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TOURISM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS OF
ANDALUSIA, SPAIN

by

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PART 4

Tourism and Rural Development

PART 4

1. *FUTURE TRENDS IN RURAL TOURISM*

Rural tourism can be seen as part of one of the most important geographical shifts of population in developed countries in the latter half of the twentieth century: the growing movement of people out of cities and back into the countryside. This study concerns seasonal movements, but permanent movement is also common - preliminary results of the 1981 census in Great Britain indicate that the most rapid population growth has occurred in remoter rural areas which grew by 10 per cent during the 1970s whereas the seven largest cities in England experienced an average loss of 10 per cent (1). Hammett argues that "a new post-industrial pattern is evolving, where the stress is laid on a higher level of environmental amenity and attractiveness in small towns and rural areas" (2). Berry argues that in the United States this process has been taken a stage further; not only homes but also jobs are becoming increasingly disassociated from cities in an era of what he calls 'telemobility', in which electronic communication obviates the need for clustering of functions (3). This has not only caused rapid growth in rural areas of high amenity value, but has also led to an alarming decline in inner city populations and central functions in North American cities.

In Andalusia this sort of permanent movement of people has not occurred; employment is still highly concentrated in provincial capitals, and communications are not yet adequate to enable large scale population movement into rural areas. Andalusian cities are highly concentrated in character, unlike North American ones, and do not have easy road access from outside; their working populations live largely in apartments at high densities. However, Pérez Blanco indicates that

in Seville, the largest city in Andalusia, suburban development is spreading on to the Aljarafe plateau to the west of the city, and that it is no longer necessary to live in the centre of the city to be fashionable (4). Seasonal movement to rural areas is becoming more common because of the stress created by high density city life and the return of emigrants to their villages of origin each summer; perhaps because of the recent nature of internal migration in Spain, seasonal population movement to rural areas is more prevalent there than in Britain or the United States. The choice of a Mediterranean region for such a study is therefore particularly relevant - from the point of view of relief from city heat and stress and from that of return migration; furthermore there is every reason to suppose such shifts will increase when comparisons are made with phenomena in more developed regions. Part 4 largely concerns the planning implications of this for rural areas.

Rural tourism has now become a mass-consumption item, and in the future an increase in demand is almost inevitable; even now only a few countries have over 50 per cent of their families going on holiday or more than 7 or 8 per cent owning a second home (5). According to Krippendorf, the number of tourists in the world will increase by at least three times by 1990-2000, mostly in the same regions as now (6). Together with this increase in demand, a greater spread of domestic tourism is likely as prices rise in the traditional resorts (7). Brier suggests that the rise in rural tourism in France is part of a rediscovery of ancient links with the countryside (8). In Spain, García-Olalla suggests that the demand for farmhouse holidays is assured in the future, primarily because of the concentration of urban populations (9). This type of tourism has now spread to even the smallest hamlets since water supply and electricity have been installed in the majority of them (10). A survey conducted in the province of Almería in the 1970s

by the *Organisación Sindical Provincial* indicated that most municipalities said that they needed more accommodation for tourists (11).

In the town hall survey described in Part 2, local officials in the study areas were asked whether they expected tourism to increase in their municipalities during the next ten years. As indicated by Table 60, the large majority of the responses were positive, though about a third of these were qualified in some way. Local officials were also asked whether or not they favoured tourism growth in their municipality and again the responses were overwhelmingly positive, as indicated in Table 61.

Table 60. EXPECTATIONS REGARDING FUTURE INCREASE IN TOURISM IN STUDY AREA MUNICIPALITIES (RESPONSES TO TOWN HALL QUESTIONNAIRE, QUESTION 6D)

Response	Number of municipalities	%
Tourism will increase (1)	126	86.9
Tourism will not increase	19	13.1
No response	(12)	
<i>Source:</i> Author's questionnaire in Town Halls		
NOTE: (1) 38 of these respondents replied that tourism would only increase under certain conditions set out below:		
- if more investment was made in tourist facilities (16)		
- if better roads were built (9)		
- if the standard of living in cities continued to rise (7)		
- if there was a regular water supply (6)		

Table 61. ATTITUDES TO TOURISM GROWTH IN STUDY AREA MUNICIPALITIES (RESPONSES TO TOWN HALL QUESTIONNAIRE, QUESTION 6E)

Attitude	Number of municipalities	%
Favourable	113	81.9
Indifferent	4	2.9
Unfavourable	7	5.1
Prefer industrial or agricultural growth	14	10.1
No response	(17)	
<i>Source:</i> Author's questionnaire in Town Halls		

The preceding two tables show the prevailing mood of optimism regarding future tourism growth in the study areas. Most of the qualifications given by the officials who thought tourism would rise (87 per cent of respondents) concerned the supply side rather than demand, about which only 7 were uncertain; if demand continues to increase, many of the supply problems may be eliminated. Furthermore, 82 per cent of respondents felt that further tourism growth would be favourable; only 5 per cent (7 respondents) felt it would be unfavourable - of these, three argued that there was already sufficient economic activity so any more was unnecessary and four argued that more tourism would cause disturbance and ecological or aesthetic damage. The reason for such apparently unqualified optimism is that tourism is the only activity to have grown appreciably in these areas recently, so that local authorities set great store by it for the future. Ten per cent of respondents said they would prefer industrial or agricultural growth; a greater proportion might have mentioned this had they thought such possibilities were remotely likely.

The optimistic view of tourism as a provider of employment could prove to be dangerously narrow-minded in that many of the negative aspects of rural tourism development are ignored. Rural Andalusia is remote from any other country area to be widely affected by tourism and at the same time close to a coast which has experienced one of the most phenomenal tourist booms in the world. Now that tourism is growing inland it tends to be compared to the coast rather than to other rural areas; the relation between tourism and the rural economy has been ignored.

There has been a considerable literature on the effects on rural economies of the permanent and seasonal movement of people out of cities to rural areas. This process of urban domination of the countryside has been far-reaching though unspectacular and often neglected

until recently. Jacobs refers to it in the North Wales context as 'the quiet revolution' (12). With greater mobility and better communications, the rural-urban fringe is now no longer the single cutting edge of urban expansion (13); Williams argues that during the 1980s urban-rural migration will become so great that the upland areas will be the new battleground of land use (14). In France, Barbichon estimates that every year 400,000 hectares of agricultural land becomes non-agricultural, which obviously can have disastrous effects on rural economies (15).

Bote Gómez, in a pioneering work on rural tourism in Spain, suggests that it has now become a large-scale phenomenon needing urgent planning as tourism is an intensive, colonising and degrading use of space (16). Veyret and Veyret argue that there has been too much narrow economic concern with tourism and its needs; the question whether tourism is compatible with the rural economy has only recently been asked. Rural tourism must be seen as the expansion and integration of the urban imperialist economy into remote areas, not as a stage in the rational evolution of a rural economy (17). Gaviria sees tourism not as 'urbanisation' but merely as the introduction of an urban style; Cals, Estéban and Teixidor say that while it may represent urbanisation, it does not make a town (18). While rural tourism may begin with rural initiative, the latter is severely limited in scale in comparison to urban-based demand, and in due course tourism becomes controlled by city-based interests without reference to regional equilibrium. Often it only occurs at selected nuclei which become favoured with electricity and water and which have to import labour as the local area cannot supply the quantity or the quality required. A good example of this are the highly capitalised French ski resorts, such as Praloup; such places may well expand, but at the expense of surrounding villages. This sort of development leads to no change in the rural economy - in all probability it becomes even more isolated (19).

While projects of this scale have been rare as yet in upland Andalusia, the literature clearly points to an urgent need for planning of tourism in conjunction with integrated rural development. Vitte says of L'Aquila province in Italy that it is difficult to see how regional development can occur there because there is no planning at all in tourism (20). The scale of tourism must be limited in rural areas, not only to safeguard rare environmental and human resources but also to maintain the type of experience which city dwellers seek for their leisure. For these reasons, it is vitally important that the type of anarchic development which has occurred along the Mediterranean coast is not repeated in upland regions. Palomino sees this coastal tourism blight as being due to unprepared local authorities and central government, and speculation (21). From the findings of this study it is clear that local authorities are unaware of the potential hazards of tourism growth and central government has shown little interest in the areas concerned, while city-based speculation has occurred with little or no restriction in many areas.

The Cámara de Comercio de Andalucía argues that the public sector has not followed up the private boom on the Costa del Sol as much as it should have done: while it has built hotels, airports and roads, it has inadequately dealt with water supply, energy, forestry and beach management and conservation (22). Villegas Molina suggests that public infrastructure provision on a large scale is vital in rural areas to avoid what has happened on the coast (23).

However, it is unrealistic to expect large central government inputs to ever be available to all upland areas and to conclude by prescribing this as the only solution would be unhelpful. Much has been written about control of the location, type and size of tourism in rural areas and this will be the concern of the rest of this study. As rising demand for rural tourism is more or less assured in years to come, finance will not be the major problem; the crucial question is to ensure

that tourism and rural development occur in close relationship with each other. The next section deals with planning the location of rural tourism, and the final one with controls of its type and size, and the priority which it should receive in rural planning as a whole.

2. *ZONING OF RURAL TOURISM*

It is evident from this study that rural tourism is very unevenly spread over the Andalusian upland areas and that those municipalities which are most affected by it are not necessarily those with the greatest need of new economic activity. Furthermore, conflicts have been noted between different types of tourism, some of which require more space and peacefulness than others, and between tourism and existing economic activity.

A significant relationship is noted in the study area villages between income per head and number of tourists (a correlation of 0.344, significant at the 0.01 level, was noted between income per head and an index of visiting families, the derivation of which is given in Appendix 3). Table 62 shows the villages with the highest 30 values of income per head (90,000 pesetas or above), index of visiting families (above 10 per cent of permanent families) and index of industrial employment (above 30 per cent of total employment).

Table 62. LIST OF VILLAGES WITH THE HIGHEST 30 VALUES OF INCOME PER HEAD, INDEX OF VISITING FAMILIES AND INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

Municipality	Income per head (thousand of pesetas)	Index of Visiting Families(1)	Index of Industrial Employment(1)
GROUP 1 - Highest values in all three categories			
Benalmádena	275	4 (2)	89
Mijas	137.5	23	47
Benaocaz	112.5	17	45
El Bosque	90	33	43
Laujar de Andarax	90	12	24
Fuenteheridos	90	120	59
Alhaurín de la Torre	90	57	63
GROUP 2 - Highest values of income per head and visiting families			
Benahavís	275	132	4
Lanjarón	112.5	317	21
Torrox	112.5	5 (2)	22
Algarrobo	90	0 (2)	9
Linares de la Sierra	90	15	1
El Ronquillo	90	21	17
Cazorla	90	(3)	26
GROUP 3 - Highest values of income per head and industrial employment			
Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo	112.5	0	100
Aracena	112.5	5	25
Utrique	90	0	94
Bélmez	90	0	32
Jabugo	90	2	89
Beas de Segura	90	0	45
Puente de Genave	90	0	70
Siles	90	2	44
Alhaurín el Grande	90	3	34
Coín	90	2	31
Cazalla de la Sierra	90	2	39
Constantina	90	1	37
El Pedroso	90	0	78
Guadalcanal	90	3	100
GROUP 4 - Highest values of visiting families and industrial employment			
Grazalema	75	14	37
Frigiliana	75	14	45
Pampaneira	75	13	38
El Castillo de las Guardas	75	47	20
El Garrobo	75	42	63
Espiel	75	34	53
Villaviciosa de Córdoba	75	40	32

Table 62 (contd)

Municipality	Income per head (thousand of pesetas)	Index of Visiting Families(1)	Index of Industrial Employment(1)
GROUP 5 - Highest values in only one category			
Valdelarco	90	1	0
Benaoján	90	1	5
Gaucín	90	1	12
Carratraca	75	11	10
Manilva	75	31	20
Tolox	75	182	7
Cómpeta	75	14	4
Bubión	65	15	2
Capileira	75	20	5
Carataunas	65	16	0
Castaño del Robledo	75	21	0
Corteconcepción	75	11	16
Castilblanco del los Arroyos	75	24	17
El Real de la Jara	75	16	16
Villaharta	75	69	16
Galaroza	75	9	45
Alanís	75	5	65
La Puerta de Segura	75	1	61
Monda	75	1	40
<p><i>Sources:</i> Income per head: Banco Español de Crédito, <i>Anuario del mercado español</i>, 1977; Index of visiting families: own elaboration from Town Hall questionnaire data; Index of industrial employment: own elaboration from unpublished data from the Ministerio de Industria.</p> <p>NOTES: (1) The derivation of these indices is given in Appendix 3. (2) These values of the index of visiting families are for the municipal capital only; if coastal tourism was added, they would be much higher. (3) Missing data.</p>			

About half of the 30 municipalities with the highest values of income per head also fall in the group with the highest 30 values of the visiting families index (Groups 1 and 2 in Table 62); the most striking values here are obtained in the municipalities on or near the coast - Mijas, Benalmádena, Benahavís, Algarrobo, Torrox and Alhaurín de la Torre. Other municipalities in these groups include the spa resort of Lanjarón; El Bosque and Cazorla, where provincial and central government initiatives have been at work, and four smaller centres of particular tourist interest. With three exceptions, the other half of the municipalities with the highest values of income per head (Group 3) fall into the highest 30 values of the industrial employment index. Here are found Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo, with mining; Ubrique with its leather industry; Jabugo with meat processing; Alhaurín el Grande and Coín with agriculture-based industries centred on the Guadalorce Basin, and seven of the larger Sierra Morena municipalities.

There are a further eighteen villages with a visiting families index higher than 10 which have an average income per head value of 75,000 pesetas or more. With the exception of the well-established spa resorts of Tolox and Carratraca, which is now declining, these tend to be the smaller municipalities which have only recently developed tourism, so that its effect has not been reflected in income per head statistics as yet. Notable here are the Barranco de Poqueira municipalities (Capileira, Bubión and Pampaneira) and Carataunas, in the Alpujarras; also Cómpeta in the Axarquía and Manilva at the far western end of the Costa del Sol. In the Sierra Morena, Castilblanco de los Arroyos has seen recent tourist urbanisation due to its proximity to Seville, as has Villaharta due to its proximity to Córdoba; El Real de la Jara, though remote, has a high value as an estate of homes was sold off to tourism there, while Corteconcepción and Castaño del

Robledo are small centres in the Sierra de Huelva where large numbers of vacant properties have recently been bought for second homes.

It is interesting to note that of the 159 villages studied, only 30 of them have visiting families indices above the mean of this variable - in other words, tourism is highly concentrated in these municipalities. In addition, it is from these municipalities that the unfavourable attitudes to future tourism growth have come. Those which recorded this view included firstly the Barranco de Poqueira municipalities, where it was felt that further tourism would disrupt the appearance of the villages; secondly in Castilblanco de los Arroyos, where it was suggested that tourism there, in the periphery of Seville, was a petty bourgeois phenomenon and the people did not respect rural ways and were breaking the tranquility which was sought by visitors in the first place. In Alhaurín de la Torre and Alhaurín el Grande, the view was that there was sufficient economic activity without tourism, any more of which would disrupt the rich agriculture of the Guadalhorce Basin. Concern was also expressed for agriculture in C6mpeta where many farms have gone out of production on being bought by outsiders.

A contrast can be seen between the municipalities mentioned above, where some kind of control of tourism is clearly necessary, and the rest where tourism is poorly developed and would be openly welcomed. Zoning strategies for rural tourism will now be analysed in this context.

Small scale zoning of incompatible types of tourism

Certain types of tourism are often seen as being incompatible either with one another or with the environment; this particularly concerns new second homes and caravans, both of which have appeared widely in rural areas with little or no control, causing considerable aesthetic and planning problems. Goss says that if the majority of second homes to appear in rural areas are newly built ones, this raises environmental

issues that are not being squarely faced (24). Several authors have therefore suggested that new second homes should be concentrated in specific sites forming unified, well defined tourism nuclei - they also suggest that while these nuclei should not interrupt the traditional architecture of the village, they should at the same time be near enough to the village so that the second home owners use the facilities of the village (25). Bueno suggests that land speculation for second homes can be avoided if certain areas of holdings are concentrated and set aside for tourism use and a network of roads and services installed at the outset (26).

It would appear that the situation in the Sierra Morena villages near Seville and Córdoba is closest to this ideal; here new second homes are almost all concentrated in estates. However, these estates are several kilometres away from the villages and readily accessible from Seville or Córdoba, and they bear little relation to the villages, which are very little affected by tourism, both aesthetically and economically (See Figs 19 and 20). In these cases, while the villages are not affected much by new building, they are also isolated from much commercial or social gain. A possible strategy here would be to provide retail and social facilities in or near the village, which could benefit both local people and tourists.

Elsewhere in the study areas, second homes are more concentrated in old houses in the villages themselves. In general, this type of tourism has not caused much problem, as most of the houses used have been vacated by depopulation. Any tourism plan should ensure that existing empty homes are used before new second homes are built, and that improvement grants are allocated for this purpose (27).

Outside the villages themselves, there has generally been little development of tourism as large tracts of land in Andalusia remain

without electricity or water supply. However, in some of the most scenically attractive areas, zoning of tourism is urgently called for. Camping and caravanning, while being less popular traditionally among Spaniards than among northern Europeans, are beginning to gain in popularity, and there are virtually no official sites within the study areas. Wild camping has become a problem around some of the reservoirs and rivers in the study areas, such as the Tranco de Beas reservoir in the Sierra de Segura - there is a clear need for small camp sites here to avoid ecological damage. Similarly, in forests there is a need to concentrate tourists in a few specific picnic sites to avoid the risk of fire (28). The British system of country parks, in which visitors are directed away from wild areas into a designated open space with recreational facilities, might well be adopted in the more ecologically important upland areas such as the Sierra de Segura, or in places where tourism could interfere with intensive agriculture, such as the Alpujarras (29). According to Valenzuela Rubio, there is a need for zones for general public access in the Spanish countryside, as legislation to provide this is not very effective (30).

Hunting and fishing are perhaps more popular pursuits than camping and caravanning in Spanish rural areas, and hunting in particular occupies much land which could be used for other types of tourism. In addition, much of the hunting land is private - the Second Development Plan suggests that planning of hunting and fishing resources is urgent as demand is large and supply finite; repopulation of certain species should be increased as well. As the hunting and fishing seasons are often later than the summer tourism season, the same facilities in villages can be used for both groups but more control of land use in the countryside is required with large, remoter areas set aside for hunting and fishing and smaller areas for more concentrated leisure activity.

A certain amount of zoning of different types of tourism has occurred within individual village nuclei: the most striking examples of this are seen in Capileira and Trevélez in the Alpujarras (see section 3.3), where distinct parts of the villages have become attractive for second homes and others for day trips. These types of tourism can be incompatible as second home owners seek quiet surroundings away from traffic noise and such like. This should be borne in mind in other villages where less tourism development has occurred, so that property used for second homes can be concentrated in the remoter parts of them, which are probably in the greatest need of renovation, and facilities for short term visitors, such as restaurants and souvenir shops, can be situated at the approaches to villages on the main road so as not to disrupt the original nucleus or disturb second home owners. The *Plan de Ordenación* published for the villages of Capileira, Bubión, Pampaneira, Pitres and Pórtugos goes further than this, suggesting that new development should avoid all areas that can be seen from the villages, and it suggests that all new second homes should be built on the ridges above the villages themselves, and that any new commercial or industrial development should be concentrated in Pitres or Pórtugos where the village nuclei are less attractive (31). The division of tourist functions between different municipalities will be dealt with in the next section.

Large scale zoning of tourism at different intensities

As one of the primary objectives of tourists in a rural area is the quest for peace and tranquility, it follows that rural tourism should be set up as a small scale activity spread widely over the region. This strategy appears to go against the establishment of holiday villages - the concentrated type of tourism suggested in the

previous section (32). Archer suggests that the gregarious type of holiday should not be encouraged in National Parks in England and Wales, as the Parks are set up partly with the purpose of allowing people to enjoy undisturbed contact with nature if they so desire it (33). However, given a large and rapidly increasing demand for rural vacations, if all tourism facilities were completely dispersed, this would cause scenic and ecological damage and would also be an impracticable network to provide with services. Also, Spaniards are by nature a gregarious people and would not seek complete solitude in the same way as Scandinavians would, for example, so concentration of tourism would be advisable in this case.

However, a distinction must be drawn here between quality and mass tourism - the former is to be encouraged in rural areas as it is a smaller scale phenomenon and also it creates more employment per tourist (34). Mass tourism soon leads to homogeneity and saturation, the kind of characteristics from which tourists would wish to flee (35). Odouard suggests that the worst form of tourism which could develop in a mountain area is that of day visits from the coast, because it brings little income into the area concerned and it is disorganised in its nature: this opinion was also expressed in municipalities such as Alhaurin el Grande near the Costa del Sol (36). Also, this form of tourism is more susceptible to international tourism fluctuations, and is a less solid base to build on than residential domestic tourism. In places affected in this way, the need for specific sites in the countryside for picnics and the like is even greater as the number of casual visitors is much larger than further inland.

The question of what degree of concentration rural tourism is best developed at has occupied much of the literature on the subject. Very few of the study area municipalities could be said to be saturated with tourism already, so that there are strong arguments for the

concentration of tourism to prevent its anarchic spread and to provide central facilities which would not otherwise be available on a small scale. Bornet suggests a kind of growth pole strategy for rural tourism in which one large centre would provide recreational and retail services for tourists: to back this up he cites the case of Alpine tourist areas where unnecessary duplication of facilities has taken place because each municipality attaches prestige value to them, and because of this regional finance has been strained (37). Such a concentration would also mean that smaller centres remain undisturbed, as visitors to them would desire them to be; in France this strategy has been adopted by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Leisure which has concentrated leisure facilities in certain nuclei (38).

This type of strategy would require special state publicity and finance to certain favoured centres to develop an infrastructure which could not be provided by local initiative nor by private capital (39). This requires the selection of specific nodal tourist attractions with improved roads built to them; these centres would provide hotel and guest house accommodation along with recreational facilities, and would be aimed at the more active type of rural tourist or the casual visitor who may stop for a few days to look at the cultural attractions of the area. Most types of rural tourism, however, are best provided at a small scale over a wide spread of centres, and in this case local enterprise can be exploited to the full, with government aid being limited to the spread of ideas among rural populations. Veyret and Veyret envisage a two-tier development of rural tourism with large scale outside-funded enterprise concentrated in larger centres, being strictly limited to these, and a highly diffuse and locally organised, mostly residential tourism in all other centres (40). This type of concentrated development would make the best use of limited central funds and would enable a viable rural transport system to be evolved

in conjunction with tourism, centred on the new development node (41). At the same time, it would keep outside enterprise out of most municipalities, leaving a free rein to local initiative.

Integration of tourism and the rural economy

While it is quite easy to justify a strategy as outlined above simply from the point of view of rural tourism, it is more difficult objectively to select one centre for preferential treatment from the point of view of the local population and economy. In eastern Switzerland, Grafton reports that a nodal development strategy of this sort has been adopted, and even though it favours certain centres with a population as low as 1000-5000 inhabitants, people in the remoter valley-side settlements feel that they are being bypassed, and have formed action groups to promote their interests (42). However, if central government resources are channelled into one nucleus, it enables functions that would otherwise be unavailable to be provided in a rural area - for example, if retail and recreational facilities were encouraged at Aracena, the largest centre in the Sierra de Huelva, this would reduce movement both of local people and visitors back to Seville for these functions and thus boost the local economy.

The selection of such a growth point for tourism would seem obvious where there is a distinct regional service centre, such as Aracena or Cazalla de la Sierra and Constantina in the Sierra de Sevilla. Otherwise it may depend more on accessibility - for example in the Sierra de Córdoba there is no one regional centre, so there is an argument for siting retail and recreational facilities in or near Villaharta or one of the hamlets along the Córdoba-Peñarroya road (see Map 31). Such service centres could be justified in these peripheral tourism regions where tourism is a large-scale phenomenon taking place not only in summer but also at weekends and during other festive

seasons. In the remoter regions, tourism is not sufficiently developed to merit such a strategy; except in the Alpujarras, it is not yet necessary to steer tourism away from any of the villages, and there is not adequate demand to set up large scale facilities. In the Alpujarras, the *Plan de Ordenación* for the Barranco de Poqueira and Valle de Ferreira villages suggests the concentration of commercial functions in the less attractive centres (43). Elsewhere, planning literature suggests the concentration of spending in nodes of particular attraction to tourism in order to encourage more visitors rather than to satisfy existing demand. In the Serranía de Ronda, an ETEA study recommended concentration of activity in the villages of Cortes de la Frontera, Jimera de Líbar and Benaoján, partly based on the recreational facilities offered by the valley of the river Guadiaro (44). In the Axarquía, a PADIMA study suggested Alcaucín as a tourism growth point, based on the forestry resources there and the adequate water supply (45). In these cases, preference is being given to smaller nuclei rather than concentrating resources in the regional centres of Ronda and Vélez-Málaga, which already possess a higher standard of living than the surrounding villages as well as adequate service provision. Indeed, in the Betic Cordillera study areas, a zoning strategy should actively direct tourism away from the most popular villages, not only because they are approaching saturation from the point of view of the tourists themselves, but also because they possess a higher income per head than their surroundings.

