

# Spain in figures 2000

Madrid, 2000

## Foreword

The National Statistics Institute presents a new edition of *Spain in Figures* for 2,000.

This publication offers users a wide panorama of Spain, as well as a comparative vision of our environment. The publication includes the most significant and latest data about demographic, social and economic issues, put forward in the most interesting way and using statistical tables, graphics and comparative charts. It also includes short methodological notes about the statistics produced by INE, further reading for more detailed information, and when data are supplied by other institutions the source is stated in all cases.

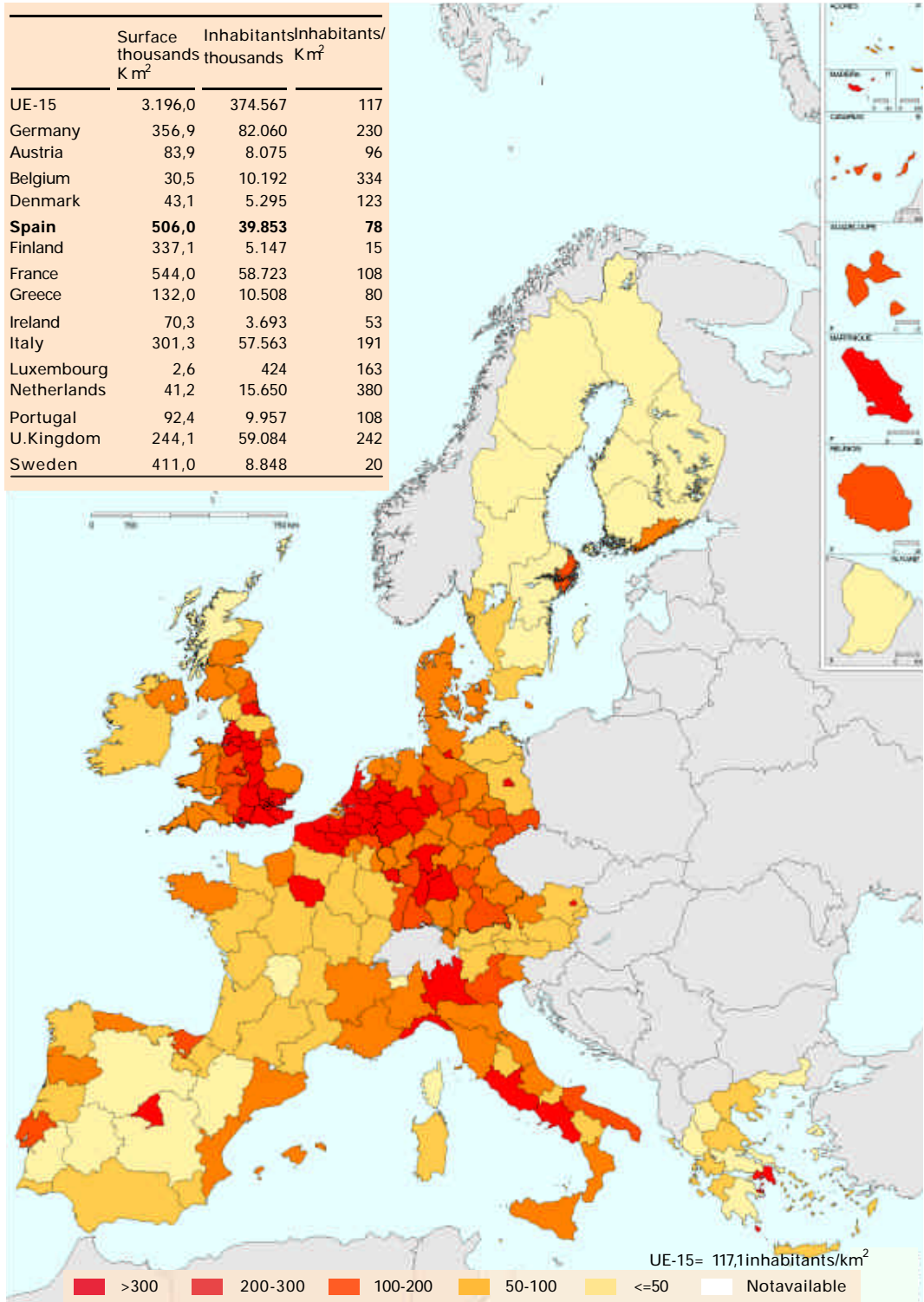
More detailed information about this publication as well as any other statistical issues are available through INE's website, [www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es). Our web site contains a time series databank, Tempus, and our new database INEbase, where almost all of our statistical data are available on-line.

We hope to receive as good an acceptance as in previous years, and we thank all those persons, bodies and companies whose collaboration has been essential for the production of this issue of *Spain in Figures*.

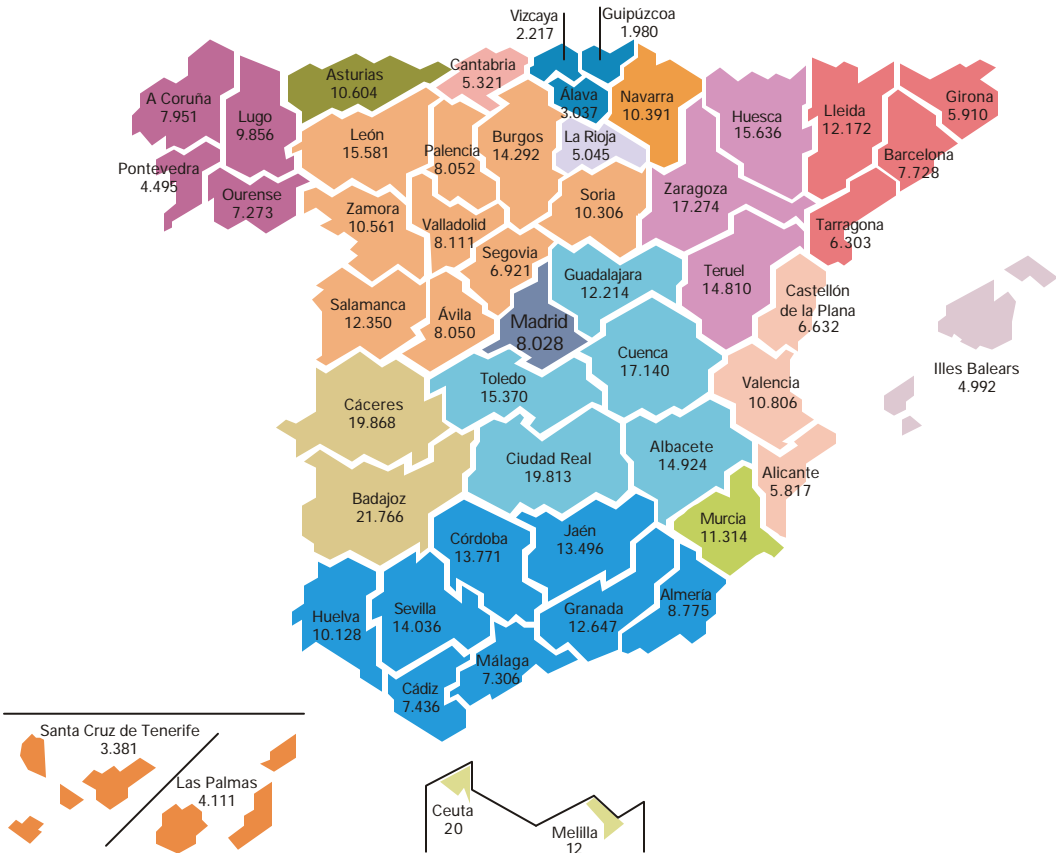
**Carmen Alcaide Guindo**  
President of INE

# Territory and Environment

Population density of European Union by regions



Provinces and autonomous communities (km<sup>2</sup>)



Longest rivers

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

Highest peaks

Peaks	Province	Meters
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
Perdigüero	Huesca	3.321
Maladeta	Huesca	3.309

# Territory and Environment

## National parks

	Situation	Park surface (Ha.)	Visitors 1998
Aigües Tortes y Lago de Sant Maurici	Cataluña	10.230	349.021
Archipiélago de Cabrera	Illes Balears (Archipiélago de La Cabrera)	1.836	52.796
Cabañeros	Castilla-La Mancha	39.000	51.000
Caldera de Taburiente	Canarias (Isla de la Palma)	4.690	265.961
Doñana	Andalucía	50.720	385.393
Garajonay	Canarias (Isla de la Gomera)	3.984	525.000
Montaña de Covadonga	Asturias y Castilla y León	16.925	1.451.697
Ordesa y Monte Perdido	Aragón	15.608	603.004
Tablas de Daimiel	Castilla-La Mancha	1.928	146.652
Teide	Canarias (Isla de Tenerife)	13.571	3.520.000
Timanfaya	Canarias (Isla de Lanzarote)	5.107	1.691.347

### Sources:

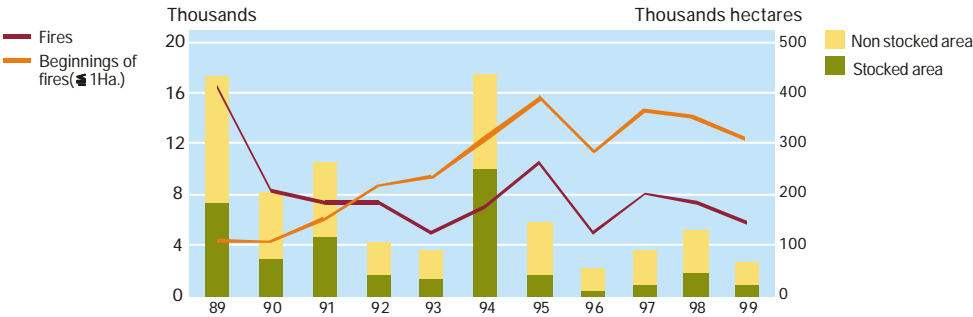
- National Geographic Institute's General Management
- National Meteorological Institute's General Management
- Ministry of the Environment



## Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> 1997

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

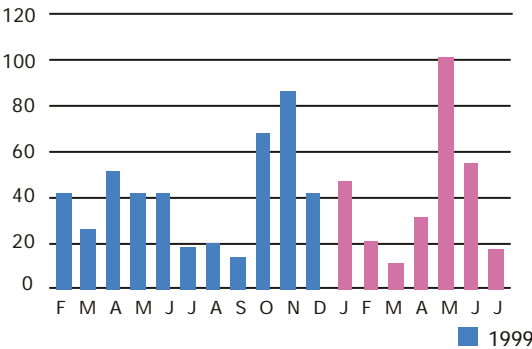
## Number of fires and surface area burnt



4

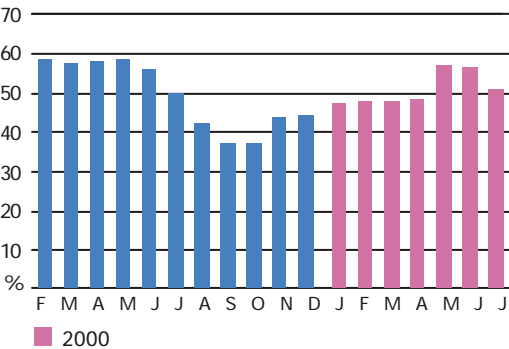
## Peninsular pluviometric average

litres/m<sup>2</sup>



## Peninsular hydrolic reserves

% over capacity

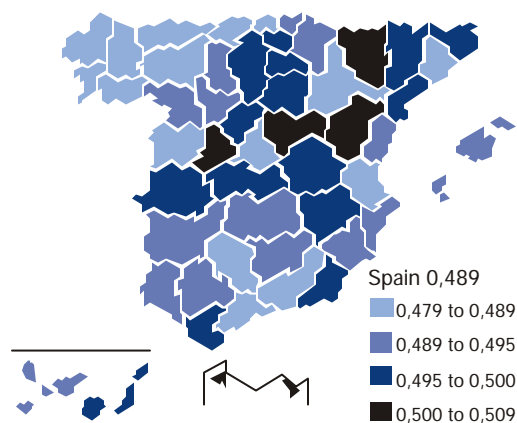


# Population

## Population. Municipal registers renewed at 1st Jan. 1998

	Total	Males	Females
<b>ESPAÑA</b>	39.852.651	19.488.465	20.364.186
<b>Andalucía</b>	7.236.459	3.558.950	3.677.509
Almería	505.448	252.177	253.271
Cádiz	1.107.484	549.120	558.364
Córdoba	767.175	375.244	391.931
Granada	801.177	391.867	409.310
Huelva	453.958	224.433	229.525
Jaén	645.792	319.272	326.520
Málaga	1.240.580	605.927	634.653
Sevilla	1.714.845	840.910	873.935
<b>Aragón</b>	1.183.234	582.366	600.868
Huesca	204.956	102.854	102.102
Teruel	136.840	68.995	67.845
Zaragoza	841.438	410.517	430.921
<b>Asturias</b>	1.081.834	519.530	562.304
<b>Balears (Illes)</b>	796.483	392.835	403.648
<b>Canarias</b>	1.630.015	808.092	821.923
Palmas (Las)	849.863	425.260	424.603
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	780.152	382.832	397.320
<b>Cantabria</b>	527.137	256.766	270.371
<b>Castilla y León</b>	2.484.603	1.225.516	1.259.087
Ávila	167.132	84.013	83.119
Burgos	346.355	173.195	173.160
León	506.365	247.569	258.796
Palencia	179.623	88.892	90.731
Salamanca	349.550	170.152	179.398
Segovia	146.755	73.410	73.345
Soria	91.593	45.690	45.903
Valladolid	492.029	241.382	250.647
Zamora	205.201	101.213	103.988
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	1.716.152	851.354	864.798
Albacete	358.597	178.058	180.539
Ciudad Real	479.474	234.972	244.502
Cuenca	199.086	99.031	100.055
Guadalajara	159.331	80.464	78.867
Toledo	519.664	258.829	260.835
<b>Cataluña</b>	6.147.610	2.997.637	3.149.973
Barcelona	4.666.271	2.261.746	2.404.525
Girona	543.191	269.400	273.791
Lleida	357.903	178.152	179.751
Tarragona	580.245	288.339	291.906
<b>Comunidad Valenciana</b>	4.023.441	1.970.767	2.052.674
Alicante	1.388.933	682.380	706.553
Castellón de la Plana	461.712	228.231	233.481
Valencia	2.172.796	1.060.156	1.112.640
<b>Extremadura</b>	1.069.419	530.994	538.425
Badajoz	663.803	328.160	335.643
Cáceres	405.616	202.834	202.782
<b>Galicia</b>	2.724.544	1.310.415	1.414.129
Coruña (A)	1.106.325	531.769	574.556
Lugo	367.751	179.056	188.695
Ourense	344.170	165.209	178.961
Pontevedra	906.298	434.381	471.917
<b>Madrid</b>	5.091.336	2.444.919	2.646.417
<b>Murcia</b>	1.115.068	551.343	563.725
<b>Navarra</b>	530.819	262.687	268.132
<b>País Vasco</b>	2.098.628	1.026.915	1.071.713
Álava	284.595	141.350	143.245
Guipúzcoa	676.439	331.804	344.635
Vizcaya	1.137.594	553.761	583.833
<b>Rioja (La)</b>	263.644	130.708	132.936
Ceuta	72.117	36.102	36.015
Melilla	60.108	30.569	29.539

## Masculinity rate\*. 1998



\* Number of males divided by total population

Population Censuses and the Municipal Register are the only sources for obtaining population figures of an official character.

### Population Censuses

This statistical operation is very traditional in Spain, with the first Spanish Census dating from 1769. It is conducted every ten years and it provides information on the basic structure of the population (sex, age, and residence), as well as other cultural, economic and social characteristics of the population with reference to a specific period.

According to legislation currently in force, the next Population and Households Censuses will be carried out in the year 2001.

### The Municipal Register

This is the administrative register where all residents are inscribed. The Town Councils are responsible for creating, maintaining, revising, and keeping this Register. Its revision is carried out every January 1<sup>st</sup>.

In 1996, an amendment to the Law was made which standardised a continuous computerised administration of the Municipal Registers subject to the INE's co-ordination. The revision dated January 1, 1998 was the first to be carried out under the new system.

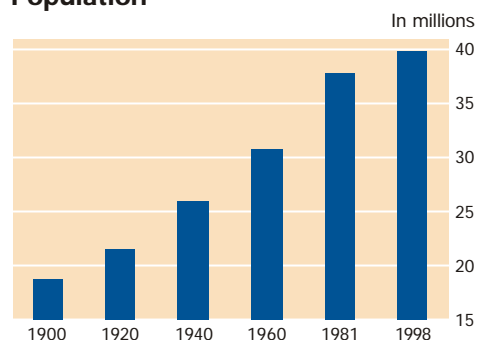
The new system permits the collection of official population figures annually, instead of every five years as previously published.

# Population

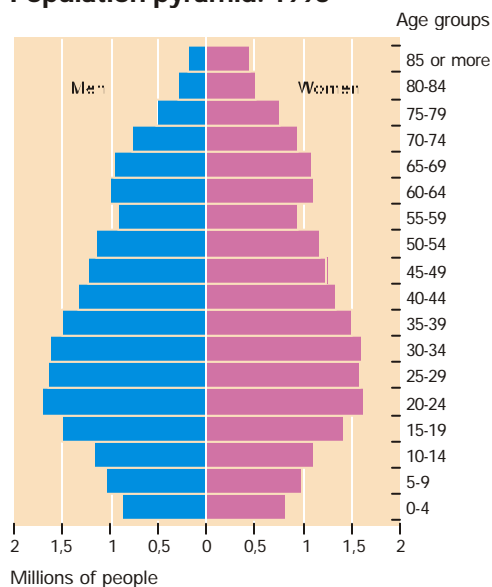
## Most populated municipalities

	1900	1998
Madrid	576.538	2.881.506
Barcelona	544.047	1.505.581
Valencia	213.550	739.412
Sevilla	148.315	701.927
Zaragoza	101.286	603.367
Málaga	137.020	528.079
Bilbao	102.845	358.467
Palmas de Gran Canaria (Las)	48.863	352.641
Murcia	110.083	349.040
Valladolid	69.161	319.946
Palma de Mallorca	65.421	319.181
Córdoba	58.275	309.961
Vigo	45.913	283.110
Alicante/Alacant	49.056	272.432
Gijón	47.544	265.491
Hospitalet de Llobregat (L')	4.948	248.521
Coruña (A)	53.615	243.134
Granada	75.900	241.471
Vitoria-Gasteiz	32.366	216.527
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	38.419	211.930
Badalona	19.240	209.606
Oviedo	48.103	199.549
Móstoles	1.344	195.311
Elche/Elx	27.308	191.713
Sabadell	23.294	184.859
Santander	54.694	184.165
Jerez de la Frontera	63.473	181.602
Donostia-San Sebastián	41.200	178.229
Cartagena	99.871	175.628
Leganés	4.148	173.163
Pamplona/Iruña	28.886	171.150
Almería	47.326	168.025
Fuenlabrada	2.211	167.458
Terrassa	20.360	165.654
Alcalá de Henares	11.206	163.831
Burgos	31.415	161.984
Salamanca	26.306	158.457
Albacete	21.512	145.454
Alcorcón	657	143.970
Getafe	4.444	143.629
Cádiz	69.382	143.129
Huelva	21.359	139.991
León	16.743	139.809
Castellón de la Plana/		
Castelló de la Plana	29.904	137.741
Badajoz	30.899	134.710
San Cristóbal de La Laguna	13.074	127.945
Logroño	19.237	125.617
Santa Coloma de Gramanet	1.510	120.958
Tarragona	25.207	112.795
Lleida	21.432	112.207

## Population



## Population pyramid. 1998



### For further information

#### Population Census 1991

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

#### Municipal Register 1998

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

## Vital Statistics. 1999 (P)

	Marriages		Births		Deaths	
	Total	Rates <sup>1</sup>	Total	Rates <sup>1</sup>	Total	Rates <sup>1</sup>
ESPAÑA	206.048	5,23	377.809	9,58	370.423	9,40
Andalucía	40.809	5,65	77.963	10,80	61.950	8,58
Aragón	5.897	5,03	9.595	8,18	13.496	11,51
Asturias (Principado de)	5.048	4,79	6.618	6,27	12.558	11,91
Balears (Illes)	4.184	5,65	8.812	11,90	8.222	11,10
Canarias	7.391	4,61	18.546	11,57	12.386	7,73
Cantabria	2.778	5,28	4.010	7,62	5.456	10,37
Castilla y León	12.120	4,87	17.288	6,95	25.789	10,36
Castilla-La Mancha	9.891	5,77	16.152	9,42	16.680	9,73
Cataluña	31.269	5,16	59.664	9,85	59.284	9,79
Comunidad Valenciana	22.242	5,65	38.565	9,79	39.117	9,93
Extremadura	5.564	5,14	9.986	9,22	10.406	9,61
Galicia	12.513	4,61	18.807	6,93	29.289	10,80
Madrid (Comunidad de)	24.880	4,94	52.293	10,39	39.000	7,75
Murcia (Región de)	6.674	6,05	13.099	11,86	9.809	8,88
Navarra (C. Foral de)	2.798	5,28	5.154	9,72	5.092	9,61
País Vasco	9.909	4,84	16.892	8,26	18.369	8,98
Rioja (La)	1.306	5,04	2.233	8,62	2.653	10,24
Ceuta	285	3,90	1.046	14,32	462	6,32
Melilla	490	7,59	1.086	16,83	405	6,28

(P) Provisional figures  
1 per 1000 inhabitants



### Vegetative growth per 1.000 inhabitants. 1998

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

### 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.

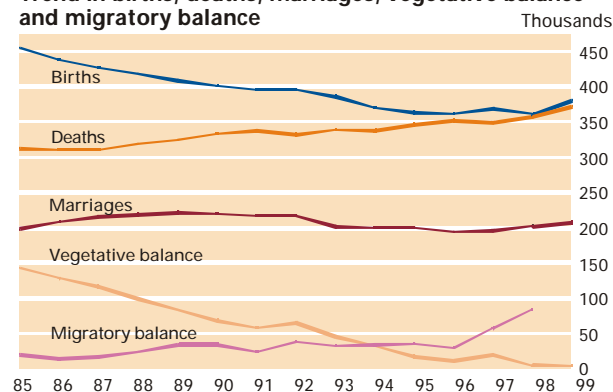
These statistics are obtained from the information contained in the births, marriages, and deaths forms, which are completed at the Registry whenever one of these events takes place.

