



FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS POLÍTICAS Y DE SOCIOLOGÍA

MÁSTER OFICIAL EN POLÍTICA SOCIAL, TRABAJO Y BIENESTAR

CURSO 2022-2023

Determinantes Socioeconómicos del Comportamiento Electoral.

Un análisis de las Elecciones Generales de
2019-10N, 2019-28A y 2016-26J.

AUTOR/A: Daniel Simón Barrio

TUTOR/A: Pedro López Roldán

EVALUADOR/A: Francesc Josep Miguel Quesada

Bellaterra (Cerdanyola del Vallès)
31/08/2023

ÍNDICE

1. Introducción.....	1
2. Marco Teórico.....	2
2.1. Comportamiento electoral e indicadores socioeconómicos.....	2
2.1.1. Aspectos generales.....	2
2.1.2. Límites del enfoque.....	3
2.2. Indicadores socioeconómicos: Correlaciones y el caso español.....	5
3. Modelo de análisis.....	6
4. Data y metodología.....	8
4.1. Data.....	8
4.2. Metodología.....	10
5. Resultados.....	11
5.1. Modelos univariados.....	11
5.1.1. Nivel de ingresos: renta media y rentas por capital.....	11
5.1.2. Nivel de estudios.....	14
5.1.3. Género.....	14
5.1.4. Inmigración.....	17
5.1.5. Edad.....	17
5.2. Modelos multivariados.....	21
5.2.1. Modelo de Clase.....	21
5.2.2. Modelo de Identidad.....	22
5.2.3. Modelo Completo.....	23
6. Conclusiones.....	24
7. Bibliografía.....	25
8. Anexo.....	28
9. Apéndice.....	31

Determinantes Socioeconómicos del Comportamiento Electoral. Un análisis de las Elecciones Generales de 2019-10N, 2019- 28A y 2016-26J.

Daniel Simón Barrio
Trabajo de Final de Máster
Política Social, Trabajo y Bienestar
UAB

Tutor: Pedro López Roldán

31 de agosto de 2023.

Resumen: Votar es un acto complejo, no fácilmente predecible ni en términos de participación ni en términos de dirección del voto. La disciplina que estudia el comportamiento electoral utiliza un gran abanico de enfoques para entender los mecanismos que lo determinan, siendo uno de ellos la descripción del voto en términos de la posición socioeconómica del votante. En este trabajo se construyen diversos modelos de regresión para explicar los resultados del conjunto de las Elecciones Generales españolas entre 2016 y 2019 a nivel de sección censal en función de cinco categorías socioeconómicas: nivel de ingresos, nivel de estudios, género, inmigración y edad. Todas ellas se demuestran influyentes para los resultados electorales analizados, siendo de especial calidad explicativa para los resultados de abstención, voto al PSOE y voto al PP.

Palabras clave: comportamiento electoral, indicadores socioeconómicos, voto, elecciones generales

1. Introducción

La democracia electoral se construye sobre una idea clara: los ciudadanos eligen a políticos para que representen sus intereses. No obstante, la simplicidad con la que se enuncia tal concepto oculta una compleja cadena causal de múltiples eslabones que se suceden en distintos tiempos y lugares bajo diferentes mecanismos -objetivos y subjetivos-, y en los que participan muchos más actores que el votante que se dirige a la urna. Si reflexionamos sobre el acto de votar no tardaremos en desmoronar planteamientos reduccionistas a la luz de la primera conclusión: se trata de un acto irracional. Este fenómeno, conocido como la Paradoja de Downs -debido al economista que lo analizó desde la teoría de elección pública en 1957 (Downs, 1957)- reflexiona acerca de cómo los costes que le supone a un individuo ir a las urnas con mucha probabilidad superarán los beneficios, que únicamente existirán en la muy rara ocasión de que su voto concreto sea determinante para la victoria del candidato de su preferencia.

La paradoja de Downs es un buen ejemplo de la irreductibilidad del fenómeno de la votación en las democracias electorales en explicaciones maniqueas, razón por la que el estudio del comportamiento electoral es una disciplina propia dentro de la politología y de la sociología electoral, con multitud de enfoques y técnicas que se complementan. El estudio del comportamiento electoral en función de variables socioeconómicas del votante constituye uno de los enfoques más asentados dentro de este campo de estudio, con una larga historia académica que se remonta a mitad del siglo XX y que trataremos de dar continuidad con esta investigación.