The choice of centres for special initiatives in tourism in peripheral regions, therefore, is largely governed by centrality and accessibility in that region; the largest centres are towns of 8,000-10,000 inhabitants, and their income per head and existing tourist presence is generally not much greater than their surroundings. The

choice of centres in the non-peripheral regions and the coastal periphery should not be determined in this way as this would be favouring already popular places; here the tourist potential of each village and its surroundings should be assessed with a view to selecting certain centres for special promotion or preservation. Certain initiatives have been taken in this regard, for example by the *Diputación Provincial de Cádiz* in setting up a *hostal* in El Bosque, and by ICONA (the Spanish Forestry Commission) which has set up picnic sites in various places. Also there have been several detailed plans dealing with the tourist potential of these regions: the Ministry of Tourism is drawing up an inventory of the tourist attractions of every municipality in every province, and has classified them into a hierarchy according to their tourist potential. For the Sierra de Segura (the only one published as yet for Andalusia) its conclusion is that Cazorla and Segura de la Sierra are the places with most tourist potential, and should be developed as such, at the same time preserving their cultural attractions (see Fig. 33) (46). In the province of Málaga, a PADIMA survey has produced an inventory of tourist attractions including properties which could be converted to second homes and has suggested specific centres for tourism growth on this basis, such as Alcaucín and part of the Serranía de Ronda between Parauta and Benahavís. There is no shortage of studies on this aspect, so it would be unnecessary and beyond the scope of this study to draw up a detailed development plan for each study area. The problem to be faced is the lack of co-ordination between the planning bodies and those which actually set up tourist facilities. While ICONA, the Ministry of Tourism and local government have made some valuable initiatives in tourism, they do not amount to a coherent policy for regional development. Some ways in which this goal is being achieved, and could be arrived at in Andalusia, can now be analysed.

Fig. 33: SEGURA DE LA SIERRA (Sierra de Segura)

This is one of the most historically important and scenically attractive villages in Spain, but at the same time it is isolated from major cities and tourist centres. It relies heavily on outside publicity to attract visitors, and has benefitted from initiatives made by emigrants both within and outside the region, as well as being chosen as a centre of special interest by the Ministerio de Comercio y Turismo. However, tourism encouragement must be accompanied by strict conservation of the historical nucleus.

Zoning and integration of tourism and agriculture

Much of the literature on tourism in popular rural areas stresses that agriculture "should be maintained as the proper activity of the region" (47), as it still provides the bulk of employment and is the traditional base of the rural economy, representing a system in ecological equilibrium. The decline in traditional upland agriculture would result in a poorer aesthetic quality of landscape and cause a region to become less attractive to tourism. In most of the study areas here, a considerable decline has already occurred in agriculture, with much land out of cultivation. However, most of the population still possess land and partially or wholly live off it, so it is vital to conserve, and even encourage, existing farming.

In the Alpujarras, Núñez Noguero reports that only 20 per cent of the land surface of the eastern municipalities is actually farmed (48). In the Limestone Pyrenees, Daumas reports that agriculture only exists in the narrow *riberas* or valleys, because the interfluves are too isolated and cannot be irrigated (49). In the coastal municipalities of Málaga province there is a narrow band of intensive farming on the flat coastal strip (50); in all these three cases and many more, the problem is that this agricultural land is the prime land for tourism as well, as land elsewhere is too isolated. Strict zoning strategies are required in these areas to avoid the anarchic and inefficient mixture of tourism, agriculture and speculation which has occurred along much of the Costa del Sol. Renard suggests that much land speculation can be avoided by consolidation of land ownership, as when a highly subdivided area of land ownership becomes popular for tourism, a disorganised pattern inevitably results (51). The Plan de Ordenación for part of the Alpujarras suggests that an area should be exclusively set aside for agriculture on the less accessible side of the Barranco

de Poqueira, with a new service centre built to provide for it, while the more concentrated forms of tourism should be located above the prime agricultural land in less ecologically unstable or commercially important terrain (52). This strategy could in fact revive use of parts of the abandoned high pastures by making them more accessible; the plan also envisages division of the high pastures, with 30 per cent set aside for agriculture and 10 per cent for repopulation with the natural vegetation of evergreen oaks.

Planning of agriculture and tourism need not only involve keeping the two activities separate as there are several ways in which the two can support each other. This is particularly important because a large proportion of the population of upland Andalusia still depends on agriculture, but the income generated from it is often little more than subsistence level. The selling of local produce to tourists and to markets outside the region is one strategy to be examined in the next section, but the main way in which farming and tourism can complement each other over space is by the renting of accommodation to tourists, which can supplement the income of a farming family significantly. The PADIMA survey calculated that in upland municipalities in the province of Málaga, there is potential for accommodating the equivalent of 5 per cent of the rural population in empty housing (53). Unlike Britain and France, much of the accommodation featured in the Spanish government sponsored farm holiday guide is not actually farmhouse accommodation but houses in the villages themselves, owing to the concentrated nature of settlement in Andalusia: this has the further advantage of keeping tourists away from farmland.

Other examples of complementary land use

White argues that in the planning of tourism there has been too much emphasis simply on the zoning of tourism at the expense of the

overall management of the region. He also suggests that in the National Parks of England and Wales, too much stress has been placed on protection of the environment at the expense of management of the rural economy; and that the former policy is tending to stifle local initiative (54). Planning should concern itself with an integrated appraisal of the diverse possibilities of a region and rid itself of the idea that land has only one use (55). Much of tourism policy, particularly in less developed countries, has advocated a policy of keeping tourism separate from the local economy, on the grounds that the standard of living of the two groups is markedly different (56). In Portugal, Lewis and Williams report that in the Algarve and around Lisbon, tourism is purposely separated from local culture so as not to disrupt it (57). However, in most upland regions where the traditional economy is already marginalised, such a policy would only exaggerate its isolation: tourism zoning, therefore, should wherever possible relate to the rural economy.

Many of the town hall officials questioned in this study indicated that industrial growth would be preferable to tourism. No region would be content to be labelled simply a 'zone of leisure' with no encouragement of other economic activity. There are two ways in which further industrial growth could be achieved in conjunction with tourism growth. The first is to build on traditional craft industries. Admittedly, upland Andalusia is poor in this respect, because the complete replacement of population at the time of the Reconquest and subsequent epidemics among livestock have led to highly unbalanced systems of land use, but those traditional industries which do exist have been almost ignored in local tourism publicity.

Examples of local craft industries which could be of interest to tourism include the leather industry in Ubrique (province of Cádiz), which has recently spread to co-operatives in other villages; and

embroidery and blankets in Grazalema (province of Cádiz) and in Ugíjar (Alpujarras). These industries are partly traditional and partly the result of specific local government initiatives to provide employment for young people in rural areas. However, though the products possess considerable tourist interest, they are only rarely sold where they are made, the bulk of the output being sent to shops on the coast or in provincial capitals where they are sold alongside numerous other products with no indication of their origin. The system adopted in France, where distinctive regional products are subsidised and publicised both locally and in national tourism literature, could be adopted here so that villages possessing such craft activities could be developed as nuclei for tourism, with greater sales of the produce at their place of origin.

A second way to increase industry in upland areas could be by the setting up of totally new activities - a large number of new activities are becoming increasingly footloose and look for the amenity value of upland regions. Grafton reports that the Swiss canton of Valais has successfully attracted considerable employment in new industries including small scale assembly plants for electronic components, a highly specialised and labour intensive activity (58). Barbier points out that even if a small town cannot benefit from industrial growth, there are other labour intensive activities which could provide a boost to it, such as hospitals or homes for retired people, which would provide assured revenues over a long term (59). Initiatives of this sort have been made in some medium sized centres in Andalusia by the savings banks; for example the establishment of a hospital and an old people's home in Ronda by the *Caja de Ahorros de Ronda*, but in general the further diffusion of their finance to smaller regional centres would be desirable.

It could be argued that the latter type of industrial development

would discourage tourism, but in a co-ordinated regional plan this should not be the case. If sufficient industry and tourism are set up in a small centre, there would be a large enough threshold to support an urban-style shopping centre and other services previously unavailable locally which would benefit both visitors and residents. Thus, elements of a city lifestyle could be provided for rural populations on location, which would help to discourage further emigration. As Borner points out, the mere act of designating a growth pole for rural tourism will not lead to automatic growth, but a selection of different activities must be set up which will collectively benefit from external economies of scale (60).

Barbier suggests that a population of 10,000 is the minimum for the designation of such a growth point (61), so that in this study the only centres which could be viable would be Cazalla de la Sierra or Constantina in the Sierra de Sevilla, Beas de Segura or Cazorla in the province of Jaén, and Coín or Alhaurín el Grande in the province of Málaga, though Aracena and Cortegana in the Sierra de Huelva would also have potential. Elsewhere, the choice of particular centres based on craft industry or particular scenic attractions could be made (see Fig. 34). While there is no one centre large enough to become a regional nucleus, the successful innovation of tourist facilities in one village could easily diffuse to others. Such a policy has been successfully followed in the Appalachian Mountains in the United States, where a network of regional growth centres has increased greatly the range of recreational possibilities and revitalised a depressed rural economy (62).

Finally, while a plan for zoning rural tourism should ideally be integrated with other economic activities in the region, it should also be related to plans for development in the surrounding areas, and rural tourism in particular could benefit in this way. Hotel accommodation



Fig. 34: SETENIL (Sierra de Cádiz)

Setenil is unusual in that many of its houses are built into overhanging rocks; a feature not found elsewhere in the Sierra de Cádiz. Features such as this could be emphasised in tourism publicity, which might enable tourism facilities to be economically set up in an otherwise little known region. During the period of fieldwork for this study, two restaurants were set up here.

in larger centres could be publicised in conjunction with tourism in the provincial capitals or on the coast, attracting short stay visitors who would otherwise have spent all their time in larger places. Gallego Morell suggests that tourism development in Granada, in the Sierra Nevada and Alpujarras and on the coast in the province of Granada could all be mutually supportive if tours were planned with a few days in each area. He suggests that the growth of residential tourism in the Sierra Nevada has doubled the number of visitors to Granada itself (63). With the establishment of larger centres in rural areas, there is potential to introduce a larger scale organised form of tourism without the uncontrolled spread of mass tourism around the area. Map 31 summarises the suggestions made in this section regarding tourism growth points.

3. *WIDER ISSUES IN RURAL PLANNING*

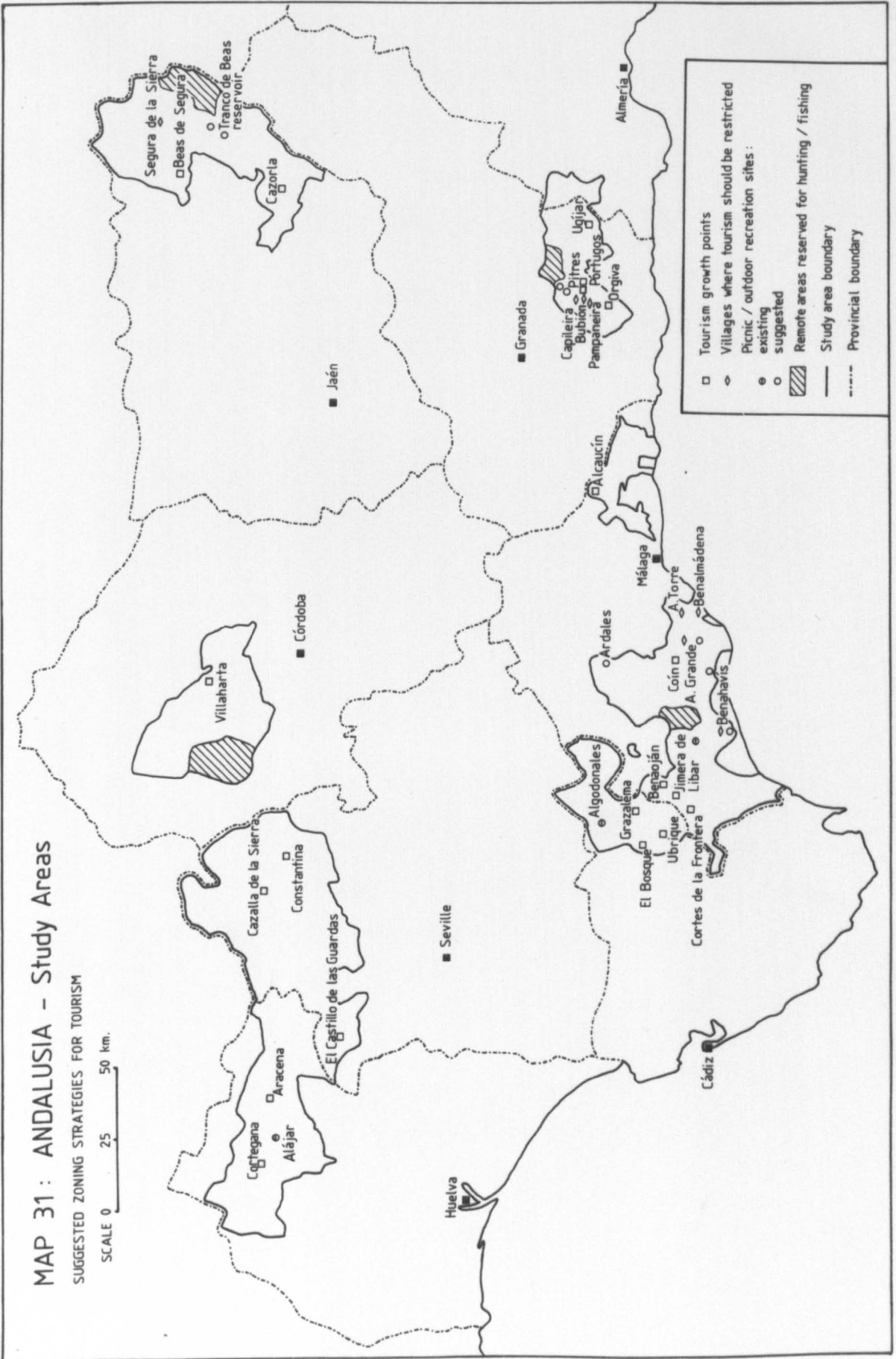
While the above section has outlined an ideal layout for rural development in an upland area, this final section looks at some of the biases and problems behind the current approach to rural planning and examines whether the relative emphasis placed in such a plan on tourism as against other activity is justified, and what criteria should be adopted in future to decide what priority to attach to each of them.

Several authors argue that rural planning, however integrated, is not necessarily designed in the best interests of the local economy, as the decision-making authorities are centred in major cities and the decisions that they make are more in the national rather than the local interest and inevitably reflect urban bias. To ensure that benefits from planning initiatives stay local and create local employment is a major political problem; local and national goals are inevitably different and a compromise is necessary between them. It would be

MAP 31: ANDALUSIA - Study Areas

SUGGESTED ZONING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM

SCALE 0 25 50 km.



unrealistic simply to conclude that planning should take greater account of local needs, as this could only happen to a limited extent in a bureaucratically centralised system such as exists in Spain. However, there are several ways in which planning could better reflect the needs of rural areas - by defining its aims better, by greater encouragement to rural populations to take their problems into their own hands, and by more efficient use of available resources.

Aims of rural planning

Often rural planning sets out with the sole aim of conserving an already archaic economic system as a kind of museum piece for the enjoyment of outsiders. This criticism has been levelled at National Park legislation in England and Wales; Coppock, Duffield and Vaughan argue that the aims of National Park designation need to be set out more clearly, as the communities living inside them are often uncertain of their future (64). The realistic conservation of a country area requires not only conservation of that area's ecology but also of its rural economy; this requires a minimum threshold population, and a solid economic base must be maintained to keep the population above this level. Furthermore, Burton argues that the economic optimum population level for a rural area may be below the social need for that population to renew itself, so that a *laissez-faire* attitude to rural tourism cannot be taken (65).

While agriculture is still the main employer in upland Andalusia, Bosque Maurel argues that even in the Alpujarras, where it is more important than in other study areas used here, it cannot halt depopulation as there is a lack of desire among the local population to improve it, and as more reservoirs and hydro-electric power schemes would only benefit outside areas, the only improvement that he can see is through tourism (66). However, Mormont argues that a fundamental problem in

rural planning is the lack of definition of optimum rural tourism, which he says should entail far more than just the preservation of rural folklore and crafts, from which only a few people benefit (67). Renard suggests that when large investments are made in rural tourism, the cost of maintaining the system is often greater than local income, with the result that more people than intended leave agriculture and the economy becomes unbalanced (68). Rural planning should not only provide for tourism at suitable locations for optimum tourism integration with the rural economy, but must also consider the scale and type of any tourism development, which should be compatible with the capabilities of the existing system.

There is no justification for allowing rural areas to be left to decline (69), and every reason to maintain viable levels of population there so that an equilibrium between man and nature remains (70). Such a policy requires a careful balance between economic, social and ecological planning, and if anything, action for the people should be placed before conservation of nature (71). Brier argues that wherever possible, constraints on development imposed by conservation legislation should be avoided, except where collective interest benefits. Gray suggests that the human, not the environmental problems, are the most intractable ones in British rural areas and that "our policies towards the countryside are often ripping out the heart of village communities" (72).

Such an integrated rural planning policy must inevitably put regional interests before national interests to some extent. Such policies are often followed in French rural areas; Bazin cites the Massif Central, where certain products are given distinct regional labels and carry a higher price; without this special protection, they would not be able to compete with substitutes produced in larger quantities elsewhere (73). Such a policy should be aimed above all at the

recuperation of identity of a declining area, which would eventually serve to give local people more favourable attitudes to their own heritage and lifestyle. In Catalonia, much effort is being made to establish the regional identity of *comarcas* (sub-provincial units similar in size to the study areas used here), which each possess distinct characteristics and levels of internal organisation (74).

In planning for the survival of balanced rural communities, it is necessary to give rural people the urban standards they seek while at the same time preserving distinctive aspects of the rural economy (75). Tourism is merely one part of such a policy, and in order to achieve the desired aims it must be introduced slowly so that control remains as much as possible in local hands (76). It should be planned as a complementary activity to marginal agriculture; it can provide supplementary employment for the rest of the year and it requires the maintenance of landscape against fire, erosion and ecological degradation. While some outside initiative is necessary to boost rural areas, particularly by increasing access to them, it is anticipated that in the long run most initiative and decision-making should be decentralised. The key role of planning authorities should be to instill a greater confidence among rural populations in their own economy, and establish a system of leadership within the communities, along with a more efficient administrative structure (77). The next section will examine ways in which this has been achieved.

Encouragement of local initiative and better use of resources

Studies of rural Andalusia often conclude by stressing the need for co-operation to bring about change, as most landholdings are too small to be exploited efficiently and most municipalities are too small to carry any weight in provincial or national government, or to finance any effective development plans. Some fusion of municipalities has

occurred in the Alpujarras, but not without great reluctance on the part of individual town halls to relinquish their position (78). A survey of farmers in the Sierra de Segura revealed that their main perceived need was for co-operation but that at the same time they were pessimistic about the effectiveness of this; such an attitude is very common in rural Andalusia and stems from the failure of past government initiatives in this field to benefit the farmers themselves (79). To circumvent such attitudes there is clearly a need for leadership from inside the community and to achieve this, education is necessary to make local people more aware of the problems and their solutions (80). Siguán sees the main problem facing progress in rural Andalusia as the lack of an innovative middle class, and takes the view that educating the small farmer in this way might help create one (81). Plans argues that rural areas ought to solve their problems from inside because the city view of them is either a bucolic or a third world type one, neither of which is particularly conducive to their survival (82). The key to the survival of National Parks in England and Wales, according to Williams, is the involvement of local people in the planning process (83). Nieto distinguishes between 'real development' which can only be brought about by organisms inside regions, and 'modernisation' which may, however, bring about more spectacular results (84).

In some cases an outsider has been employed by a regional planning authority with the specific purpose of encouraging local initiative. Gray describes his work as an officer in the Cotswolds to co-ordinate local organisations to develop co-operative activities voluntarily, encouraging local amenity societies and encouraging such groups to form ideas of their needs and develop solutions (85). In France, similar officers, called *animateurs ruraux*, have been appointed in several villages with the same aims; however they are only envisaged as a

stepping stone towards greater autonomy (86). In Andalusia there is scope for similar innovations by groups of emigrants - the *Asociación Cultural de la Sierra de Segura*, for example, was formed in 1977 by emigrants from that region, and has made a number of small initiatives in tourism there (87). The *Plan de Ordenación* for part of the Alpujarras also sees this as one of the main routes to rural development; it envisages the setting up of a centre for local training which would be followed by small tourism-related activities, employing the agricultural workers when they are not at work in the fields (88). A Council of Europe Report on developing tourism in mountain areas sees the main aim of any project as being to guarantee the existing farming population a year-round income (89). According to Wisner, the local population takes a new place in recent French rural planning, which recognises the need for stabilisation of the rural economy (90).

Such initiatives have met with considerable success. Barbier describes the formation of a committee for economic expansion in part of the Massif Central in France, with elected representatives of the local population and of second home owners, which is responsible for decisions on the expansion of agriculture and tourism, and for petitioning the relevant government departments in this context. This committee has been able to petition for those forms of tourism which are most advantageous for the community - for example, it has set up a *village de vacances familiaires* with full board provided, thus providing 25 seasonal jobs which supplement agricultural work ideally (91). If it was only a self-catering establishment like most others in rural areas, only three jobs would have been created. Renard describes the establishment of *associations foncières urbains* in French villages to protect them from outside developers. Local people pay taxes to them for the setting up of new facilities which then become co-operatively owned (92).

In selected villages of the Serranía de Ronda and the Alpujarras, small craft co-operatives have been set up with a view to stemming the emigration of young people, especially women, from the area and thus stabilising the population. However, no overall body to promote and co-ordinate local initiatives exists there as yet, so that the opportunities for selling the produce both locally and elsewhere have not been fully seized. Only a concerted communal effort can produce outside market openings, and give rise to the necessary enterprise and source of ideas to keep up with, and benefit from, the ever-increasing demand for rural tourism and goods.

A major pre-requisite for such a scheme is the rationalisation of land tenure. In cases where large amounts of communal land still exist, local land tenure associations can be used to solve problems of anarchic development by zoning new tourist activities on communal land so that everybody benefits (93). However, more often land is highly parcelled and entirely in individual ownership, which makes communal enterprise very difficult. In Ceillac-en-Queyras in the French Alps, Richez reports that preliminary reorganisation of land tenure took over five years, before co-operative development of tourism facilities could begin (94).

Another major goal of rural planning should be to make the best use of available resources. Many activities in upland areas, especially agriculture and tourism, are extremely seasonal in character and an integrated plan considering agriculture, industry and tourism together should consider the ways in which factors of production can be spread over more than one use at different times of the year. The tourism season in upland Andalusia is very concentrated in the traditional holiday season of July and August. Accommodation should be used wherever possible for off-season lodging for hunting and fishing groups,

educational visits, weekend trips or even conferences in the larger centres. To increase this type of tourism, the attractions of rural areas must be diffused more in cities where, according to Gerbier, "a spirit of indifference reigns regarding rural activities and cultural sites" (95).

Education and the media in Spain should also take a less urban/industrial point of view, according to Siguán, and pay more attention to the attractions of rural life; this might encourage more people to innovate in rural areas. He also argues that opportunities should be provided for emigrants in their villages of origin, as they would rather be there than in the cities if they could (96).

Areas such as the Sierra de Segura, where the peak of agricultural work occurs with the olive harvest in winter, should be particularly well suited to tourism, as the two activities can easily be combined. However, in the Alpujarras, both peaks occur at the same time; so here there is a greater need for creation of employment in rural craft activities, which can keep people occupied during the winter. The *Plan de Ordenación* stresses that small scale industrial development is highly feasible in the Alpujarras, with this cheap pool of labour and abundant energy from the hydro-electric power stations there. Co-operatives are also needed so that agricultural produce such as olives and apples can be stored and put on the market at a more auspicious time (97). An ETEA survey in the Sierra de Segura sees as vital a revitalisation of the livestock industry by a combination of local co-operatives and capital from emigrants' savings, which might bring emigrants back and take the industry out of the hands of indifferent absentee landlords (98). With proper planning, Andalusian rural areas should not have to send such a large amount of their primary resource - labour - elsewhere.

Planning of leisure facilities in upland areas

The discussion so far in this section has focused on the need for planning to maintain a balanced rural economy, but at the same time it must recognise the growing need for recreation among urban populations as something which must also be actively planned for. The problem facing planners is that little is known about the social benefits of recreation (99); therefore it is difficult to evaluate the comparative gains to be made from a recreational project as against an agricultural or industrial one. Indeed, recreation seldom pays in the economic sense as its resources are effectively unpriced (100); therefore it is essential to accept that the provision of recreational facilities in rural areas and access to open country are necessities. The movement to the periphery, with overcrowding in the heartland, is bound to continue, so that if recreational facilities are not planned for, casual recreation will undoubtedly increase in an anarchic manner. To make recreational projects more economically viable, Kujawa suggests that they be provided as part of multi-purpose projects, for example water sports in combination with hydro-electric power and irrigation schemes, which is a common feature in the Western United States and could have considerable potential in parts of Spain (101).