### For further information

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

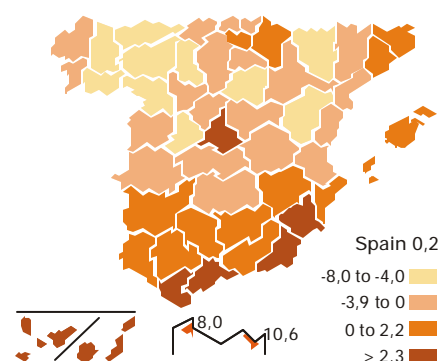
The **vegetative balance** is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.

### Trend in births, deaths, marriages, vegetative balance and migratory balance



### Vegetative balance. 1999

Per 1000 inhabitants



# Population

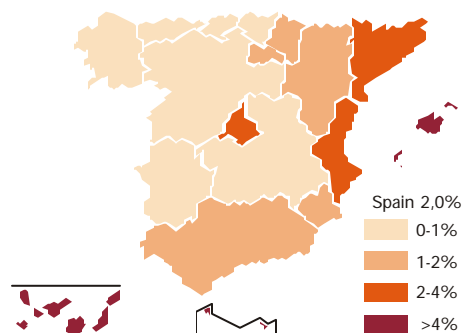
## Migrations. 1998

	Balance	Internal migrations			External immigrations
		Balance	Emigrants	Inmigrants	
ESPAÑA	81.227	0	933.223	933.223	81.227
Andalucía	2.038	-7.506	142.316	134.810	9.544
Aragón	101	-486	18.444	17.958	587
Asturias (Principado de)	-737	-2.305	18.762	16.457	1.568
Balears (Illes)	13.330	9.979	22.296	32.275	3.351
Canarias	17.804	8.945	45.045	53.990	8.859
Cantabria	1.644	1.275	13.287	14.562	369
Castilla y León	-2.999	-4.608	57.364	52.756	1.609
Castilla - La Mancha	3.648	2.210	34.585	36.795	1.438
Cataluña	12.735	-2.896	187.973	185.077	15.631
Comunidad Valenciana	18.845	8.364	87.828	96.192	10.481
Extremadura	-677	-2.028	20.131	18.103	1.351
Galicia	3.276	-3.574	55.283	51.709	6.850
Madrid (Comunidad de)	6.662	-7.424	141.049	133.625	14.086
Murcia (Región de)	4.215	1.933	18.289	20.222	2.282
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	1.698	1.259	13.499	14.758	439
País Vasco	-2.356	-4.591	47.687	43.096	2.235
Rioja (La)	1.033	573	5.742	6.315	460
Ceuta	484	419	1.695	2.114	65
Melilla	483	461	1.948	2.409	22

## Foreign residents in Spain. December 1999

TOTAL	801.329
EUROPE	353.556
UE	312.203
United Kingdom	76.402
Germany	60.828
Portugal	44.038
France	43.265
Italy	29.871
Netherlands	17.243
Belgium	13.055
Sweden	8.548
Denmark	5.804
Finland	4.811
Ireland	3.583
Austria	3.546
Greece	978
Luxembourg	231
AMERICA	166.709
Peru	27.263
Dominican Republic	26.854
Cuba	16.556
Argentina	16.290
USA	15.687
ASIA	66.340
China	24.693
Philippines	13.765
AFRICA	213.012
Morocco	161.870
OCEANIA	1.013
Stateless and unknown	699

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



### Migrations

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

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

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

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

### For further information

– Migrations. Annual publication since 1,985.



## Average number of children per woman

	1998	1999(p)
ESPAÑA	1,16	1,20
Andalucía	1,28	1,30
Aragón	1,05	1,10
Asturias (Principado de)	0,80	0,84
Balears (Illes)	1,44	1,52
Canarias	1,24	1,31
Cantabria	0,94	0,98
Castilla y León	0,91	0,92
Castilla-La Mancha	1,24	1,22
Cataluña	1,21	1,27
Comunidad Valenciana	1,17	1,21
Extremadura	1,20	1,19
Galicia	0,90	0,91
Madrid (Comunidad de)	1,19	1,27
Murcia (Región de)	1,41	1,43
Navarra (C. Foral de)	1,17	1,22
País Vasco	0,97	1,02
Rioja (La)	1,12	1,14
Ceuta y Melilla	1,87	1,97

(p) Provisional data

## Average age at maternity

1998
30,56
29,99
31,31
30,30
30,14
29,31
30,88
31,06
30,43
30,80
30,60
29,90
30,10
31,40
30,13
31,61
31,86
31,11
29,44

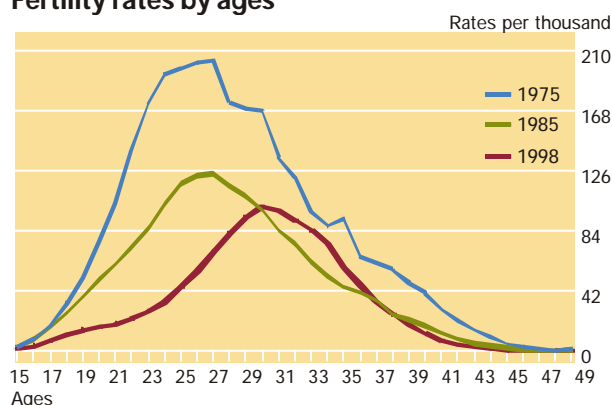


## Average number of children per woman

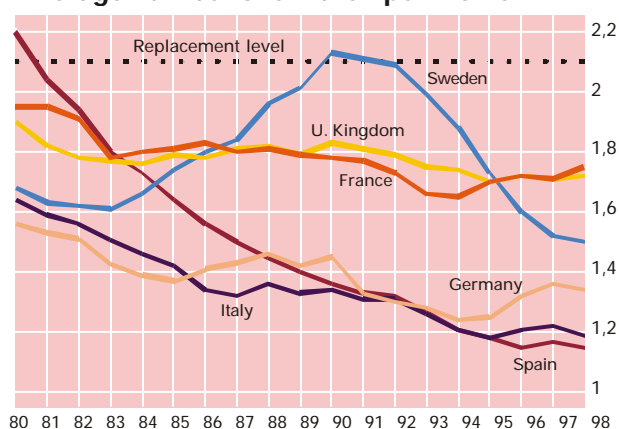
	1997	1998
UE-15	1,45(e)	1,45(e)
Germany	1,37	1,34(e)
Austria	1,37	1,34
Belgium	1,55(e)	1,53(e)
Denmark	1,75	1,72
Spain	1,18	1,15(p)
Finland	1,75	1,70
France	1,71(p)	1,75
Greece	1,31	1,29
Netherlands	1,56	1,63
Ireland	1,92(p)	1,93
Italy	1,22(p)	1,19(e)
Luxembourg	1,71	1,68
Portugal	1,46	1,46(e)
U. Kingdom	1,72	1,72
Sweden	1,52	1,50

(P)Prov. figure  
(E) Estimated Eurostat

## Fertility rates by ages



## Average number of children per woman



## Spanish population projection

Population projection involves the calculation of future population sizes. The projections are made for the coming thirty years for the country as a whole and for the next fifteen years for the autonomous communities and the provinces. Populations are calculated by sex and age; for the country as a whole, the ages are simple up to 100 years and over, for the autonomous communities ages are simple up to 85 years and over; and for the provinces they are five-year groups up to 85 and over.

The method employed to obtain the population projections is the *by components* method which basically relies upon the following scheme: taking the population residing in a certain geographical area and with a given age structure, and at a given moment, usually taken from a census, the future population is obtained applying given hypotheses or assumptions about the trend of mortality, fertility and migration.

The results obtained will be close to reality, provided the starting age structures are so and the hypotheses used to make the calculations are confirmed. These hypotheses are based on the analysis of the three above mentioned demographic events, which is done by examining the temporary evolution of the respective indicators.

## For further information

- Spanish population projections calculated on the basis of 1991 Census Population
- Fecundity evolution in Spain 1970-1994
- Mortality Rates of the Spanish Population 1994-1995

# Population

## Life expectancy at birth. 1995 - 1996

	Men	Women	Difference
ESPAÑA	74,44	81,63	7,19
Andalucía	73,48	80,73	7,25
Aragón	75,62	82,26	6,64
Asturias(Pipdode)	73,11	81,31	8,20
Balears(Illes)	73,18	81,13	7,95
Canarias	73,75	81,26	7,51
Cantabria	74,25	82,20	7,95
CastillayLeón	76,30	83,24	6,94
Castilla-LaMancha	76,06	81,74	5,68
Cataluña	74,72	82,27	7,55
ComunidadValenciana	74,05	80,99	6,94
Extremadura	74,59	81,51	6,92
Galicia	73,93	81,76	7,83
Madrid(Com.de)	75,08	83,01	7,93
Murcia(Regiónde)	74,54	80,86	6,32
Navarra(Com.Foralde)	75,66	83,00	7,34
PaísVasco	74,03	82,15	8,12
Rioja(La)	75,19	81,99	6,80
CeutayMelilla	73,30	79,42	6,12



## Life expectancy at birth. 1997

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

(P) Provisional figure  
(E) Estimated Eurostat

## Projected population as of 1-7-2001 In thousands

	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	39.812,3	19.466,5	20.345,8
0-4	1.887,0	971,6	915,4
5-9	1.911,0	985,5	925,5
10-14	2.037,9	1.047,2	990,7
15-19	2.436,0	1.248,6	1.187,4
20-24	3.056,6	1.561,0	1.495,6
25-29	3.359,4	1.710,1	1.649,3
30-34	3.287,6	1.668,2	1.619,4
35-39	3.152,3	1.585,9	1.566,4
40-44	2.880,3	1.438,0	1.442,3
45-49	2.527,6	1.257,1	1.270,5
50-54	2.391,6	1.179,6	1.212,0
55-59	2.167,2	1.056,8	1.110,4
60-64	1.872,8	891,6	981,3
65-69	2.043,5	946,5	1.097,0
70-74	1.823,1	808,2	1.014,9
75-79	1.422,2	585,6	836,6
80-84	884,5	320,8	563,7
85 y más	671,5	204,0	467,5

## Projected population pyramids. 1990, 2000 and 2010



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

# Life Conditions

## Consumer Price Index (CPI). Annual average 1999

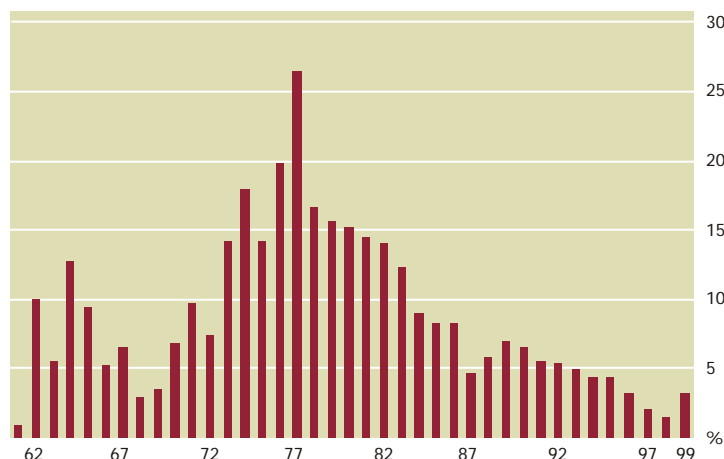
### General index and by groups

	Basic Index 1992	Variation in one year
GENERAL INDEX	126,7	2,3
1. Food	122,9	1,8
2. Clothing	119,9	2,3
3. Housing	131,8	2,1
4. Household	121,2	2,1
5. Medicine	128,6	2,4
6. Transports	130,6	2,8
7. Culture	123,6	1,1
8. Others	134,7	3,6

### Special groups indices

	Basic Index 1992	Variation in one year
Food	122,9	1,8
- Processed	126,0	2,1
- Non processed	118,3	1,2
Industrial goods, among them:	121,2	1,8
- Consumer goods	121,6	0,9
- Energy products	121,6	3,2
- Fuels	128,1	5,6
Services (without rents)	136,7	3,4
GENERAL INDEX		
Food excluded	128,2	2,5
Energy products excluded	127,0	2,2
Non-processed food and energy products excluded	128,3	2,4

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



### The Consumer Price Index (CPI)

This statistical measurement of the evolution in the overall prices of goods and services consumed by the population living in family dwellings in Spain.

Since 1939 the Official Statistics Office of Spain has obtained the Consumer Price Index. The first measurement was based on the July 1936 annual average and then on the averages from 1958, 1968, 1976, and 1983 up to the current system which is based on the annual average from 1992.

The basic information about household expenditure on consumer goods and services, was taken from the Household Budget Survey (HBS), 1990-1991. 471 articles (classed in 8 groups) were selected from over 900 HBS expense items, whose price evolution represents the evolution for all consumer goods and services. This set of goods is commonly known as the "shopping basket".

The index is produced from some 150,000 prices taken from the information given by some 29,000 establishments in 130 municipalities.

These indices are calculated for Spain, 17 autonomous communities, 50 provinces, and Ceuta y Melilla as a whole.

Harmonised indices of consumer prices			
Rate of change			
	Dec 97 Dec 98	Dec 98 Dec 99	Dec 99 Dec 00
UE-15	1,0	1,7	2,3
Germany	0,4	1,4	2,3
Austria	0,5	1,7	1,8
Belgium	0,7	2,1	3,0
Denmark	1,1	3,1	2,3
Spain	1,4	2,8	4,0
Finland	0,8	2,2	2,9
France	0,3	1,4	1,7
Greece	3,7	2,4	3,7
Ireland	2,2	3,9	4,6
Italy	1,7	2,1	2,8
Luxembourg	0,4	2,3	4,3
Netherlands	1,5	1,9	2,9
Portugal	2,8	1,7	3,8
U. Kingdom	1,5	1,2	0,9
Sweden	0,0	1,2	1,3

### For further information:

- Consumer Price Index. 1992 Base period. Methodology

# Life Conditions

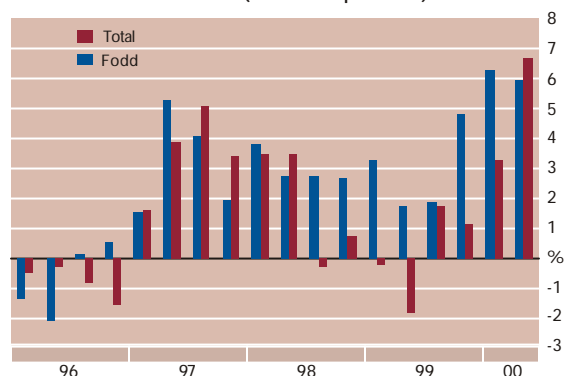
## Household Budget Continuous Survey. HBCS

### Households expenditure

	Total	Foods, drinks and tobacco <sup>1</sup>	Rest of expenditures
<b>Total expenses (millions pesetas)</b>			
1999 I	9.052.564	1.918.058	7.134.506
II	9.008.458	1.925.867	7.082.591
III	9.154.879	1.956.288	7.198.591
IV	9.802.908	2.068.089	7.734.819
2000 I	9.908.625	2.012.051	7.896.574
II	9.852.257	2.083.792	7.768.465
<b>Average expenditure per household (pesetas)</b>			
1999 I	737.389	156.238	581.151
II	729.415	155.937	573.478
III	739.493	158.021	581.472
IV	783.364	165.264	618.100
2000 I	789.347	160.285	629.062
II	781.064	165.198	615.866

<sup>1</sup> Only includes foods and beverages consumed in the

### Total expenses inter-annual variation (constant pesetas)



### Average expenditure p/person (pesetas). 2th quarter 2000

	Total	Foods, drinks and tobacco	Rest of expenditures	Thousands pesetas
ESPAÑA	251.385	53.169	198.216	0 50 100 150 200 250 300
Andalucía	216.306	46.973	169.333	
Aragón	274.592	62.280	212.312	
Asturias (Principado de)	248.898	52.731	196.167	
Baleares (Islas)	286.051	57.742	228.309	
Canarias	216.518	40.609	175.909	
Cantabria	290.213	58.570	231.643	
Castilla y León	234.881	50.517	184.364	
Castilla-La Mancha	230.275	59.046	171.229	
Cataluña	281.867	58.968	222.899	
Comunidad Valenciana	236.465	51.617	184.848	
Extremadura	192.733	49.625	143.108	
Galicia	237.398	55.216	182.182	
Madrid (Comunidad de)	311.128	53.149	257.979	
Murcia (Región de)	218.268	56.629	161.639	
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	306.465	57.703	248.762	
País Vasco	255.540	58.742	196.798	
Rioja (La)	238.919	49.628	189.291	
Ceuta y Melilla	217.684	39.564	178.120	

12

#### The Household Budget Continuous Survey (HBCS)

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

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

living (when it is owned or it has been rented free of charge or almost free of charge to other households or institutions).

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

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

household participates during a maximum of eight quarters.