El objetivo de este trabajo es, bajo este enfoque, construir diferentes modelos generales que expliquen el comportamiento electoral de los españoles en el conjunto las tres elecciones generales que se realizaron entre el año 2016 y 2019 (2016-26J, 2019-28A, 2019-10N) en función de sus características socioeconómicas tales como el nivel de ingresos, el nivel de estudios, el género, su lugar de nacimiento -y el de sus vecinos- o la edad. Para ello utilizaremos información de las aproximadamente 36.500 secciones censales que hay en España, extraída de diversas fuentes públicas. Esta unidad de análisis, la sección censal, es una partición submunicipal que agrupa entre 1000 y 2500 residentes y que constituye tanto la unidad de menor nivel para la diseminación de información estadística como la unidad para organizar procesos electorales. Contaremos por lo tanto con un importante número de datos con un alto nivel de precisión para cada una de las tres elecciones generales.

Sobre estos datos aplicaremos el método estadístico de regresión por mínimos cuadrados ordinarios para generar distintos modelos que relacionen cada una de las características socioeconómicas de las secciones censales con el comportamiento y la dirección del voto. A continuación, trataremos de generar modelos multivariados que expliquen los resultados electorales en función de diferentes abanicos de indicadores.

Con este fin este trabajo está organizado de la siguiente manera. En el apartado 2 haremos un breve repaso de la historia de este enfoque, que busca comprender el comportamiento electoral según los indicadores socioeconómicos de los votantes, y subrayaremos sus limitaciones. Revisaremos también las publicaciones que han investigado sobre las relaciones concretas de las características socioeconómicas y los resultados electorales, haciendo hincapié en los estudios españoles. Estas publicaciones nos ayudarán a construir nuestro modelo de análisis sobre el que trazaremos nuestras hipótesis, que describiremos en la siguiente sección. En el apartado 4 explicaremos las fuentes de nuestros datos, su tratamiento y la metodología que aplicaremos. Mostraremos los resultados principales de la investigación en la sección 5 y que resumiremos en el apartado de las conclusiones. Finalmente, encontraremos los apartados de la bibliografía y el anexo, siendo el último apartado de todos un extenso apéndice con cerca de 2000 modelos graficados de forma individual por comunidad autónoma y convocatoria.

2. Marco teórico

2.1. Comportamiento electoral e indicadores socioeconómicos

2.1.1. Aspectos generales

Este trabajo no será el primero que busque comprender y reconstruir el proceso a través del cual los electores forman sus preferencias de voto mediante estudios empíricos electorales. Como adelantábamos, este enfoque tiene un largo recorrido en la disciplina del estudio del comportamiento electoral, que se remonta a mitades del siglo XX. Es la publicación de *The People's Choice* (Lazarsfeld et al., 1944) de la Escuela de Columbia en Estados Unidos la obra que podríamos considerar fundacional dentro de este planteamiento. Sus autores hipotetizan que la predicción del voto es fácil si se conoce el estatus socioeconómico, la religión y la raza de los individuos. En otras palabras: que las decisiones electorales son un reflejo de las características sociales de los ciudadanos. Este enunciado es la premisa que supone el punto de partida de este enfoque dentro del análisis del comportamiento electoral.

En Europa a esta interpretación del voto se le añadió un componente institucional que pretendía insertar al votante en los mecanismos sociales de su entorno, aterrizarándolo en la sociedad más allá de sus características socioeconómicas individuales. En definitiva, la versión Europea de este enfoque

pretende responder a la pregunta: ¿hasta qué punto en el voto se expresan percepciones e intereses relacionados con la posición de las personas en la estructura social? (Harrop-Miller, 1987).

Tanto en Estados Unidos como en Europa estos modelos de explicación del voto tienen ya una larga tradición, y no solo han sido aplicados a investigaciones centradas en un solo país. Han sido utilizados también en estudios comparativos entre países que buscaban encontrar diferencias y semejanzas en el comportamiento electoral en el marco de cambios estructurales de nuestras sociedades. Son ejemplos de estos estudios *Electoral Change in Advanced Industrial Democracies: Realignment or Dealignment?* (Dalton, Flanagan, Beck, 1984), *The Decline of Cleavage Politics* (Franklin-Mackie-Valen et al., 1992) o *Los Anclajes del Partidismo: Un Análisis Comparado del Comportamiento Electoral en Cuatro Democracias del Sur de Europa* (Gunther y Montero, 1994).