The problem in recreation planning is that there is very little information available to balance supply and demand optimally over space (102). Schnell sees a new kind of demand for rural tourism emerging with an increase in leisure time, involving more sophisticated and specialised types of vacation (103). According to Chappelle, a new attitude to recreation demand is required "in which the nature of the recreation experience is understood more fully, and recreators are not processed as on an assembly line" (103). Goss argues that "with a new, more affluent middle class in cities, a more varied tourism menu

is in demand" (104). To provide for this demand fully, a large amount of recreational infrastructure, beyond the scope of local authorities to supply, must be built, and often such undertakings have low levels of profitability, so that private enterprise is unwilling to invest in them.

Clearly, some form of state intervention is necessary to provide for urban recreational needs in rural areas; while rural areas can provide simple residential accommodation and food, they are unable to set up more sophisticated facilities. Indeed, rural areas are generally already large beneficiaries of state subsidisation to maintain upland farming systems and conserve the environment. In Switzerland, management of nature accounts for 2 to 3 per cent of gross national product, while 25 per cent of the income of upland farming is derived from government subsidies (106). This fact, if anything provides even more justification for allowing urban people to enjoy rural areas as much as possible; given that rural populations receive greater central subsidisation per head than urban populations.

A study of Spanish economic development by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development stated that the Government should build tourism facilities in strategic areas where private investors will not, and thus provide a model for them to follow up (107). The Spanish Ministry of Tourism set up a chain of hotels (*paradores*) with this aim in mind and ICONA, the Spanish forestry commission, has set up numerous picnic sites and other simple recreational facilities within its land. The Spanish farm holiday programme is a step in the right direction as it combines publicity for rural tourism with aid to maintaining the agricultural economy; in addition, the Ministry of Tourism has begun a new campaign of advertising to increase awareness of the tourist interest of the interior areas of the country.

State support, though fundamental to upland areas, should not

guide their future. Firstly, the state should be responsible for planting the idea of local initiative in rural areas and secondly, once they have established sufficient organisation to deal with their own problems, it should provide a funding body to assess their needs as they perceive them, and deal out finance as available. Thirdly, the State can provide a vital link between town and country, particularly as far as tourism is concerned. The publicising of rural areas in cities cannot realistically be undertaken by the municipalities themselves, neither can the improvement of accessibility to them - these are clearly functions for which State aid is vitally important. Shoard points out that public transport facilities from cities into the country are often lacking and ought to be provided to enable city dwellers without cars to enjoy the countryside more fully (108).

Change in the basis of the upland economy

Desplanques sees European upland areas as evolving from an agriculture of subsistence, which has become uneconomic, to an agriculture of leisure with abandonment of land and importation of food (109). Undoubtedly, upland areas cannot continue as self-sufficient autonomous units as they once were, and agriculture can no longer support their populations without heavy subsidisation. However, rural tourism depends to a large extent on the maintenance of upland farming systems, and to avoid degradation of the landscape these should be maintained as the proper activity of the region (110). Schnell estimates that tourism can only provide 20 per cent of regional income, so it cannot be thought of as the only solution to a region's problems but planned as part of a wider strategy along with agriculture and regional crafts or new footloose industry (111). In addition, planning for tourism faces the problem of forecasting growth and taste changes, so that it is unsafe to rely too heavily on it (112).

Tourism requires the parallel development of services such as sanitation, construction, transport, artisan activity and water supply; only state aid can supply all these, and the strategic siting of these facilities can be used to condition future tourism against anarchic growth (113). An ETEA survey in the Sierra de Segura concludes that the key to that area's development lies in agriculture and in communications, without which an effective tourism policy cannot be embarked upon (114). Moreno Ojeda sees the main potential for development in the Sierra de Sevilla as being in agriculturally-based industry requiring minimal technology, and in the expansion and successful marketing of distinctive regional produce, a strategy which would also increase and improve tourism in that region (115).

Assuming that the goal of rural planning is to restore the population of country areas to a new equilibrium, tourism must be a vital component of such a policy. It is impossible to revert to the previous equilibrium, as labour is not willing to put in the necessary man-hours to support it, given the increase in the standard of living which has taken place with industrialisation. The establishment of a new equilibrium will require the integrated development of agriculture, industry and tourism, with each activity being mutually supportive to the others as far as possible. Rural tourism alone cannot bring effective remedies to the problems which the rural world faces, but it is perhaps the most important new component towards re-establishment of a balanced rural economy. Urban-based demand for rural tourism will undoubtedly continue to increase and this growing potential income source must be fully utilised. Above all, the solution of the problem of peripheral regions lies in the devolution of initiatives to the regions themselves and thus a change in local attitudes towards the future potential of the upland economic system.

NOTES - Part 4

- 1 Hamnett (1981), p. 745
- 2 Hamnett (1981), p. 746
- 3 Berry (1970), p. 49
- 4 Pérez Blanco (Diputación Provincial de Sevilla), pers. comm.
- 5 Soulier (1970), p. 163
Flament (1975), p. 619
- 6 Krippendorf (1973), p. 63
- 7 Coppock (1977a), p. 9
- 8 Brier (1970), p. 138
- 9 García-Olalla (1979), p. 2
- 10 Galván Fernández (1976), p. 5
- 11 Organización Sindical de Almería (1970), p. 172
- 12 Jacobs (1972), p. 5
- 13 Clout (1974), p. 125
- 14 Williams (1980)
- 15 Barbichon (1973), p. 101
- 16 Bote Gómez (1980)
- 17 Veyret and Veyret (1961), p. 6
- 18 Gaviria (1978), p. 56
Cals, Esteban and Teixidor (1977), p. 207
- 19 Avocat (1971), p. 254
- 20 Vitte (1975), p. 532
- 21 Palomino (1972), p. 15
- 22 Cámara de Comercio de Andalucía (1978), p. 718
- 23 Villegas Molina (1975), p. 116
- 24 Goss (1973), p. 453
- 25 Goss (1973), p. 453
Bornet (1974), p. 54
De Wilde (1968), p. 51

- Downing and Dower (1973), p. 39
- 26 Bueno (1979), p. 24
- 27 Presidencia del Gobierno (1972), p. 124
Downing and Dower (1973), p. 37
- 28 García (1980), p. 15
M. Gonzalez Montero (Instituto para la Conservación de la
Naturaleza, Granada), pers. comm.
- 29 Cloke (1980); he describes the setting up of a country park in
The Brecon Beacons and how this has reduced the number of
visitors stopping by the roadside in the surrounding area.
- 30 Valenzuela Rubio (1977), p. 227
- 31 Aparicio Pérez *et al.* (1979), p. 157
- 32 Coppock (1977b), p. 211
- 33 Archer (1973), p. 89
- 34 Freschi (1973), pp. 523-525
- 35 Miossec (1977), p. 46
- 36 Odouard (1980)
Tourist Information Office, Alhaurín el Grande, pers. comm.
- 37 Bernet (1974), p. 31
- 38 Bonneau (1979), p. 64
- 39 PADIMA (1978), p. 265
- 40 Veyret and Veyret (1961), p. 7
- 41 Merenne (1971), p. 80
- 42 Grafton (1980)
- 43 Aparicio Pérez *et al.* (1979), p. 169
- 44 ETEA (1976), vol. 4, p. 173
- 45 PADIMA (1978), p. 325
- 46 The reference is to an as yet unpublished study of the tourist
potential of the municipalities of the province of Jaén by the
Ministerio de Comercio y Turismo, consulted in its Head Office
in Madrid in August, 1980.

- 47 Gibergues, Pechberty and Sarrut (1970), p. 184
- 48 Nuñez Noguero1 (1979), p. 262
- 49 Daumas (1980)
- 50 Torres (1979), p. 53
- 51 Renard (1980)
- 52 Aparicio Pérez *et al.* (1979), p. 7 and p. 201
- 53 PADIMA (1978), p. 330
- 54 White, J. (1976), p. 222
- 55 Shoard (1976), p. 73
- 56 De Kadt (1976), p. 18
- 57 Lewis and Williams (1980)
- 58 Grafton (1980)
- 59 Barbier, C. (1980)
- 60 Bornet (1974), p. 64
- 61 Barbier, C. (1980)
- 62 Nicholls (1975), p. 91
- 63 Gallego Morell (1977), p. 89 (quoting from his article "Sierra Nevada y el Turismo", *Ideal* (Granada), 28th May 1970)
- 64 Coppock, Duffield and Vaughan (1980)
- 65 Krippendorf (1973), p. 61
Burton (1967), p. 45
- 66 Bosque Maurel (1968)
- 67 Mormont (1979), p. 52
- 68 Renard (1980)
- 69 Siguán (1972), p. 136
- 70 Veyret and Veyret (1961), p. 5
- 71 Jimenez Cubero (1979)
- 72 García (1980), p. 15
- 73 Bazin (1980)
- 74 Plans (1980)

- 75 Fourquier (1970), p. 41
- 76 Council of Europe (1978), p. 42
- 77 Pezzi Cereto (1973), p. 726
- 78 Pezzi Cereto (1973), p. 720
- 79 ETEA (1977), p. 168
- 80 Marchioni (1967), p. 52, p. 59 and p. 63
- 81 Siguán (1972), p. 145
- 82 Plans (1980)
- 83 Williams (1980)
- 84 Nieto (1976), p. 97
- 85 Gray (1975), p. 37
- 86 Chambres d'Agriculture (1974), p. 539; an example is given here of Walschbronn, a remote village in the Vosges region of eastern France, where an *animateur rural* has been appointed by the Chambres d'Agriculture. As a result, the village now organises open days to attract tourists, and agricultural fairs to demonstrate new methods.
- 87 Idáñez de Aguilar (Jaén), pers. comm.
- 88 Aparicio Pérez *et al.* (1979), p. 214
- 89 Council of Europe (1978), p. 62
- 90 Wisner (1980)
- 91 Barbier, C. (1980)
- 92 Renard (1980)
- 93 Bonneau (1974), p. 193
- 94 Richez (1972), p. 65
- 95 Gerbier (1972), p. 289
- 96 Siguán (1972), p. 139
- 97 Aparicio Pérez *et al.* (1979), p. 215
- 98 ETEA (1977), p. 169 and p. 175
- 99 Cooper (1980), p. 3

- 100 Archer (1973), p. 105
- 101 Kujawa (1976), p. 18
- 102 Lavery (1975), p. 295
- 103 Schnell (1975), p. 76
- 104 Chappelle (1973), p. 52
- 105 Goss (1973), p. 451
- 106 Bornet (1974), p. 39
- 107 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (1963) p.164
- 108 Shoard (1976), p. 65
- 109 Desplanques (1973), p. 163
- 110 Gibergues, Pechberty and Sarrut (1970), p. 184
- 111 Schnell (1975), p. 77
- 112 Billet (1973), p. 515
- 113 PADIMA (1978), p. 255
- 114 ETEA (1977), p. 174 and p. 178
- 115 Moreno Ojeda (1978)

CONCLUSION

The study of rural tourism can be seen as an important part of the vast literature on town/country relationships. This study appears at a time when the continuous growth in the size of cities has begun to be questioned, and people have increasingly felt the need to escape from the stress of city life. In northern Europe and the U.S.A. the boundaries between city and country have become increasingly blurred as the residences, and often the employment also, of city dwellers moves further into rural areas; this is one of the most important trends to emerge from the 1981 census in the United Kingdom. In southern Europe this urban-rural migration is so far only seasonal in character and city/country boundaries remain distinct; however, this seasonal migration, both of emigrants and city dwellers, has recently reached the proportions of a mass movement and merits treatment as a phenomenon in itself.

Rural tourism has been given low priority both in Spanish central planning and in academic work on tourism; this is partly due to the spectacular nature of coastal tourism which has diverted attention from it, and partly due to the informal and largely private nature of rural tourism, which makes it extremely difficult to measure. In this study, personal enquiries were made in 159 villages in upland Andalusia (lowland areas are generally not attractive for tourism as they do not provide relief from summer heat) and information, both qualitative and quantitative, was obtained from officials in their town halls.

As rural tourism in Spain is such a recent phenomenon, there has been no overall attempt to model its distribution and growth. On the basis of a division of rural tourism according to the amount of accommodation reported by town hall officials in hotels, *hostals*, *fondas*,

rented houses and old and new second homes, three distinct types of rural tourism have been distinguished:

1. Peripheral tourism, which radiates in concentric rings from a large city. The Sierra de Huelva, Sierra de Sevilla and Sierra de Córdoba represent this type of tourism. In the hinterland of Seville, three zones of tourism have been defined: less than 50 kilometres, with a predominance of new second homes in estates; from 50 to 90 kilometres - largely old second homes; and finally, over 90 kilometres where rented accommodation is the most common form of tourism. Hotels and *hostals* are rare - 94 per cent of beds are in non-hotel accommodation. The controlling factor in peripheral tourism is distance from the city; the correlation between new second homes and distance from Seville was found to be particularly significant. The intrinsic interest of the landscape is of little importance; interviews conducted with second home owners in El Castillo de las Guardas and El Garrobo revealed that tranquility and cool temperatures were the main attractions for them. Tourism has affected nearly every village and hamlet in the study areas concerned, and it is overwhelmingly domestic in character. Ninety per cent of second home owners interviewed lived in Seville. The temporal development of peripheral tourism has been modelled by comparing the present pattern with that of ten years ago, when new second homes were very few, and the old second homes zone was restricted to villages on the main road.

2. Non-peripheral tourism, which forms distinctive nuclei in isolated areas of particular scenic beauty. The Sierra de Cádiz, Serranía de Ronda, Alpujarras and Sierra de Segura represent this type of tourism. There is no one explanation for the origin of these nuclei; they can be spa resorts, villages of great historical interest, areas of higher than average winter rainfall or places where special

initiatives have been taken in tourism. Diffusion of tourism from these centres to surrounding villages is likely to follow in most cases.

3. Coastal hinterland tourism, represented in the Montes de Málaga and Axarquía study areas. This reflects characteristics of both of the above. Short term tourism, involving day visits from the coast by car or tour coach reflects the pattern of peripheral tourism while long-term tourism, partly involving second homes bought by people who find the coast too busy, reflects the pattern of non-peripheral tourism. The former diminishes proportionally with distance from the coast, while the latter forms distinct nuclei, which are often related to purchases of property by foreign companies based on the coast.

In each case, tourism of different characteristics and intensities have been related to stages (pioneer, multiplication, organisation, saturation) in published models of tourism, and the outward diffusion of these zones over time thus forms dynamic models for each type of rural tourism.

The most important objective of this study has been to determine how tourism can be used as a stimulus to rural development. The economies of the study areas have become increasingly depressed in the past twenty years as their agricultural produce cannot compete with that of larger, more efficiently run farms elsewhere, and even maintaining a subsistence economy requires unacceptable amounts of work. Seventy per cent of the study area villages have a complete lack of tertiary activity and a lack of local initiative, brought about partly by the Spanish government's neglect of rural areas and partly by depopulation, especially by the young, which has been as high as 50 per cent in some places.

For these reasons, tourism is seen as the only major hope for rural development; 82 per cent of town hall officials questioned thought

it would favour their village in future, as did 86 per cent of a sample of local people questioned in the Alpujarras. However, there is much evidence to suggest that tourism is not benefitting the study areas as much as it could do, and also that there is little being done to integrate tourism with their economy. The number of jobs in tourism in all the study areas is only about 500, in a working population of over 60,000; in addition only about 250 people are involved in tourism-related craft industries.

The benefits which do accrue from tourism heavily favour those people with a commercial outlet or with rooms to rent; in the Alpujarras sample of local people, 63 per cent were of this opinion. In selected villages of the Sierra Morena, 44 per cent of a sample of local people said that nobody benefits at all from tourism - suggesting that peripheral tourism is the least beneficial type. Furthermore, the trend here is increasingly towards new second homes, which already number 69 per cent of all second homes; as they are separated from villages, they are the least beneficial. While demand for rented houses and old second homes may increase, there are severe limitations on the amount of property available as local people tend to keep it for returning emigrants; 58 per cent of town halls reported that no more houses were for sale or rent.

In the Sierra Morena sample of local people, only 11 per cent thought tourism had increased income and employment in their village. However, in the Alpujarras and Málaga case study villages the opinion was more optimistic (30 and 57 per cent respectively). Here, if anything, tourism has become too concentrated in a few centres. In the most popular villages of the Alpujarras, over 50 per cent of a sample of local people did not favour further growth in tourism. In fact, of the 159 villages studied, only 30 have more tourist accommodation than the mean value for all the villages, suggesting high concentrations in a few locations.

The growth of tourism in rural areas can be seen as the expansion of the urban 'colonialist' economy, not part of the rational evolution of the rural economy. It can safely be assumed that the demand for rural tourism will continue to rise steeply, so that urgent planning is required to channel the demand to the best advantage of the upland areas. Zoning strategies are particularly important here, firstly to steer tourism away from the most popular villages, and secondly to concentrate new development in specific centres so that functions which would otherwise be unavailable in the region can be rendered economic, benefitting both tourists and local people.

However, realistic rural planning must involve far more than merely a zoning strategy. Existing initiatives in tourism must be co-ordinated, not only with one another, but also with agricultural and industrial development. These three activities, far from being mutually exclusive, can benefit one another greatly, for example by the combination of agriculture and renting rooms to tourists, or by the marketing of distinctive regional produce locally. Above all, successfully to achieve such an integrated approach in rural planning a greater regional identity and confidence in their destiny is required of the local population. State aid, both financial and entrepreneurial, can provide the initial push here, and tourism is perhaps the most promising activity which could be promoted in such a policy.

APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRES

A. MUNICIPAL SURVEY - TOWN HALL QUESTIONNAIRE

(In Spanish)

- 1 (a) Las visitantes que vienen a este municipio; son generalmente gente del pueblo que vuelven, o forasteros?
- (b) Puede Vd. estimar el numero de familias del pueblo, y de forasteros que vienen aquí a pasar el verano?
- (c) Cuando vienen y durante cuanto tiempo se quedan aquí?
- (d) Hay muchas visitantes de paso - cuantas coches vienen cada fin de semana?
- 2 (a) Como es la oferta de hoteles, hostales, fondas y casas que pueden ser alquiladas?
- (b) Por cuales atracciones vienen aquí los visitantes en general?
- 3 (a) Cuantos forasteros han comprado casas particulares en este municipio para veranear?
- (b) Dentro de esta cifra, cuantas casas son fuera del casco urbano?
- (c) Cuantas de estas casas son nuevas?
- (d) Cuando vinieron las primeras veraneantes a este municipio?
- (e) Han subido mucho los precios de terreno a causa de este fenómeno?
- 4 (a) Cuantas personas están paraos?
- (b) Como es el porcentaje del empleo en la agricultura aquí?
- (c) Hay algunas empleos ligadas al turismo?
- (d) Hay alguna industria artesanal o actividades distintas regionales que pueden ser interesante para turistas aquí?
- (e) Hay algún otro tipo de industria aquí? De qué tipo?

- 5 (a) Existen todavía casas vacías en el pueblo en verano?
- (b) Hay mucho terreno abandonado que podría ser comprado para uso recreativo?
- (c) La agricultura del municipio se aprovecha del mercado turístico de la costa?
- 6 (a) El comercio de este pueblo se aprovecha mucho de las visitantes?
- (b) Ha incrementado mucho el turismo aquí en los diez años pasados?
- (c) Cree Vd. que falta alojamientos turísticos ahora?
- (d) Como ve Vd. el futuro del turismo aquí?
- (e) Cree Vd. que el desarrollo turístico aquí sea una buena inversión?
- (f) Los que hacen iniciativas turísticas aquí - están gente del pueblo, emigrados o forasteros?

MUNICIPAL SURVEY - TOWN HALL QUESTIONNAIRE

(In English)

- 1 (a) Are the visitors who come to this municipality mostly returning emigrants or outsiders?
- (b) Can you estimate the number of families of returning emigrants and of outsiders who come here for the summer?
- (c) When do they come and how much time do they spend here?
- (d) Do many visitors come just for the day - how many cars come every weekend?
- 2 (a) How many hotels, *hostals* and *fondas* are there in the village, and how many houses are rented to visitors?
- (b) For what attractions do tourists come here in general?

- 3 (a) How many outsiders have bought second homes here?
- (b) How many of these houses are outside the village itself?
- (c) How many of them are new houses?
- (d) When did the first summer visitors come to the municipality?
- (e) Have land prices increased a lot because of this phenomenon?
- 4 (a) How many people are unemployed?
- (b) What is the percentage of employment in agriculture here?
- (c) Are there any jobs related to tourism here?
- (d) Is there any craft industry or distinct regional activity which could be interesting for tourists here?
- (e) Is there any other industry here? If so, what type?
- 5 (a) Are there still any empty houses here in summer?
- (b) Is there much abandoned land which could be bought for recreational use?
- (c) Does the municipality's agriculture benefit from selling to the coastal tourism market?
- 6 (a) Does the village's commerce benefit much from tourism?
- (b) How fast has tourism grown in the study area municipalities during the past ten years?
- (c) Do you think there is a shortage of tourist accommodation here?
- (d) How do you see the future of tourism here?
- (e) Do you think tourism here would be a good investment?
- (f) Are those who have made initiatives in tourism here people of the village, emigrants or outsiders?

B. TOURISTS QUESTIONNAIRE

(In Spanish)

- 1 En qué ciudad, o provincia, vive Vd.?
- 2 Durante cuanto tiempo queda Vd. aquí cada año?
- 3 En qué tipo de alojamiento queda Vd.?
- 4 Tiene su familia gente que han emigrado de esta región?
- 5 Cual es la atracción principal de esta región para Vd.?
- 6 Cual es su actividad principal aquí? (como descanso, pasear, excursiones, deportes, caza, pesca, leer etc..)
- 7 Cuando fue su primera visita aquí?
- 8 A donde se dirigía Vd. antes para veranear, en general?
- 9 Prefiere Vd. un vacación en un centro con mucha animación, o en un lugar muy aislado?
- 10 Ha tenido Vd. muchos contactos con la gente local?
- 11 Como oyó Vd. hablar de esta región originalmente?
- 12 Participe Vd. en las fiestas aquí?
- 13 Va Vd. de compras en el pueblo muchas veces?

TOURISTS QUESTIONNAIRE

(In English)

- 1 In which city, or province, do you live?
- 2 How long do you stay here each year?
- 3 In what type of lodging do you stay?
- 4 Do you have any family connections with this region?
- 5 What is the main attraction of this region for you?
- 6 What is your main activity here? (e.g. relaxation, walking, excursions, sports, hunting, fishing, reading)
- 7 When was your first visit here?

- 8 Where did you go before that for the summer, in general?
- 9 Do you prefer a holiday in a lively centre or in an isolated place?
- 10 Have you had much contact with local people?
- 11 How did you hear of this region originally?
- 12 Do you participate in the village fiesta here?
- 13 Do you go shopping in the village much?

C. LOCAL ATTITUDE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

(In Spanish)

- 1 Vive Vd. aquí durante todo el año?
- 2 (a) Percibe Vd. muchas turistas en este pueblo?
Vuelven muchas familias del pueblo en verano?
(b) Vienen para veranear muchas familias en casas por aquí?
Hay muchas casas de alquiler para el turismo aquí?
- 3 (a) Las visitantes cambian mucho el ambiente en el pueblo?
(b) Por lo mejor o peor?
(c) Participan las visitantes en las fiestas?
(d) El turismo ha mejorado la apariencia del pueblo?
(e) El turismo ha incrementado el empleo y los ingresos para la gente del pueblo?
(f) El turismo ha afectado el comercio aquí?
- 4 Quien se aprovecha del turismo y de los veraneantes - gente de aquí o de la ciudad?
- 5 (a) Que tipo de trabajo realiza Vd.?
(b) El turismo estorba mucho la agricultura?
(c) Podría Vd. vender algún producto agrícola a los veraneantes que se quedan aquí? Cuales?
(d) Tiene Vd. muchos contactos con las visitantes?
(e) Si tenía terreno o casas en el pueblo, les vendería a forasteros o les alquilaría habitaciones?
- 6 (a) Prefiere Vd. el pueblo como existe ahora o le gustaría ver mas turismo?
(b) Prefiere Vd. que el desarrollo turístico sea dentro del casco urbano o fuera de la vida local?
- 7 Necesite algún control o iniciativa en turismo aquí?
- 8 (a) En el futuro, cree Vd. que el turismo cambiará mucho su nivel de vida?
(b) Tiene Vd. planes de emigración?

LOCAL ATTITUDE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

(In English)

- 1 Do you live here the whole year?
- 2 (a) Do you see many tourists in this village?
Do many emigrants return during the summer?
(b) Are there many second homes in this village?
Is there much rented tourist accommodation in this village?
- 3 (a) Has tourism noticeably changed the atmosphere in this village?
*(b) For better or worse?
(c) Do visitors participate in the village fiestas?
(d) Has tourism improved the appearance of the village?
(e) Has tourism increased employment and income for the people in the village?
(f) Has tourism affected local commerce?
- 4 Who benefits from tourism here - people of the village or people from elsewhere?
- 5 (a) What kind of work do you do?
**(b) Does tourism disturb farming activity in any way?
**(c) Could you sell any agricultural product to summer visitors here?
Which?
(d) Do you have many contacts with tourists?
(e) If you had land or property in the village, would you sell them to outsiders, or would you rent rooms?
- 6 (a) Do you prefer the village as it is now or would you like to see more tourism?
(b) Would you prefer tourist developments to be separate from the village itself or within the village?
- 7 Is any control or encouragement of tourism necessary here?
- 8 (a) In the future, do you think tourism will change your standard of living?
(b) Do you plan to emigrate?