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

#### For further information:

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

## European Union Household Panel. 1996

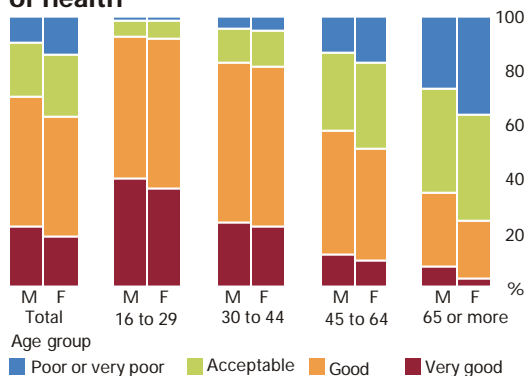
Percentage of persons by the total of each age group (adults)

	Number of persons (thousands)	Frequency of contacts with freinds or family				
		The majority of days	One or two times a week	One or two times a month	Less than once a month or never	No data recorded
MALES						
Total	15.189,5	69,6	21,1	5,9	2,0	1,4
16 to 29	4.203,5	79,6	13,4	3,0	*1	3,0
30 to 44	4.158,1	64,2	27,2	6,0	*1,7	**0,9
45 to 64	4.200,5	64,7	23,7	7,5	3,2	**0,9
65 or more	2.627,4	70,0	19,7	7,6	*2,4	**0,3
FEMALES						
Total	16.420,0	68,8	21,7	6,2	2,4	0,9
16 to 29	4.086,4	76,5	17,5	2,8	*0,9	2,2
30 to 44	4.266,0	66,5	24,9	6,8	*1,6	**1,8
45 to 64	4.412,9	65,7	23,3	7,7	3,1	**0,2
65 or more	3.654,7	66,4	20,8	7,7	4,3	**0,8

\* Data corresponding to cells with a number of sample observations between 20 and 49

\*\* Data corresponding to cells with less than 20 sample observations

## Adults according to their general state of health



## Social protection indicators. 1999

Preformance	In pesetas	Rates variation (constant pesetas)
Total per inhabitant	455.141	0,40
Sanitary assistance per inhabitant	110.774	-0,07
In money by people of 65 or more	1.124.811	-0,49
Unemployment benefits in cash per unemployed person	1.227.052	9,94

## Social Security System pensions

	Number	Ptas/month
Contributory pensions	7.509.280	74,3
Permanent disability	798.017	84,7
Retirement	4.450.248	84,8
Widows	1.973.263	52,4
Orphanhood and family allowance	287.752	32,7
Non-contributory pensions	457.619	38,3

Social protection. 1995		
	Average amount index with respect to EU average	% of adults who receive protection
EU-15	100,00	49
Germany	111,43	52
Austria	110,77	53
Belgium	113,98	59
Denmark	100,47	61
Spain	93,32	33
Finland	79,11	69
France	-	58
Greece	79,15	31
Ireland	67,10	58
Italy	116,65	35
Luxembourg	151,64	56
Netherlands	101,77	53
Portugal	47,13	49
U. Kingdom	82,19	60

## European Union Household Panel

This is a statistical source of information for the European Union. Its objective is to provide the European Commission with an instrument for observation and following of life conditions during the convergence process to political and monetary union.

The survey, which started in 1994, is developed in annual cycles and it is directed at a fixed panel. Persons that form the initial sample are studied over different cycles, allowing for entrance of new members and following those that have left home, or the home as a whole, if they change residence inside the E. U.

## For further information:

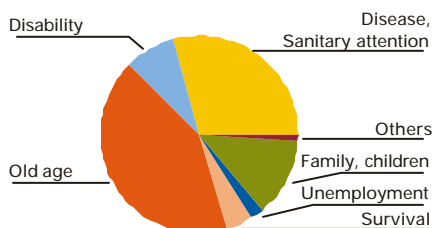
– European Union Household Panel (PHOGUE). Methodology and Main results

## Other sources:

– The accounts of social protection are elaborated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and they are adapted to the system designed by EUROSTAT to make the comparison among the member countries possible.

## Costs provided for social protection. 1999

17.951.524 millions of pesetas



## Total expenditure on social protection (% of GDP). 1997

Germany	29,9	Finland	29,9	Luxembourg	24,8
Austria	28,8	France	30,8	Netherlands	30,3
Belgium	28,5	Greece	23,6	Portugal	22,5
Denmark	31,4	Ireland	17,5	U. Kingdom	26,8
Spain	21,4	Italy	25,9	Sweden	33,7

# Education and Culture

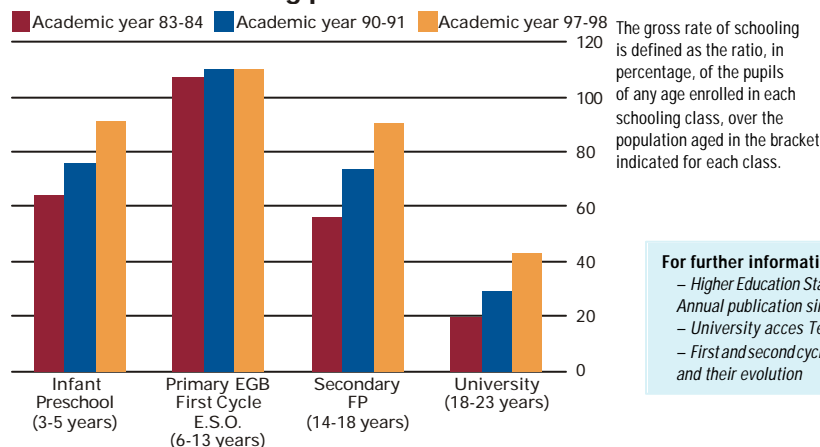
## Enrolled pupils. Academic year 1997-98

	Total	Public	Private
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.392.851</b>	<b>6.956.031</b>	<b>2.436.820</b>
Infantile education	1.122.740	759.374	363.366
Primary education / EGB	3.664.428	2.426.985	1.237.443
Special education	28.437	13.886	14.551
Secondary ed. & profes. ed.	2.412.830	1.809.430	603.400
Secondary general	1.833.191	1.409.613	423.578
Professional formation (Secondary education)	579.639	399.817	179.822
Other secondary education	418.827	390.783	28.044
University	1.632.573	1.472.607	159.966
First cycle studies	549.460	476.442	73.018
First and second studies cycle	1.021.128	936.518	84.610
Third cycle studies (Doctorate)	61.985	59.647	2.338
Other high level education	113.016	82.966	30.050

Percentage of 25-29 years-old population that at least has completed the high secondary education

UE-15	59,9
Germany	82,0
Austria	76,2
Belgium	59,5
Denmark	80,0
Spain	36,0
Finland	73,3
France	62,4
Greece	51,4
Ireland	51,3
Italy	44,0
Luxembourg	47,8
Netherlands	65,9
Portugal	20,7
U. Kingdom	55,2
Sweden	77,4

## Gross rate of schooling per educational class.



### For further information

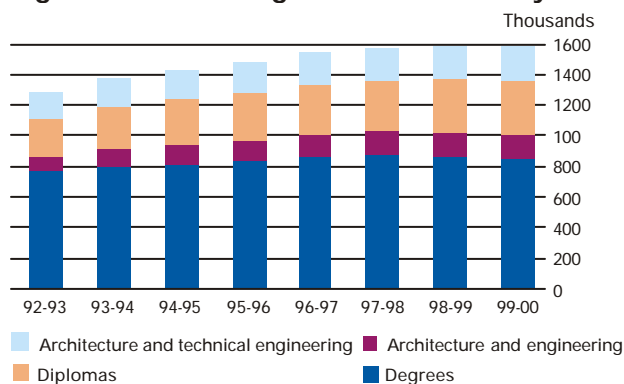
- Higher Education Statistics in Spain. Series of all levels. Annual publication since the course of 1992-93
- University access Test Statistics. Detailed results
- First and second cycle Higher Education. Enrolled pupils and their evolution

### Education

INE has been carrying out - since the 1945-46 academic year and up to the 1984-85 academic year - the statistics corresponding to all teaching levels in the Spanish educational system. 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.

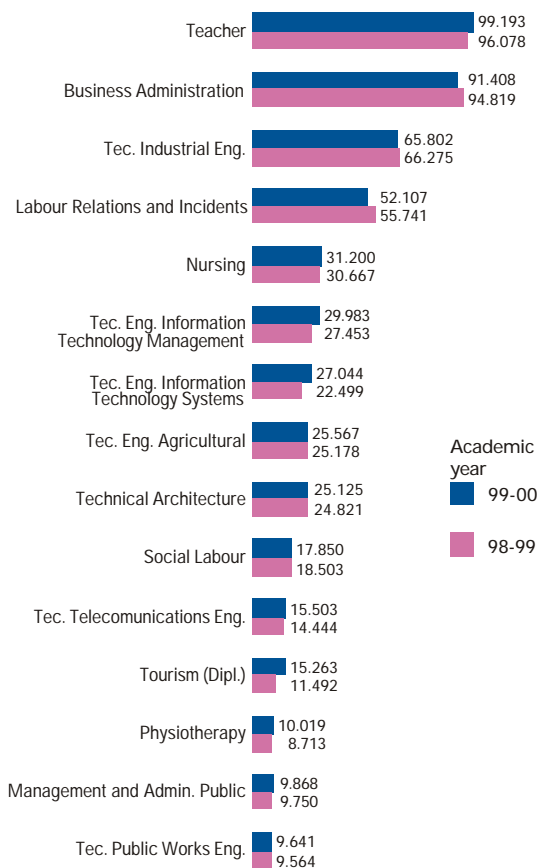
## Higher Education. Registered student body.



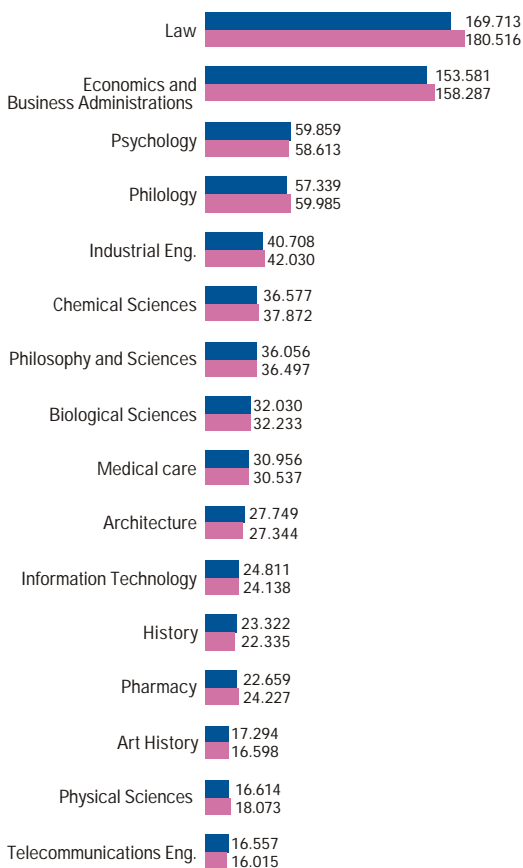
## Higher Education. Academic year 1997-98

	Centres	Faculty		Registered student body		Student body who have completed studies academic year 96-97	
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>91.168</b>	<b>30.181</b>	<b>1.570.588</b>	<b>835.196</b>	<b>189.194</b>	<b>111.161</b>
<b>Universities</b>							
Public universities	336	17.438	6.879	522.376	266.207	76.664	46.012
Private universities	20	626	254	27.084	14.155	3.865	2.593
<b>University Faculties and Colleges</b>							
Public universities	396	54.162	18.547	824.876	485.385	90.743	55.481
Private universities	73	6.101	2.250	47.980	27.952	6.690	4.134
<b>Higher Technical Schools</b>							
Public universities	85	11.773	2.040	137.300	38.754	9.967	2.517
Private universities	14	1.068	211	10.972	2.743	1.265	424

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



## Architecture and Engineering or Degrees with greatest student body



# Education and Culture

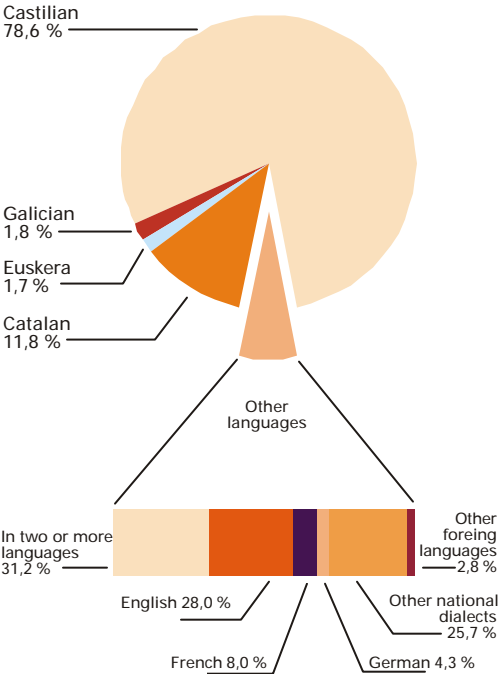
## Publishing production 1999.

Books and booklets

	Titles	Copies (thousands)
TOTAL	59.174	239.537
Generalities	1.446	6.737
Philosophy, psychology	2.455	7.324
Religion, theology	1.962	11.022
Sociology, statistics	1.435	1.880
Political sciences	1.652	4.004
Law	4.275	8.703
Military art and science	164	275
Teaching, education	2.015	7.265
Commerce, transport	404	649
Ethnography	954	2.308
Mathematics	924	4.151
Natural sciences	2.321	7.932
Medical sciences	2.860	9.356
Engineering	3.512	8.349
Agriculture	803	2.730
Domestic economy	594	4.734
Industry	1.031	2.469
Town planning, architecture	754	1.690
Plastic arts	2.353	6.773
Music	1.111	3.727
Games, sports	814	2.378
Linguistics, philology	2.064	12.136
Literature	18.145	103.288
Geography, travel	2.004	10.290
History, biography	3.122	9.369

## Number of titles per publication language. 1999

Books and brochures



### 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 pamphlets printed in Spain by foreign editorials, as well as those published in the country by Spanish editorials.

The unit of analysis is books and pamphlets, where the number of pages distinguishes books from pamphlets. Books having 49 or more pages, and pamphlets 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.

### Other sources

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

### For further information

– Book publishing statistics. Annual publication

## Cinema. 1999

Cinemas that have screened	3.343
Screened films (titles)	1.629

### Spectators (millions)

Total	131,3
Of spanish films	18,1
Of foreign films	113,2

### Takings (millions ptas.)

Total	82.504
By spanish films	11.537
By foreign films	70.967

## Theatre. 1998

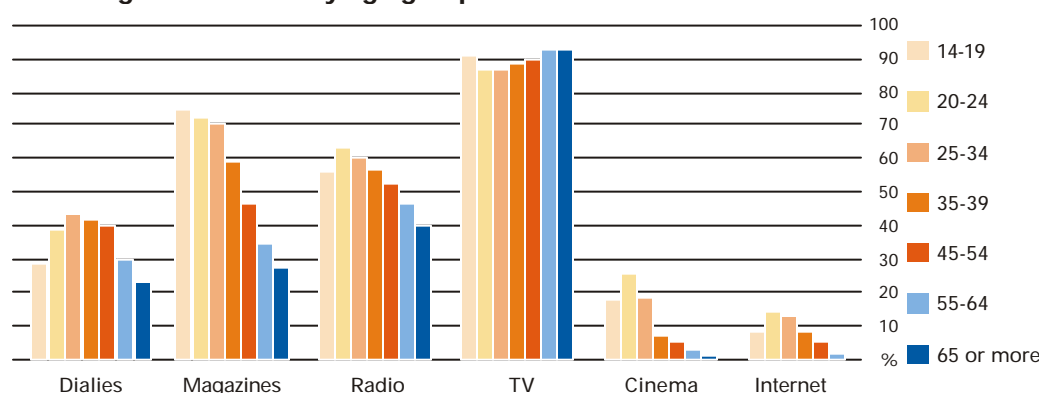
Played works	1.227
Showings	17.540
Spectators (millions)	4,1



## Average Media Audience. 1999

	Papers	Supplements	Magazines	Radio	Television	Cinema	Internet
Over total population	35,2	31,3	53,3	53,0	89,4	10,2	7,0
Men	46,2	32,3	49,9	58,8	89,5	10,4	9,9
Women	24,8	30,3	56,5	47,5	89,3	9,9	4,3
Over total media	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Men	63,7	50,1	45,4	53,9	48,6	49,8	68,4
Women	36,3	49,9	54,6	46,1	51,4	50,2	31,6

## Percentage of audience by age group



### 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).

### Library Statistics

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

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

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

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

## Libraries. Year 1998

Number of libraries	6.768
Points of service	8.020
Registered borrowers	12.538.181
Number of funds to 31-12-98	
Book and periodical publications (volumes)	109.372.635
Manuscripts (volumes)	332.447
Microcopies (units)	8.354.743
Gramophone material (units)	1.435.269
Visual material (units)	1.951.816
Audiovisual combinations (units)	968.944
Information technology material (units)	243.279
Loans granted (documents and copies)	51.766.881
Library service personnel	21.532

### For further information

– *Library Statistics. Biennial publication.*

# Health

## Hospital Morbidity. 1997

Diagnosis	Patients discharged during the year	Patients discharged per 100,000 inh.	Average stay per patient	Average patient age
<b>TOTAL DIAGNOSIS</b>	<b>4.422.263</b>	<b>11.246</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>48</b>
Circulatory system	486.531	1.237	10	66
Digestive system	485.103	1.234	8	52
Respiratory system	387.693	986	8	46
Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes	316.812	806	8	47
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system	242.682	617	8	52
Malignant neoplasms	241.791	615	13	62
Direct obstetrical causes	217.218	552	5	30
Normal childbirth	209.475	533	3	30
Diseases of the eye and it's annexes	157.587	401	3	66
Fractures	151.883	386	11	48
Other diagnosis	1.894.603	-	-	-

<b>Hospital morbidity 1997</b>		
	Patients discharged per 100,000 inh.	Average stay per patient
Germany	18.838	11
Austria	26.108	10
Belgium	15.581	9
Denmark	20.059	6
Spain	11.246	10
Finland	25.845	10
France	24.290	6
Italy	15.694	8
Netherlands	10.070	9
Portugal	9.482	7
Sweden	16.798	7

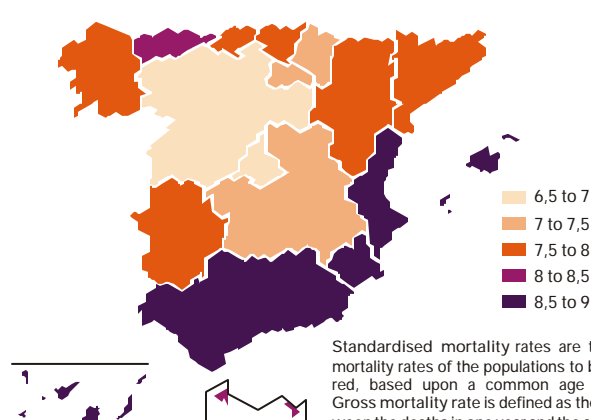
## Number of Deaths by Major Causes of Death. 1997

Causes	Deaths			Mortality per 1,000 deaths	Mortality per 100,000 inhabitants
	Total	Men	Women		
Circulatory system	131.362	59.795	71.567	375,83	334,06
Tumors	90.930	56.661	34.269	260,16	231,24
Respiratory system	34.491	21.341	13.650	100,11	88,98
Digestive system	18.476	10.156	8.320	52,86	46,98
Immune system disorder	2.896	2.367	529	8,29	7,36
-AIDS	2.844	2.336	508	8,14	7,23
External causes of traumatism and poisoning	16.493	12.032	4.461	47,19	41,94
-Traffic accidents (of motor vehicles)	5.790	4.450	1.340	16,57	14,72

## Obligatory Notifiable Diseases (OND). 1999

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.461.272</b>
Flu	3.208.625
Respiratory tuberculosis	8.322
Hepatitis A	1.453
Hepatitis B	926
Other forms of viral	
Hepatitis	1.658
Tuberculous meningitis	95
Rubella	533
Mumps	4.148
Whooping cough	410
Measles	244
Syphilis	677
Gonococcal infection	1.465
Rest of OND	232.716

## Standardised mortality rates by community of residence. 1997



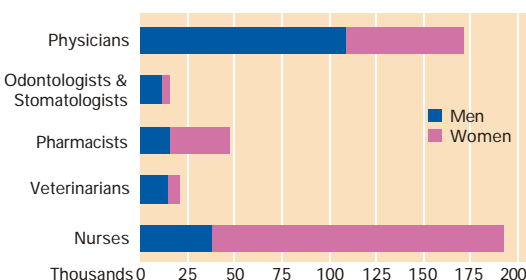
# Hospitals and Hospital Morbidity

	Number of Patients discharges. 1997					Beds installed. 1999	
	hospitals 1998	Total	Per 100.000 inhabitants	Average stay	Middle age	Number	Beds installed according to end use
ESPAÑA	7954	4.222.263	11.246	10	48	164.097	
Andalucía	88	718.866	10.071	10	44	23.308	
Aragón	27	138.296	11.881	11	51	5.907	
Asturias (Ppdo de)	22	116.102	10.978	11	53	4.668	
Balears (Illes)	24	125.703	16.870	8	47	3.645	
Canarias	47	161.408	10.311	13	45	7.872	
Cantabria	10	55.208	10.430	12	51	2.811	
Castilla y León	57	273.412	11.346	13	51	10.555	
Castilla - La Mancha	30	158.063	10.406	12	48	5.455	
Cataluña	179	797.883	12.937	10	50	31.838	
Com. Valenciana	60	437.435	11.047	8	47	12.725	
Extremadura	18	102.935	10.270	12	46	4.343	
Galicia	58	288.524	10.669	11	49	11.130	
Madrid (Com. de)	77	572.905	10.555	9	49	22.618	
Murcia (Región de)	25	122.036	11.322	9	46	4.218	
Navarra (C. Foral de)	14	73.336	12.376	8	50	2.697	
País Vasco	51	236.732	11.542	10	51	8.812	
Rioja (La)	4	26.652	11.376	12	51	1.008	
Ceuta	2	10.209	14.222	7	40	278	
Melilla	2	6.554	12.113	9	38	209	

## High technology equipment

CAT	Computerised Axial Tomography	402
RM	Magnetic Resonance	150
GAM	Gammacamara (Include SPECT)	214
HEM	Hemodinamics Room	146
ADS	Angiography by Digital Substration	132
LIT	Extracorporeal Litotricia by Shock Waves	74
COP	Cobalt Pump	74
PA	Particle Accelerator	65

## Members of the medical personnel. 1998



### Hospital Morbidity

The basic objective of these statistics is to determine the structure and evolution of morbidity occurred in hospitals. The information collected permits an estimation of the number of patients discharged and their average length of stay in the hospital, classified by sex, age, and reason for admission, urgency of admission and final diagnosis. The results are obtained nationally, provincially and by autonomous communities.

