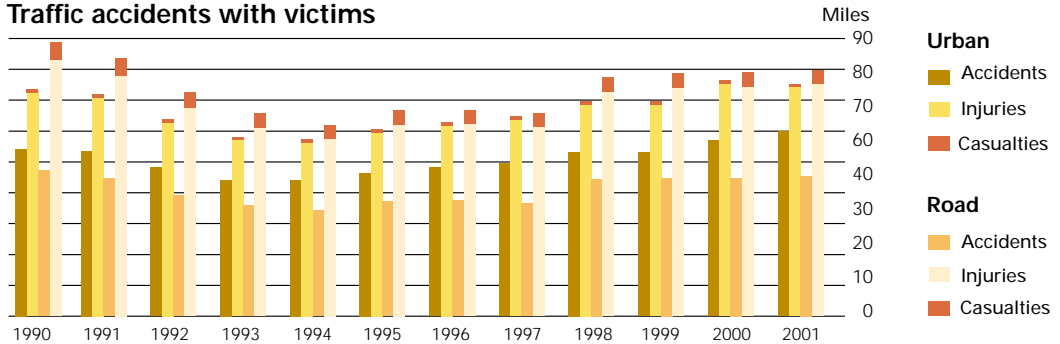
Roads. Kms

	2000	2001
Dual carriageways	8.241	8.875
Toll motorways	2.202	2.277
Main roads	163.557	163.799
Secondary roads	501.053	501.053

Motor vehicles. 2001

	In circulation (thousands)	Registered (thousands)
Cars	18.151	1.499
Motorcycles	1.483	64
Lorries and vans	56	4
Buses and minibuses	3.949	287

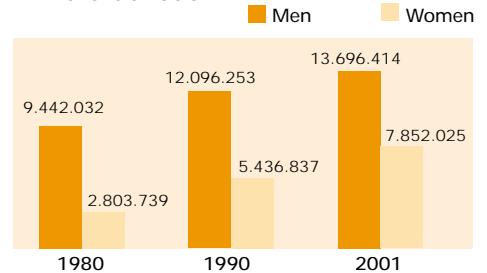
Traffic accidents with victims



Intercity road and rail transport. 2001

	Passengers (thousands)	Tm (thousands)	Tm-Km (millions)
Road (regular and discretionary service)	1.167.592	1.060.350	166.047
Total Rail	578.131	28.374	12.216
Rail: RENFE	466.818	25.641	11.748
Narrow rail	111.313	2.733	468

Drivers Census



Air and sea transport. 2001

	Passengers (thousands)	Tonnes (thousands)
Domestic flights	28.955	231
International flights	84.819	346
Coastal shipping ¹	13.587	76.873
Foreign shipping ¹	3.711	260.456

¹ Embarkations and disembarkations

Urban transport. 2001

	Passengers (thousands)
Buses	1.748.311
Underground	905.720
Local Rail Renfe	420.950



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

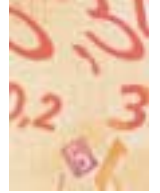
Urban transport of travellers

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.

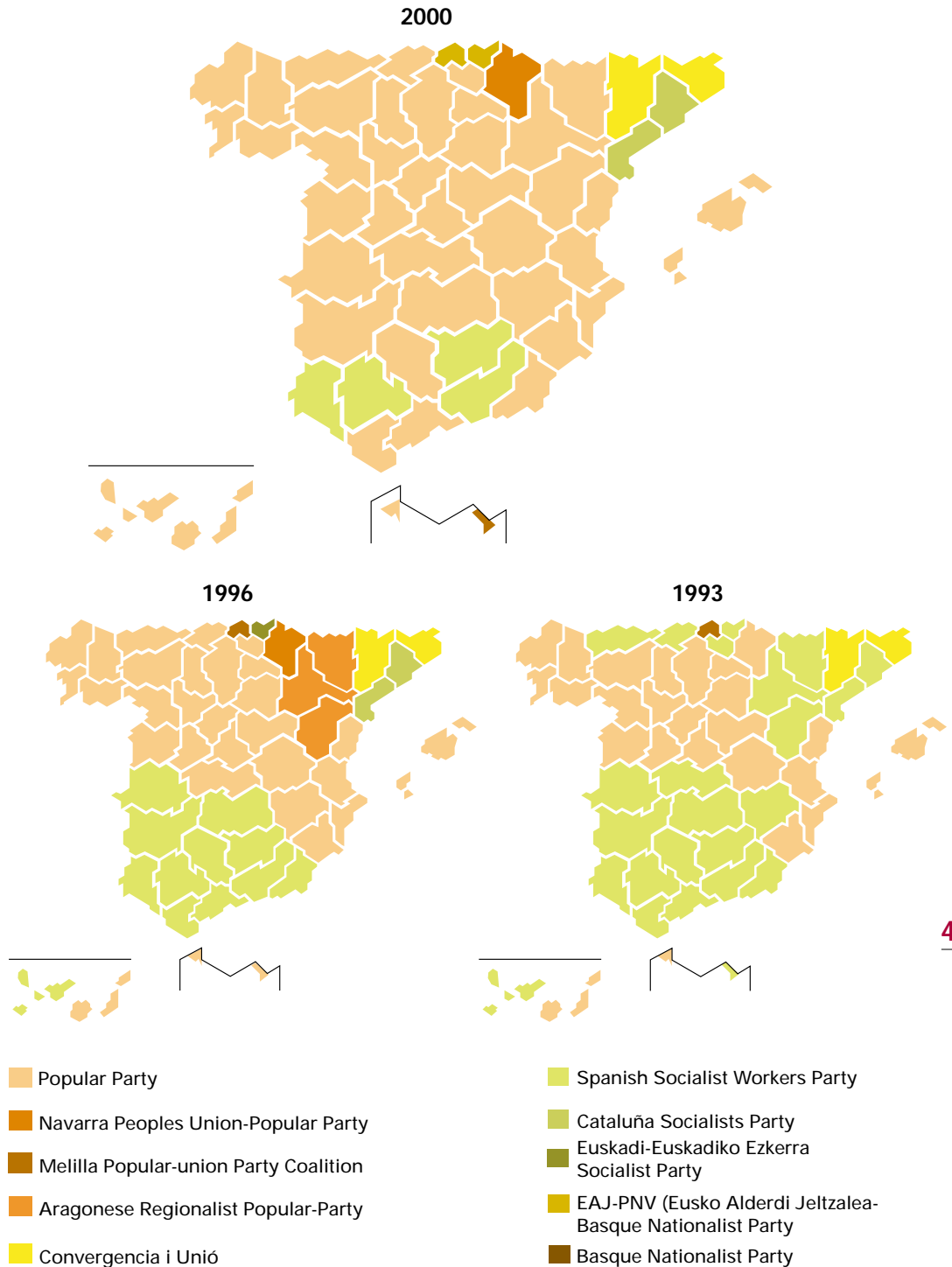
Transport of travellers by road

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



Parliamentary Elections Most voted candidates



Source: Home Office