* This question was only asked if the answer to 3(a) was affirmative.
** These questions were only asked of farmers.

APPENDIX 2

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MUNICIPAL SURVEY

A. List of villages where Town Hall questionnaire conducted

The questionnaire was conducted with the Secretary or Mayor of the town hall unless otherwise indicated. Credits for supplementary information are also given below.

In certain remote municipalities a questionnaire was sent by post - this is also indicated below.

Some municipalities, particularly in the Alpujarras, have merged during the past ten years, but the data used in this study is presented separately for these municipalities, as most of the published data sources used data from before the mergers. The questionnaires were conducted in the town hall of the main village, and in the other villages, supplementary enquiries were made in the main shop or bar. Such villages are shown below in brackets, together with the new municipalities of which they now form a part.

Sierra de Cádiz (province of Cádiz)

Alcalá del Valle
Algodonales
Benaocaz
El Bosque
El Gastor
Grazalema (also Registro de la Propriedad)
Olvera
Setenil
Torre-Alháquime
Ubrique
Villaluenga del Rosario
Zahara de la Sierra

Serranía de Ronda (province of Málaga)

Algatocin
Alpandeire
Arriate
Atajate (Caja de Ahorros de Ronda)
Benadalid
Benalauria
Benaoján
Benarrabá
Cartajima (village constable)
Cortes de la Frontera

Faraján
Gaucín
Genalguacil (Caja de Ahorros de Ronda)
Igualeja
Jimera de Líbar
Jubrique
Júzcar (village constable)
Montejaque
Parauta
Pujerra (Caja de Ahorros de Ronda)

NOTE: While they have not formally merged, some of the smallest municipalities in the Serranía de Ronda do not have their own town hall staff, therefore the questionnaires were conducted with the village constable or the manager of the Caja de Ahorros de Ronda (savings bank).

Montes de Málaga (province of Málaga)

Alhaurín de la Torre
Alhaurín el Grande (also Tourist office)
Alozaina
Ardales
Benahavís
Benalmádena
El Burgo
Carratraca
Casarabonela
Casares
Coín
Guaro
Istán
Manilva (postal questionnaire)
Mijas
Monda
Ojén
Tolox
Yunquera

La Axarquía (province of Málaga)

Alcaucín
Algarrobo
Almáchar
Archez
Arenas
Benamargosa
Benamocarra
El Borge
Canillas de Aceituno
Canillas de Albaida
Cómpeta
Cútar
Frigiliana
Iznate
Macharaviaya
Moclinejo
Salares

Sayalonga
Sedella
Torrox
Totalán
La Viñuela

Las Alpujarras (province of Granada; * province of Almería)

Alcolea*
Bayárcal*
Bérchules
Bubión (A.Pérez - Administrador de Fincas)
Busquístar
Cádiar
Cáñar
Capileira
Carataunas
(Cherín (part of Ugíjar))
(Ferreirola (part of La Taha))
(Jorairátar (part of Ugíjar))
Juviles
Lanjarón
Laroles (Nevada)
Laujar de Andarax*
(Mairena (part of Nevada))
Mecina Bombarón (Alpujarra de la Sierra)
(Mecina Fondales (part of La Taha))
(Narila (part of Cádiar))
Orgiva
Pampaneira
Paterna del Río*
(Picena (part of Nevada))
Pitres (La Taha)
Pórtugos
Soportújar
Trevélez
Ugíjar
Válor
(Yátor (part of Cádiar))
(Yegen (part of Alpujarra de la Sierra))

Sierra de Huelva (province of Huelva)

Alájar
Almonaster la Real
Aracena
Aroche
Castaño del Robledo
Corteconcepción
Cortegana
Cortelazor
Fuenteheridos
Galaroza
Higuera de la Sierra
Jabugo
Linares de la Sierra
Los Marines
La Nava (postal questionnaire)
Puerto Moral

Santa Ana la Real
Santa Olalla del Cala (postal questionnaire)
Valdelarco
Zufre

Sierra de Sevilla (province of Sevilla)

Alanís
Almadén de la Plata
Castilblanco de los Arroyos
El Castillo de las Guardas
Cazalla de la Sierra
Constantina
El Garrobo
Guadalcanal
Las Navas de la Concepción
El Pedroso
El Real de la Jara
El Ronquillo
San Nicolas del Puerto

Sierra de Córdoba (province of Córdoba)

Bélmez
Espiel
Obejo
Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo
Villaharta
Villanueva del Rey
Villaviciosa de Córdoba

Sierra de Segura (province of Jaén)

Beas de Segura
Benatae
Cazorla
Génave
Hornos
La Iruela
Orcera
(Pontones (part of Santiago-Pontones))
Puente de Génave
La Puerta de Segura
Santiago de la Espada (Santiago-Pontones) (postal questionnaire)
Segura de la Sierra
Siles
Torres de Albánchez

In addition, postal questionnaires were sent to the town halls of the following municipalities, but no replies were received:

Prado del Rey (province of Cádiz)
Puerto Serrano (province of Cádiz)
Almegíjar (province of Granada)
Cástaras (province of Granada)
Lobras (province of Granada)
Rosal de la Frontera (province of Huelva)
La Puebla de los Infantes (province of Sevilla)
Villarodrigo (province of Jaén)

B. List of published statistical material at municipal level cited in this study

The municipal dataset reproduced in Appendix 3 is compiled partly from information gained from the questionnaire survey in town halls, and partly from published statistical sources. Below is a list of the variables in the dataset and their sources:

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Source</u>
1975 Population	Instituto Nacional de Estadística, <i>Padrón Municipal de Habitantes, 1975</i>
Mean income per head 1975	Banco Español de Crédito, <i>Anuario del mercado español, 1977</i>
Nucleated Population 1950	Instituto Nacional de Estadística <i>Censo de la población de España: Nomenclator de las ciudades, villas, lugares, aldeas y demas entidades de población, 1950</i>
Dispersed Population 1950	
Nucleated Homes 1950	
Dispersed Homes 1950	
Nucleated Population 1970	Instituto Nacional de Estadística <i>Censo de la población de España: Nomenclator de las ciudades, villas, lugares, aldeas y demas entidades de población, 1970</i>
Dispersed Population 1970	
Nucleated Homes 1970	
Dispersed Homes 1970	
Nucleated Families 1970	
Dispersed Families 1970	
Altitude in metres	
Distance from provincial capital	
First Homes 1970	Instituto Nacional de Estadística <i>Censo de la Vivienda en España, 1970</i>
Secondary Homes 1970 (1)	
Vacant Homes 1970	
Households 1974	Instituto de Estudios de Administración <i>Local Estadística de servicios de las Entidades Locales de España, Madrid, 1977</i>
No. of farms less than 1 ha. 1962	Ministerio de Agricultura <i>Primer censo agrario de España, 1962</i>
No. of farms 1 - 5 ha. 1962	
No. of farms 5 - 20 ha. 1962	
No. of farms 20 - 100 hectares 1962	
No. of farms over 100 hectares 1962	

No. of farms less than 1 hectare, 1972	Ministerio de Agricultura <i>Censo agrario de España, año 1972</i>
No. of farms 1 - 5 hectares, 1972	
No. of farms 5 - 20 hectares, 1972	
No. of farms 20 - 100 hectares, 1972	
No. of farms over 100 hectares, 1972	
 Potencia Instalada	 Ministerio de Industria
No. of people employed in industry	unpublished data
 No. of families of outsiders visiting	 Questionnaire survey in Town Halls: responses to question 1 (b)
No. of families of returning emigrants visiting	
No. of hotels	Questionnaire survey in Town Halls: responses to question 2 (a)
No. of <i>hostals</i>	
No. of <i>fondas</i>	
No. of rented houses	
No. of second homes	Questionnaire survey in Town Halls: responses to questions 3 (a) and 3 (d)
No. of dispersed second homes	
No. of new second homes	
Year in which first summer visitors came	
No. of people unemployed	Questionnaire survey in Town Halls: responses to question 4 (a)

NOTE: (1) Most of the homes in this category are for agricultural use, not for tourism.

APPENDIX 3

DATA: MUNICIPAL SURVEY

A. RESULTS OF TOWN HALL QUESTIONNAIRE

1 (a) Type of visitors

Mostly returning emigrants	119
Mostly outside families	37
No response	2

1 (b) Number of families of returning emigrants and of outsiders visiting the study area municipalities

	Returning emigrants	Outsiders
0 - 10 families	9	76
11 - 20 families	28	23
21 - 30 families	26	17
31 - 60 families	38	12
61 - 100 families	21	7
100- 200 families	11	10
Over 200 families	8	11
No response	18	1

1 (c) Length of stay of summer visitors

One month	63
Two months	35
Two months and weekends	15
Three months or more	13
All the year	4
No response	27

1 (d) Presence and number of day visitors

Day visitors	138
No day visitors	19

NOTE: The number of day visitors was only provided by a few municipalities; while this information has been used in specific cases in the text, there is not sufficient data to allow tabulation here

2 (a) Number of hotels, *hostals*, *fondas* and rented houses in study area municipalities

	Hotels	<i>Hostals</i>	<i>Fondas</i>	Rented houses
0	151	127	64	75
1	5	24	45	9
2	2	4	28	6
3	-	2	15	4
4	-	1	1	6
5	-	-	4	8
6 - 10	1	-	1	16
11 - 20	-	-	1	18
21 - 50	-	1	-	10
51 - 100	-	-	-	4
No response	-	-	-	1

2 (a) continued

NOTE: The exact number of hotels, *hostals*, *fondas* and rented houses for each municipality is given in Appendix 3 B.

2 (b) Attractions of study area municipalities for tourism

Scenery	39
Tranquility	39
Hunting and fishing	32
Climate	31
Historical monuments	21
Water	21
Accessibility	4
Food and drink	3
Prices	1

NOTE: More than one response was given in most cases

3 (a) Number of second homes in the study area municipalities

0	47
1 - 10	58
11 - 20	19
21 - 30	7
31 - 60	4
61 - 100	9
101 - 300	8
301 - 500	3
Over 500	2
No response	1

NOTE: The exact number of second homes for each municipality is given in Appendix 3 B.

3 (b) Number of dispersed second homes in the study area municipalities

0	104
1 - 10	32
11 - 20	4
21 - 30	3
31 - 60	-
61 - 100	8
101 - 300	7
301 - 500	1
Over 500	1
No response	1

NOTE: The exact number of dispersed second homes for each municipality is given in Appendix 3 B.

3 (c) Number of new second homes in the study area municipalities

0	94
1 - 10	41
11 - 20	5
21 - 30	3
31 - 60	1
61 - 100	6

4 (d) Craft-related employment in study area municipalities

None	138
Less than 20 employees	14
20 or more employees	5

4 (e) Other employment in study area municipalities

None	97
Agriculture and forestry	25
Manufacturing	18
Mining	10
Food and drink	10

5 (a) Presence of empty houses in summer

Empty houses	43
No empty houses	92
No response	16

5 (b) Presence of land in the countryside which could be bought for recreational use

Much abandoned land, but none sold	59
Land is still productive and not for sale	33
Land is being sold, for commercial use only	10
Small plots of land are being sold	17
Large areas of land are being sold	25
No response	16

5 (c) Agricultural benefit from selling to the coastal tourism market

Nearly all responses to this question suggested few if any links between local agriculture and any tourism market - see p. 164 for comments on this.

6 (a) Commercial benefit from tourism

None	92
Slight	41
Significant	25

6 (b) Rate of tourism growth in study area municipalities during the past ten years

Decrease	2
Same	9
Slight increase	41
Rapid increase	82
No tourism	23

6 (c) Demand for, and supply of tourist accommodation in study area municipalities

Unsatisfied demand: no empty accommodation	86
Demand for accommodation being satisfied	12
Empty accommodation but no demand	20
No empty accommodation and no demand	17
No response	16

6 (d) Expectations regarding future increase in tourism in study area municipalities

Will increase	126
Will not increase	19
No response	12

6 (e) Attitudes to tourism growth in study area municipalities

Favourable	113
Indifferent	4
Unfavourable	7
Prefer industrial or agricultural growth	14
No response	17

6 (f) Origin of initiatives in tourism in study area municipalities

No initiatives	73
Outside initiatives	39
Local initiatives	44

B. TABLES OF MUNICIPAL DATA USED IN THIS STUDY

	1950 CENSUS DATA				1970 CENSUS DATA					
	NUCL POPN	DISP POPN	NUCL HOME	DISP HOME	NUCL POPN	DISP POPN	NUCL HOME	DISP HOME	NUCL FAMS	DISP FAMS
Sierra de Cádiz										
ALCALA VALLE	4733	349	530	66	4995	1211	1106	49	1154	134
ALGODONALES	5503	2735	1251	499	4863	1754	1462	471	1254	365
BENAOCAZ	736	711	118	119	400	192	171	85	114	49
EL BOSQUE	1233	502	346	97	1781	229	414	45	404	43
EL GASTOR	2074	1581	487	259	2092	737	505	167	598	172
GRAZALEMA	1851	1801	584	387	1504	1061	608	151	452	263
OLVERA	8239	1993	1792	250	9825	1610	2516	399	2439	304
SETENIL	3559	1049	827	164	2526	929	869	335	709	206
T ALHAQUIME	959	138	237	29	915	85	276	68	230	20
UBRIQUE	7015	733	1342	149	12775	394	3319	109	2881	80
VILLALUENGA	601	68	158	35	601	22	211	50	138	5
ZAHARA	1710	1286	426	285	1747	995	457	225	501	228
Serranía de Ronda										
ALGATOCIN	977	580	339	150	815	426	344	261	302	122
ALPANDEIRE	840	13	275	2	557	7	259	22	181	2
ARRIATE	4008	333	907	61	3026	192	1065	59	830	50
ATAJATE	272	6	82	11	238	12	99	6	71	2
BENADALID	431	199	164	35	380	137	174	24	126	28
BENALAURIA	660	581	234	203	467	374	189	166	158	119
BENAOJAN	1865	221	548	100	1546	265	594	73	473	64
BENARRABA	1006	480	425	117	1066	207	343	72	289	46
CARTAJIMA	577	7	183	2	426	0	191	0	143	0
CORTES FRONT	2171	3424	745	853	2122	2346	682	876	602	675
FARAJAN	707	114	184	87	413	0	195	67	132	0
GAUCIN	2905	700	734	78	2271	561	860	119	657	121
GENALGUACIL	726	596	227	188	893	160	281	126	265	59
IGUALEJA	1432	139	359	29	1413	44	410	14	383	8
JIMERA LIBAR	1072	377	291	84	662	224	252	81	212	61
JUBRIQUE	1678	112	405	26	1346	15	499	19	417	7
JUZCAR	402	133	147	60	229	17	134	6	97	5
MONTEJAQUE	2025	282	533	66	1775	63	550	13	493	13
PARAUTA	744	65	267	18	467	14	221	5	167	4
PUJERRA	432	27	117	5	433	21	123	2	124	3

1950 CENSUS DATA

1970 CENSUS DATA

	NUCL POPN	DISP POPN	NUCL HOME	DISP HOME	NUCL POPN	DISP POPN	NUCL HOME	DISP HOME	NUCL FAMS	DISP FAMS
Montes de Málaga										
ALHAURIN T	2526	2708	601	592	3391	2997	876	809	876	740
ALHAURIN GR	8222	3315	1567	1063	9316	2531	2610	1811	2399	659
ALOZAINA	2892	213	655	173	2672	87	753	82	781	25
ARDALES	4376	751	1207	215	3348	663	1033	151	834	109
BENAHAVIS	285	653	51	106	345	365	89	161	82	144
BENALMADENA	923	1138	241	221	1481	8302	442	5113	400	2241
EL BURGO	2706	217	632	74	2229	77	590	17	575	17
CARRATRACA	1339	209	315	45	891	66	294	48	236	17
CASARABONELA	3939	1866	720	329	1196	1124	781	323	565	279
CASARES	4149	1815	1057	177	3126	919	999	228	813	226
COIN	11778	8312	2504	2226	11394	8889	3042	2034	2770	2021
GUARO	2525	342	783	221	1979	174	687	53	637	49
ISTAN	1477	102	492	67	1545	1	472	1	415	1
MANILVA	1471	1591	387	378	2225	2237	494	471	502	446
MIJAS	1638	5491	529	1254	2386	6933	773	3185	653	1691
MONDA	2862	26	175	222	2058	11	715	3	593	1
OJEN	1533	400	448	85	1870	68	583	13	508	12
TOLOX	2842	304	826	96	2847	196	867	89	775	47
YUNQUERA	3610	75	857	82	3142	55	915	19	832	13
La Axarquía										
ALCAUCIN	1972	2361	298	557	492	1444	197	561	150	356
ALGARROBO	2525	785	699	337	2705	907	809	386	700	234
ALMACHAR	2706	209	758	242	2629	94	731	231	709	25
ARCHEZ	663	22	192	123	541	16	180	48	148	5
ARENAS	1138	797	431	334	1156	546	321	404	305	144
BENAMARGOSA	2195	305	538	74	1847	190	616	179	522	45
BENAMOCARRA	1958	63	539	56	2145	58	619	69	533	17
EL BORGE	984	486	287	259	995	105	340	264	276	24
C ACEITUNO	1906	861	508	194	1793	1172	653	803	534	334
C ALBAIDA	1144	76	292	48	891	9	313	187	257	4
COMPETA	3232	1030	1032	510	2602	11	994	488	755	1
CUTAR	542	91	120	224	412	764	146	274	115	218
FRIGILIANA	2076	357	567	417	2069	100	648	321	613	27
IZNATE	713	95	234	157	705	129	203	91	191	33
MACHARAVIAYA	181	285	58	119	118	248	53	86	32	55
MOCLINEJO	1090	333	556	318	566	669	172	162	156	162
SALARES	486	10	129	3	404	0	168	8	140	0
SAYALONGA	940	688	253	438	985	463	309	197	264	145
SEDELLA	1160	229	432	65	843	185	380	52	297	52
TORROX	5233	2225	1656	1191	5498	2715	1841	1508	1537	702
TOTALAN	846	422	243	135	714	259	247	142	206	79
LA VINUELA	576	1495	172	386	535	1047	169	320	140	289

1950 CENSUS DATA

1970 CENSUS DATA

	NUCL	DISP	NUCL	DISP	NUCL	DISP	NUCL	DISP	NUCL	DISP
	POPN	POPN	HOME	HOME	POPN	POPN	HOME	HOME	FAMS	FAMS

Las Alpujarras

ALCOLEA	1364	93	344	22	1142	61	335	19	311	9
BAYARCAL	919	61	111	10	634	6	206	7	170	2
BERCHULES	2094	1051	441	220	563	1408	215	431	153	346
BUBION	810	10	200	2	566	0	176	0	156	0
BUSQUISTAR	798	181	200	101	436	223	160	55	121	55
CADIAR	2328	374	475	84	1703	326	586	109	476	78
CAPILEIRA	1702	35	367	8	902	0	351	0	242	0
CARATAUNAS	339	179	81	41	224	116	79	35	60	25
CHERIN	626	37	159	10	379	26	168	6	128	6
FERREIROLA	339	148	93	49	138	93	62	34	49	27
JORAIRATAR	775	101	184	24	594	129	207	32	149	32
JUVILES	509	86	140	23	501	0	155	0	126	0
LANJARON	4948	319	1310	71	4341	57	1525	16	1242	16
LAROLAS	1422	45	394	12	1067	11	393	7	310	3
LAUJAR	3242	432	738	67	2198	48	781	48	615	12
MAIRENA	631	150	187	41	478	109	168	42	130	32
M BOMBARON	2071	124	415	90	1182	144	419	89	325	48
M FONDALES	560	43	118	8	369	6	131	4	100	2
NARILA	341	24	99	6	233	0	97	0	66	0
ORGIVA	4170	3049	864	638	3525	1907	1123	459	882	512
PAMPANEIRA	954	109	253	29	669	24	194	6	192	6
PATERNA RIO	1419	168	314	46	908	71	316	14	248	10
PICENA	789	51	181	15	506	9	152	2	134	2
PITRES	1082	125	226	25	703	1	248	9	199	1
PORTUGOS	851	22	185	5	527	0	183	0	154	0
SOPORTUJAR	708	129	169	32	475	0	185	3	123	0
TREVELEZ	1667	55	335	38	1506	0	395	0	355	0
UGIJAR	2228	635	448	159	1858	556	599	157	498	145
VALOR	1322	847	256	176	1241	781	336	172	316	168
YATOR	612	83	134	18	326	28	144	7	97	7
YEGEN	775	220	186	52	748	0	227	0	197	0

Sierra de Huelva

ALAJAR	1412	320	460	118	636	541	254	314	209	282
ALMONASTER	885	3641	229	1734	768	3507	323	1232	252	1013
ARACENA	5859	2062	1367	843	5390	1414	1575	578	1419	423
AROCHE	5423	1280	1244	363	4121	729	1289	291	1307	225
CASTANO	500	0	247	0	287	0	165	0	95	0
CORTECONCEP	1209	79	361	33	795	76	334	43	260	19
CORTEGANA	5086	2258	1193	643	4983	2987	1472	827	1455	811
CORTELAZOR	656	27	223	218	511	0	18	8	166	0
FUENTEHERIDO	1202	8	359	12	770	18	358	18	245	4
GALAROZA	2274	279	722	95	1960	241	642	87	574	67
HIGUERA	1615	0	563	0	1895	16	636	5	542	5
JABUGO	1700	1604	562	562	1507	1503	478	529	421	397
LINARES	637	11	263	3	367	0	232	0	141	0
LOS MARINES	648	3	188	1	478	0	191	2	152	0
LA NAVA	517	265	155	67	480	205	174	103	153	50
PUERTO MORAL	242	24	90	8	295	34	96	8	92	7
STA ANA REAL	563	455	193	126	454	267	187	107	145	91
SANTA OLALLA	3570	196	780	170	1807	117	946	156	759	27
VALDELARCO	706	6	286	2	480	0	271	0	179	0
ZUFRE	1821	500	571	133	1386	619	540	520	447	160

1950 CENSUS DATA

1970 CENSUS DATA

	NUCL POP	DISP POP	NUCL HOME	DISP HOME	NUCL POP	DISP POP	NUCL HOME	DISP HOME	NUCL FAMS	DISP FAMS
Sierra de Sevilla										
ALANIS	4025	797	828	139	2605	259	750	202	764	77
ALMADEN	3649	233	699	280	2195	92	823	250	674	28
CASTILBLANCO	3902	406	939	93	3260	189	1140	157	891	45
CASTILLO	1379	1677	448	1046	1164	1346	437	633	344	379
CAZALLA	9247	2100	3171	261	5382	1185	1728	380	1329	249
CONSTANTINA	11822	2737	2620	875	10227	687	2781	456	2596	123
EL GARROBO					787	22	224	13	202	6
GUADALCANAL	5942	913	1933	185	4014	358	1280	89	1043	84
LAS NAVAS	3794	213	937	5	2713	19	816	103	749	4
EL PEDROSO	3781	892	1168	168	2694	295	1018	181	790	69
EL REAL JARA	2937	123	709	113	2102	5	669	2	591	2
EL RONQUILLO	1805	219	538	33	1612	80	491	58	445	21
SAN NICOLAS	1105	342	353	314	679	479	235	142	190	157
Sierra de Córdoba										
BELMEZ	7328	2344	1522	637	5161	671	1469	403	1614	219
ESPIEL	3668	1264	702	265	2787	825	857	466	763	81
OBEJO	1376	585	263	176	1040	959	279	196	270	149
PENARROYA	27183	545	5209	92	15439	681	5586	359	4517	144
VILLAHARTA	1197	97	227	15	782	209	244	42	238	49
VVA DEL REY	3108	341	1037	222	1847	57	775	48	622	15
VILLAVICIOSA	6749	285	1139	346	5314	186	1534	39	1324	39
Sierra de Segura										
BEAS SEGURA	7304	6124	1542	1795	6592	4570	2134	1602	2005	3228
BENATAE	1048	455	233	95	753	223	272	95	227	60
CAZORLA	8586	4413	1952	1037	6938	2429	2456	767	1786	576
GENAVE	1411	385	355	81	1024	71	364	48	306	18
HORNOS	631	2362	201	465	514	1006	197	318	143	252
LA IRUELA	1212	3470	310	866	1049	2296	312	712	282	569
ORCERA	3115	865	870	250	2514	563	729	185	631	138
PONTONES	1040	1626	237	582	829	1261	260	424	235	358
PTE GENAVE	1790	1557	386	310	1587	710	600	350	438	185
PTA SEGURA	3018	1331	734	274	2864	812	951	349	794	221
SANTIAGO	2214	6835	625	1753	1474	5000	583	1571	400	1253
SEGURA S	408	4328	104	1064	422	3476	135	1056	124	797
SILES	3412	1484	881	333	3107	523	1026	175	890	138
TS ALBANCHEZ	1238	1135	250	257	1254	503	344	207	329	194