The INE has been collecting statistics about morbidity occurred in hospitals since 1951 although the methodology that is applied today was modified in 1977. The scope of the survey is national, and covers all hospitals whether state-owned, private, or military. The sample includes 75% of all hospitals, and information

is collected on approximately 45% of the patients discharged from these hospitals.

### Death by Causes of Death

The objective is to attain the number of deaths and late foetal deaths occurred within Spain during the year of reference, considering the basic cause of death, in accordance with the World Health Organisation. Deaths are classified by sex, age, residence and month death occurred, thus obtaining results at national, autonomous community and provincial levels.

The classification of deaths by cause of death began during the ten year period from 1861 to 1870, giving origin to what today is known as Death Statistics by Cause of Death.

The information is obtained from the Death and Birth Statistics Bulletins completed at Civil Registries.

### For further information

- *Hospital Morbidity Survey (annual publication)*
- *Deaths by Cause of Death. Volume I. National Results (annual publication)*
- *Deaths by Cause of Death. Volume II. Results by autonomous communities (electronic publication)*
- *Spanish Statistical Yearbook*

### Other sources

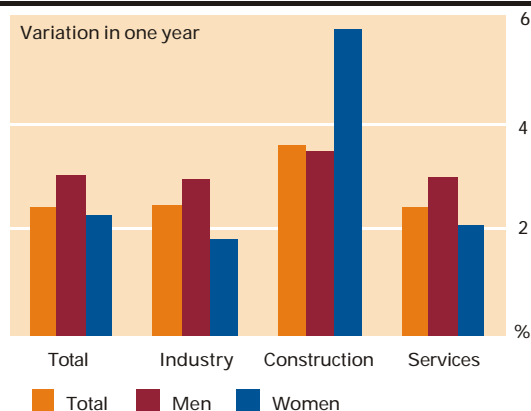
- *Health Institute Carlos III (Diseases of Obligatory Declaration)*
- *Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs (Catalogue of hospitals)*

# Labour Market

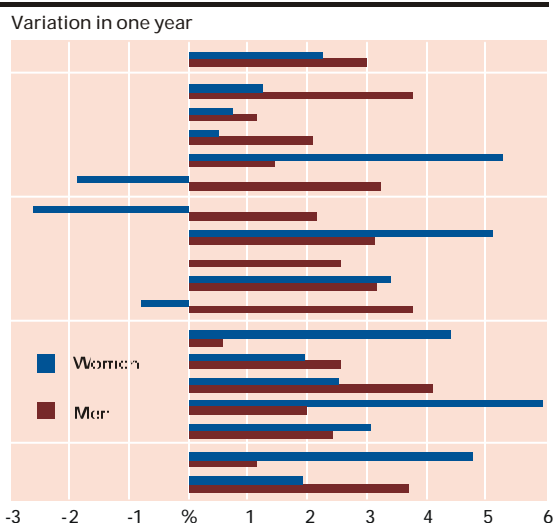
## Average Monthly Earnings per Worker in Industry and Services /4th quarter 1999

Total pay including overtime (pesetas)

	Men	Women	Ratio Women/ Men
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>263.172</b>	<b>200.023</b>	<b>76,0</b>
Employees	354.244	232.055	65,5
Workers	203.513	147.057	72,3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>284.363</b>	<b>206.204</b>	<b>72,5</b>
Employees	411.391	263.475	64,0
Workers	235.977	164.099	69,5
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>214.446</b>	<b>205.372</b>	<b>95,8</b>
Employees	341.184	210.760	61,8
Workers	187.190	165.821	88,6
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>263.554</b>	<b>195.447</b>	<b>74,2</b>
Employees	333.036	225.150	67,6
Workers	172.698	128.747	74,6



	Men	Women
<b>ESPAÑA</b>	<b>263.172</b>	<b>200.023</b>
Andalucía	248.389	158.901
Aragón	282.054	156.485
Asturias (Principado de)	275.406	177.203
Balears (Illes)	253.681	176.835
Canarias	217.843	167.953
Cantabria	270.570	163.153
Castilla-La Mancha	226.887	146.525
Castilla y León	260.336	171.002
Cataluña	281.496	195.771
Com. Valenciana	244.350	159.117
Extremadura	220.644	133.952
Galicia	229.395	163.609
Madrid (Comunidad de)	308.122	235.456
Murcia (Región de)	218.924	144.544
Navarra (C. Foral de)	289.006	195.560
País Vasco	322.222	232.367
Rioja (La)	255.193	166.257



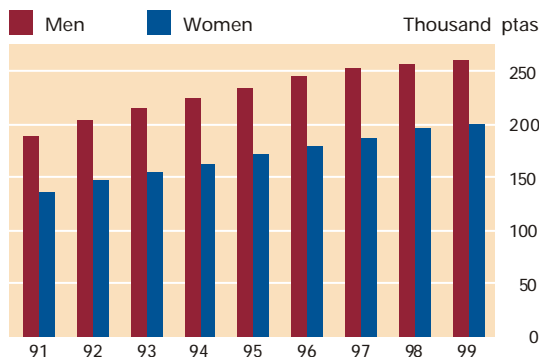
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### Wages Survey

The Industry and Service Wages Survey (ES) is a short-term statistical operation whose objective is to supply information about the level and tendency of average earnings per hour, per worker and month, and the average number of hours worked.

The sample is the group of wage earners working at centres with 5 or more workers, located in Spain, regardless of contract modality and working day. Some 9,500 establishments pertaining to 45 branches of economic activity from industry, construction and services are surveyed each quarter.

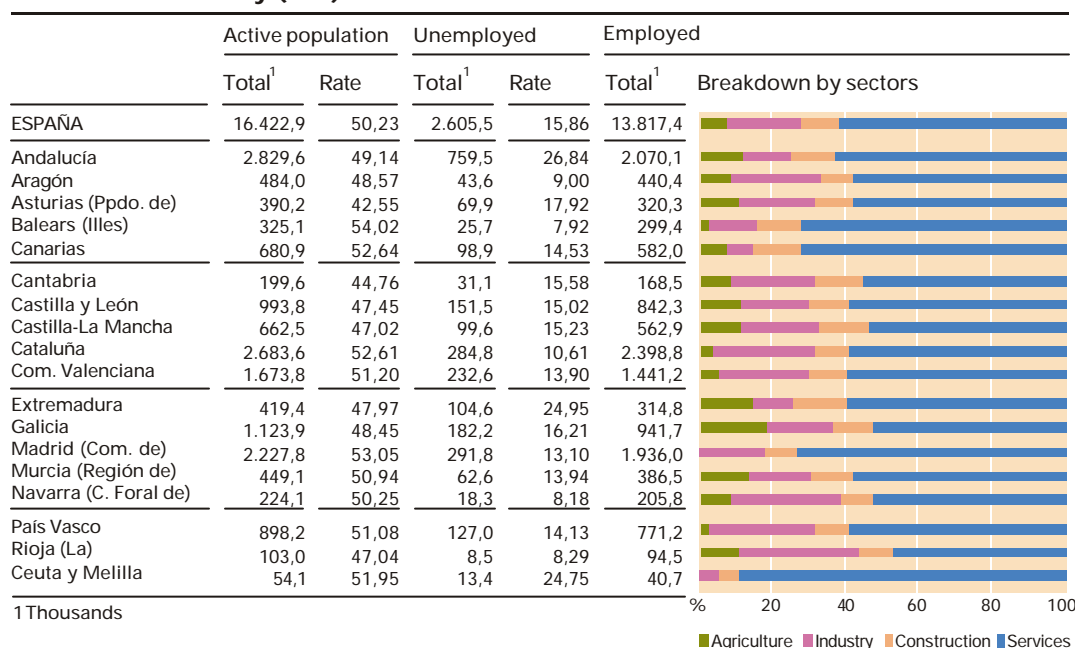
The survey supplies information about the average number of hours worked per month per worker. As well as, the average earnings per hour worked and the average earnings per month per worker sorted by working day, professional category, branch of activity, CNAE division and sector of activity, at a national level and by autonomous communities. In the fourth quarter of each year the survey supplies this information broken down by sex as well.



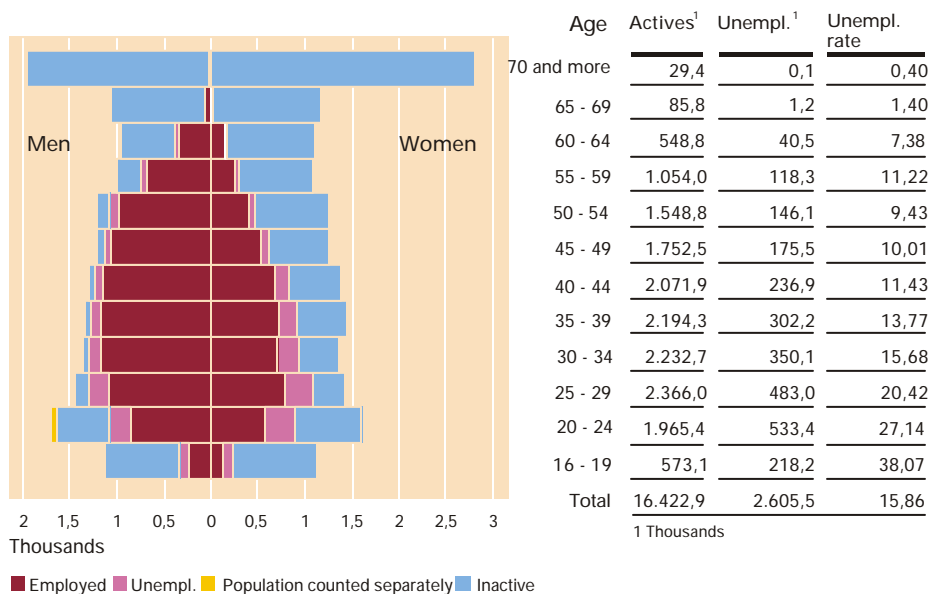
### For further information

– Industry and Services Wages Survey. Quarterly publication.

## Labour Force Survey (LFS). 1999



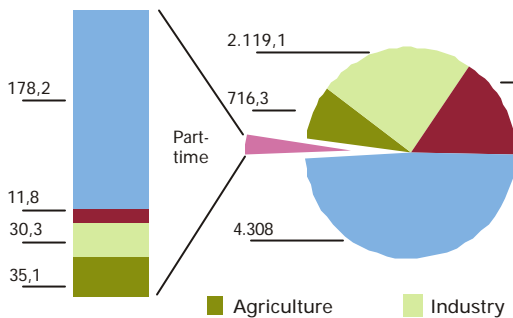
## Population pyramid related to economic activity



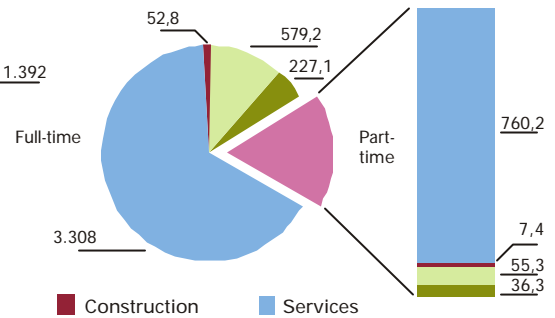
## Labour Market

### Employed by working hours and industry. LFS 1999. In thousands

Men= 8.790,9



Women= 5.026,6



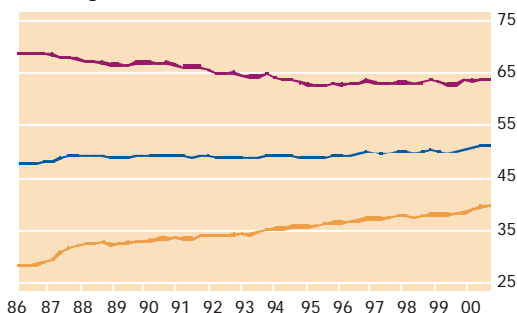
### Employed by professional situation. 1999 - In thousands

TOTAL	13.817,4
Self-employed	2.962,2
Employer	744,1
Businessman without employees or indepent worker	1.794,2
Member of a cooperaqtive	90,4
Family help	333,5
Wage earner	10.836,6
Wage earner public sector	2.254,9
Wage earner private sector	8.581,7
Other situation	18,7

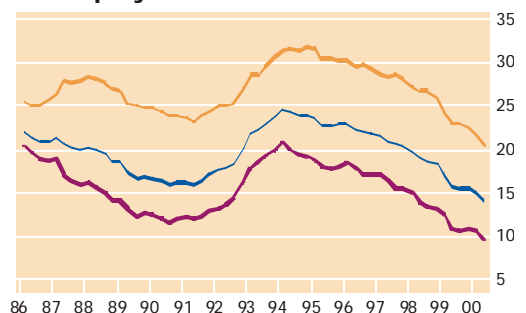
Activity rate. 1998		
15 - 64 ages		
	Men	Women
Germany	79,2	62,1
Austria	80,2	62,5
Belgium	72,5	53,8
Denmark	83,5	75,1
Spain	75,5	47,5
Finland	76,1	70,0
France	75,1	61,6
Greece	77,1	48,5
Ireland	-	-
Italy	72,2	44,2
Luxembourg	76,0	47,6
Netherlands	82,4	62,5
Portugal	79,0	61,9
U. Kingdom	82,8	66,9
Sweden	78,7	72,2

22

### Activity rate



### Unemployment rate



— Total — Men — Women

## Unemployment rate by education level. 1999

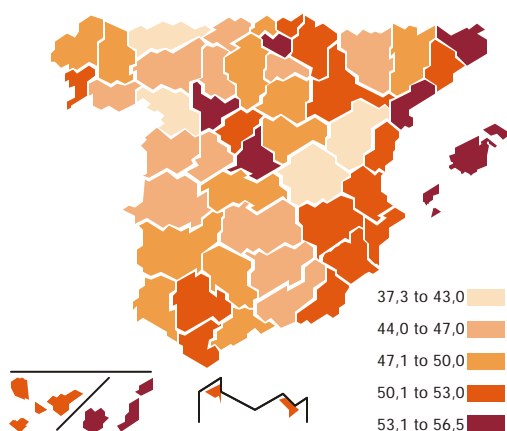
Finished education	Both sexes	Men	Women
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,86</b>	<b>11,14</b>	<b>23,02</b>
Illiterates & without studies	20,14	17,98	23,69
Primary	14,48	11,11	21,69
High school	17,15	11,64	25,85
Technical-professional (medium & superior grades)	16,90	10,18	25,86
<b>Higher education</b>			
Engineering & technology	6,99	5,23	20,50
Health sciences	8,75	4,43	11,40
Humanities	15,37	9,62	18,85
Social and legal sciences	14,40	9,79	17,77
Experimental sciences	13,15	8,43	20,17
Other higher education	17,23	12,99	21,29
Phd	1,74	0,88	3,39



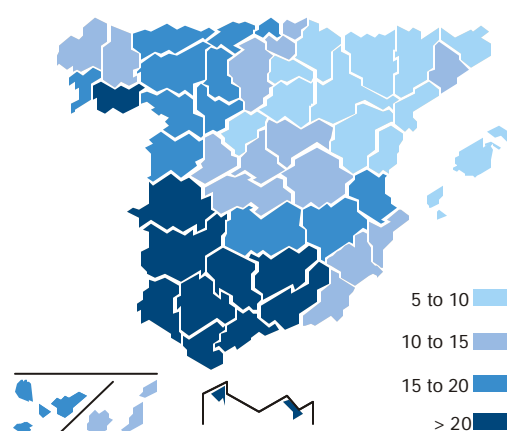
### Unemployment rate. 1998

	Men	Women
UE-15	8,6	11,8
Germany	8,9	10,2
Austria	3,9	5,6
Belgium	7,7	11,9
Denmark	3,9	6,5
Spain	13,8	26,6
Finland	10,8	12,0
France	9,9	13,8
Greece	7,8	17,4
Ireland	8,0	7,6
Italy	9,4	16,7
Luxembourg	2,0	4,2
Netherlands	3,0	5,2
Portugal	3,9	6,1
U. Kingdom	7,0	5,5
Sweden	8,6	8,0

## Activity rate



## Unemployment rate



### Active Population Survey (EPA)

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:

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

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

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

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

### For further information

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

# Justice

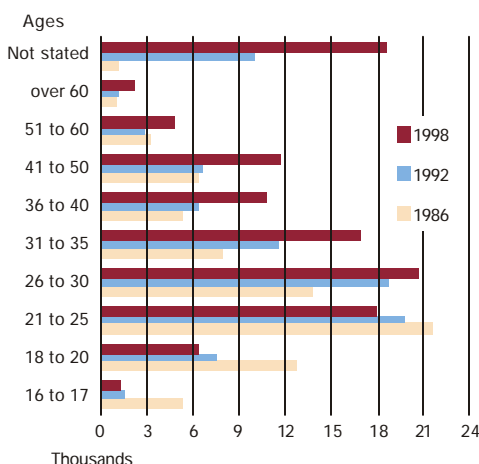
## Crimes, according to nature and penalties imposed. 1998

Provincial Courts and Penal Courts

	Total	Prison from 4 to 25 years	Prison from 6 month to 4 years	Arrest	Weekend arrest	Fines of more than two months	Deprivation of driver's license	Disability	No data recorded
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110.672</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>50.237</b>	<b>11.816</b>	<b>4.760</b>	<b>20.736</b>	<b>21.674</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>667</b>
Homicide and types	4.114	50	2.296	512	369	802	65	1	19
Against freedom	498	3	292	122	2	73	2	1	3
Against sexual freedom	981	32	558	36	8	342	2	1	2
Omission of emergency assistance	40	-	24	4	-	11	-	1	-
Against privacy	118	1	58	28	1	29	-	-	1
Against honor	62	-	2	2	-	58	-	-	-
Against family relations	1.995	-	101	524	1.271	43	1	-	55
Against patrimony	47.380	89	27.424	7.390	2.237	9.851	197	-	192
Environment and ordering of territory	143	-	32	11	-	94	5	-	1
Against collective security	123	3	82	25	1	8	-	3	1
Against public health	7.317	257	6.504	284	5	160	88	8	11
Against traffic safety	29.310	14	713	348	559	6.736	20.907	2	31
Of falsification	2.081	3	1.491	250	18	286	28	1	4
Against public administration	242	-	156	19	1	53	4	8	1
Against the administration of justice and judicial activities	3.745	2	1.474	1.034	39	1.172	14	-	10
Against the constitution	222	-	69	51	4	53	-	42	3
Against public order	3.489	3	2.718	452	40	260	7	1	8
Against peace and independence	587	4	342	44	3	15	3	148	28
Against the international community	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenders of crimes	7.428	95	5.578	619	191	611	330	-	4
No data recorded	795	9	321	61	11	79	21	-	293

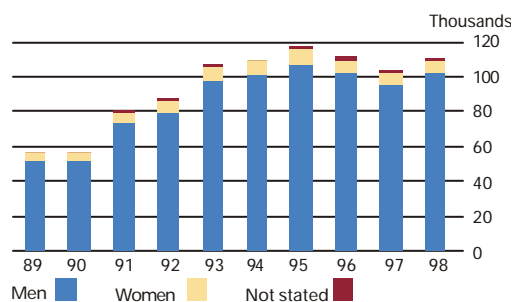
## Convicts per age

Provincial Courts and criminal Courts



## Established offences and convicts

Provincial Courts and criminal Courts



### Judicial Statistics

These statistics describe the activity of the Courts and Tribunals all over the country, except Labour Courts and Military Criminal Courts.

The information is collected by means of bulletins completed by the Courts and Tribunals on a monthly, quarterly or biannual basis, as the case may be.

Judicial Statistics have been published annually since 1952 and supply data sorted by province, classified according to activity and other variables such as: number of processed matters, number of sentences, types of offences, sentences passed, convicts, etc.

### For further information

– Spanish Judicial Statistics (Annual publication)



# Companies

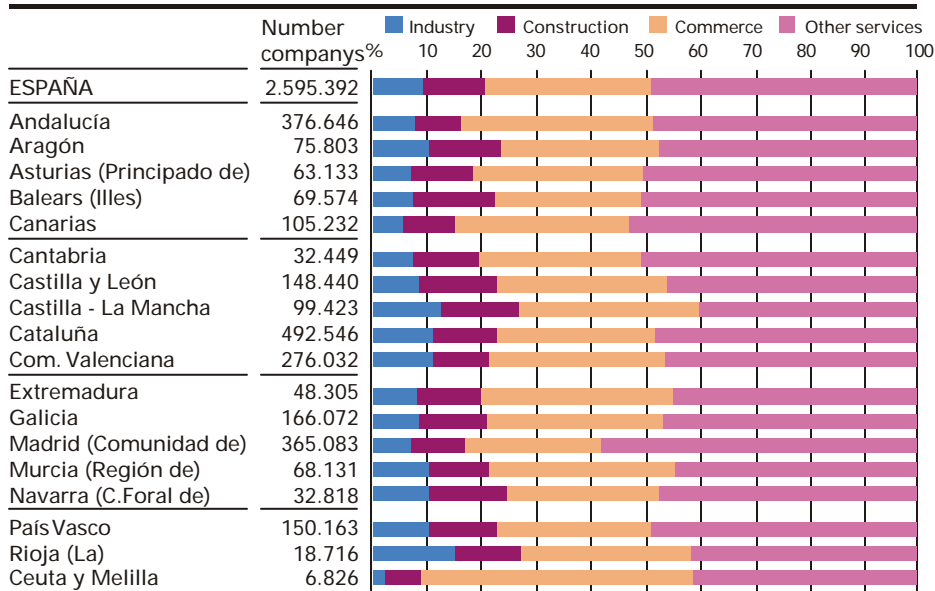
## Active Companies by economic sector. 1st Jan. 2000

	Total	Industry	Construction	Trade	Rest of services
<b>Wage earners stratum</b>					
<b>Total active</b>	2.595.392	240.215	292.395	790.920	1.271.862
Non-wage earners	1.417.221	77.790	134.349	429.780	775.302
1 to 2 wage earners	666.054	61.335	72.022	225.891	306.806
3 to 5 wage earners	246.660	35.676	37.403	75.107	98.474
6 to 9 wage earners	108.534	21.204	19.980	28.344	39.006
10 to 19 wage earners	85.259	21.427	16.553	19.416	27.863
20 or > wage ear	71.664	22.783	12.088	12.382	24.411
<b>Demographic category</b>					
<b>Total active</b>	2.595.392	240.215	292.395	790.920	1.271.862
Operating	2.250.960	217.129	241.532	699.582	1.092.717
New	344.432	23.086	50.863	91.338	179.145
Closed	269.070	21.110	30.902	86.358	130.700

### Enterprises (thousands). 1996

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

## Breakdown of Enterprises operating by sector of the economy



### Central Businesses Directory (DIRCE)

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

- To supply structural data on the number of firms and premises in Spain classified by principal economic activity, employee brackets and legal status.

- To offer data on business demographics concerning the number of new, operating and closed down companies.

- To satisfy the informational demands of international organisms, particularly the European Union's Statistical Office (EUROSTAT).

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

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

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

### For further information

- Central Businesses Directory (DIRCE). Statistical Results (printed and electronic annual publication)

# Technology

## Internal expenditure and personnel in R&D. 1998

Thousand pesetas and full-time equivalent personnel<sup>1</sup>

Sector	R&D expenditure	Personnel (FEP)	
		Total	Researchers
TOTAL	784.513	97.098	60.269
BUSINESSES	408.841	34.667	13.902
Aerospatial	32.845	2.155	921
Electrical machinery and electronic equipment	60.356	5.319	2.322
Office machines and computers	8.493	391	240
Pharmaceutical industry	40.014	3.096	1.264
Other manufacturing industries	196.117	18.116	6.330
Non-manufacturing industries	71.016	5.590	2.825
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	127.668	20.170	11.021
HIGHER EDUCATION	239.374	41.041	34.524
PRIVATE NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS	8.630	1.220	822

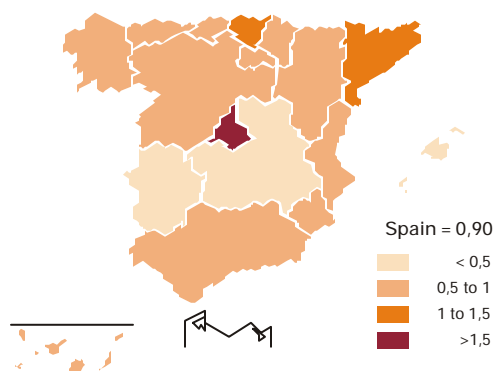
<sup>1</sup> Full-time equivalent personnel (FEP) is the sum of full-time personnel plus the equivalent of full-time work performed by part-time personnel



### R&D expenditure over GDP at market prices. 1997 (%)

UE-15	1,81
Germany	2,29
Austria	1,63
Belgium <sup>1</sup>	1,58
Denmark	1,92
Spain	0,90
Finland	2,90
France	2,18
Greece <sup>1</sup>	0,49
Ireland <sup>1</sup>	1,41
Italy	1,02
Netherlands <sup>1</sup>	2,04
Portugal <sup>1</sup>	0,63
U. Kingdom	1,83
Sweden <sup>1</sup>	3,70
1 Age 1997	

## Internal expenditure on R&D over GDP at market prices. 1998



### Statistical Study of Scientific Research and Technological Development Activities

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

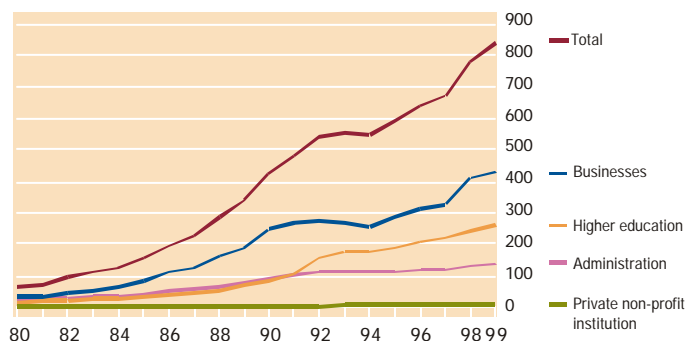
This statistic is collected exhaustively on an annual basis. In odd reference years, complete information on the units researched is collected, and in even reference years the basic indicators as well as the Innovation Survey are collected in the corporate sector.

### For further information

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

## Evolution of internal expenditure on R&D

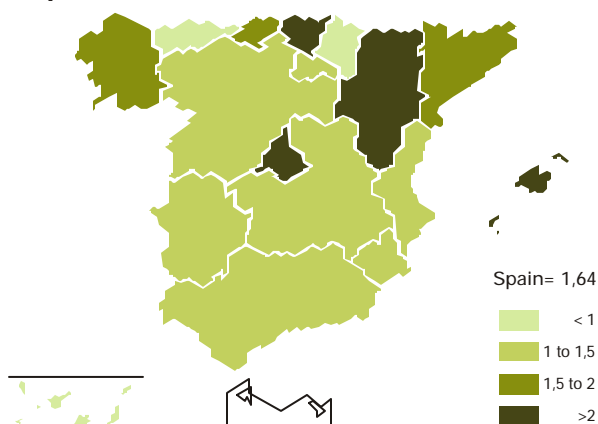
Thousand million pesetas



## Technological Innovation in Enterprises. 1998

Branch of activity	Innovative companies	Percentage of innovative companies	Innovation expenses (millions ptas)	Innovation expenses relative to amount of business (%)	Amount of business due to product innovations (%)
INDUSTRY TOTAL	16.100	10,0	1.010.671	1,6	18,6
Mining	106	6,4	1.971	0,3	0,9
Food, beverages	2.147	8,3	106.908	1,0	11,1
Tobacco	4	17,4	6.211	1,1	56,3
Textiles	517	7,9	17.018	1,3	11,2
Dress garments and furs	562	5,0	5.449	0,4	4,9
Leather and footwear	293	5,0	5.621	0,6	7,6
Wood and cork (except furniture)	446	3,5	21.762	2,0	7,0
Cardboard and paper	267	15,5	40.658	3,0	14,6
Publishing, printing and reproduction	1.451	10,6	30.755	1,4	7,3
Coke, petroleum and nuclear fuel	8	53,3	35.425	0,7	7,9
Chemistry (except pharmacy)	826	25,6	47.797	1,4	19,1
Rubber and plastic	772	18,0	24.207	1,2	24,7
Metal ores	1.075	11,0	48.297	1,7	13,5
Ferrous metals	128	13,0	27.770	1,5	14,2
Non-ferrous metals	47	11,3	3.566	0,5	6,5
Metallic products	2.530	9,5	51.947	1,4	12,2
Machinery and equipment	1.710	18,9	65.379	2,1	24,3
Office machinery, calculation and computers	37	23,7	9.359	2,2	33,5
Electrical machines	497	14,5	32.918	1,8	21,6
Electrical components	163	32,6	7.802	3,6	47,4
Radio apparatus, TV and communication	97	44,3	53.274	6,2	60,8
Optical and time-keeping instruments	294	17,4	16.671	3,8	30,3
Automobiles	452	27,1	167.251	2,3	45,7
Naval	68	7,0	14.115	3,2	48,6
Aerospace	12	27,6	49.697	24,0	34,4
Other transport equipment	42	34,2	9.531	3,3	36,3
Furniture	1.012	7,9	8.263	0,6	9,5
Other products	292	8,6	7.499	1,3	18,4
Recycling	8	8,2	945	2,9	9,7
Electricity, gas and water	84	7,9	19.353	0,6	3,9
TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	90	17,3	129.860	5,0	19,3

## Expenditures in innovation with respect to turnover 1998



## Technological Innovation in Enterprises Survey

It's main objective is to supply information about the process of innovation in industrial companies, producing indicators that account for different aspects of the process. The main variables investigated are expenditure on innovation and its allocation to different innovative activities, and the economic impact of the innovation.

This survey is conducted every two years. It targets a sample of some 10,000 industrial companies with one or more paid employees. Companies with 200 or more employees are surveyed exhaustively.

## For further information

– *Technological Innovation in Enterprises Survey 1,996. Biennial publication.*

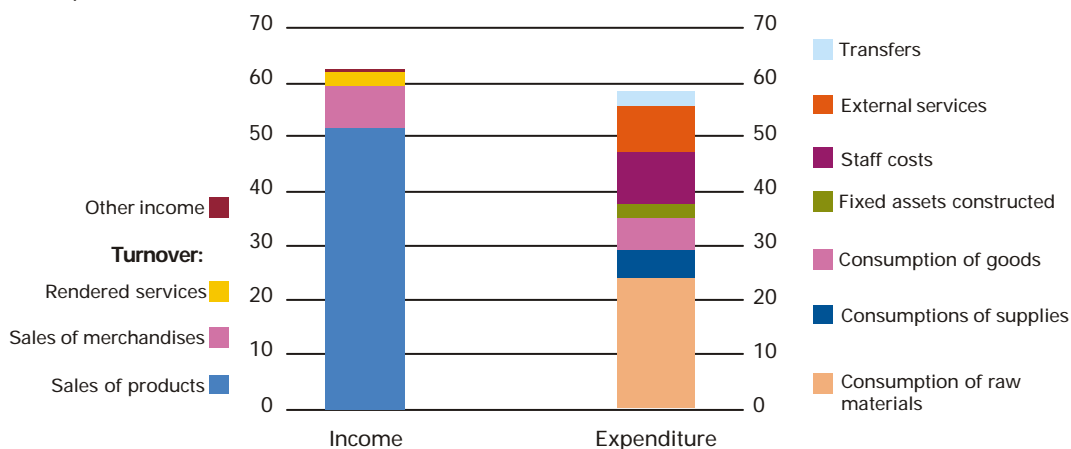
# Industry

## Industrial Companies Survey. 1999



## Distribution of income and expenditure

Billion pesetas



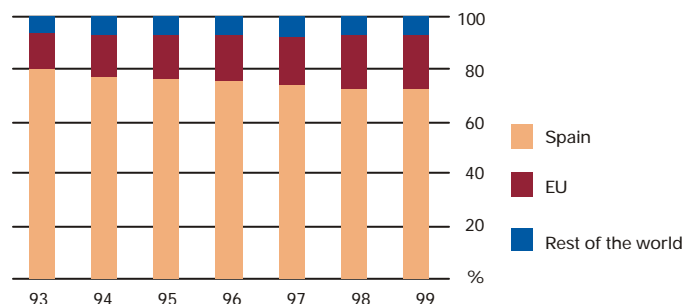
## Industrial Companies Survey. 1999

	Employees	Turnover <sup>1</sup>	Consumption <sup>1</sup>	Staff costs <sup>1</sup>
ESPAÑA	2.588.872	62.190.808	37.629.085	9.820.878
Andalucía	229.366	5.122.104	3.315.845	752.554
Aragón	96.496	2.593.982	1.623.647	374.361
Asturias (Principado de)	58.663	1.332.293	755.810	267.516
Balears (Illes)	27.277	409.438	204.456	82.719
Canarias	40.858	812.443	426.277	130.196
Cantabria	31.099	741.249	400.038	135.929
Castilla y León	140.593	3.898.327	2.454.868	556.093
Castilla-La Mancha	109.748	2.349.690	1.516.398	321.107
Cataluña	671.349	16.363.625	9.670.688	2.684.809
Com Valenciana	349.831	6.760.069	4.094.547	1.067.358
Extremadura	26.235	419.723	273.275	64.011
Galicia	149.885	3.813.467	2.448.489	490.743
Madrid (Comunidad de)	280.837	8.178.364	4.793.802	1.321.258
Murcia (Región de)	68.796	1.323.116	857.358	187.610
Navarra (C. Foral de)	64.423	1.795.610	1.123.676	277.132
País Vasco	213.574	5.625.436	3.279.428	1.007.475
Rioja (La)	29.842	651.872	390.481	100.007

1 Million pesetas

## Geographic destination of sales

Companies with 20 or more employees



### Industrial Companies Survey

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

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

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

### Industrial Products Survey

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

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

### For further information

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



### Turnover. 1996

Million of ecus

	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Transport material
UE-15	4.156.420	676.786	500.744
Germany	1.103.330	131.592	179.940
Austria	90.517	13.649	6.687
Belgium	147.031	26.084	16.550
Denmark	60.382	17.463	2.544
Spain	279.825	59.240	38.152
Finland	68.131	8.206	2.595
France	723.824	134.292	103.526
Greece	22.412	6.054	908
Ireland	48.010	14.746	678
Italy	670.780	90.466	48.462
Luxembourg	6.579	589	26
Netherlands	177.807	46.060	9.715
Portugal	60.490	10.829	6.017
U. Kingdom	568.352	103.500	64.187
Sweden	128.949	14.014	20.756

Enterprises with 20 persons employed and more

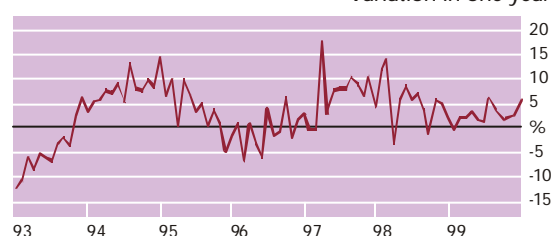
# Industrial Products Survey. 1999

Principal outputs	Unit	Quantity	Value millions of pesetas	Inter- annual variation
Hams, shoulders and their pieces with bones, of pork, cured, salted or smoked	Tonnes	162.077	159.711	31,3
Meat sausages, blood or scraps (except liver sausages), raw, cooked, smoked, in tripe or canned	Tonnes	371.211	283.604	38,0
Refined olive oil	Tonnes	363.864	145.877	-2,2
and blends with virgen and it's fractions, not chemically altered	Tonnes	2.643.195	105.856	-1,1
Wheat flour	Tonnes	6.785.411	218.223	-2,0
Prepared animal feeds for farm animals: pigs	Tonnes	5.544.561	174.596	6,1
Prepared animal feeds for farm animals: cattle, sheep, goats, horses, rabbits....	Tonnes	3.794.304	127.042	-2,4
Prepared animal feeds for farm animals: poultry	Tonnes	1.096.205	136.906	-8,1
Refined beetroot sugar	Tonnes	6.500.743	204.933	32,4
Quality wines produced in determined regions (except white)	Hectolitres	26.006.836	335.865	19,7
Beer made from malt (except with alcohol content of <=0,5% Vol.)	Hectolitres	4.328.694	503.937	15,0
Non-alcoholic beverages without dairy fats:	Thousand litres	50.367.873	126.712	-7,7
lemonade, colas, (except fruit , legume or vegetable juices)	Thousand units	47.266.374	133.659	-1,8
Blonde tobacco	Pairs	28.363.467	139.492	12,4
City footwear with natural leather upper parts, for women	Units	2.299.617	249.600	0,4
Wooden doors and their frames, and thresholds	Tonnes	1.750.092.077	162.858	5,5
Boxes, of paper and corrugated cardboard	Units	931.990.166	118.906	-3,9
Dailies and periodic publications, that are published at least four times per week	Units	1.287.507.449	164.184	3,3
Dailies and periodic publications, that are published less than four times per week	Kg	232.413	184.083	3,4
Conditioned cleaning products prepared for wholesale markets (except amonia and softeners)	Thousandm <sup>2</sup>	208.709	166.234	5,7
Pavements and covers, of pieces that cannot be joined in a square of less than 7 cm per side, glazed and enameled, whose surface is greater than or equal to 90 cm <sup>2</sup> , of stoneware.	Thousandm <sup>2</sup>	32.219.644	324.473	11,3
Pavements and covers, of pieces that cannot be joined in a square of less than 7 cm per side, glazed and enameled, whose surface is greater than or equal to 90 cm <sup>2</sup> , of tile (white and red)	Tonnes	96.851.261	315.579	24,0
Portland Cement (except white or artificially coloured)	Tonnes	3.082.830	139.110	6,6
Concrete, non heat-resistant, prepared for moulding or tapping Rounded for concrete	Tonnes	5.113.332	122.573	30,0
Doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors, of iron, steel or aluminium	Units	26.382	113.720	6,4
New tires for automobiles	Thousand unuit	291.106.366	178.560	6,0
Cable ends and other sets of cables for the transport of energy for compresion engines or those that start by spark	Kg	1.893.913	113.680	34,4
Switches for telephony and telegraphy	Units	1.257.361	1.415.515	0,4
Petrol powered vehicles for the transport of less than 10 persons, of a cilinder capacity greater than 1000 cm <sup>3</sup> but less than 1500 cm <sup>3</sup> (except caravans)	Units	409.503	595.146	2,2
Petrol powered vehicles, for the transport of less than 10 persons, of a cilinder capacity greater than 1500 cm <sup>3</sup> but less than or equal to 3000 cm <sup>3</sup> (except caravans)	Units	746.808	1.136.068	17,0
Diesel vehicles, for transport of less than 10 people, of a cilinder capacity greater than 1500 cm <sup>3</sup> but less than or equal to 2500 cm <sup>3</sup>	Units	5.742.143	125.205	6,3
Wood bedroom furniture	Units	6.381.333	119.828	12,3
Wood furniture for dining and living room	Units			