NUMBER OF FARMS 1972

NUMBER OF FARMS 1972

Hectares	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100
Sierra de Cádiz										
ALCALA VALLE	69	202	96	40	7	4	109	67	29	7
ALGODONALES	108	366	185	50	22	127	332	189	41	15
BENAOCAZ	12	61	32	24	18	2	17	15	21	20
EL BOSQUE	3	17	13	16	9	14	13	9	15	7
EL GASTOR	82	120	77	21	0	110	178	90	14	2
GRAZALEMA	59	94	55	31	20	32	50	54	30	13
OLVERA	54	272	320	81	32	99	285	246	78	35
SETENIL	12	94	88	51	16	15	78	101	70	17
T ALHAQUIME	5	82	110	8	1	1	108	65	8	1
UBRIQUE	1	74	41	28	17	0	35	43	24	9
VILLALUENGA	0	14	10	8	13	6	9	11	10	13
ZAHARA	101	162	48	24	15	91	145	80	27	15
Serranía de Ronda										
ALGATOCIN	66	137	50	7	1	33	176	89	11	1
ALPANDEIRE	38	61	24	25	7	10	50	25	9	7
ARRIATE	51	118	3	3	0	10	137	26	2	0
ATAJATE	4	55	26	7	2	16	45	25	9	2
BENADALID	25	100	51	16	3	6	81	25	14	3
BENALAURIA	43	142	70	15	1	12	116	67	14	3
BENAOJAN	12	84	41	11	8	43	74	26	13	6
BENARRABA	58	164	66	26	3	2	112	36	26	4
CARTAJIMA	31	77	30	7	5	16	79	29	1	4
CORTES FRONT	100	130	66	38	9	0	41	40	20	16
FARAJAN	73	46	23	14	2	26	51	18	20	2
GAUCIN	26	124	108	64	7	47	124	73	79	13
GENALGUACIL	47	133	40	8	3	0	155	60	11	2
IGUALEJA	99	144	41	122	1	59	134	52	13	3
JIMERA LIBAR	28	109	23	11	4	8	114	21	11	4
JUBRIQUE	94	147	49	10	2	44	162	55	18	2
JUZCAR	21	66	40	8	7	12	62	20	5	6
MONTEJAQUE	11	79	37	12	10	0	92	36	10	13
PARAUTA	68	58	6	4	6	3	38	13	7	7
PUJERRA	25	58	19	6	2	0	58	26	17	2

NUMBER OF FARMS 1972

NUMBER OF FARMS 1972

Hectares	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100
Montes de Málaga										
ALHAURIN T	116	475	120	28	13	110	472	140	30	7
ALHAURIN GR	487	944	238	13	2	678	1196	170	10	3
ALOZAINA	79	176	64	10	2	206	237	80	14	2
ARDALES	71	188	128	41	16	56	264	182	43	19
BENAHAVIS	4	42	36	34	11	0	3	12	17	9
BENALMADENA	33	75	30	7	3	31	57	8	0	1
EL BURGO	63	157	77	29	20	34	188	87	27	12
CARRATRACA	59	106	41	6	2	38	119	42	7	2
CASARABONELA	89	326	148	52	10	128	379	152	67	10
CASARES	36	239	215	64	22	0	144	172	77	29
COIN	642	1581	277	28	13	231	2014	301	93	11
GUARO	55	231	95	3	0	126	431	134	6	0
ISTAN	95	143	36	6	3	50	144	31	5	5
MANILVA	49	170	99	24	7	107	258	80	26	8
MIJAS	135	442	183	40	15	19	176	186	64	12
MONDA	174	256	69	5	4	147	256	92	5	6
OJEN	91	122	27	7	2	234	140	31	8	4
TOLOX	108	325	105	13	1	123	396	84	15	1
YUNQUERA	189	206	43	9	5	105	254	52	5	4
La Axarquía										
ALCAUCIN	146	207	94	20	4	132	207	64	12	11
ALGARROBO	98	180	37	4	0	99	155	33	6	0
ALMACHAR	47	391	62	3	0	11	310	88	2	0
ARCHEZ	80	144	23	1	0	10	133	36	1	0
ARENAS	127	278	108	8	4	10	133	36	1	0
BENAMARGOSA	275	279	26	0	0	607	329	21	0	0
BENAMOCARRA	28	101	30	1	0	72	103	31	1	0
EL BORGE	35	155	72	16	4	131	292	96	17	1
C ACEITUNO	21	342	84	5	1	0	460	129	4	1
C ALBAIDA	38	129	46	6	1	17	120	41	4	1
COMPETA	132	215	118	8	1	30	332	123	5	0
CUTAR	49	137	31	11	2	23	275	77	5	1
FRIGILIANA	219	264	44	0	1	299	290	57	3	1
IZNATE	32	75	40	7	0	22	82	36	5	0
MACHARAVIAYA	4	58	25	10	0	0	87	29	5	0
MOCLINEJO	42	156	39	7	1	2	240	72	4	0
SALARES	28	75	45	1	1	6	129	21	0	1
SAYALONGA	20	220	84	4	2	25	369	90	1	0
SEDELLA	94	191	25	3	5	1	197	60	2	3
TORROX	449	814	185	21	5	287	885	133	19	3
TOTALAN	11	69	40	8	0	37	156	53	5	0
LA VINUELA	143	229	71	9	3	5	137	166	19	3

NUMBER OF FARMS 1972

NUMBER OF FARMS 1972

Hectares	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100
Las Alpujarras										
ALCOLEA	84	99	53	8	2	117	111	27	5	1
BAYARCAL	12	99	63	4	1	29	98	19	5	5
BERCHULES	270	202	54	14	2	200	124	28	8	2
BUBION	42	60	4	5	3	55	54	20	5	2
BUSQUISTAR	76	148	20	3	1	42	62	24	7	1
CADIAR	200	151	129	26	2	144	173	96	23	6
CANAR	80	88	12	0	3	22	85	16	2	3
CAPILEIRA	52	125	52	16	2	27	71	42	22	1
CARATAUNAS	51	74	8	2	0	24	54	16	3	0
CHERIN	60	70	17	5	2	7	60	26	6	0
FERREIROLA	61	53	0	0	1	7	51	0	1	1
JORAIRATAR	22	83	63	8	0	15	52	60	6	0
JUVILES	36	64	20	6	1	2	22	50	6	1
LANJARON	286	382	59	4	3	335	374	64	14	2
LAROLAS	77	182	24	7	2	51	159	23	1	2
LAUJAR	270	161	53	12	3	105	130	57	24	4
MAIRENA	50	114	22	8	1	9	80	34	5	2
M BOMBARON	94	233	44	1	1	128	164	26	1	4
M FONDALES	101	56	3	0	1	13	54	4	1	1
NARILA	49	40	4	0	0	66	43	3	1	0
ORGIVA	366	324	45	8	4	506	360	63	27	2
PAMPANEIRA	37	118	26	2	1	4	80	9	0	1
PATERNA RIO	38	163	34	0	1	20	96	38	5	2
PICENA	36	94	36	4	0	51	77	23	6	1
PITRES	258	134	6	0	2	31	130	8	2	2
PORTUGOS	69	74	11	10	6	48	49	25	5	3
SOPORTUJAR	46	59	11	2	2	42	57	20	1	2
TREVELEZ	112	142	36	17	0	50	143	48	21	1
UGIJAR	195	207	69	24	2	126	183	73	17	3
VALOR	199	243	18	0	4	54	259	45	3	8
YATOR	31	69	12	5	0	2	54	30	11	1
YEGEN	34	104	42	4	0	16	108	20	8	3
Sierra de Huelva										
ALAJAR	56	81	38	13	9	22	68	41	13	7
ALMONASTER	383	258	123	69	38	124	239	127	85	31
ARACENA	139	303	114	37	24	33	182	146	35	28
AROCHE	17	214	195	145	79	2	117	163	144	71
CASTANO	40	36	9	7	1	0	12	20	9	0
CORTECONCEP	10	27	25	14	7	4	23	27	7	13
CORTEGANA	105	120	107	60	11	50	96	87	61	24
CORTELAZOR	19	31	15	7	3	28	31	30	20	6
FUENTEHERIDO	31	58	19	7	0	35	63	42	6	2
GALAROZA	33	69	47	18	6	28	71	40	23	2
HIGUERA	32	53	22	8	2	0	54	40	17	6
JABUGO	34	110	27	13	3	38	47	29	11	2
LINARES	44	41	22	7	1	20	36	30	10	4
LOS MARINES	42	60	20	10	0	20	76	35	7	0
LA NAVA	46	47	18	22	13	22	34	27	18	16
PUERTO MORAL	12	33	7	3	4	15	28	7	3	5
STA ANA REAL	63	112	41	5	4	4	136	43	11	2
SANTA OLALLA	38	62	77	69	48	9	64	43	31	46
VALDELARCO	24	31	13	15	9	17	33	25	16	2
ZUFRE	29	35	32	25	64	36	41	32	31	71

NUMBER OF FARMS 1972

NUMBER OF FARMS 1972

Hectares	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100
Sierra de Sevilla										
ALANIS	12	48	76	72	44	37	45	17	9	1
ALMADEN	25	105	270	44	36	7	40	38	22	40
ALMADEN	17	81	176	78	41	2	37	54	65	45
CASTILBLANCO	25	105	270	44	36	7	40	38	22	40
CASTILLO	23	69	146	109	37	4	52	54	58	47
CAZALLA	11	127	202	132	77	2	75	117	101	56
CONSTANTINA	6	75	81	96	96	30	69	81	90	98
EL GARROBO	9	98	8	1	6	109	19	6	4	6
GUADALCANAL	27	154	135	57	48	19	186	158	67	84
LAS NAVAS	18	66	55	35	20	4	75	56	31	15
EL PEDROSO	38	112	90	29	28	30	99	53	27	31
EL REAL JARA	1	21	55	54	39	0	6	24	35	45
EL RONQUILLO	2	28	38	33	14	6	19	14	22	19
SAN NICOLAS	7	8	12	18	15	4	7	6	4	13
Sierra de Córdoba										
BELMEZ	25	71	71	63	47	0	58	48	52	48
ESPIEL	38	61	79	119	91	42	76	98	72	60
OBEJO	1	33	86	63	40	4	37	84	67	30
PENARROYA	68	82	60	46	11	40	27	51	53	27
VILLAHARTA	5	42	28	15	3	2	26	48	20	4
VVA DEL REY	37	84	113	92	34	0	195	150	78	33
VILLAVICIOSA	7	62	145	125	82	9	71	136	124	76
Sierra de Segura										
BEAS SEGURA	174	744	643	218	28	11	749	614	174	21
BENATAE	83	187	77	12	8	66	194	74	14	5
CAZORLA	396	430	324	133	10	256	470	298	129	18
GENAVE	22	145	152	44	8	16	134	160	47	13
HORNOS	26	127	138	18	5	69	241	165	6	5
LA IRUELA	759	719	188	48	2	253	440	175	26	5
ORCERA	143	201	92	22	9	118	196	117	31	10
PONTONES	166	392	223	20	10	59	243	201	29	6
PTE GENAVE	76	215	180	41	4	41	155	165	34	11
PTA SEGURA	114	287	130	73	10	118	365	262	76	6
SANTIAGO	651	714	304	41	16	302	782	156	16	28
SEGURA S	202	437	176	52	22	244	541	212	79	32
SILES	206	368	176	47	17	260	512	206	42	22
TS ALBANCHEZ	61	209	151	48	5	42	154	164	42	2

	POP 1975	MEAN INC HEAD	ALT M	DIST PROV CAP	1ST HOME 1970	2Y HOME 1970	VAC HOME 1970	HOME 1974	POT INST	IND POP
Sierra de Cádiz										
ALCALA VALLE	4908	65	654	173	1057	41	57	990	48	10
ALGODONALES	6550	65	368	136	1618	119	194	1843	71	28
BENAOCAZ	604	112	793	138	160	30	25	167	40	31
EL BOSQUE	2041	90	387	119	425	21	13	554	142	48
EL GASTOR	2468	65	520	149	631	1	40	640	38	20
GRAZALEMA	2169	75	823	135	701	175	62	806	166	75
OLVERA	10293	75	643	157	2619	4	289	3600	213	79
SETENIL	3632	65	175	175	883	172	89	1144	77	27
T ALHAQUIME	1078	65	484	163	249	51	43	230	7	5
UBRIQUE	14751	90	337	132	2922	37	469	3925	2248	2211
VILLALUENGA	645	90	870	146	140	1	120	268	5	3
ZAHARA	2808	65	511	142	654	23	5	629	32	42
Serranía de Ronda										
ALGATOCIN	1282	65	721	152	374	205	25	896	10	9
ALPANDEIRE	468	65	695	140	181	25	70	281	5	2
ARRIATE	3173	65	596	126	880	53	189	1018	159	31
ATAJATE	199	75	745	141	71	20	14	82	0	0
BENADALID	364	75	690	145	142	20	40	181	2	3
BENALAURIA	771	65	667	148	262	41	52	355	2	4
BENAOJAN	1743	90	573	145	513	45	108	634	15	10
BENARRABA	1003	65	522	157	332	29	50	415	7	3
CARTAJIMA	387	65	846	140	136	30	11	191	4	2
CORTES FRONT	4158	65	623	200	1275	150	128	1558	102	99
FARAJAN	341	65	641	143	132	130	0	262	1	2
GAUCIN	2412	90	626	203	774	183	22	979	49	13
GENALGUACIL	1178	65	517	161	297	58	52	275	14	7
IGUALEJA	1411	75	693	119	359	13	50	410	16	37
JIMERA LIBAR	668	65	460	146	271	46	15	335	3	1
JUBRIQUE	1296	65	558	158	406	18	94	433	8	3
JUZCAR	241	65	623	144	97	3	40	180	0	0
MONTEJAQUE	1662	75	650	142	506	0	57	562	19	10
PARAUTA	419	75	799	137	141	29	56	266	3	2
PUJERRA	379	55	769	149	124	1	0	128	3	12

	POPEN	MEAN INC HEAD	ALT M	DIST PROV CAP	1ST HOME 1970	2Y HOME 1970	VAC HOME 1970	HOME 1974	POT INST	IND POPEN
Montes de Málaga										
ALHAURIN T	6799	90	99	17	1593	101	91	1853	724	547
ALHAURIN GR	12952	90	239	30	2788	574	312	4698	738	602
ALOZAINA	2848	65	386	52	688	77	26	1000	79	94
ARDALES	2809	65	400	62	889	48	241	1016	40	15
BENAHAVIS	1069	275	185	79	224	18	7	306	8	11
BENALMADENA	10845	275	280	24	1613	564	510	4581	1625	671
EL BURGO	2081	65	591	82	560	11	36	595	44	11
CARRATRACA	1007	75	650	56	253	74	7	270	18	3
CASARABONELA	2818	75	494	45	844	62	9	1218	79	30
CASARES	3606	65	435	105	1003	204	18	1180	112	68
COIN	21140	90	209	33	4780	268	25	5570	1115	595
GUARO	2129	65	362	44	632	3	91	776	108	17
ISTAN	1579	75	303	73	415	0	58	489	37	25
MANILVA	4202	75	128	95	930	20	15	1350	145	86
MIJAS	11271	137	428	37	2326	250	1382	5958	887	466
MONDA	1956	75	377	42	541	36	139	750	131	21
OJEN	1985	75	335	65	511	1	84	587	37	61
TOLOX	3020	75	315	57	792	149	12	915	40	46
YUNQUERA	3009	65	681	61	836	29	51	956	84	83
La Axarquía										
ALCAUCIN	1681	55	508	54	506	218	20	600	10	14
ALGARROBO	4073	90	86	36	922	81	30	2563	65	34
ALMACHAR	2148	65	255	30	701	207	53	925	17	11
ARCHEZ	570	55	530	51	153	46	28	236	0	0
ARENAS	1499	65	416	45	435	270	4	359	11	10
BENAMARGOSA	2047	55	180	46	564	133	19	846	34	10
BENAMOCARRA	2458	65	126	41	550	25	4	555	24	14
EL BORGE	1110	65	237	28	296	242	66	540	1	1
C ACEITUNO	2986	65	645	51	868	588	0	1456	22	10
C ALBAIDA	860	55	660	54	261	181	57	441	14	9
COMPETA	2403	75	638	52	756	501	111	965	19	7
CUTAR	881	55	331	32	333	44	0	446	15	7
FRIGILIANA	2157	75	318	56	601	294	74	972	165	77
IZNATE	776	65	311	31	205	86	3	248	10	7
MACHARAVIAYA	361	65	50	29	86	18	32	130	0	0
MOCLINEJO	1180	55	432	20	317	17	0	392	3	4
SALARES	393	55	540	63	140	26	4	192	0	0
SAYALONGA	1502	55	359	42	389	103	14	490	4	4
SEDELLA	952	65	689	60	323	13	0	390	8	2
TORROX	9025	112	120	47	2219	930	301	5600	344	165
TOTALAN	702	55	291	22	279	6	103	323	3	3
LA VINUELA	1365	55	150	46	423	40	26	460	10	6

	POP 1975	MEAN INC HEAD	ALT M	DIST PROV CAP	1ST HOME 1970	2Y HOME 1970	VAC HOME 1970	HOME 1974	POT INST	IND POP
Las Alpujarras										
ALCOLEA	1247	75	739	68	315	2	20	350	2	5
BAYARCAL	571	55	1258	84	170	9	23	214	9	5
BERCHULES	1922	55	1319	108	487	3	156	569	21	6
BUBION	516	55	1300	78	156	0	19	177	0	2
BUSQUISTAR	701	65	1100	84	176	0	39	215	8	13
CADIAR	2126	65	916	100	554	2	135	823	163	35
CAPILEIRA	797	75	1436	79	242	6	97	351	0	7
CARATAUNAS	220	65	800	65	83	15	3	114	0	0
CHERIN	305	65	534	126	127	9	37	178	1	2
FERREIROLA	230	65	1000	82	76	0	20	66	0	0
JORAIRATAR	663	65	721	136	180	55	4	263	11	2
JUVILES	258	65	1260	114	126	29	0	152	0	0
LANJARON	4053	112	659	48	1249	129	155	1483	314	144
LAROLES	1005	55	1082	131	309	13	78	455	20	6
LAUJAR	1980	90	921	69	618	136	49	840	81	32
MAIRENA	551	55	1082	126	162	0	48	238	0	0
M BOMBARON	1040	65	1203	108	362	3	143	510	21	4
M FONDALES	375	65	930	85	101	6	27	131	0	1
NARILA	200	65	988	101	61	19	17	89	0	0
ORGIVA	4970	75	454	60	1384	67	198	1527	263	102
PAMPANEIRA	660	75	1058	72	198	0	2	200	20	42
PATERNA RIO	816	55	1193	70	247	32	2	342	10	5
PICENA	452	55	850	131	134	3	17	171	2	1
PITRES	703	65	1295	79	195	16	45	266	15	11
PORTUGOS	502	65	1303	82	154	0	29	183	3	20
SOPORTUJAR	346	65	940	68	123	4	61	123	28	16
TREVELEZ	1303	65	1476	94	355	39	0	387	16	8
UGIJAR	2643	75	559	120	634	103	55	695	95	40
VALOR	2034	55	901	119	483	1	22	508	23	8
YATOR	300	55	354	106	104	0	47	150	0	0
YEGEN	668	65	1036	114	197	1	29	219	17	5
Sierra de Huelva										
ALAJAR	1005	75	577	100	374	73	121	559	8	8
ALMONASTER	3009	75	613	115	1234	109	179	1337	5	7
ARACENA	6401	112	732	89	1786	161	169	1842	269	169
AROCHE	4400	75	406	120	1399	39	79	1580	81	24
CASTANO	244	75	738	116	95	34	36	88	0	0
CORTECONCEP	763	75	570	87	269	58	50	400	0	0
CORTEGANA	7383	65	690	116	2178	63	53	2332	206	118
CORTELAZOR	485	90	624	100	160	18	26	208	2	4
FUENTEHERIDO	762	90	717	103	247	33	75	376	76	28
GALAROZA	2003	75	556	104	616	23	87	719	150	79
HIGUERA	1533	75	624	77	548	18	68	633	68	41
JABUGO	2552	90	658	115	791	40	170	1007	382	162
LINARES	410	90	497	95	131	34	67	457	1	1
LOS MARINES	409	75	722	94				215	0	0
LA NAVA	505	75	420	110	202	14	30	258	3	3
PUERTO MORAL	235	75	523	85	89	7	6	108	0	0
STA ANA REAL	633	75	641	106	231	12	51	331	1	3
SANTA OLALLA	2568	75	539	71	770	144	105	1200	73	27
VALDELARCO	361	90	623	115	179	27	65	260	0	0
ZUFRE	2002	75	446	82	510	183	75	946	29	13

	POPN 1975	MEAN INC HEAD	ALT M	DIST PROV CAP	1ST HOME 1970	2Y HOME 1970	VAC HOME 1970	HOME 1974	POT INST	IND POPN
Sierra de Sevilla										
ALANIS	2460	75	660	106	718	223	10	620	268	52
ALMADEN	2048	75	507	59	681	239	97	800	46	20
CASTILBLANCO	3419	75	327	34	919	252	31	1280	98	60
CASTILLO	2063	75	349	49	705	167	23	1070	70	25
CAZALLA	6595	90	590	89	1571	207	56	2108	435	409
CONSTANTINA	10330	90	556	87	2600	443	185	3277	640	328
EL GARROBO	717	75	268	37	207	30	0	331	75	16
GUADALCANAL	3551	90	906	110	1029	179	83	1208	690	123
LAS NAVAS	2737	75	434	99	743	116	60	864	43	23
EL PEDROSO	2557	90	415	69	853	222	114	1192	334	115
EL REAL JARA	1939	75	535	78	530	59	14	671	52	18
EL RONQUILLO	1492	90	350	49	448	63	211	512		
SAN NICOLAS	1108	75	590	94	306	23	11	377		
Sierra de Córdoba										
BELMEZ	4649	90	530	71	770	76	395	1703	252	97
ESPIEL	3308	75	547	50	891	289	185	1454	296	46
OBEJO	1900	65	702	35	410	50	9	472	25	12
PENARROYA	13579	112	577	79	4500	113	1209	5755	2277	876
VILLAHARTA	1198	75	578	38	256	7	20	318	35	11
VVA DEL REY	1976	65	549	67	614	28	149	825	39	12
VILLAVICIOSA	4548	75	693	43	1323	69	176	1530	244	90
Sierra de Segura										
BEAS SEGURA	9999	90		121	2783	469	477	3776	750	246
BENATAE	817	75	854	156	267	67	33	347	16	4
CAZORLA	10137	90	826	105	2336	458	408	3271	454	218
GENAVE	984	75	730	151	312	65	32	412	31	21
HORNOS	1160	65	521	141	384	67	62	518	9	7
LA IRUELA	2595	65	932	106	827	108	87	1100	17	12
ORCERA	2541	75	620	151	769	41	104	926	71	46
PONTONES	1623	65		204	572	39	45	464	6	6
PTE GENAVE	2118	90	540	136	602	141	205	800	249	88
PTA SEGURA	3501	75		141	990	201	38	1397	356	98
SANTIAGO	4649	65	1340	218	1648	24	436	2160	73	35
SEGURA S	3437	75	1230	160	923	69	186	1200	41	17
SILES	3008	90		169	1025	167	9	1310	224	225
TS ALBANCHEZ	1479	65	880	155	451	63	30	551	28	13

DATA FROM TOWN HALL QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

	OUT SIDE FAMS	RET EMIG FAMS	HOT ELS	HOS TALS	FON DAS	RENT HO	2ND HO	DISP 2ND HO	NEW YEARS 2ND HO	1ST TM	POP UNEMP
Sierra de Cádiz											
ALCALA VALLE	0	500	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	350
ALGODONALES	25	75	0	0	2	0	10	10	5	12	
BENAOCAZ	28		0	0	2	10	13	0	0	10	10
EL BOSQUE	150		0	1	0	2	80	80	5	15	70
EL GASTOR	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0		82
GRAZALEMA	105		0	1	1	57	28	5	23	10	0
OLVERA	10	50	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	12	350
SETENIL	2		0	0	1	0	2	0	1		40
T ALHAQUIME	5	40	0	0	1	0	5	5	0		
UBRIQUE	0	15	0	1	5	0	0	0	0		
VILLALUENGA	0	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
ZAHARA	25		0	1	3	8	15	0	0		
Serranía de Ronda											
ALGATOCIN	10	60	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	11	15
ALPANDEIRE	2	25	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	18
ARRIATE	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		170
ATAJATE	3	22	0	0	0	1	2	1	0		25
BENADALID	3	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	
BENALAURIA	4	18	0	0	0	3	0	0	0		15
BENAOJAN	8	15	0	0	2	0	2	0	2		60
BENARRABA	4	30	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	15	15
CARTAJIMA	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0		22
CORTES FRONT	30	30	0	0	5	20	6	6	0	7	20
FARAJAN	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
GAUCIN	12	60	0	0	2	12	12	0	2	7	
GENALGUACIL	0	50	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	
IGUALEJA	3	25	0	0	5	5	0	0	0		0
JIMERA LIBAR	12	80	0	0	2	9	8	1	5	35	12
JUBRIQUE	3	40	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	10	41
JUZCAR	2	30	0	0	0	0	2	2	0		
PARAUTA	5	40	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	4	
PUJERRA	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