## Industrial Production Indices. IPI Annual average 1999

	Index Base 1990	Variation in one year
<b>GENERAL INDEX</b>	118,1	2,6
<b>BRANCHES OF ACTIVITY</b>		
Energy	110,2	4,0
Non-energetic mineral and by-products, mining and processing		
Chemical industry	122,0	4,1
Metal processing industry.		
Precision engineering	128,8	0,5
Other manufacturing industries	111,2	3,1
<b>ECONOMIC USE OF THE GOODS</b>		
Consumer goods	116,1	1,9
Investment goods	128,2	3,2
Intermediate goods	116,6	3,1

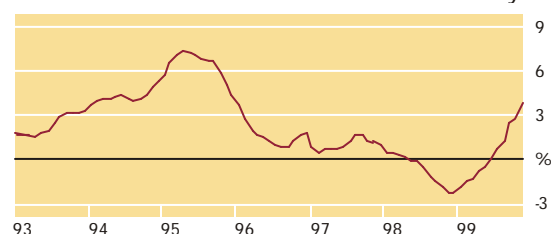
### IPI. General index



## Industrial Producer Price Indices. IPRI Annual average 1999

	Index Base 1990	Variation in one year
<b>GENERAL INDEX</b>	121,2	0,7
<b>BRANCHES OF ACTIVITY</b>		
Energy	113,7	2,9
Non-energetic mineral and by-products, mining and processing		
Chemical industry	114,1	-0,8
Metal processing industry.		
Precision engineering	121,5	0,8
Other manufacturing industries	126,4	0,9
<b>ECONOMIC USE OF THE GOODS</b>		
Consumer goods	129,1	1,5
Investment goods	119,0	0,7
Intermediate goods	114,7	0,0

### IPRI. General index



	Index Base 1990	Variation in one year %
<b>ESPAÑA</b>	118,1	
Andalucía	112,6	
Aragón	126,9	
Asturias (Ppdo de)	103,9	
Balears (Illes)	105,9	
Canarias	114,2	
Cantabria	120,0	
Castilla y León	121,5	
Castilla-La Mancha	110,6	
Cataluña	120,7	
C. Valenciana	119,0	
Extremadura	116,1	
Galicia	114,8	
Madrid (C. de)	117,7	
Murcia (Región de)	105,0	
Navarra (C. Foral de)	125,5	
País Vasco	121,4	
Rioja (La)	119,4	

### Industrial Production Index (IPI)

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

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

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

### Industrial Prices Index (IPRI)

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

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

### For further information

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

# Agriculture

## Structure of Agricultural Holdings. 1997

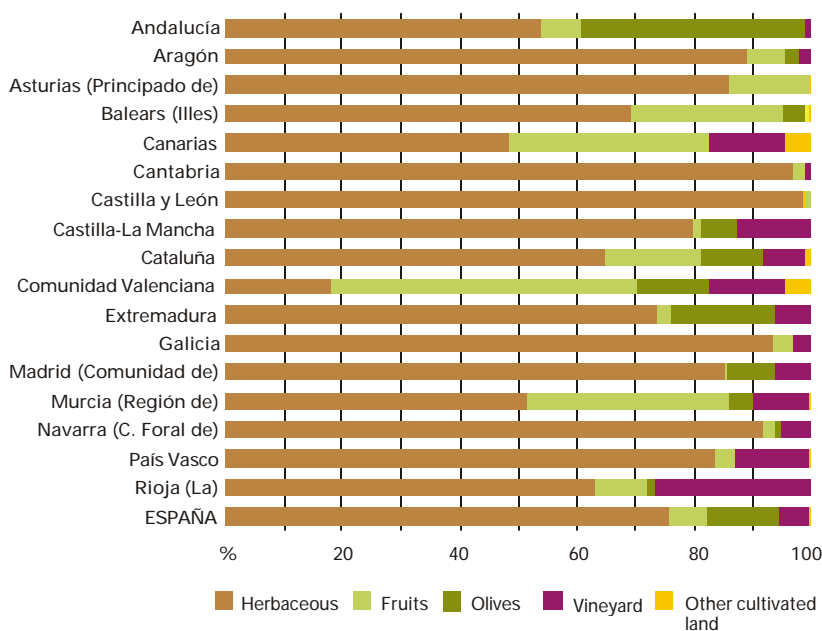
Number of Holdings by Technical-Economic orientation (TEO)

	Total	Cereals, oleaginous, leguminous	Various agriculture	Horticulture	Viticulture	Fruits and citrus	Olives	Various wood farming	Milk bovines	Meat bovines
ESPAÑA	1.208.262	144.164	61.617	52.323	59.248	215.886	174.349	81.462	58.757	38.063
Andalucía	274.136	23.494	14.327	24.547	4.442	30.091	121.708	16.556	1.933	1.367
Aragón	60.364	18.151	4.780	936	1.817	9.996	1.663	5.325	126	640
Asturias (Ppdo de)	39.922	17	1.211	242	0	1.188	0	3	10.017	9.387
Balears (Illes)	17.362	833	1.217	633	235	5.318	188	456	507	41
Canarias	15.117	99	2.306	1.722	633	4.973	1	643	194	16
Cantabria	16.404	14	246	141	1	51	0	5	7.038	3.051
Castilla y León	117.543	44.437	13.709	1.553	2.414	1.861	490	755	4.253	8.230
Castilla-La Mancha	133.269	27.525	4.706	2.290	27.057	2.471	21.311	12.016	564	734
Cataluña	68.944	7.506	3.697	3.164	3.150	15.779	2.971	10.411	1.391	1.367
Com. Valenciana	165.264	1.950	1.071	5.748	6.363	108.609	6.954	22.588	104	129
Extremadura	68.401	8.478	4.460	946	1.630	3.487	17.318	5.691	288	3.203
Galicia	114.781	729	5.392	1.194	988	475	0	581	28.717	5.098
Madrid (Com. de)	10.640	1.916	564	329	1.824	69	648	1.036	187	831
Murcia (Región de)	47.389	1.384	678	4.971	2.399	28.136	983	2.449	61	53
Navarra (C. Foral de)	23.090	6.111	1.507	1.736	1.682	933	110	1.287	671	587
País Vasco	22.716	802	867	1.072	1.024	654	0	215	2.682	3.106
Rioja (La)	12.920	720	878	1.099	3.589	1.795	4	1.445	26	224

### For further information

– Agricultural Exploitations Structure Survey. National Results and Autonomous Communities

## Use of cultivated land



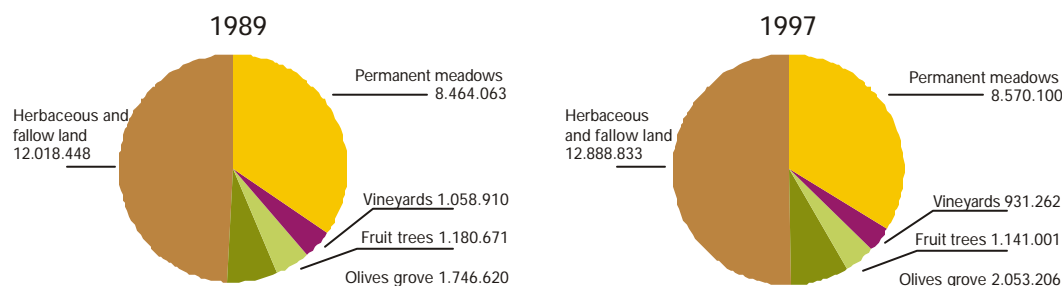
### Member states share of final agricultural output (% 1997)

UE-15	100,0
Germany	15,1
Austria	1,7
Belgium	3,0
Denmark	3,1
Spain	12,3
Finland	1,1
France	21,6
Greece	4,0
Ireland	2,0
Italy	16,1
Netherlands	7,5
Portugal	2,0
U. Kingdom	8,9
Sweden	1,5

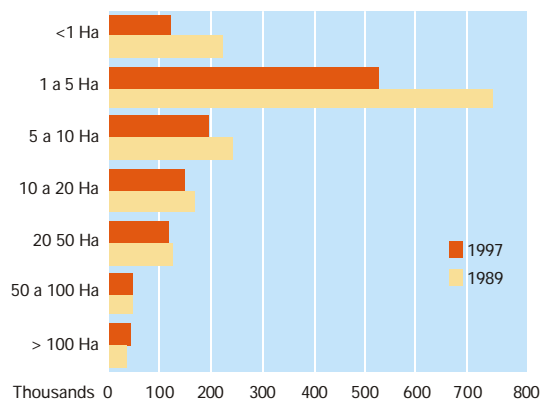


Mixed bovin	Ovines, caprines & others herbivores	Grain eaters	Mixed farming	Mixed cattle herbivores predominant	Mixed cattle grain eaters predominant	General farming herbivores	Other crops and farming	Without (TEO)	Total	
7.797	99.059	15.170	102.745	28.654	6.561	34.670	21.570	6.167	1.208.262	ESPAÑA
41	9.600	1.122	18.863	793	639	1.413	1.942	1.259	274.136	Andalucía
12	4.699	1.987	5.756	310	349	1.985	1.780	53	60.364	Aragón
1.494	6.830	238	1.897	3.451	285	2.659	1.005	0	39.922	Asturias (Ppdo de)
21	665	572	3.605	477	272	397	1.217	707	17.362	Baleares (Islas)
32	1.094	144	1.886	252	107	730	235	49	15.117	Canarias
1.200	3.684	34	62	229	187	209	251	1	16.404	Cantabria
406	20.754	1.747	4.732	1.394	554	7.223	2.639	391	117.543	Castilla y León
101	11.851	769	18.283	527	134	1.544	993	393	133.269	Castilla-La Mancha
117	2.987	4.316	7.125	657	890	964	2.214	237	68.944	Cataluña
0	1.982	827	7.301	68	115	96	948	412	165.264	Com. Valenciana
174	10.621	758	4.816	1.153	1.038	1.435	2.845	61	68.401	Extremadura
3.913	10.002	910	19.552	17.779	1.330	14.604	3.514	5	114.781	Galicia
15	2.046	68	945	15	9	66	31	41	10.640	Madrid (Com. de)
0	740	695	1.198	243	155	233	667	2.344	47.389	Murcia (Región de)
22	3.589	528	3.305	133	169	422	136	162	23.090	Navarra (C. Foral de)
241	7.100	317	1.505	1.142	295	620	1.048	26	22.716	País Vasco
7	816	141	1.913	32	32	68	106	26	12.920	Rioja (La)

## Use of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA). Hectares



## Number of farms as per UAA



### Agricultural exploitations structure survey

European Community Council regulation number 70/66 establishes the obligation of all member states to conduct surveys on farm structures. This allows the collection of objective and comparable information on the situation of agriculture in their countries, necessary for a common agricultural policy.

The main objectives of the 1997 survey are:

- To obtain information compatible with that demanded by the E.U.
- To know the current structure and evolution of the agricultural sector as compared with the 1989 agricultural census and earlier surveys.

The survey is conducted all over the country and it takes the 1997 agricultural year as a reference. The information units are farms that meet the following conditions concerning the Agricultural Census of 1989: they have at least 1 Ha. Of Agricultural Area in Use (UAA), they have at least 0.2 Ha. dedicated to vegetables, flowers, greenhouse crops, irrigated fruit trees or nurseries and they have livestock units (LU) with a Total Gross Margin equal to or greater than 0.75 European Dimension Units (EDU).

# Services

## Annual Services Survey. 1998

### Principals magnitudes

	Demographic variables			Economic variables (millions of pesetas)					
	Number of companies	Occupied personnel 30-09-98	Remunerated personnel 30-09-98	Turnover	Value of production	Value added to the cost of factors	Personnel costs	Gross operating surplus	Gross investment in material goods
Hotels and other lodgings	15.683	233.467	220.186	1.658.476	1.604.930	895.658	525.516	370.142	356.485
Restoration	236.385	710.078	463.998	3.496.146	3.306.168	1.305.193	761.309	543.884	211.351
Travellers transport	3.846	143.838	141.291	1.599.516	1.585.472	1.040.472	691.778	348.973	264.135
Travel agencies	5.210	34.225	31.155	1.430.823	347.766	153.851	100.886	52.964	16.010
Telecommunications	1.200	78.701	77.607	2.649.402	2.347.294	1.744.411	530.363	1.214.048	467.965
Information technology services	16.521	99.548	86.860	1.261.862	974.883	524.340	369.240	155.100	49.808
Research and development	2.939	20.942	16.416	103.047	130.689	99.106	69.634	29.472	16.181
Market studies	3.127	21.543	19.221	146.093	107.523	67.618	47.323	20.295	9.352
Advertising services	16.162	80.217	68.955	1.928.189	594.976	332.010	201.352	130.659	49.144
Personnel selection	2.416	221.339	219.837	358.111	349.678	310.276	284.502	25.775	5.138
Industrial cleaning services	13.587	267.617	257.011	529.720	502.074	436.080	394.493	41.588	18.289
Public sewage	2.057	53.253	51.811	314.219	261.916	201.791	151.345	50.446	51.616

### Number of companies by occupational field

	Total companies	Number of employees					Companies	
		Less than 2	From 2 to 4	From 5 to 19	From 20 to 99	100 and more	%	
Hotels and other lodgings	15.683	4.875	4.235	4.267	1.965	342		
Restoration	236.385	117.913	88.69	27.460	2.135	185		
Travellers transport <sup>1</sup>	3.846	813	2	1.256	395	82		
Travel agencies	5.210	2.328	1.261	930	162	31		
Telecommunications	1.200	474	1.760	258	85	24		
Information technology services	16.521	10.605	359	1.840	515	123		
Research and development	2.939	2.435	3.438	172	56	25		
Market studies	3.127	1.783	251	308	90	28		
Advertising services	16.162	9.675	918	1.899	331	88		
Personnel selection	2.416	1.222	4.169	289	266	236		
Industrial cleaning services	13.587	5.818	402	2.995	1.403	422		
	2.057	815	2.949	385	167	70		

1 Includes only urban and inter-urban transport by bus

#### Annual Services Survey

Its main objective is to study the structural and economic characteristics of services sector companies, the most important sector of the economy in terms of Gross Domestic Product and employment creation. In order to achieve this objective information is collected about main activity, legal status, period of activity, premises, employment structure and countable data, such as purchases and expenses, revenues, capital transactions and taxes.

With the 1998 survey a new period began in the study of the services sector, whose objective was to offer a total vision of this sector in two

years. Since then, an Annual Services Survey has been elaborated each year, offering a complete description of the entire sector each year and allowing the study of its main economic variables.

In 1998 all companies related to tourism (hotels, restaurants and travel agencies), to transport of travellers (train, subway, urban and inter-urban buses and sea and air transport), to the information society (telecommunications and computer services), to services rendered to companies (research and development, market studies, advertising, selection and recruitment of personnel and industrial cleaning services) and

to services rendered to the community (public health activities) have been investigated.

This investigation is carried out in the entire country. The Survey's reference period is 1998 and employment data are requested with reference to September 30, 1998.

#### For further information

– Annual Survey on Services 1,998. Electronic and printed publication

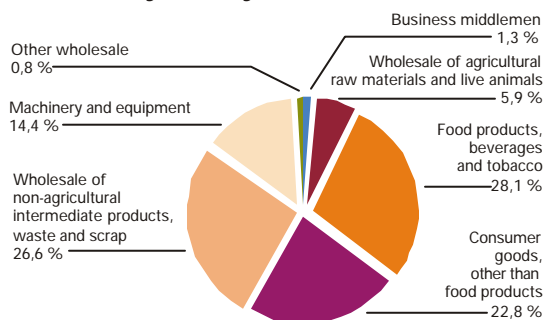
# Commerce

## Wholesale Trade Survey . 1998

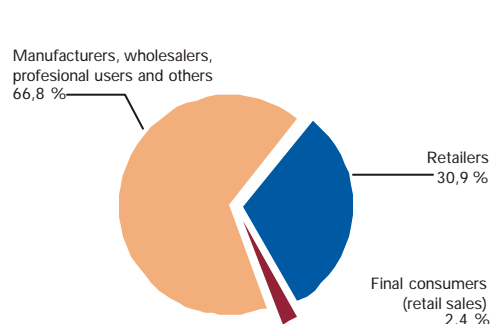
Economic data millions of pesetas

	Total	Business middlemen	Wholesale trade of					
			Agricultural raw materials and live animals	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Consumer goods, other than food products	Non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	Machinery and equipment	Other wholesale
<b>Demographic variables</b>								
Number of companies	183.124	48.947	10.478	43.300	31.940	26.109	20.632	1.719
Occupied personnel 09-30-98	880.298	64.478	33.363	289.235	189.003	159.561	135.546	9.112
Paid personnel 09-30-98	736.660	18.981	24.432	253.920	166.040	141.887	123.817	7.582
<b>Economic variables</b>								
Volume of business	37.333.594	466.792	2.198.316	10.478.640	8.556.129	9.896.749	5.362.541	374.427
Value of production	8.652.820	441.659	322.599	1.900.350	2.251.522	2.244.021	1.396.560	96.108
Value added to the cost of factors	5.144.997	306.304	191.382	1.062.989	1.304.958	1.285.736	938.782	54.847
Personnel costs	2.345.364	70.148	61.691	602.886	603.750	480.316	499.963	26.611
Gross operating surplus	2.799.632	236.156	129.691	460.103	701.208	805.420	438.818	28.236
Gross investment material goods	762.671	24.492	32.865	250.448	125.447	223.102	100.389	5.929

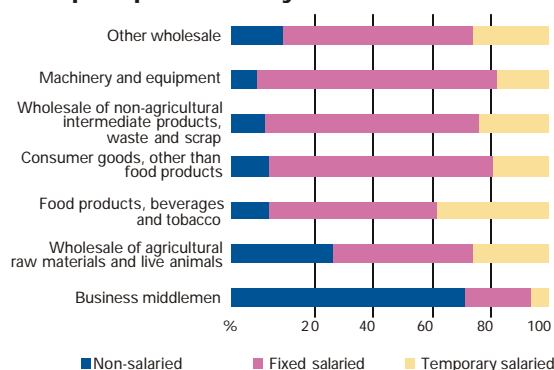
### Turnover by activity



### Turnover by client type



### Occupied personnel by field



#### Wholesale Trade Survey 1998

The Wholesale Trade Survey 1998 is part of the pluri-annual statistics that establishes the Community Regulation for Structural Statistics for Companies (58/97).

This Survey exclusively studies those companies whose main activity is wholesale trading or commercial brokering (division 51 of NCEA-93).

The information collected refers to the structural characteristics of companies, their economic activity, revenues, expenses, investment and employment.

The Survey's reference period for economic variables and countables is the 1998 fiscal year. Employment data refers to September 30, 1998.

#### For further information

– Wholesale Trade Survey 1,998. Statistical results 1,998.

# Tourism

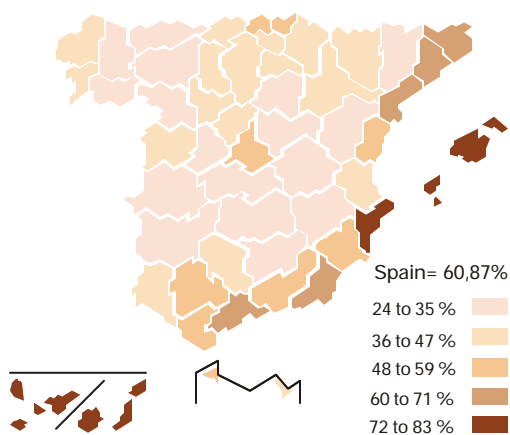
## Stays in Hotels. 1999

	Guests			Average stays (days)		Occupancy
	Total	Spaniards	Foreigners	Spaniards	Foreigners	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58.588.944</b>	<b>31.789.683</b>	<b>26.799.261</b>	<b>2,56</b>	<b>5,56</b>	<b>60,87</b>
January	2.775.738	1.696.976	1.078.762	2,37	5,92	44,62
February	3.205.892	1.971.767	1.234.125	2,29	5,62	50,77
March	4.143.343	2.462.481	1.680.861	2,37	4,98	54,48
April	4.931.385	2.738.154	2.193.231	2,60	4,72	58,63
May	5.724.555	2.708.247	3.016.308	2,32	5,20	60,32
June	5.834.331	2.829.189	3.005.142	2,45	5,78	65,04
July	6.415.298	3.300.631	3.114.667	2,87	6,12	70,59
August	6.986.211	3.753.975	3.232.236	3,21	6,16	78,01
September	6.349.504	3.220.763	3.128.741	2,69	5,78	70,86
October	5.447.890	2.844.631	2.603.260	2,39	5,61	61,16
November	3.570.715	2.132.074	1.438.641	2,29	4,86	50,51
December	3.204.082	2.130.796	1.073.286	2,29	4,95	41,91

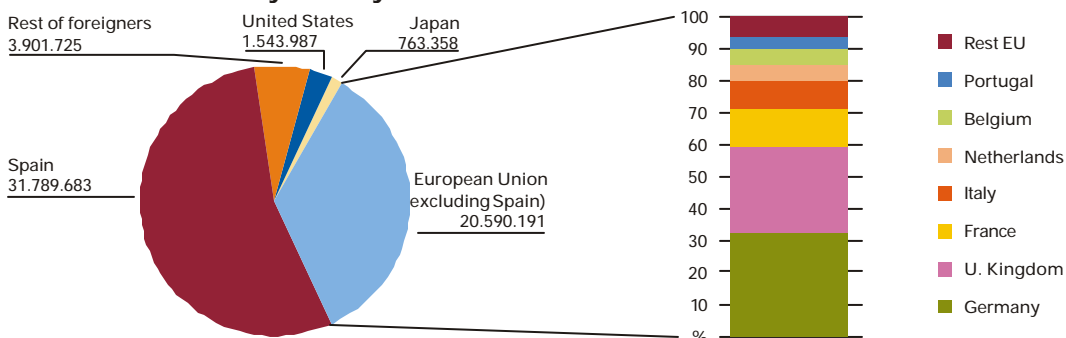
Number of hotels and other establishments. 1998	
UE-15	195.222
Germany	38.913
Austria	15.780
Belgium	2.000
Denmark	467
Spain <sup>1</sup>	16.229
Finland	978
France	19.555
Greece	7.946
Ireland	5.164
Italy	33.828
Luxembourg	342
Netherlands	2.788
Portugal	1.754
U. Kingdom	47.587
Sweden	1.891
1 Age 1999	

	Travellers	Average stay (days)
<b>ESPAÑA</b>	<b>58.588.944</b>	<b>3,93</b>
Andalucía	10.672.332	3,14
Aragón	1.659.703	2,14
Asturias (Principado de)	993.719	2,08
Balears (Illes)	7.044.671	8,33
Canarias	5.067.043	7,93
Cantabria	893.255	2,40
Castilla y León	3.483.619	1,62
Castilla-La Mancha	1.786.562	1,53
Cataluña	9.884.267	3,61
Comunidad Valenciana	4.400.290	4,35
Extremadura	1.036.014	1,54
Galicia	2.897.223	2,31
Madrid (Comunidad de)	5.447.913	2,15
Murcia (Región de)	691.396	3,30
Navarra (C. Foral de)	617.417	1,71
País Vasco	1.527.152	1,89
Rioja (La)	381.393	1,79
Ceuta y Melilla	104.975	2,95

## Grade of occupation by vacancies



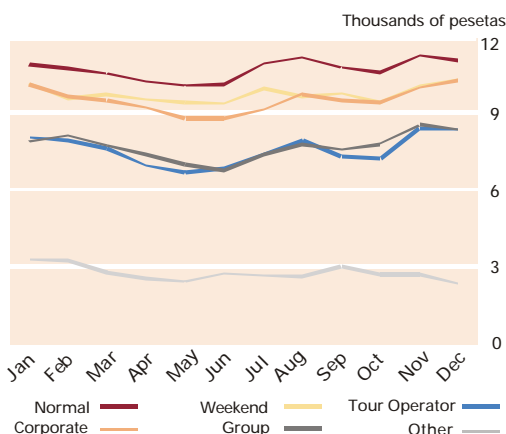
## Travellers in hotels by country of residence



## Average income per room

Categories	Ave. Income/ room	Thousands of pesetas 0 13 26
<b>TOTAL</b>	8.332	
<b>Hotels: Gold stars</b>		
Five	24.607	
Four	12.885	
Three	7.715	
Two	5.854	
One	5.289	
<b>Hostals: Silver stars</b>		
Three and two	5.258	
One	3.537	

## Double room rate according to tariff



### Hotel Occupancy Survey

Its main objective is to supply information about the demand and supply of accommodation services in hotels.

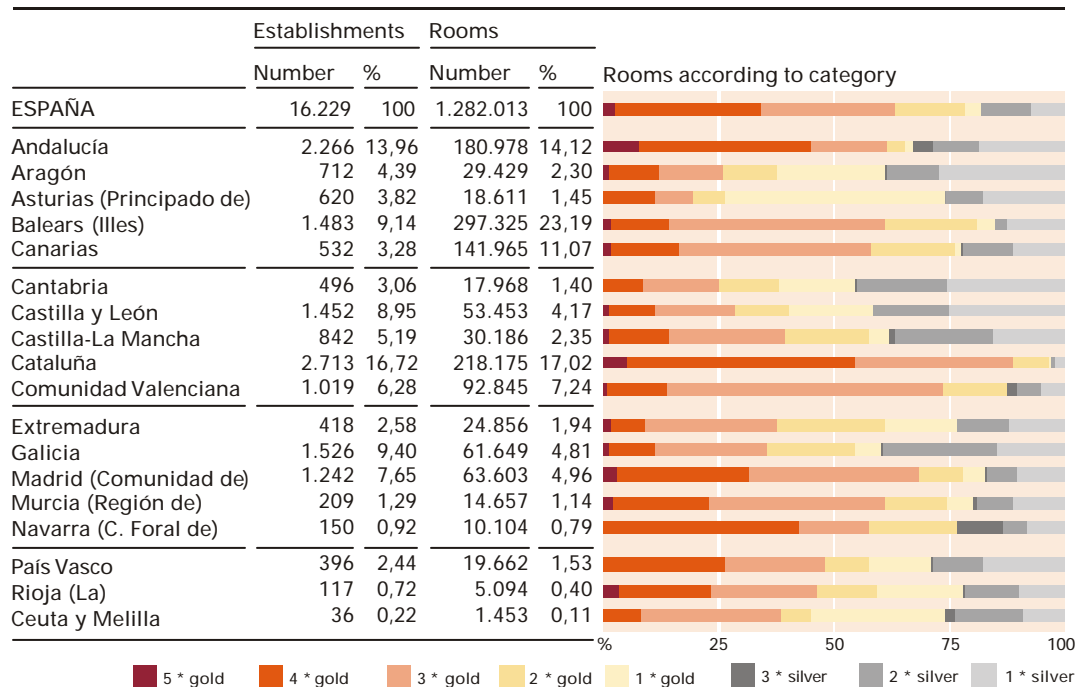
The survey is carried out monthly for the whole national using an approximate sample of 6,000 establishments in winter and 7,500 in summer. The analysis units are hotel establishments: hotels, inns, apartment hotels and motels with categories of 1 to 5 gold stars and inns and pensions of 1, 2 and 3 silver stars. Information is obtained on the number of travellers and their origin, overnight stays, aver-

age stay, number of open establishments, categories and beds, degree of occupancy per bed, personnel employed and average price per room.

### For further information

- Hotel Occupancy Survey. Annual publication
- Occupation and mobility in hotels in Spain. Summer of 1999

## Distribution of establishments and hotel rooms



# Transport

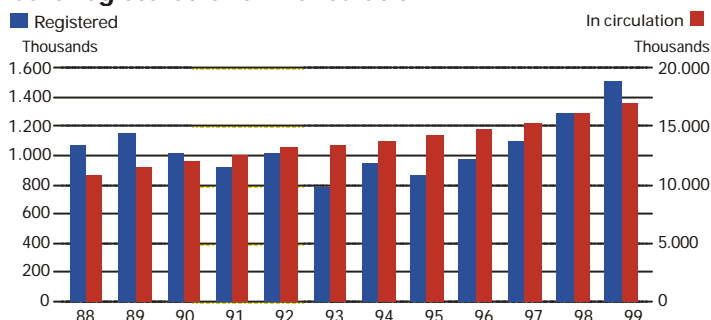
## Roads. 1999

	Kms
Dual carriageways	8.067
Toll motorways	2.239
Main roads	163.769
Secondary roads	501.053

## Motor vehicles. 1999

	On the road (thousands)	Registered (thousands)
Cars	16.847	1.503
Motorcycles	1.404	69
Lorries and Vars	54	4
Buses and minibuses	3.605	317

## Cars registered and in circulation



## Urban transport. 1999

	Passengers (thousands)
Buses	1.729.350
Underground	817.465

## Air and sea transport. 1999

	Passengers (thousands)	Tonnes (thousands)
A Domestic flights	25.474	124
International flights	75.747	335
Coastal shipping <sup>1</sup>	13.191	67.445
Foreign shipping <sup>1</sup>	3.034	241.179

<sup>1</sup> Embarkations and disembarkations

## Intercity road and rail transport. 1999

	Passengers (thousands)	Pass.-Km. Tm (millions)	Tm-Km (thousands)	Tm-Km (millions)
Road (regular service)	698.947	23.826	827.058	134.259
Rail-RENFE	418.915	18.144	25.330	11.465



## Goods transport millions tonnes-kilometres

	Rail. 1997	Roads. 1998
UE-15	232.363	1.202.200
Germany	72.700	301.800
Belgium	7.465	36.000
Denmark	1.619	14.700
Spain	11.490	96.200
France	53.855	237.200
Greece	317	16.500
Ireland	522	5.500
Italy	23.000	207.200
Luxembourg	566	1.900
Netherlands	3.400	45.000
Portugal	2.247	13.500
U. Kingdom	16.949	152.500
Austria	14.195	15.700
Finland	9.856	25.400
Sweden	14.182	33.100

### Statistics on Travellers Transports

In order to obtain information on the volume of travellers transported, the INE carries out the Travellers Urban Transport Statistics and the Travellers Regular Transport by Road Survey.

#### Travellers Urban Transport

This statistic's objective is to provide information on the number of travellers transported by metropolitan companies and by urban bus companies. It is carried out exhaustively every month based on the information provided by all private and municipal companies that operate in the sector of urban transport of travellers in Spain.

#### Regular Transport of Travellers by Road

This survey is elaborated based on information the INE collects each month from a sample of approximately 350 companies, spread over the entire nation, whose main activity is the regular transport of travellers by bus and who are spread out over the whole country.

The INE has also been carrying out annual structural and periodical statistical investigations directed at companies dedicated to the public transport of travellers, both urban (buses and underground) and inter-urban (road, rail, air and sea) since 1991. Information is collected about the structure of the companies

and the activity undertaken during the reference period.

#### For further information:

- Transport of interior travelers to regulate. Provisional data (monthly publication)
- Transport of travelers (annual publication)
- Monthly bulletin of Statistic
- Annexed activities to you transport them

#### Other sources:

- Highways: Ministry of Development
- Transport rail: RENFE
- Transport air: General Direction of Civil Aviation.
- Transport marine: Ports of the State

# Finances

## Public Sector. 1999

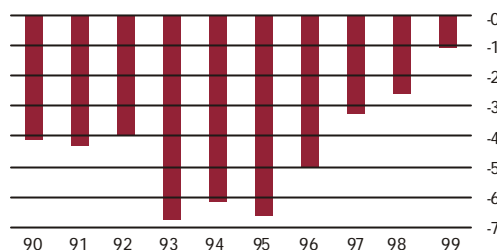
Millions of euros

General government deficit	-6.292
General government debt	356.541
Total resources:	221.605
Current income and wealth taxes	57.658
Taxes on production and imports	65.274
Social Security contributions	73.805

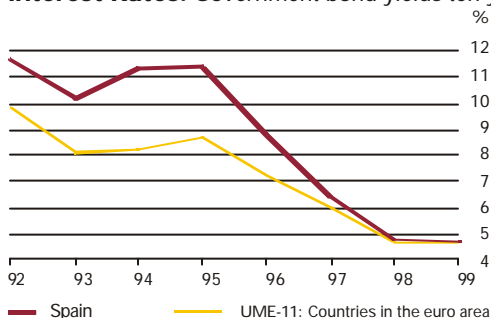
1 euro = 166,386 pesetas

## General Government Deficit

% of GDP

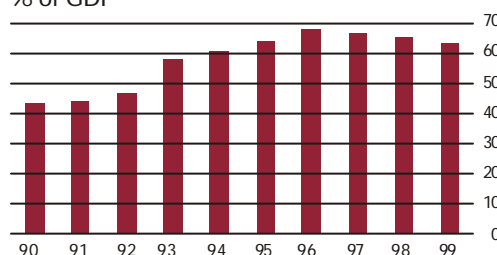


## Interest Rates. Government bond yields ten year



## General Government Deficit

% of GDP



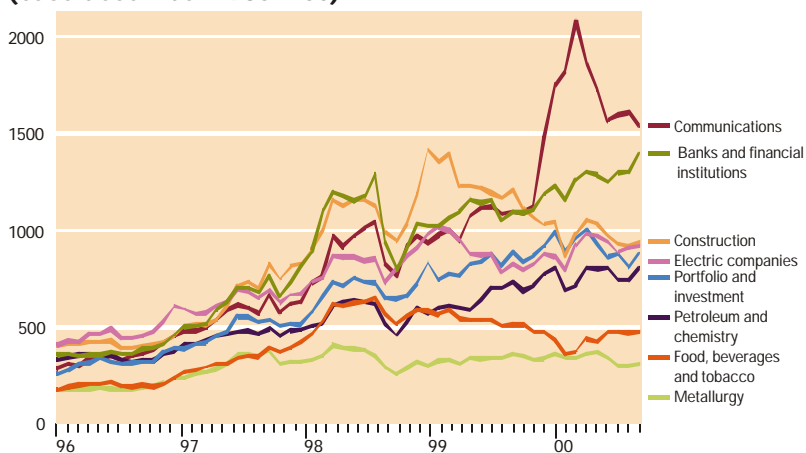
### Sources

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.

- *Financial Accounts of the Spanish Economy* (published annually)
- *Economic Bulletin* (published monthly)
- *Statistical Bulletin* (published monthly)

## Share price index Madrid Stock Market (base december 1985=100)



## General Government (% of GDP) 1999

	Deficit or surplus	Gross debt
UE-15	-0,6	67,5
Germany	-1,1	61,0
Austria	-2,0	64,5
Belgium	-0,9	114,4
Denmark	3,0	52,5
Spain	-1,1	63,5
Finland	2,3	47,1
France	-1,8	58,6
Greece	-1,6	104,4
Ireland	2,0	52,4
Italy	-1,9	114,9
Luxembourg	2,4	6,2
Netherlands	0,5	63,6
Portugal	-2,0	56,7
U. Kingdom	1,2	45,9
Sweden	1,9	65,5

## Mercantile Companies. 1999 (P)

	Number	Capital <sup>1</sup>
Set up	102.019	1.536,8
- Joint stock	4.258	686,7
- Limited liability	97.705	849,6
- Other	56	0,4
Comp. Increasing capital	29.711	4.945,7
- Joint stock	7.127	3.008,4
- Other	22.569	1.930,1
Dissolved	15	7,1

(P) Provisional data

## Suspensions of Payments and Bankruptcies. 1999

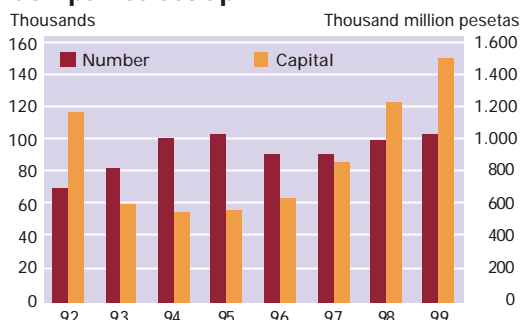
	Number	Assets <sup>1</sup>	Liabilities <sup>2</sup>
Suspension of payments	290	236,8	182,2
Declared Bankruptcies	484	64,8	103,7

## Mortgages. 1999

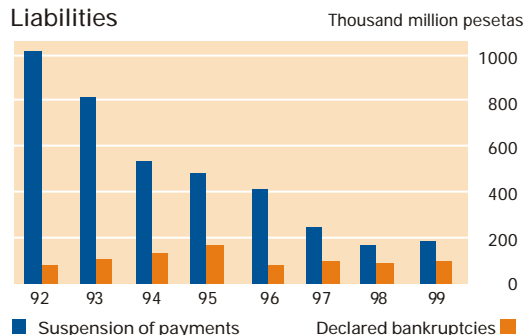
	Number	Amount <sup>1</sup>
TOTAL	699.105	7.963,6
Rural land	22.382	297,4
- Dry	18.142	242,1
- Irrigated	4.240	55,3
Urban land	676.723	7.666,2
- Housing	585.782	6.026,2
- Plots	17.907	699,6
- Others	73.034	940,4