DATA FROM TOWN HALL QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

	OUT SIDE FAMS	RET EMIG FAMS	HOT ELS	HOS TALS	FON DAS	RENT HO	2ND HO	DISP 2ND HO	NEW YEARS 2ND HO	1ST TM	POP UNEMP
Montes de Málaga											
ALHAURIN T	923	15	0	0	1	0	923	900	900	12	0
ALHAURIN GR	117	0	0	1	0	0	117	90	117	15	
ALOZAINA	11	49	0	0	2	4	1	0	1	4	
ARDALES	35	165	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	20	100
BENAHAVIS	300	10	0	0	0	10	312	300	304	14	0
BENALMADENA	110		0	0	2	0	10	10	0	90	
EL BURGO	8	45	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	
CARRATRACA	30	70	0	1	1	15	11	6	8	30	
CASARABONELA	50	50	0	0	0	30	25	15	15	15	30
CASARES	30	30	0	0	2	10	9	0	2	6	50
COIN	120	200	0	1	3	0	120	100	120	15	100
GUARO	5	10	0	0	1	3	5	5	5	2	6
ISTAN	9		0	0	0	0	9	9	0	20	
MANILVA	300	20	0	0	0	0	240	0	40		50
MIJAS	542		1	1	2	0	500	300	300	20	0
MONDA	10	40	0	0	1	20	9	0	2	8	100
OJEN	15	20	1	0	1	10	10	5	0	10	36
TOLOX	1500	100	1	4	20	55	170	170	0	12	50
YUNQUERA	5	20	0	1	1	10	0	0	0	5	175
La Axarquía											
ALCAUCIN	27	65	0	0	0	17	9	0	9	15	
ALGARROBO	2	25	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		20
ALMACHAR	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
ARCHEZ	4	25	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	3	32
ARENAS	1	18	0	0	0		1	0	1	3	
BENAMARGOSA	15	48	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	7	35
BENAMOCARRA	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
EL BORGE	3	18	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	4	
C ACEITUNO	9	100	0	0	0	2	0	0	0		
C ALBAIDA	5	30	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	
COMPETA	110	55	0	0	1	0	110	100	77	8	
CUTAR	3	29	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	3	
FRIGILIANA	92	70	0	0	1	5	87	72	72	14	
IZNATE	4	10	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	
MACHARAVIAYA	8	10	0	0	0	4	5	2	2		7
MOCLINEJO	7	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	40
SALARES	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SAYALONGA	3	20	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	1	
SEDELLA	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
TORROX	112	110	0	0	2	12	100	93	75	15	30
TOTALAN	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
LA VINUELA	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

DATA FROM TOWN HALL QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

	OUT SIDE FAMS	RET EMIG FAMS	HOT ELS	HOS TALS	FON DAS	RENT HO	2ND HO	DISP 2ND HO	NEW YEARS 2ND HO	1ST TM	POP UNEMP
Las Alpujarras											
ALCOLEA	0	55	0	0	3	0	0	0	0		
BAYARCAL	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		40
BERCHULES	8	70	0	0	1	6	2	0	1		
BUBION	24	20	0	0	1	12	14	0	0		4
BUSQUISTAR	11	75	0	0	0	8	3	0	0		
CADIAR	0	55	0	1	2	0	0	0	0		40
CANAR	3	50	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		27
CAPILEIRA	50	40	0	0	2	20	29	4	4	10	40
CARATAUNAS	14		0	0	0	1	12	12	0		
CHERIN	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
FERREIROLA	4	39	0	0	0	0	5	0	2		
JORAIRATAR	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
JUVILES	1	15	0	0	2	1	1	0	1		
LANJARON	4000	100	10	23	1	0	2	0	0	60	150
LAROLAS	3	60	0	0	1	2	3	2	2		
LAUJAR	80	150	0	0	3	50	30	25	1		27
MAIRENA	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
M BOMBARON	11	55	0	0	2	8	3	0	2		
M FONDALES	2	20	0	0	0	0	2	0	1		
NARILA	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
ORGIVA	105		0	1	3	0	70	0	70		
PAMPANEIRA	26		0	2	0	12	12	9	2		0
PATERNA RIO	20		0	0	0	20	3	0	0	5	
PICENA	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PITRES	16	30	0	0	1	12	4	0	0		
PORTUGOS	2	18	0	1	1	2	0	0	0		
SOPORTUJAR	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
TREVELEZ	25	55	0	0	8	20	13	5	0		
UGIJAR	8	60	0	1	2	1	7	0	0	20	30
VALOR	41	90	0	0	2	1	14				
YATOR	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
YEGEN	6	12	0	0	1	3	3	0	0		
Sierra de Huelva											
ALAJAR	26	27	0	0	1	5	31	0	1	10	15
ALMONASTER	79	64	0	2	0	10	6	0	0	16	120
ARACENA	100	324	0	2	3	45	88	1	8	7	100
AROCHE	5	131	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	350
CASTANO	20	1	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	2	
CORTECONCEP	32	2	0	0	0	31	9	0	0	3	13
CORTEGANA	120	124	0	1	1	60	100	25	1	50	60
CORTELAZOR	9	55	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	20	11
FUENTEHERIDO	300	50	0	0	1	5	28	10	5	50	5
GALAROZA	60	290	0	1	1	130	9	6	1	50	25
HIGUERA	25	25	0	0	0	0	25	2	0	50	30
JABUGO	20	80	0	1	1	0	20	3	0	10	0
LINARES	22	23	0	0	0	0	20	4	0	2	0
LOS MARINES	5	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	30
LA NAVA	16	50	0	0	3	3	4	2	1		10
PUERTO MORAL	7	15	0	0	0	1	2	0	2		8
STA ANA REAL	6	32	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	3	0
SANTA OLALLA	20	150	0	0	3	0	10	0	0		150
VALDELARCO	2	20	0	0	0	0	4	1	0		12
ZUFRE	20	30	0	0	0	6	15	0	8	20	45

DATA FROM TOWN HALL QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

	OUT	RET						DISP	NEW YEARS		
	SIDE	EMIG	HOT	HOS	FON	RENT	2ND	2ND	2ND	1ST	POP N
	FAMS	FAMS	ELS	TALS	DAS	HO	HO	HO	HO	TM	UNEMP
Sierra de Sevilla											
ALANIS	45	22	0	0	1	19	19	8	0	17	85
ALMADEN	11	55	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	50
CASTILBLANCO	225	54	0	0	1	20	200	195	195	9	100
CASTILLO	344	35	0	0	1	0	339	195	313	15	95
CAZALLA	35	481	0	0	4	22	33	3	2	30	130
CONSTANTINA	30	60	0	0	3	33	35	0	15	11	250
EL GARROBO	88	13	0	1	0	5	113	113	106	12	30
GUADALCANAL	40	160	0	0	2	40	17	0	15	5	100
LAS NAVAS	17	125	0	0	3	17	20	0	0	10	150
EL PEDROSO	22	25	0	0	1	20	5	1	0		75
EL REAL JARA	100	85	0	0	2	12	62	0	0	20	62
EL RONQUILLO	100	45	0	0	3	9	100	100	100	4	40
SAN NICOLAS	11	39	0	0	0	9	4	0	4	10	145
Sierra de Córdoba											
BELMEZ	13	248	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	12	2
ESPIEL	290	150	0	1	1	0	250	250	250	6	20
OBEJO	15	20	0	0	0	4	12	12	12	20	68
PENARROYA	6	550	0	2	2	0	0	0	0		0
VILLAHARTA	200	120	0	0	3	7	96	90	90	5	11
VVA DEL REY	20	90	0	0	1	0	20	0	20	8	90
VILLAVICIOSA	555	350	0	0	2	0	520	500	500	10	0
Sierra de Segura											
BEAS SEGURA	35	75	0	3	6	4	35	30	30		140
BENATAE	5	35	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	18	
CAZORLA			2	1	3			0	0		
GENAVE	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		40
HORNOS	28	90	0	0	1	25	3	0	1		45
LA IRUELA	60	40	0	3	1	30	30	20	24	15	40
ORCERA	50	100	0	0	1	38	9	0	0		50
PONTONES	2	50	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		33
PTE GENAVE	0	28	2	1	2	0	0	0	0		100
PTA SEGURA	20	30	0	0	1	5	6	0	1		160
SANTIAGO	8	100	0	1	2	0	5	5	0		83
SEGURA S	13	40	0	1	0	10	13	7	3		140
SILES	23	600	0	1	2	15	8	4	0		50
TS ALBANCHEZ			0	0	0	6	7	7	0		90

C. DESCRIPTION AND TABLE OF INDICES GENERATED FROM MUNICIPAL DATA

A number of variables have been generated from the data set out in Appendix 3B, and are referred to in the text. The derivation and values of these variables are given here.

1. Population change variables

Absolute change in nucleated population between 1950 and 1970
(Nucleated population 1970 less nucleated population 1950)

Absolute change in dispersed population between 1950 and 1970
(Dispersed population 1970 less dispersed population 1950)

Absolute change in total population between 1950 and 1970
(Nucleated and dispersed population 1970 less nucleated and dispersed population 1950)

Index of nucleated population change 1950-1970
((Nucleated population 1970/nucleated population 1950) x 100)

Index of dispersed population change 1950-1970
((Dispersed population 1970/dispersed population 1950) x 100)

Index of total population change 1950-1970
((Nucleated and dispersed population 1970/nucleated and dispersed population 1950) x 100)

Index of total population change 1950-1975
((Population 1975/nucleated and dispersed population 1950) x 100)

2. Agricultural change variables

Absolute change in total number of farms between 1962 and 1972
(Total number of farms 1972 less total number of farms 1962)

- Subdivision of the above into five size categories: less than 1 hectare, 1 - 5 hectares, 5 - 20 hectares, 20 - 100 hectares and over 100 hectares.

Index of change in total number of farms 1962-1972
((Total number of farms 1972/total number of farms 1962) x 100)

- Subdivision of the above into five size categories: less than 1 hectare, 1 - 5 hectares, 5 - 20 hectares, 20 - 100 hectares and over 100 hectares.

3. Tourism variables

Tourist accommodation (approximate number of beds)
((Number of hotels x 36.4) + (Number of *hostals* x 28.72) + (Number of *fondas* x 13.06) + (Number of rented houses x 5.053))
(1).

Second homes (approximate number of beds)
(Number of second homes x 6) (2)

Accommodation Index
((Tourist accommodation/population 1975) x 100)

Second Homes Index

((Number of second homes/households 1974) x 100)

Old Second Homes Index

((Number of old second homes/households 1974) x 100)

Rented Houses Index

((Number of rented houses/households 1974) x 100)

New second homes as a percentage of all second homes

((Number of new second homes/number of second homes) x 100)

Visiting Families Index

((Number of outside families visiting/nucleated and dispersed families 1970) x 100)

Returning emigrants Index

((Number of returning emigrant families/nucleated and dispersed families 1970) x 100)

4. Other variables

Unemployment Rate

((Number of people unemployed/population 1975) x 600) (3)

Index of Industrial Employment

((Number of people employed in industry/(population 1975/6)) x 100) (3)

Index of vacant homes

((Number of vacant homes/households 1974) x 100)

- NOTES: (1) The numbers here represent the average number of beds in each form of accommodation, and have been calculated from data published by the Ministerio de Comercio y Turismo in the *Guía de Hoteles*, the *Guía de vacaciones en casas de labranza* and from unpublished data provided by provincial offices of the Ministry.
- (2) Although the average size of a Spanish family, calculated from 1970 Census data is nearer 5, the average size of a second home has been judged to be higher as guest accommodation is normally included.
- (3) In calculating these variables, it is assumed that only one in six people are of working age, owing to the large proportion of children and retired people in upland Andalusia.

3 (c) continued

101 - 300	6
301 - 500	3
Over 500	1
No response	1

NOTE: The exact number of new second homes for each municipality is given in Appendix 3 B.

3 (d) Number of years since first summer visitors came to the study area municipalities

No summer visitors	31
1 - 5 years	26
6 - 10 years	21
11 - 15 years	22
15 - 20 years	12
Over 20 years	9
No response	25

NOTE: The exact number of years for each municipality is given in Appendix 3 B.

3 (e) Effect of tourism on prices of land and property

No effect	112
Slight increase	25
Large increase	21

4 (a) Number of people unemployed

0 - 20	33
21 - 50	32
51 - 100	22
101 and over	15
No response	55

NOTE: The exact number of people unemployed for each municipality is given in Appendix 3 B.

4 (b) Percentage of employment in agriculture

70% or more in agriculture	134
Less than 70% in agriculture	21

NOTE: Of the 21 municipalities with less than 70 per cent employment in agriculture, 10 reported that over 40 per cent worked in construction and 11 reported that over 50 per cent worked in industry.

4 (c) Tourism employment in study area municipalities

None	140
Less than 20 employees	13
20 or more employees	4

APPENDIX 3B (continued)

Tables of indices generated from municipal data

NOTE: Indices of -1 have been calculated by the computer in certain cases. This occurs where the values of the raw data from which the indices are computed are all zero.

	ABSOLUTE POPULATION CHANGE 1950 - 1970			INDEX FOR 1970 (1950=100)			INDEX FOR 1975
	NUCLEATED	DISPERSED	TOTAL	NUCLEATED	DISPERSED	TOTAL	
Sierra de Cádiz							
ALCALA VALLE	262	-138	124	105	60	102	96
ALGODONALES	-640	-981	-1621	88	64	80	79
BENAOCAZ	-336	-519	-855	54	27	40	41
EL BOSQUE	548	-273	275	144	45	115	117
EL GASTOR	18	-844	-826	100	46	77	67
GRAZALEMA	-347	-740	-1087	81	58	70	59
OLVERA	1586	-383	1203	119	80	111	106
SETENIL	-1033	-120	-1153	70	88	74	78
T ALHAQUIME	-44	-53	-97	95	61	91	98
UBRIQUE	5760	-339	5421	182	53	169	190
VILLALUENGA	0	-46	-46	100	32	93	96
ZAHARA	37	-291	-254	102	77	91	93
Serranía de Ronda							
ALGATOCIN	-162	-154	-316	83	73	79	82
ALPANDEIRE	-283	-6	-289	66	53	66	54
ARRIATE	-982	-141	-1123	75	57	74	73
ATAJATE	-34	6	-28	87	200	89	71
BENADALID	-51	-62	-113	88	68	82	57
BENALAURIA	-193	-207	-400	70	64	67	62
BENAOJAN	-319	44	-275	82	119	86	83
BENARRABA	-40	-273	-313	96	43	80	63
CARAJIMA	-151	-7	-158	73	0	72	66
CORTES FRONT	-49	-1078	-1127	97	68	79	74
FARAJAN	-294	-114	-408	58	0	50	41
GAUCIN	-634	-139	-773	78	80	78	66
GENALGUACIL	167	-436	-269	123	26	79	89
IGUALEJA	-19	-95	-114	98	31	92	89
JIMERA LIBAR	-410	-153	-563	61	59	61	46
JUBRIQUE	-332	-97	-429	80	13	76	72
JUZCAR	-173	-116	-289	56	12	45	45
MONTEJAQUE	-250	-219	-469	87	22	79	72
PARAUTA	-277	-51	-328	62	21	59	51
PUJERRA	1	-6	-5	100	77	98	82

ABSOLUTE POPULATION CHANGE 1950 - 1970			INDEX FOR 1970 (1950=100)			INDEX FOR 1975	
NUCLEATED	DISPERSED	TOTAL	NUCLEATED	DISPERSED	TOTAL		
Montes de Málaga							
ALHAURIN TOR	865	289	1154	134	110	122	129
ALHAURIN GR	1094	-784	310	113	76	102	112
ALOZAINA	-220	-126	-346	92	40	88	91
ARDALES	-1028	-88	-1116	76	88	78	54
BENAHAVIS	60	-288	-228	121	55	75	113
BENALMADENA	558	7164	7722	160	729	474	526
EL BURGO	-477	-140	-617	82	35	78	71
CARRATRACA	-448	-143	-591	66	31	61	65
CASARABONELA	-1743	-742	-2485	55	60	57	48
CASARES	-1023	-896	-1919	75	50	67	60
COIN	-384	577	193	96	106	100	105
GUARO	-546	-168	-714	78	50	75	74
ISTAN	68	-101	-33	104	0	97	100
MANILVA	754	646	1400	151	140	145	137
MIJAS	748	1442	2190	145	126	130	158
MONDA	-624	-15	-639	76	42	76	72
OJEN	337	-332	5	121	17	100	102
TOLOX	5	-108	-103	100	64	96	95
YUNQUERA	-468	-20	-488	87	73	86	81
La Axarquía							
ALCAUCIN	-480	-917	-1397	50	61	58	50
ALGARROBO	180	122	302	107	115	109	123
ALMACHAR	-87	-115	-202	96	44	93	73
ARCHEZ	-122	-6	-128	81	72	81	83
ARENAS	18	-251	-233	101	68	87	77
BENAMARGOSA	-348	-115	-463	84	62	81	81
BENAMOCARRA	187	-5	182	109	92	109	121
EL BORGE	11	-381	-370	101	21	74	75
C ACEITUNO	-113	311	198	94	136	107	107
C ALBAIDA	-253	-67	-320	77	11	73	70
COMPETA	-630	-1019	-1649	80	1	61	56
CUTAR	-130	-227	-357	76	77	76	57
FRIGILIANA	-7	-257	-264	99	28	89	88
IZNATE	-8	34	26	98	135	103	96
MACHARAVIAYA	-63	-37	-100	65	87	78	77
MOCLINEJO	-524	336	-188	51	200	86	82
SALARES	-82	-10	-92	83	0	81	79
SAYALONGA	45	-225	-180	104	67	88	92
SEDELLA	-317	-44	-361	72	80	74	68
TORROX	265	490	755	105	122	110	121
TOTALAN	-132	-163	-295	84	61	76	55
LA VINUELA	-41	-448	-489	92	70	76	65

ABSOLUTE POPULATION CHANGE 1950 - 1970			INDEX FOR 1970 (1950=100)			INDEX FOR 1975	
NUCLEATED	DISPERSED	TOTAL	NUCLEATED	DISPERSED	TOTAL		
Las Alpujarras							
ALCOLEA	-222	-32	-254	83	65	82	85
BAYARCAL	-285	-55	-340	68	9	65	58
BERCHULES	-1531	357	-1174	26	133	62	61
BUBION	-244	-10	-254	69	0	69	62
BUSQUISTAR	-362	42	-320	54	123	67	71
CADIAR	-625	-48	-673	73	87	75	78
CANAR	-392	4	-388	61	108	63	57
CAPILEIRA	-800	-35	-835	52	0	51	45
CARATAUNAS	-115	-63	-178	66	64	65	42
CHERIN	-247	-11	-258	60	70	61	46
FERREIROLA	-201	-55	-256	40	62	47	47
JORAIRATAR	-181	28	-153	76	127	82	75
JUVILES	-8	-86	-94	98	0	84	43
LANJARON	-607	-262	-869	87	17	83	76
LAROLES	-355	-34	-389	75	24	73	68
LAUJAR	-1044	-384	-1428	67	11	61	53
MAIRENA	-153	-41	-194	75	72	75	70
M BOMBARON	-889	20	-869	57	116	60	47
M FONDALES	-191	-37	-228	65	13	62	62
NARILA	-108	-24	-132	68	0	63	54
ORGIVA	-645	-1142	-1787	84	62	75	68
PAMPANEIRA	-285	-85	-370	70	22	65	62
PATERNA RIO	-511	-97	-608	63	42	61	51
PICENA	-283	-42	-325	64	17	61	53
PITRES	-379	-124	-503	64	0	58	58
PORTUGOS	-324	-22	-346	61	0	60	57
SOPORTUJAR	-233	-129	-362	67	0	56	41
TREVELEZ	-161	-55	-216	90	0	87	75
UGIJAR	-370	-79	-449	83	87	84	92
VALOR	-81	-66	-147	93	92	93	93
YATOR	-286	-55	-341	53	33	50	43
YEGEN	-27	-220	-247	96	0	75	67
Sierra de Huelva							
ALAJAR	-776	221	-555	45	169	67	58
ALMONASTER	-117	-134	-251	86	96	94	66
ARACENA	-469	-648	-1117	91	68	85	80
AROCHE	-1302	-551	-1853	75	56	72	65
CASTANO	-213	0	-213	57	-1	57	48
CORTECONCEP	-414	-3	-417	65	96	67	59
CORTEGANA	-103	729	626	97	132	108	100
CORTELAZOR	-145	-27	-172	77	0	74	71
FUENTEHERIDO	-432	10	-422	64	225	65	62
GALAROZA	-314	-38	-352	86	86	86	78
HIGUERA	280	16	296	117	-1	118	94
JABUGO	-193	-101	-294	88	93	91	77
LINARES	-270	-11	-281	57	0	56	63
LOS MARINES	-170	-3	-173	73	0	73	62
LA NAVA	-37	-60	-97	92	77	87	64
PUERTO MORAL	53	10	63	121	141	123	88
STA ANA REAL	-109	-188	-297	80	58	70	62
SANTA OLALLA	-1763	-79	-1842	50	59	51	68
VALDELARCO	-226	-6	-232	67	0	67	50
ZUFRE	-435	119	-316	76	123	86	86

ABSOLUTE POPULATION CHANGE 1950 - 1970			INDEX FOR 1970 (1950=100)			INDEX FOR 1975	
NUCLEATED	DISPERSED	TOTAL	NUCLEATED	DISPERSED	TOTAL		
Sierra de Sevilla							
ALANIS	-1420	-538	-1958	64	32	59	51
ALMADEN	-1454	-141	-1595	60	39	58	52
CASTILBLANCO	-642	-217	-859	83	46	80	79
CASTILLO	-215	-331	-546	84	80	82	67
CAZALLA	-3865	-915	-4780	58	56	57	58
CONSTANTINA	-1595	-2050	-3645	86	25	74	70
GUADALCANAL	-1928	-555	-2483	67	39	63	51
LAS NAVAS	-1081	-194	-1275	71	8	68	68
EL PEDROSO	-1087	-597	-1684	71	33	63	54
EL REAL JARA	-835	-118	-953	71	4	68	63
EL RONQUILLO	-193	-139	-332	89	36	83	73
SAN NICOLAS	-426	137	-289	61	140	80	76
Sierra de Córdoba							
BELMEZ	-2167	-1673	-3840	70	28	60	48
ESPIEL	-881	-439	-1320	75	65	73	67
OBEJO	-336	374	38	75	163	101	96
PENARROYA	-11744	136	-11608	56	124	58	48
VILLAHARTA	-415	112	-303	65	215	76	92
VVA DEL REY	-1261	-284	-1545	59	16	55	57
VILLAVICIOSA	-1435	-99	-1534	78	65	78	64
Sierra de Segura							
BEAS SEGURA	-712	-1554	-2266	90	74	83	74
BENATAE	-295	-232	-527	71	49	64	54
CAZORLA	-1648	-1984	-3632	80	55	72	77
GENAVE	-387	-314	-701	72	18	60	54
HORNOS	-117	-1356	-1473	81	42	50	38
LA IRUELA	-163	-1174	-1337	86	66	71	55
ORCERA	-601	-302	-903	80	65	77	63
PONTONES	-211	-365	-576	79	77	78	60
PTE GENAVE	-203	-847	-1050	88	45	68	63
PTA SEGURA	-154	-519	-673	94	61	84	80
SANTIAGO	-740	-1835	-2575	66	73	71	54
SEGURA S	14	-852	-838	103	80	82	72
SILES	-305	-961	-1266	91	35	74	61
TS ALBANCHEZ	16	-632	-616	101	44	74	62

ABSOLUTE CHANGE IN NUMBER
OF FARMS 1962-72

INDEX FOR 1972 (1962=100)

Hectares	ABSOLUTE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF FARMS 1962-72						INDEX FOR 1972 (1962=100)					
	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100	Total	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100	Total
Sierra de Cádiz												
ALCALA VALLE	-65	-93	-29	-11	0	-198	5	53	69	72	100	52
ALGODONALES	19	-34	4	-9	-7	-27	117	90	102	82	68	96
BENAOCAZ	-10	-44	-17	-3	2	-72	16	27	46	87	111	51
EL BOSQUE	11	-4	-4	-1	-2	0	466	76	69	93	77	100
EL GASTOR	28	58	13	-7	2	94	134	148	116	66	-1	131
GRAZALEMA	-27	-44	-1	-1	-7	-80	54	53	98	96	65	69
OLVERA	45	13	-74	-3	3	-16	183	104	76	96	109	97
SETENIL	3	-16	13	19	1	20	125	82	114	137	106	107
T ALHAQUIME	-4	26	-45	0	0	-23	20	131	59	100	100	88
UBRIQUE	-1	-39	2	-4	-8	-50	0	47	104	85	52	68
VILLALUENGA	6	-5	1	2	0	4	-1	64	110	125	100	108
ZAHARA	-10	-17	32	3	0	8	90	89	166	112	100	102
Serranía de Ronda												
ALGATOCIN	-33	39	39	4	0	49	50	128	178	157	100	118
ALPANDEIRE	-28	-11	1	-16	0	-54	26	81	104	36	100	65
ARRIATE	-41	19	23	-1	0	0	19	116	866	66	-1	100
ATAJATE	12	-10	-1	2	0	3	400	81	96	128	100	103
BENADALID	-19	-19	-26	-2	0	-66	24	81	49	87	100	66
BENALAURIA	-31	-26	-3	-1	2	-59	27	81	95	93	300	78
BENAOJAN	31	-10	-15	2	-2	6	358	88	63	118	75	103
BENARRABA	-56	-52	-30	0	1	-137	3	68	54	100	133	56
CARTAJIMA	-15	2	-1	-6	-1	-21	51	102	96	14	80	86
CORTES FRONT	-100	-89	-26	-18	7	-226	0	31	60	52	177	34
FARAJAN	-47	5	-5	6	0	-41	35	110	78	142	100	74
GAUCIN	21	0	-35	15	6	7	180	100	67	123	185	102
GENALGUACIL	-47	22	20	3	-1	-3	0	116	150	137	66	98
IGUALEJA	-40	-10	11	1	2	-36	59	93	126	108	300	87
JIMERA LIBAR	-20	5	-2	0	0	-17	28	104	91	100	100	90
JUBRIQUE	-50	15	6	8	0	-21	46	110	112	180	100	93
JUZCAR	-9	-4	-20	-3	-1	-37	57	93	50	62	85	73
MONTEJAQUE	-11	13	-1	-2	3	2	0	116	97	83	130	101
PARAUTA	-65	-20	7	3	1	-74	4	65	216	175	116	47
PUJERRA	-25	0	7	11	0	-7	0	100	136	283	100	93