1 Thousand million pesetas

## Companies set up



## Liabilities



### For further information

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

### Mortgage Statistics

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

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

### Mercantile Companies

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

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

### Suspension of Payments and Declared Bankruptcies

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

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



# National Accounts

## Gross Domestic Product at market prices (GDPpm)

Current prices

Thousands of million of pesetas

Transactions	1995	1996	1997(P)	1998(P)	1999(A)
Final consumption expenditure	56.713,7	59.927,0	63.041,5	67.155,7	71.832,9
-Final consumption expenditure households	43.035,3	45.516,7	48.055,9	51.213,8	54.944,5
-Final consumption expenditure ISFLSH	519,2	546,7	570,3	609,7	647,2
-Final consumption expenditure general governments	13.159,2	13.863,6	14.415,3	15.332,2	16.241,2
Gross capital formation	16.264,0	16.918,7	18.179,4	20.340,2	23.091,9
-Gross fixed capital formation	16.014,6	16.703,1	17.999,2	20.074,6	22.669,1
-Changes in inventories	249,4	215,6	180,2	265,6	422,8
Exports of goods and services	16.465,2	18.454,0	21.989,9	23.940,9	25.614,8
Imports of goods and services	16.601,2	18.054,8	21.151,3	23.891,4	26.846,2
<b>GDPpm</b>	<b>72.841,7</b>	<b>77.244,9</b>	<b>82.059,5</b>	<b>87.545,4</b>	<b>93.693,4</b>
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	3.099,9	3.585,3	3.486,9	3.428,2	3.293,7
Energy	2.747,7	2.885,1	3.038,7	3.023,5	3.066,3
Branches of industry	12.750,3	13.388,9	14.338,8	15.240,8	15.685,7
Branches of construction	5.303,7	5.360,4	5.615,0	6.162,3	6.962,4
Services	46.371,8	48.782,6	51.772,6	55.017,3	58.821,9
-Market services	35.966,5	37.772,2	40.394,9	43.030,8	46.189,0
-Non-market services	10.405,3	11.010,4	11.377,7	11.986,5	12.632,9
SIFMI	-3.133,9	-2.973,7	-3.141,4	-3.201,9	-3.160,3
Net taxes of subsidies on products	5.702,2	6.216,3	6.948,9	7.875,2	9.023,7
<b>GDPmp</b>	<b>72.841,7</b>	<b>77.244,9</b>	<b>82.059,5</b>	<b>87.545,4</b>	<b>93.693,4</b>
Employees remuneration	36.354,2	38.439,9	40.864,6	43.798,2	46.973,0
Operating surplus and mixed income	30.160,2	31.984,4	33.611,1	35.313,9	37.229,9
Taxes on production and imports	7.948,1	8.447,4	9.209,0	10.344,1	11.546,2
Subsidies	1.620,8	1.626,8	1.625,2	1.910,8	2.055,7
<b>GDPmp</b>	<b>72.841,7</b>	<b>77.244,9</b>	<b>82.059,5</b>	<b>87.545,4</b>	<b>93.693,4</b>

(P) Provisional estimate

(A) Advance estimate

### Spain National Accounts

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

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

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

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

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

It can be defined in three manners:

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

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

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

### For further information

– Spain National Accounts. Base 1995. Annual publication

# National Accounts

## Gross Domestic Product at market prices. Base 1995

Current prices

	1995 Millions of pesetas	Percentage of national total				
		1995	1996(P)	1997(P)	1998(A)	1999(1ªE)
ESPAÑA	72.841.749	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
Andalucía	9.665.343	13,27	13,21	13,11	13,01	12,99
Aragón	2.390.180	3,28	3,31	3,31	3,24	3,24
Asturias (Principado de)	1.806.886	2,48	2,42	2,44	2,40	2,40
Baleares (Illes)	1.618.023	2,22	2,24	2,28	2,29	2,32
Canarias	2.668.329	3,66	3,71	3,76	3,84	3,86
Cantabria	908.570	1,25	1,25	1,24	1,26	1,26
Castilla y León	4.451.686	6,11	6,03	5,88	5,79	5,78
Castilla-La Mancha	2.604.835	3,58	3,62	3,57	3,58	3,56
Cataluña	13.866.407	19,04	19,15	19,17	19,03	19,02
Comunidad Valenciana	6.906.583	9,48	9,45	9,45	9,50	9,52
Extremadura	1.271.159	1,76	1,76	1,71	1,70	1,70
Galicia	4.080.843	5,60	5,57	5,53	5,46	5,46
Madrid (Comunidad de)	12.254.358	16,82	16,89	17,09	17,32	17,33
Murcia (Región de)	1.669.455	2,29	2,29	2,32	2,31	2,31
Navarra (C. Foral de)	1.275.524	1,75	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,75
País Vasco	4.584.497	6,29	6,21	6,24	6,36	6,36
Rioja (La)	538.883	0,74	0,75	0,76	0,76	0,76
Ceuta y Melilla	205.641	0,28	0,28	0,28	0,29	0,28
Extra-Regio	74.547	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10

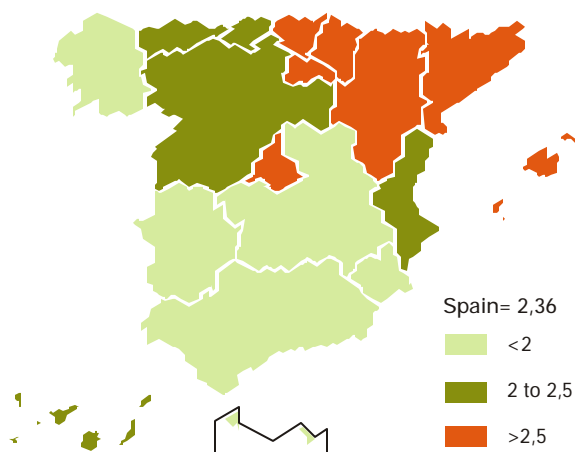
(P) Provisional estimation

(A) Avance estimation

(1ªE) First estimation

## GDP per capita. 1999

Million pesetas



### Spain Regional Accounts

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

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

### For further information

– Spain Regional Accounts. Base 1995.  
Annual publication

## Gross Domestic Product at market prices (GDPmp). 1995 constant prices

Current prices

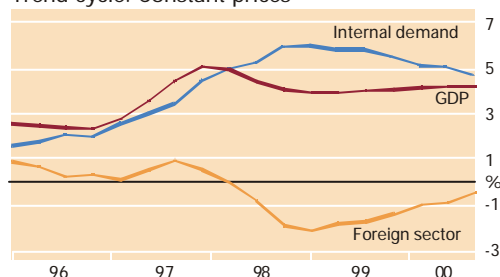
Year-to-year rates of growth

Transactions	1996	1997(P)	1998(P)	1999(A)
Final consumption expenditure	1,9	3,0	4,3	4,3
-Final consumption expenditure of households	2,2	3,1	4,5	4,7
-Final consumption expenditure of ISFLSH	1,5	2,2	3,8	3,9
-Final consumption expenditure of general governments	1,3	2,9	3,7	2,9
Gross capital formation	1,8	4,7	10,1	9,5
-Gross fixed capital formation	2,1	5,0	9,7	8,9
-Changes in inventories	-0,1	-0,1	0,1	0,2
Exports of goods and services	10,4	15,3	8,3	6,6
Imports of goods and services	8,0	13,3	13,4	11,9
GDPpm	2,4	3,9	4,3	4,0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	17,6	2,3	1,5	-3,1
Energy	4,9	4,1	2,9	2,2
Industry	1,4	5,5	5,3	3,2
Construction	-1,4	2,8	7,3	8,7
Services	1,1	3,3	3,2	3,5
-Market services	1,0	3,6	3,4	3,9
-Non-market services	1,5	2,2	2,4	2,0
SIFMI	-8,4	2,2	-1,6	-4,5
Taxes less subsidies on products	3,5	6,9	7,8	7,1
GDPmp	2,4	3,9	4,3	4,0

GDP per capita (ECU thousands/EURO thousands)			
	1995	1997	1999
UE-15	17,6	19,4	21,2
Germany(a)	23,0	22,8	24,2
Austria	22,4	22,5	24,4
Belgium	20,8	21,2	22,9
Denmark	26,4	28,1	30,7
Spain	11,4	12,6	14,3
Finland	19,4	21,0	23,6
France	19,9	20,6	22,2
Greece	8,6	10,2	11,1
Ireland	14,1	19,3	23,4
Italy	14,6	17,9	19,1
Luxembourg	33,8	36,4	41,6
Netherlands	20,5	21,3	23,7
Portugal	8,4	9,4	10,6
U. Kingdom	14,7	19,7	22,8
Sweden	20,8	23,7	25,3

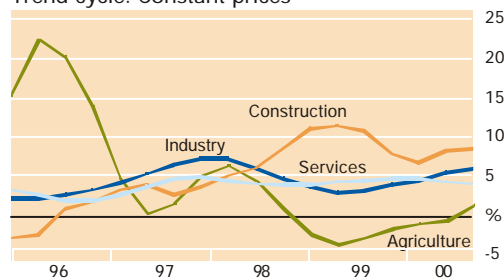
## Contributions to GDP growth

Trend-cycle. Constant prices



## Growth rates inter-annual

Trend-cycle. Constant prices



## Quarterly National Accounts (QNA)

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

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

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

## For further information

- Quarterly National Accounts of Spain. Quarterly Methodology and 1,970-1,992 series
- Monthly Statistical Bulletin
- Quarterly Bulletin on the Situation

# Foreign Sector

## Balance of Payments. 1999

Millions of euros

	Balance	Receipts	Payments
Current account	-12.042,5	178.634,2	190.676,7
Goods	-27.547,0	104.244,1	131.791,1
Services	21.590,7	50.190,9	28.600,2
-Tourism and travel	25.300,3	30.481,7	5.181,4
Income	-8.964,8	11.674,7	20.639,5
- From investments	-8.966,7	11.352,6	20.319,3
Current transfers	2.878,6	12.524,4	9.645,8
Capital account	6.628,0	7.584,0	956,0
	CI-CA	Variation of liabilities (CI)	Variation of assets (CA)
Financial account	11.045,7	90.900,5	79.854,8
Spanish investments abroad	-77.147,9	-	77.147,9
Foreing investments in Spain	52.183,7	52.183,7	-
Other investment	15.039,9	38.716,8	23.676,9
Reserves	20.970,0	-	-20.970,0

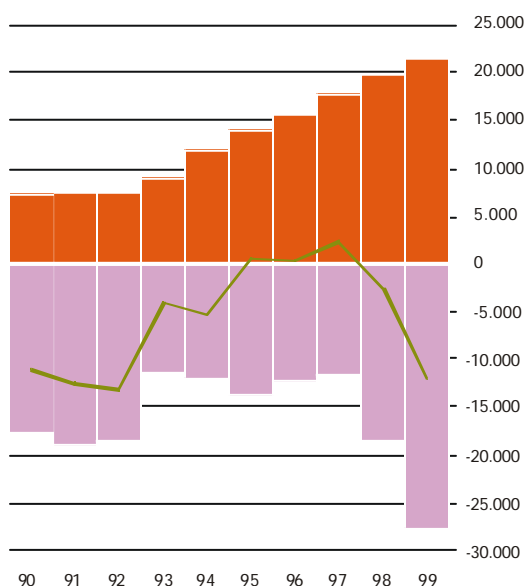


### Balance of payments 1999 Current account balance, % of GDP

UE15	0,2
Germany	-0,8
Belgium	4,1
Denmark	0,9
Spain	-1,8
France	1,8
Greece	-1,4
Ireland	0,3
Italy	0,9
Luxembourg	-
Netherlands	4,8
Portugal	-8,6
U. Kingdom	-1,4
Austria	-2,9
Finland	5,2
Sweden	2,4

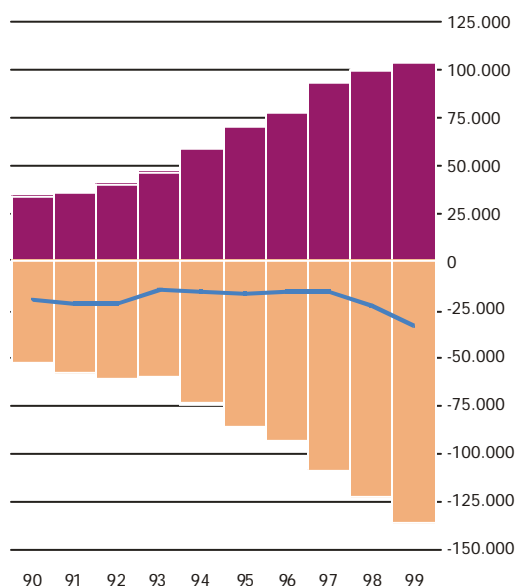
## Development of Current Account

Millions of euros



## Development of Foreign Trade

Millions of euros



■ Services account
 ■ Goods account
 — Current account balance

■ Imports
 ■ Exports
 — Foreign trade balance

## Imports and Exports. 1999

Thousands of millions of pesetas

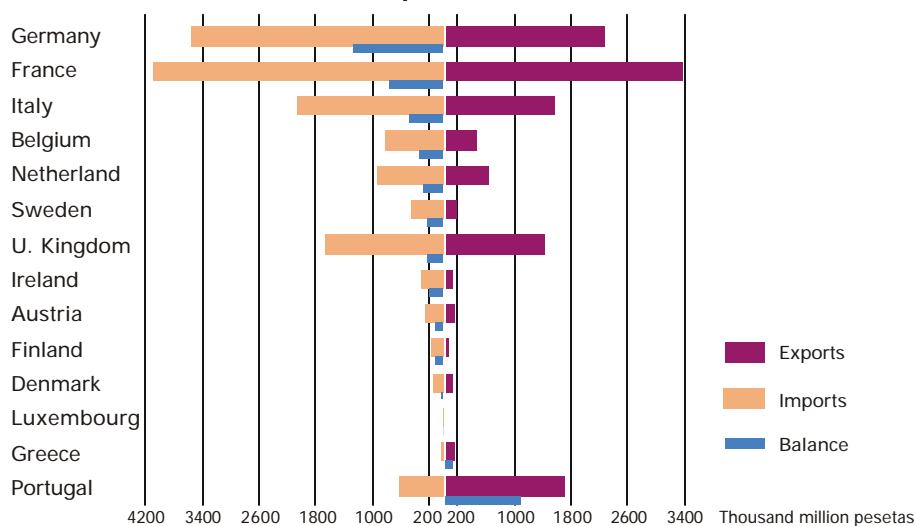
	Balance	Exports	Imports
<b>Economic use of goods</b>			
Total	-5.411,4	17.194,9	22.606,3
Consumer goods	931,2	7.028,7	6.097,5
-Food, beverages and tobacco	634,2	2.136,8	1.502,5
-Cars	659,7	2.577,2	1.917,5
-Energy products	22,2	40,3	18,1
-Others	-384,9	2.274,4	2.659,3
Intermediate goods	-4.403,3	7.754,5	12.157,8
-Agriculture, forestry and Fishing products	-334,0	259,2	593,1
-Intermediate energy products	-1.164,0	341,1	1.505,1
-Intermediate industrial products	-2.905,3	7.154,2	10.059,5
Capital goods	-1.939,3	2.411,6	4.351,0
-Machinery and other equipment goods	1.558,7	1.407,4	2.966,1
-Transport material	-110,6	813,9	924,5
-Other capital goods	-270,1	190,3	460,3
<b>Geographic areas</b>			
Total	-5.411,4	17.194,9	22.606,3
European Union	-2.975,5	12.319,4	15.294,9
Rest of Europe	41,5	1.087,9	1.046,4
United States and Canada	-494,6	827,7	1.322,3
Central and South America	-310,2	1.885,6	2.195,8
Asia	-1.913,1	974,1	2.887,2
Japan	-529,4	183,1	712,5
Africa	-467,7	630,4	1.098,1
Oceania	-3,7	79,4	83,1
Others	711,9	-609,6	-1.321,5



## Euro thousand million. 1998

	Exports	Imports
UE-15	730,8	709,9
Germany	482,5	413,4
Belg/Lux	159,5	148,8
Denmark	43,7	41,8
Spain	93,3	111,6
France	286,0	274,5
Greece	9,5	24,3
Ireland	58,9	38,2
Italy	215,6	192,5
Netherlands	186,6	175,2
Portugal	21,6	32,9
U. Kingdom	243,9	285,8
Austria	55,2	61,1
Finland	39,0	29,4
Sweden	75,5	60,8

## Breakdown of trade between Spain and other EU countries



# Elections

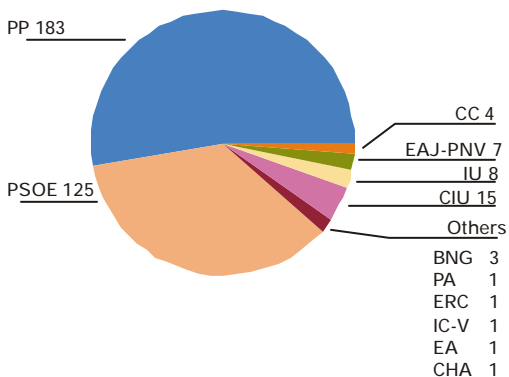
## General Elections. March 2000

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

## General Elections. 2000

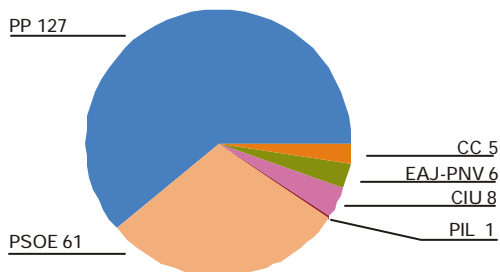
### Seat distributions

#### Congress (Lower House)



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

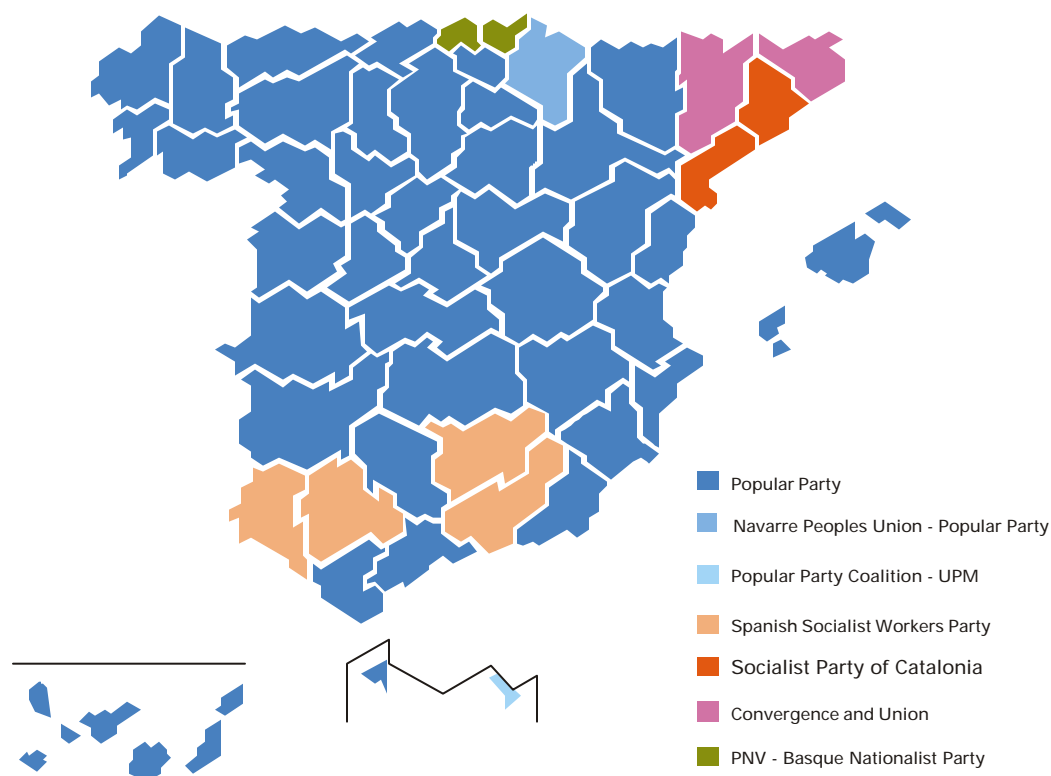
#### Senate (Higher House)



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

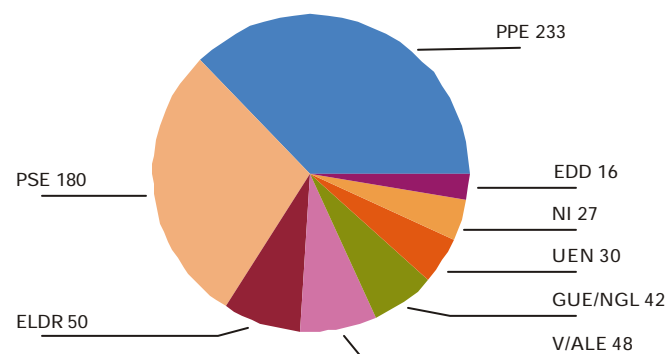
## Elections to the Lower House. 2000

Most voted parties



## The European Parliament. Distribution of seats by political group.

Situation on september 8, 1999. Total seats 626



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

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