ABSOLUTE CHANGE IN NUMBER
OF FARMS 1962-72

INDEX FOR 1972 (1962=100)

Hectares	ABSOLUTE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF FARMS 1962-72						INDEX FOR 1972 (1962=100)					
	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100	Total	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100	Total
Montes de Málaga												
ALHAURIN TOR	-6	-3	20	2	-6	7	94	99	116	107	53	100
ALHAURIN GR	191	252	-68	-3	1	373	139	126	71	76	150	122
ALOZAINA	127	61	16	4	0	208	260	134	125	140	100	162
ARDALES	-15	76	54	2	3	120	78	140	142	104	118	127
BENAHAVIS	-4	-39	-24	-17	-2	-86	0	7	33	50	81	32
BENALMADENA	-2	-18	-22	-7	-2	-51	93	76	26	0	33	65
EL BURGO	-29	31	10	-2	-8	2	53	119	112	93	60	100
CARRATRACA	-21	13	1	1	0	-6	64	112	102	116	100	97
CASARABONELA	39	53	4	15	0	111	143	116	102	128	100	117
CASARES	-36	-95	-43	13	7	-154	0	60	80	120	131	73
COIN	-411	433	24	65	-2	109	35	127	108	332	84	104
GUARO	71	200	39	3	0	313	229	186	141	200	-1	181
ISTAN	-45	1	-5	-1	2	-48	52	100	86	83	166	83
MANILVA	58	88	-19	2	1	130	218	151	80	108	114	137
MIJAS	-116	-266	3	24	-3	-358	14	39	101	160	80	56
MONDA	-27	0	23	0	2	-2	84	100	133	100	150	99
OJEN	143	18	4	1	2	168	257	114	114	114	200	167
TOLOX	15	71	-21	2	0	67	113	121	80	115	100	112
YUNQUERA	-84	48	9	-4	-1	-32	55	123	120	55	80	92
La Axarquía												
ALCAUCIN	-14	0	-30	-8	7	-45	90	100	68	60	275	90
ALGARROBO	1	-25	-4	2	0	-26	101	86	89	150	-1	91
ALMACHAR	-36	-81	26	-1	0	-92	23	79	141	66	-1	81
ARCHEZ	-70	-11	13	0	0	-68	12	92	156	100	-1	72
ARENAS	-42	-76	21	7	-4	-94	66	72	119	187	0	82
BENAMARGOSA	332	50	-5	0	0	377	220	117	80	-1	-1	165
BENAMOCARRA	44	2	1	0	0	47	257	101	103	100	-1	129
EL BORGE	96	137	24	1	-3	255	374	188	133	106	25	190
C ACEITUNO	-21	118	45	-1	0	141	0	134	153	80	100	131
C ALBAIDA	-21	-9	-5	-2	0	-37	44	93	89	66	100	83
COMPETA	-102	117	5	-3	-1	16	22	154	104	62	0	103
CUTAR	-26	138	46	-6	-1	151	46	200	248	45	50	165
FRIGILIANA	80	26	13	3	0	122	136	109	129	-1	100	123
IZNATE	-10	7	-4	-2	0	-9	68	109	90	71	-1	94
MACHARAVIAYA	-4	29	4	-5	0	24	0	150	116	50	-1	124
MOCLINEJO	-40	84	33	-3	-1	73	4	153	184	57	0	129
SALARES	-22	54	-24	-1	0	7	21	172	46	0	100	104
SAYALONGA	5	149	6	-3	-2	155	125	167	107	25	0	146
SEDELLA	-93	6	35	-1	-2	-55	1	103	240	66	60	82
TORROX	-162	71	-52	-2	-2	-147	63	108	71	90	60	90
TOTALAN	26	87	13	-3	0	123	336	226	132	62	-1	196
LA VINUELA	-138	-92	95	10	0	-125	3	59	233	211	100	72

ABSOLUTE CHANGE IN NUMBER
OF FARMS 1962-72

INDEX FOR 1972 (1962=100)

Hectares	ABSOLUTE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF FARMS 1962-72						INDEX FOR 1972 (1962=100)					
	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100	Total	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100	Total
Las Alpujarras												
ALCOLEA	33	12	-26	-3	-1	15	139	112	50	62	50	106
BAYARCAL	17	-1	-44	1	4	-23	241	98	30	125	500	87
BERCHULES	-70	-78	-26	-6	0	-180	74	61	51	57	100	66
BUBION	13	-6	16	0	-1	22	130	90	500	100	66	119
BUSQUISTAR	-34	-86	4	4	0	-112	55	41	120	233	100	54
CADIAR	-56	22	-33	-3	4	-66	72	114	74	88	300	87
CANAR	-58	-3	4	2	0	-55	27	96	133	-1	100	69
CAPILEIRA	-25	-54	-10	6	-1	-84	51	56	80	137	50	65
CARATAUNAS	-27	-20	8	1	0	-38	47	72	200	150	-1	71
CHERIN	-53	-10	9	1	-2	-55	11	85	152	120	0	64
FERREIROLA	-54	-2	0	1	0	-55	11	96	-1	-1	100	52
JORAIRATAR	-7	-31	-3	-2	0	-43	68	62	95	75	-1	75
JUVILES	-34	-42	30	0	0	-46	5	34	250	100	100	63
LANJARON	49	-8	5	10	-1	55	117	97	108	350	66	107
LAROLES	-26	-23	-1	-6	0	-56	66	87	95	14	100	80
LAUJAR	-165	-31	4	12	1	-179	38	80	107	200	133	64
MAIRENA	-41	-25	12	-3	1	-56	18	78	154	62	200	71
M BOMBARON	34	-69	-18	0	3	-50	136	70	59	100	400	86
M FONDALES	-88	-2	1	1	0	-88	12	96	133	-1	100	45
NARILA	17	3	-1	1	0	20	134	107	75	-1	-1	121
ORGIVA	140	36	18	19	-2	211	138	111	140	337	50	128
PAMPANEIRA	-33	-38	-17	-2	0	-90	10	67	34	0	100	51
PATERNA RIO	-18	-67	4	5	1	-75	52	58	111	-1	200	68
PICENA	15	-17	-13	2	1	-12	141	81	63	150	-1	92
PITRES	-227	-4	2	2	0	-227	12	97	133	-1	100	43
PORTUGOS	-21	-25	14	-5	-3	-40	69	66	227	50	50	76
SOPORTUJAR	-4	-2	9	-1	0	2	91	96	181	50	100	101
TREVELEZ	-62	1	12	4	1	-44	44	100	133	123	-1	85
UGIJAR	-69	-24	4	-7	1	-95	64	88	105	70	150	80
VALOR	-145	16	27	3	4	-95	27	106	250	-1	200	79
YATOR	-29	-15	18	6	1	-19	6	78	250	220	-1	83
YEGEN	-18	4	-32	4	3	-39	47	103	23	200	-1	78
Sierra de Huelva												
ALAJAR	-34	-13	3	0	-2	-46	39	83	107	100	77	76
ALMONASTER	-259	-19	4	16	-7	-265	32	92	103	123	81	69
ARACENA	-106	-121	32	-2	4	-193	23	60	128	94	116	68
AROCHE	-15	-97	-32	-1	-8	-153	11	54	83	99	89	76
CASTANO	-39	-24	11	2	-1	-51	2	33	222	128	0	45
CORTECONCEP	-6	-4	-2	-7	6	-13	40	85	92	50	185	84
CORTEGANA	-55	-24	-20	1	13	-85	47	80	81	101	218	78
CORTELAZOR	9	0	15	13	3	40	147	100	200	285	200	153
FUENTEHERIDO	4	5	23	-1	2	33	112	108	221	85	-1	128
GALAROZA	-5	2	-7	5	-4	-9	84	102	85	127	33	94
HIGUERA	-32	1	18	9	4	0	0	101	181	212	300	100
JABUGO	4	-63	2	-2	-1	-60	111	42	107	84	66	67
LINARES	-24	-5	8	3	3	-15	45	87	136	142	400	86
LOS MARINES	-22	16	15	-3	0	6	47	126	175	70	-1	104
LA NAVA	-24	-13	9	-4	3	-29	47	72	150	81	123	80
PUERTO MORAL	3	-5	0	0	1	-1	125	84	100	100	125	98
STA ANA REAL	-59	24	2	6	-2	-29	6	121	104	220	50	87
SANTA OLALLA	-29	2	-34	-38	-2	-101	23	103	55	44	95	65
VALDELARCO	-7	2	12	1	-7	1	70	106	192	106	22	101
ZUFRE	7	6	0	6	7	26	124	117	100	124	110	114

ABSOLUTE CHANGE IN NUMBER
OF FARMS 1962-72

INDEX FOR 1972 (1962=100)

Hectares	ABSOLUTE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF FARMS 1962-72					INDEX FOR 1972 (1962=100)						
	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100	Total	<1	1-5	5-20	20-100	>100	Total
Sierra de Sevilla												
ALANIS	25	-3	-59	-63	-43	-143	308	93	22	12	2	43
ALMADEN	-15	-44	-122	-13	4	-190	11	45	30	83	109	51
CASTILBLANCO	-18	-65	-232	-22	4	-333	28	38	14	50	111	30
CASTILLO	-19	-17	-92	-51	10	-169	17	75	36	53	127	55
CAZALLA	-9	-52	-85	-31	-21	-198	18	59	57	76	72	63
CONSTANTINA	24	-6	0	-6	2	14	500	92	100	93	102	103
EL GARROBO	100	-79	-2	3	0	22	1211	19	75	400	100	118
GUADALCANAL	-8	32	23	10	6	63	70	120	117	117	112	114
LAS NAVAS	-14	9	1	-4	-5	-13	22	113	101	88	75	93
EL PEDROSO	-8	-13	-37	-2	3	-57	78	88	58	93	110	80
EL REAL JARA	-1	-15	-31	-19	6	-60	0	28	43	64	115	64
EL RONQUILLO	4	-9	-24	-11	5	-35	300	67	36	66	135	69
SAN NICOLAS	-3	-1	-6	-14	-2	-26	57	87	50	22	86	56
Sierra de Córdoba												
BELMEZ	-25	-13	-23	-11	1	-71	0	81	67	82	102	74
ESPIEL	4	15	19	-47	-31	-40	110	124	124	60	65	89
OBEJO	3	4	-2	4	-10	-1	400	112	97	106	75	99
PENARROYA	-28	-55	-9	7	16	-69	58	32	85	115	245	74
VILLAHARTA	-3	-16	20	5	1	7	40	61	171	133	133	107
VVA DEL REY	-37	111	37	-14	-1	96	0	232	132	84	97	126
VILLAVICIOSA	1	9	-9	-1	-6	-6	114	114	93	99	92	98
Sierra de Segura												
BEAS SEGURA	-163	5	-29	-44	-7	-238	6	100	95	79	75	86
BENATAE	-17	7	-3	2	-3	-14	79	103	96	116	62	96
CAZORLA	-140	40	-26	-4	8	-122	64	109	91	96	180	90
GENAVE	-6	-11	8	3	5	-1	72	92	105	106	162	99
HORNOS	43	114	27	-12	0	172	265	189	119	33	100	154
LA IRUELA	-506	-279	-13	-22	3	-817	33	61	93	54	250	52
ORCERA	-25	-5	25	9	1	5	82	97	127	140	111	101
PONTONES	-107	-149	-22	9	-4	-273	35	61	90	145	60	66
PTE GENAVE	-35	-60	-15	-7	7	-110	53	72	91	82	275	78
PTA SEGURA	4	78	132	3	-4	213	103	127	201	104	60	134
SANTIAGO	-349	68	-148	-25	12	-442	46	109	51	39	175	74
SEGURA S	42	104	36	27	10	219	120	123	120	151	145	124
SILES	54	144	30	-5	5	228	126	139	117	89	129	128
TS ALBANCHEZ	-19	-55	13	-6	-3	-70	68	73	108	87	40	85

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	INDEX OF VACANT HOMES
Sierra de Cádiz			
ALCALA VALLE	42	5	5
ALGODONALES		11	10
BENAOCAZ	10	45	14
EL BOSQUE	20	43	2
EL GASTOR	19	9	6
GRAZALEMA	0	37	7
OLVERA	19	12	8
SETENIL	6	12	7
T ALHAQUIME		3	18
UBRIQUE		94	11
VILLALUENGA		12	44
ZAHARA		7	0
Serranía de Ronda			
ALGATOCIN	7	4	2
ALPANDEIRE	23	6	24
ARRIATE	32	30	18
ATAJATE	75	0	17
BENADALID		3	22
BENALAURIA	11	1	14
BENAOJAN	20	5	17
BENARRABA	8	4	12
CARTAJIMA	34	6	5
CORTES FRONT	2	14	8
FARAJAN	26	1	0
GAUCIN		12	2
GENALGUACIL		7	18
IGUALEJA	0	6	12
JIMERA LIBAR	10	2	4
JUBRIQUE	18	3	21
JUZCAR		0	22
MONTEJAQUE	28	6	10
PARAUTA		4	21
PUJERRA	3	4	0

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	INDEX OF VACANT HOMES
Montes de Málaga			
ALHAURIN TOR	0	63	4
ALHAURIN GR		34	6
ALOZAINA	14	16	2
ARDALES	21	8	23
BENAHAVIS	0	4	2
BENALMADENA		89	11
EL BURGO		12	6
CARRATRACA		10	2
CASARABONELA	6	16	0
CASARES	8	18	1
COIN	2	31	0
GUARO	1	30	11
ISTAN		14	11
MANILVA	7	20	1
MIJAS	0	47	23
MONDA	30	40	18
OJEN	10	11	14
TOLOX	9	7	1
YUNQUERA	34	16	5
La Axarquía			
ALCAUCIN		3	3
ALGARROBO	2	9	1
ALMACHAR		4	5
ARCHEZ	33	0	11
ARENAS		4	1
BENAMARGOSA	10	9	2
BENAMOCARRA		5	0
EL BORGE		0	12
C ACEITUNO		4	0
C ALBAIDA		9	12
COMPETA		4	11
CUTAR		10	0
FRIGILIANA		45	7
IZNATE		7	1
MACHARAVIAYA	11	0	24
MOCLINEJO	20	1	0
SALARES		0	2
SAYALONGA		1	2
SEDELLA		5	0
TORROX	1	22	5
TOTALAN		2	31
LA VINUELA		4	5

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	INDEX OF VACANT HOMES
Las Alpujarras			
ALCOLEA		0	5
BAYARCAL	42	9	10
BERCHULES		6	27
BUBION	4	0	10
BUSQUISTAR		6	18
CADIAR	11	46	16
CANAR	27	6	23
CAPILEIRA	30	0	27
CARATAUNAS		0	2
CHERIN		2	20
FERREIROLA		0	30
JORAIRATAR		10	1
JUVILES		0	0
LANJARON	22	46	10
LAROLAS		11	17
LAUJAR	8	24	5
MAIRENA		0	20
M BOMBARON		12	28
M FONDALES		0	20
NARILA		0	19
ORGIVA	8	31	12
PAMPANEIRA	0	18	1
PATERNA RIO		7	0
PICENA		2	9
PITRES		12	16
PORTUGOS		3	15
SOPORTUJAR		49	49
TREVELEZ		7	0
UGIJAR	6	21	7
VALOR		6	4
YATOR		0	31
YEGEN		15	13
Sierra de Huelva			
ALAJAR	8	4	21
ALMONASTER	23	0	13
ARACENA	9	25	9
AROCHE	47	11	5
CASTANO		0	40
CORTECONCEP	10	0	12
CORTEGANA	4	16	2
CORTELAZOR	13	2	12
FUENTEHERIDO	3	59	19
GALAROZA	7	45	12
HIGUERA	11	26	10
JABUGO	0	89	16
LINARES	0	1	14
LOS MARINES	44	0	
LA NAVA	11	3	11
PUERTO MORAL	20	0	5
STA ANA REAL	0	0	15
SANTA OLALLA	35	17	8
VALDELARCO	20	0	25
ZUFRE	13	8	7

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	INDEX OF VACANT HOMES
Sierra de Sevilla			
ALANIS	20	65	1
ALMADEN	14	13	12
CASTILBLANCO	17	17	2
CASTILLO	27	20	2
CAZALLA	11	39	2
CONSTANTINA	14	37	5
EL GARROBO	25	63	0
GUADALCANAL	16	116	6
LAS NAVAS	32	9	6
EL PEDROSO	17	78	9
EL REAL JARA	19	16	2
EL RONQUILLO	16		41
SAN NICOLAS	78		2
Sierra de Córdoba			
BELMEZ	0	32	23
ESPIEL	3	53	12
OBEJO	21	7	1
PENARROYA	0	100	21
VILLAHARTA	5	17	6
VVA DEL REY	27	11	18
VILLAVICIOSA	0	32	11
Sierra de Segura			
BEAS SEGURA	8	45	12
BENATAE		11	9
CAZORLA		26	12
GENAVE	24	18	7
HORNOS	23	4	11
LA IRUELA	9	3	7
ORCERA	11	16	11
PONTONES	12	2	9
PTE GENAVE	28	70	25
PTA SEGURA	27	61	2
SANTIAGO	10	8	20
SEGURA S	24	7	15
SILES	9	44	0
TS ALBANCHEZ	36	11	5

	TOURIST ACCOM	SECOND HOMES	ACCOM INDEX	SECOND HOMES INDEX	OLD 2ND HOMES INDEX	RENT HOMES INDEX	NEW 2ND HOMES PCT. OF ALL 2ND HOMES	VISITING FAMILIES INDEX	RETURN EMIGR INDEX
	approx number of beds		relative to popn	relative to homes	relative to homes	relative to homes		relative to permanent fams	
Sierra de Cádiz									
ALCALA VALLE	26	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	38
ALGODONALES	26	60	0	0	0	0	100	1	4
BENAOCAZ	76	78	12	7	7	5	0	17	
EL BOSQUE	38	480	1	14	0	0	100	33	
EL GASTOR	13	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	
GRAZALEMA	329	288	15	5	5	7	10	14	
OLVERA	70	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	1
SETENIL	13	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
T ALHAQUIME	13	30	1	2	0	0	100	2	16
UBRIQUE	94	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0
VILLALUENGA	28	0	4	0	0	0	-1	0	10
ZAHARA	108	90	3	2	2	1	0	3	
Serranía de Ronda									
ALGATOCIN	36	0	2	0	0	0	-1	2	14
ALPANDEIRE	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
ARRIATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	11
ATAJATE	5	12	2	2	1	1	50	4	30
BENADALID	13	0	3	0	0	0	-1	1	9
BENALAURIA	15	0	1	0	0	0	-1	1	6
BENAOJAN	26	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
BENARRABA	23	24	2	0	0	0	0	1	8
CARAJIMA	13	0	3	0	0	0	-1	0	
CORTES FRONT	166	36	3	0	0	1	100	2	2
FARAJAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	22
GAUCIN	86	72	3	1	1	1	0	1	7
GENALGUACIL	26	0	2	0	0	0	-1	0	15
IGUALEJA	90	0	6	0	0	1	-1	0	6
JIMERA LIBAR	71	48	10	2	2	2	12	4	29
JUBRIQUE	39	0	3	0	0	0	-1	0	9
JUZCAR	0	12	0	1	0	0	100	1	29
MONTEJAQUE	62	30	3	0	0	0	0	0	13
PARAUTA	0	30	0	1	1	0	0	2	23
PUJERRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	6

	TOURIST ACCOM	SECOND HOMES	ACCOM INDEX	SECOND HOMES INDEX	OLD 2ND HOMES INDEX	RENT HOMES INDEX	NEW 2ND HOMES PCT. OF ALL 2ND HOMES	VISITING FAMILIES INDEX	RETURN EMIGR INDEX
	approx of beds	number	relative to popn	relative to homes	relative to homes	relative to homes		relative to permanent	relative to fams

Montes de Málaga

ALHAURIN TOR	13	5538	0	49	1	0	97	57	0
ALHAURIN GR	28	702	0	2	0	0	76	3	0
ALOZAINA	46	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
ARDALES	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	3	17
BENAHAVIS	50	1872	4	101	3	3	96	132	4
BENALMADENA	26	60	0	0	0	0	100	4	
EL BURGO	13	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	7
CARRATRACA	117	66	11	4	1	5	54	11	27
CASARABONELA	151	150	5	2	0	2	60	5	5
CASARES	76	54	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
COIN	67	720	0	2	0	0	83	2	4
GUARO	28	30	1	0	0	0	100	0	1
ISTAN	0	54	0	1	0	0	100	2	
MANILVA	0	1440	0	17	17	0	0	31	2
MIJAS	91	3000	0	8	3	0	60	23	
MONDA	114	54	5	1	1	2	0	1	6
OJEN	99	60	4	1	0	1	50	2	3
TOLOX	690	1020	22	18	0	6	100	182	12
YUNQUERA	92	0	3	0	0	1	-1	0	2

La Axarquía

ALCAUCIN	85	54	5	1	1	2	0	5	12
ALGARROBO	13	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	2
ALMACHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	6
ARCHEZ	20	24	3	1	1	1	0	2	16
ARENAS	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
BENAMARGOSA	0	90	0	1	1	0	0	2	8
BENAMOCARRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	2
EL BORGE	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
C ACEITUNO	10	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	11
C ALBAIDA	0	30	0	1	1	0	0	1	11
COMPETA	13	660	0	11	1	0	90	14	7
CUTAR	5	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
FRIGILIANA	38	522	1	8	1	0	82	14	10
IZNATE	0	24	0	1	1	0	0	1	4
MACHARAVIAYA	20	30	5	3	2	3	40	9	11
MOCLINEJO	26	0	2	0	0	0	-1	2	3
SALARES	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	7
SAYALONGA	13	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
SEDELLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	5
TORROX	86	600	0	1	0	0	93	5	4
TOTALAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	6
LA VINUELA	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	

TOURIST ACCOM	SECOND HOMES	ACCOM INDEX	SECOND HOMES INDEX	OLD 2ND HOMES INDEX	RENT HOMES INDEX	NEW 2ND HOMES PCT. OF ALL 2ND HOMES	VISITING FAMILIES INDEX	RETURN EMIGR INDEX
approx number of beds		relative to popn homes		relative to homes homes			relative to permanent	to fams

Las Alpujarras

ALCOLEA	39	0	3	0	0	0	-1	0	17
BAYARCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	20
BERCHULES	43	12	2	0	0	1	0	1	14
BUBION	73	84	14	7	7	6	0	15	12
BUSQUISTAR	40	18	5	1	1	3	0	6	42
CADIAR	54	0	2	0	0	0	-1	0	9
CANAR	13	0	2	0	0	0	-1	1	27
CAPILEIRA	127	174	15	8	7	5	13	20	16
CARATAUNAS	5	72	2	10	0	0	100	16	
CHERIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	11
FERREIROLA	0	30	0	7	7	0	0	5	51
JORAIRATAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	
JUVILES	31	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	11
LANJARON	1037	12	25	0	0	0	0	317	7
LAROLAS	23	18	2	0	0	0	66	0	19
LAUJAR	291	180	14	3	0	5	83	12	23
MAIRENA	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	18
M BOMBARON	66	18	6	0	0	1	0	2	14
M FONDALES	0	12	0	1	1	0	0	1	19
NARILA	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	12
ORGIVA	67	420	1	4	4	0	0	7	
PAMPANEIRA	118	72	17	6	1	6	75	13	
PATERNA RIO	101	18	12	0	0	5	0	7	
PICENA	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	22
PITRES	73	24	10	1	1	4	0	8	15
PORTUGOS	51	0	10	0	0	1	-1	1	11
SOPORTUJAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	24
TREVELEZ	205	78	15	3	2	5	38	7	15
UGIJAR	59	42	2	1	1	0	0	1	9
VALOR	31	84	1	2	0	0	64	8	18
YATOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	19
YEGEN	28	18	4	1	1	1	0	3	6

Sierra de Huelva

ALAJAR	38	186	3	5	5	0	0	5	5
ALMONASTER	107	36	3	0	0	0	0	6	5
ARACENA	324	528	5	4	4	2	1	5	17
AROCHE	38	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	8
CASTANO	0	120	0	22	22	0	0	21	1
CORTECONCEP	156	54	20	2	2	7	0	11	0
CORTEGANA	344	600	4	4	3	2	25	5	5
CORTELAZOR	25	18	5	1	1	2	0	5	33
FUENTEHERIDO	38	168	4	7	4	1	35	120	20
GALAROZA	698	54	34	1	0	18	66	9	45
HIGUERA	0	150	0	3	3	0	8	4	4
JABUGO	41	120	1	1	1	0	15	2	9
LINARES	0	120	0	4	3	0	20	15	16
LOS MARINES	5	0	1	0	0	0	-1	3	19
LA NAVA	54	24	10	1	0	1	50	7	24
PUERTO MORAL	5	12	2	1	1	0	0	7	15
STA ANA REAL	40	0	6	0	0	2	-1	2	13
SANTA OLALLA	39	60	1	0	0	0	0	2	19
VALDELARCO	0	24	0	1	1	0	25	1	11
ZUFRE	30	90	1	1	1	0	0	3	4

	TOURIST ACCOM	SECOND HOMES	ACCOM INDEX	SECOND HOMES	INDEX	OLD 2ND HOMES	INDEX	RENT HOMES	INDEX	NEW 2ND HOMES	PCT. OF ALL 2ND HOMES	VISITING FAMILIES	INDEX	RETURN EMIGR	INDEX
	approx number of beds		relative to popn	relative to homes		relative to homes		relative to homes				relative to permanent		relative to fams	

Sierra de Sevilla

ALANIS	109	114	4	3	1	3	42	5	2
ALMADEN	13	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1.	7
CASTILBLANCO	114	1200	3	15	0	1	97	24	5
CASTILLO	13	2034	0	31	13	0	57	47	4
CAZALLA	163	198	2	1	1	1	9	2	30
CONSTANTINA	205	210	1	1	1	1	0	1	2
EL GARROBO	53	678	7	34	0	1	100	42	6
GUADALCANAL	228	102	6	1	1	3	0	3	14
LAS NAVAS	125	120	4	2	2	1	0	2	16
EL PEDROSO	114	30	4	0	0	1	20	2	2
EL REAL JARA	86	372	4	9	9	1	0	16	14
EL RONQUILLO	84	600	5	19	0	1	100	21	9
SAN NICOLAS	45	24	4	1	1	2	0	3	11

Sierra de Córdoba

BELMEZ	69	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	13
ESPIEL	41	1500	1	17	0	0	100	34	17
OBEJO	20	72	1	2	0	0	100	3	4
PENARROYA	83	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	11
VILLAHARTA	74	576	6	30	1	2	93	69	41
VVA DEL REY	13	120	0	2	2	0	0	3	14
VILLAVICIOSA	26	3120	0	33	1	0	96	40	25

Sierra de Segura

BEAS SEGURA	184	210	1	0	0	0	85	0	1
BENATAE	0	30	0	1	1	0	0	1	12
CAZORLA			No Data				No Data		
GENAVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	9
HORNOS	139	18	11	0	0	4	0	7	22
LA IRUELA	250	180	9	2	0	2	66	7	4
ORCERA	205	54	8	0	0	4	0	6	13
PONTONES	13	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	8
PTE GENAVE	127	0	5	0	0	0	-1	0	4
PTA SEGURA	38	36	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
SANTIAGO	54	30	1	0	0	0	100	0	6
SEGURA S	79	78	2	1	0	0	53	1	4
SILES	130	48	4	0	0	1	50	2	58
TS ALBANCHEZ	30	42	2	1	0	1	100	1	

APPENDIX 4

TOURISTS SURVEY - SIERRA DE SEVILLA

A. LOCATION AND NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS

Municipality of El Garrobo:

Urbanización Las Nieves	5
Urbanización Entremontes	3

Municipality of El Castillo de las Guardas:

Arroyo de la Plata	3
Urbanización Rosaleda de la Plata	3
Urbanización Sierra Lagos	8
Urbanización Santa Isabel	2

The location of these interview sites is shown in Map 32.

B. RESULTS OF SURVEY

1 Location of first home:

Seville	20
Suburbs of Seville	2
Abroad	1
At place of interview	1

2 Length of stay each year:

Two months and weekends	16
One month and weekends	6
All year	1
No response	1

3 Type of accommodation:

Second home	22
First home	1
Camping	1

4 Family connections with the Sierra de Sevilla:

None	22
Have connections	2

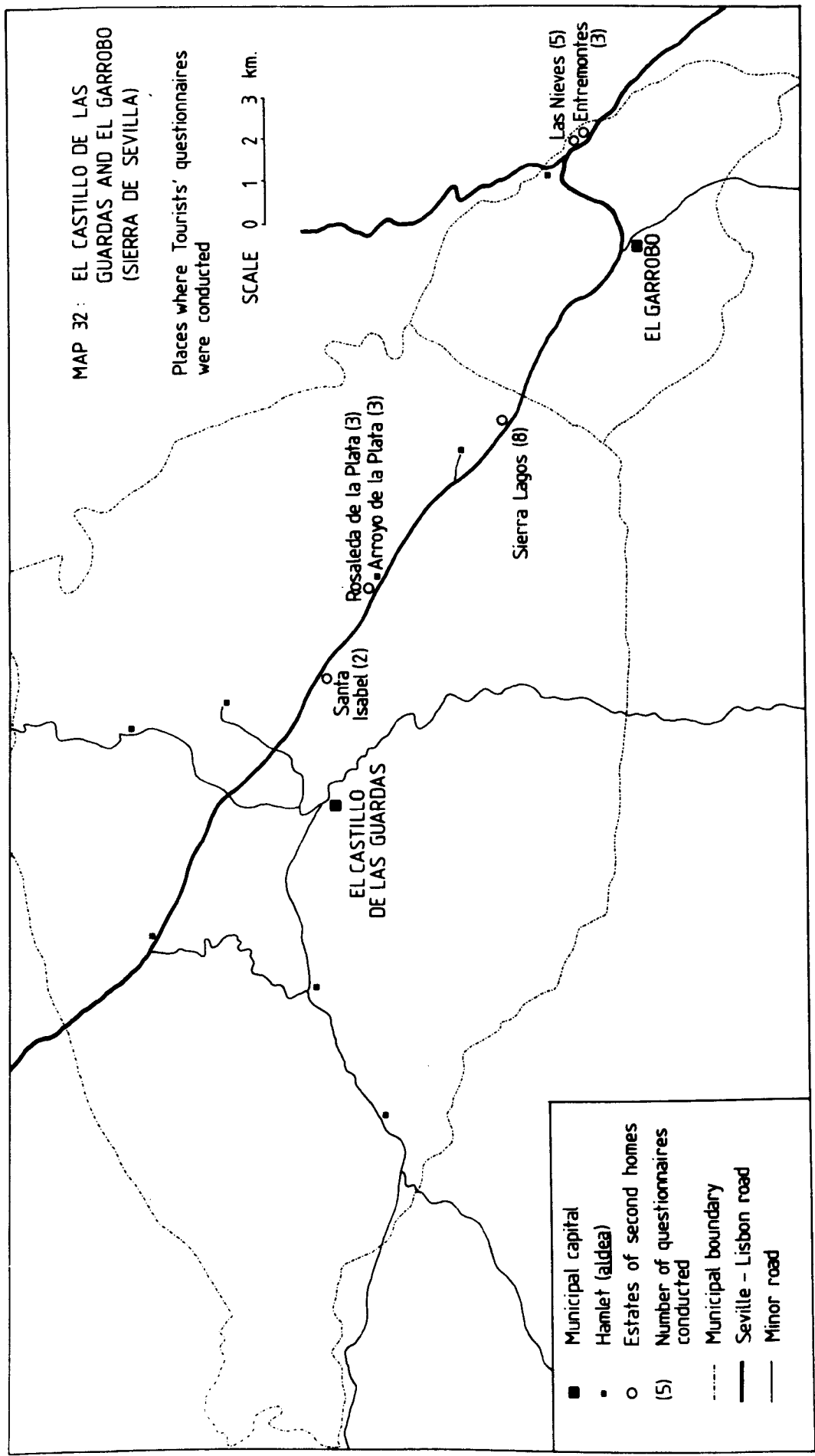
5 Main attraction of region for respondent:

Countryside	8
Tranquility	5
Climate	5
Local village and fiestas	4
Friends here	2

MAP 32: EL CASTILLO DE LAS GUARDAS AND EL GARROBO (SIERRA DE SEVILLA)

Places where Tourists' questionnaires were conducted

SCALE 0 1 2 3 km.



- Municipal capital
- Hamlet (aldea)
- Estates of second homes
- (5) Number of questionnaires conducted
- Municipal boundary
- Seville - Lisbon road
- Minor road

APPENDIX 5

LOCAL ATTITUDE SURVEY

A. LOCATION AND NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS

A full list of municipalities and their subdivisions where the interviews were made, together with the number of interviews, is given in Table 43 on page 200. A summary of the municipalities is given below:

Sierra Morena:

El Castillo de las Guardas	40
El Garrobo	14
Puerto Moral	5
Corteconcepción	15
Galaroza	40
Higuera de la Sierra	31

Alpujarras:

Capileira	8
Pampaneira	6
Bubión	5
La Taha (Pitres)	14
Pórtugos	4
Busquístar	7
Trevélez	13

Málaga province:

Alcaucín	6
Parauta	6
Benahavís	8
Istán	10
Ojén	10
Casares	15

The location of these interview sites is given in Map 33.

B. RESULTS OF SURVEY

Respondents were subjectively classified into three age categories as follows:

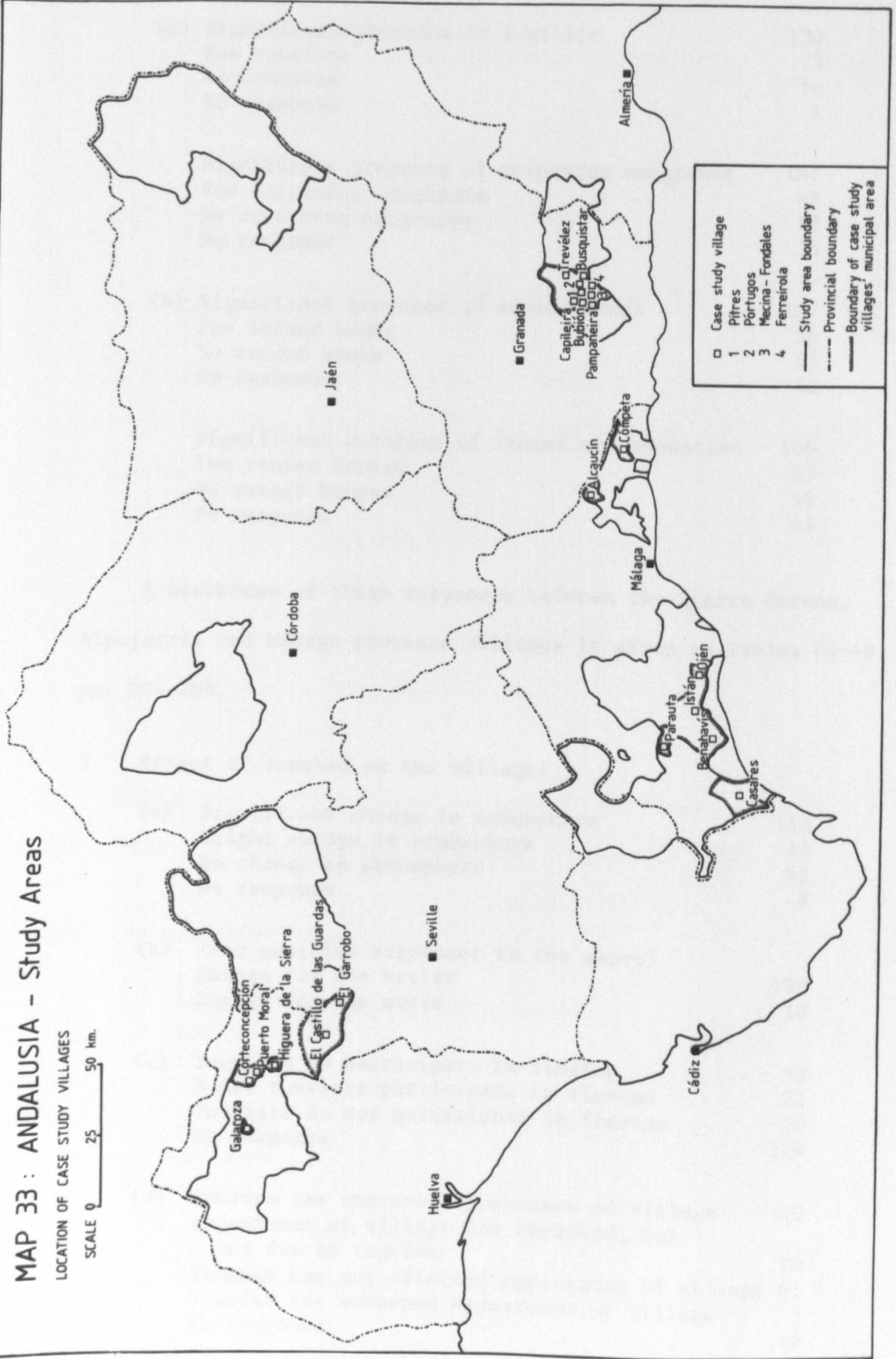
Under 30	Male - 45	Female - 30
30 - 60	Male - 60	Female - 40
Over 60	Male - 66	Female - 12

1 Permanent inhabitants of village	229
Summer visitors to village	28

MAP 33 : ANDALUSIA - Study Areas

LOCATION OF CASE STUDY VILLAGES

SCALE 0 25 50 km.



□	Case study village
1	Pitres
2	Pórtugos
3	Mecina - Fondales
4	Ferreirola
—	Study area boundary
- - - -	Provincial boundary
—	Boundary of case study villages' municipal area

2	Perception of tourism in village:	
	(a) Significant presence of tourists	130
	Few tourists	73
	No tourists	54
	No response	1
	Significant presence of returning emigrants	147
	Few returning emigrants	49
	No returning emigrants	17
	No response	36
	(b) Significant presence of second homes	107
	Few second homes	56
	No second homes	53
	No response	33
	Significant presence of rented accommodation	106
	Few rented houses	63
	No rented houses	46
	No response	42

A breakdown of these responses between the Sierra Morena, Alpujarras and Málaga province villages is given in Tables 46-49, pp. 204-205.

3	Effect of tourism on the village:	
	(a) Significant change in atmosphere	153
	Slight change in atmosphere	43
	No change in atmosphere	55
	No response	5
	(b) (For positive responses to the above)	
	Change for the better	196
	Change for the worse	10
	(c) Tourists do participate in fiestas	93
	A few tourists participate in fiestas	22
	Tourists do not participate in fiestas	14
	No response	129
	(d) Tourism has improved appearance of village	140
	Appearance of village has improved, but not due to tourism	20
	Tourism has not affected appearance of village	61
	Tourism has worsened appearance of village	5
	No response	18

(e) Tourism has increased employment and income in the village generally	61
Tourism has only benefitted those with commerce or property to rent	10
Little benefit to employment and income in the village	50
No benefit	99
Negative effect	20
No response	17
(f) Tourism has increased local commerce	92
Slight increase	23
No effect	108
Decrease in local commerce due to tourism	25
No response	9

A breakdown of these responses between the Sierra Morena, Alpujarras and Málaga province villages is given in Tables 50-53, pp. 207-208

4 Groups of people who benefit from tourism:

Everybody in village	17
Commerce only	76
Construction	9
Few People	20
People from elsewhere	27
Nobody	83
No response	14

A breakdown of these responses between the Sierra Morena, Alpujarras and Málaga province villages is given in Table 54, page 209.

5 (a) Occupation of respondents:

Agriculture	48
Industry (including construction)	24
Commerce	63
Services	37
Home	29
Retired	24
Students	11
Unemployed	11
No response	16

A breakdown of these responses between the Sierra Morena, Alpujarras and Málaga province villages is given in Table 45, page 203.

5 (b) Effect of tourism on farming:

This question did not yield any meaningful results in the Sierra Morena or Málaga province municipalities as farming activity is minimal there. In the Alpujarras only two respondents answered that tourism disturbed farming; the rest said that there were no effects either way.

5 (c) Selling of agricultural produce to tourism:

Again, owing to the lack of agricultural production on a large scale in the Sierra Morena and Málaga province villages, no positive responses were gained here. In the Alpujarras, 20 out of 57 respondents replied that some produce could be, and is, sold to tourists.

5 (d) Contacts with tourists:

Regular contacts	96
Occasional contact	61
No contact	84
No response	16

A breakdown of these responses between the Sierra Morena, Alpujarras and Málaga province villages is given in Table 55, p. 210.

5 (e) Opinions regarding renting accommodation to tourists:

Would rent	80
Would rent, but little accommodation available	64
No accommodation to rent	35
Would not rent	50
No response	29

A breakdown of these responses between the Sierra Morena, Alpujarras and Málaga province villages is given in Table 56, p. 211.

6 Opinions on future tourism growth and its location:

(a) Would like more tourism	147
Indifferent	12
No more tourism	90
No response	6
(b) Would like tourism in the village	178
Indifferent	13
Would like tourism apart from village	43
No response	18

A breakdown of these responses between the Sierra Morena, Alpujarras and Málaga province municipalities is given in Tables 57 and 58, p. 212.

7 Need for control or encouragement of tourism in the village:

Must plan for tourism	93
Must plan for more employment	25
Planning unnecessary	39
Do not understand	15
No response	63

8 (a) Opinions on effect of tourism on respondent's standard of living:

Tourism will improve standard of living	83
Tourism may improve standard of living	46
Tourism will not improve standard of living	68
No response	60

A breakdown of these responses between the Sierra Morena, Alpujarras and Málaga province municipalities is given in Table 59 p. 214.

8 (b) Plans to emigrate:

Definitely plan to emigrate	17
May emigrate in future	18
There is nowhere to emigrate to now	8
Will not emigrate	169
No response	45

APPENDIX 6

INDICES OF TOURISM FOR ANDALUSIAN MUNICIPALITIES

Column 1: Tourism Index, from Banco Español de Crédito, *Anuario del mercado español*, Madrid 1973.

Column 2: Number of hotels and *hostals*, from Ministerio de Comercio y Turismo, *Guía de hoteles*, Madrid 1979.

Column 3: Number of beds in tourist accommodation, from Instituto Nacional de Estadística, *Localización geográfica de los alojamientos hoteleros*, Madrid 1977.

PROVINCE OF ALMERIA

Coastal Municipalities:

Almería	260	22	942
Adra	18	3	50
Berja	0	1	11
Carboneras	0	4	19
Cuevas de Almanzora	0	1	0
Dalias	4.8	4	33
Enix	0	1	0
Garrucha	0	3	129
Mojácar	0	8	197
Níjar	0	3	19
Pulpí	0	2	7
Roquetas de Mar	90.6	8	188
Vera	20.2	3	72

Inland municipalities on main routes:

Chirivel	0	1	13
Fiñana	0	1	0
Huércal-Overa	0	2	10
Sorbas	0	1	0
Tabernas	0	1	0
Turre	0	1	0
Vélez-Rubio	8.2	4	61

Inland cities or towns with over 10,000 people:

Albox	0	2	24
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Spa resorts:

Alhama de Almería	0	1	58
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Upland municipalities:

Laujar de Andarax	0	1	15
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Other centres:

Antas	0	1	0
Olula del Río	0	2	22
Serón	0	1	0

PROVINCE OF CADIZ

Coastal municipalities:

Algericas	250.4	23	622
Barbate de Franco	13.6	5	86
Cádiz	357.7	23	823
Conil	3.9	1	0
Chiclana de la Frontera	25	2	128
Chipiona	39.3	14	290
La Linea de la Concepción	32.7	7	144
Puerto de Santa María	181.7	9	249
Puerto Real	10.7	1	0
Rota	153.7	7	277
San Fernando	20.5	3	81
Sanlúcar de Barrameda	46.2	4	144
San Roque	102.2	11	220
Tarifa	37	4	103

Inland cities or towns with over 10,000 people:

Arcos de la Frontera	15.1	2	40
Jerez de la Frontera	156.7	20	482
Ubrique	0	1	20
Villamartín	0	1	11

Upland municipalities:

El Bosque	0	1	0
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Other centres:

Los Barrios	13.3	3	37
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PROVINCE OF CORDOBA:

Inland municipalities on main routes:

La Carlota	0	3	0
El Carpio	0	1	0
Montoro	0	1	0
Pedro Abad	0	2	0

Inland cities or towns with over 10,000 people:

Aguilar de la Frontera	0	2	14
Baena	0	1	34
Cabra	0	3	24
Córdoba	425.9	39	1120

Lucena	9	4	56
Montilla	0	2	23
Palma del Río	0	1	30
Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo	0	1	10
Priego de Córdoba	0	5	31
Puente-Genil	0	1	9
Villanueva de Córdoba	0	1	0
Upland municipalities:			
Bémez	0	1	12
Villaharta	0	1	0
Other centres:			
Fernán-Núñez	0	1	8
PROVINCE OF GRANADA			
Coastal municipalities:			
Albuñol	3.4	3	28
Almuñécar	157.7	14	467
Güalchos	23.4	8	133
Motril	55.4	14	257
Salobreña	39.3	6	117
Inland municipalities on main routes:			
Baza	7.7	6	74
Cúllar-Baza	1.9	3	20
Pinos-Puente	0	1	0
Vélez de Benaudalla	0	1	0
Inland cities or towns with over 10,000 people:			
Granada	921.3	97	2747
Guadix	9.4	5	77
Hués-car	0	1	0
Loja	6.6	6	63
Santa Fe	0	1	0
Spa resorts:			
Alhama de Granada	10.1	1	85
Lanjarón	54.5	25	685
Zújar	1	1	40
Upland municipalities:			
Güejar-Sierra	0	1	0
Monachil	58.1	5	102
Orgiva	0	2	9
Pórtugos	0	1	0

Other centres:

Albolote	3.7	0	0
Alfacar	0	1	12
Huétor-Tájar	0	1	0
Iznalloz	0	2	11
Villanueva de las Torres	0	1	0
La Zubia	2.5	0	0

PROVINCE OF HUELVA

Coastal municipalities:

Almonte	0	6	14
Ayamonte	47.2	7	48
Cartaya	25.6	1	40
Huelva	197.5	17	567
Isla-Cristina	26.4	5	82
Lepe	3.6	4	87
Palos de la Frontera	32	6	91
Punta Umbría	101.1	8	157

Inland municipalities on main routes:

Gibraleón	0	2	17
La Palma del Condado	5.8	2	20

Upland municipalities:

Almonaster la Real	0	0	2
Arcena	7.3	3	49
Cortegana	0	1	7
Galaroza	0	2	21
Jabugo	0	1	8

Other centres:

Aljaraque	4.1	1	3
Calañas	0	1	0
El Campillo	0	1	0
Moguer	6.9	3	21
Nerva	0	1	0
Rosal de la Frontera	0	1	3
Zalamea la Real	0	0	7

PROVINCE OF JAEN

Inland municipalities on main routes:

Campillo de Arenas	0	1	12
Cárcel	0	1	11
La Carolina	57.7	4	113
Guarromán	0	1	0
Marmolejo	12.9	4	135

Mengíbar	0	1	0
Puente de Génave	0	2	0
Rus	0	1	0
Santa Elena	0	3	18
Villacarrillo	0	2	0
Villanueva del Arzobispo	0	1	0

Inland cities or towns with over 10,000 people:

Alcalá la Real	7.2	1	46
Alcaudete	0	2	8
Andújar	38.1	8	171
Baeza	6.2	3	41
Bailén	60.5	7	201
Cazorla	13.1	3	44
Jaén	66.8	14	328
Linares	32.4	5	152
Quesada	0	1	0
Torre del Campo	0	1	0
Torredonjimeno	0	1	11
Ubeda	23.3	7	118

Upland municipalities:

Bélmez de la Moraleda	0	1	0
Cambil	0	1	0
Santiago-Pontones	0	2	0
Siles	0	1	0
Vilches	0	1	0

Other centres:

Mancha Real	0	1	0
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PROVINCE OF MALAGA

Coastal municipalities:

Benalmádena	856.2	21	1154
Estepona	406.8	20	869
Fuengirola	582.3	34	1528
Málaga	2827.6	168	6135
Manilva	3.2	0	0
Marbella	1906.8	52	2270
Mijas	103.1	6	126
Nerja	69.8	18	244
Rincón de la Victoria	11.6	3	41
Torrox	0	1	0
Vélez-Málaga	31.1	10	188

Inland cities or towns with over 10,000 people:

Alhaurín el Grande	0	1	15
Alora	0	2	8
Antequera	31.3	12	138
Archidona	0	3	7
Coín	0	1	0
Ronda	51.5	8	161

Spa resorts:

Carratraca	0	1	0
Tolox	3.9	5	78

Upland municipalities:

Cómpeta	0	1	0
Ojén	0	0	9
Yunquera	0	2	0

Other centres:

Campillos	0	1	9
Colmenar	0	1	10
Fuente Piedra	0	1	8

PROVINCE OF SEVILLE

Inland municipalities on main routes:

Alcalá de Guadaira	12.2	1	22
Carmona	0	2	0
Dos Hermanas	25.7	3	50
Estepa	0	5	18
El Garrobo	0	1	14
Guillena	0	1	0
Lebrija	0	2	16
Osuna	0	3	15
Los Palacios y Villafranca	0	1	14

Inland cities or towns with over 10,000 people:

Ecija	12.7	5	72
Marchena	0	1	0
La Rinconada	0	2	0
Seville	1391.4	120	2878
Utrera	0	2	0

Other centres:

Fuentes de Andalucía	0	1	0
Paradas	0	1	0

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