En España son referentes en la disciplina Clara Riba, Marta Fraile, Jose Ramón Montero, Francesc Pallarés o Ignacio Lago, con un amplio historial de publicaciones en la materia, principalmente a partir del año 2000. De esta forma, *Variables Socio-Estructurales y Comportamiento Electoral en Las Elecciones Generales Españolas: Una Perspectiva Evolutiva 1979–2000* (Pallarés, Fraile & Riba, 2007) es el primer gran ejercicio de análisis de varias elecciones generales en función de distintos indicadores socioeconómicos. Los resultados de esta investigación que analiza género, edad, nivel de estudios, religión y clase social se han demostrado válidos para investigaciones posteriores, lo que demuestra que las relaciones demostradas tienen un cariz estructural o de largo plazo. Montero (1998), Riba (2000), Caínzos (2002) o Fraile (2005) son publicaciones pioneras en la materia en el ámbito de España, si bien se limitan a una única elección, una única variable socioeconómica o una parte del territorio.

Recientemente se ha publicado en el manual *The Oxford Handbook of Spanish Politics* otra gran investigación que analiza varias elecciones generales en función de múltiples indicadores socioeconómicos: *Determinants of Voting Behaviour* (Fraile y Hernández, 2020). Esta investigación analiza las elecciones de 2000, 2008, 2011 y 2015 en función de la percepción de la situación económica del votante, su autoubicación ideológica, el género, la edad, los niveles educativos y la clase social. Investiga también sobre las diferencias entre trabajadores cualificados y no cualificados.

Estos dos grandes estudios realizados en el ámbito español -Pallarés, Fraile y Riba (2007) y Fraile y Hernández (2020)- serán nuestra piedra angular en la construcción del modelo de análisis, y serán clave para trazar nuestras hipótesis. La principal diferencia entre estas publicaciones que analizan varias elecciones en función de múltiples indicadores socioeconómicos y el presente trabajo radica en la fuente de las variables: los citados estudios obtienen los datos de las encuestas pre y post electorales del Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS) mientras que esta investigación utilizará datos estadísticos publicados por el Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) en colaboración con la Agencia Estatal de Administración Tributaria (AEAT) y los datos oficiales de las mesas electorales. De esta forma esperamos sortear sesgos fruto del conocido problema de subjetividad de las respuestas a las encuestas. Un ejemplo de este sesgo se observa en Fraile y Hernández (2020), en el que la percepción de la situación económica del votante es mejor cuando gobierna su elección política y empeora cuando gobierna la oposición.

2.1.2. Límites del enfoque

El exponencial crecimiento del uso de ordenadores de gran velocidad y de la utilización de técnicas estadísticas ha acarreado en las últimas décadas un gran impulso al estudio del comportamiento electoral centrado en variables, hasta el punto de convertir la disciplina en el “más científico campo de la ciencia política” (Beck, 1986). No son pocas, sin embargo, las razones para criticar la escasa atención que muchas veces se presta a los mecanismos causales de estas relaciones o a los cambios repentinos inexplicables por la composición socioeconómica del electorado, siendo la mera demostración de correlaciones estadísticamente significativas a lo que aspiran muchas de las investigaciones del campo (Lago y Martínez i Coma, 2013).

En este trabajo se aborda la cuestión desde un prisma que, a pesar de servirse de dicho enfoque y dicha técnica estadística, es consciente de su limitación en términos de capacidad explicativa. El diseño de la investigación, que veremos más adelante, cuenta con un reconocimiento implícito a esta limitación: fueron diferentes los resultados en las dos elecciones de 2019 (28A y 10N) cuando la composición de las variables socioeconómicas de los votantes no pudo sufrir un gran cambio dado el estrecho margen de tiempo entre ellas. Este hecho revela que las variables socioeconómicas del electorado no son los únicos determinantes del voto, si bien hallar relaciones recurrentes podría suponer un efecto estructural y a largo plazo de éstas.

Un breve repaso a la bibliografía que estudia otras explicaciones del comportamiento electoral nos ayudará a contextualizar mejor los resultados de nuestra investigación.

En primer lugar, la biografía política, la tradición electoral y la ideología del votante tienen una influencia clara en la decisión política a la hora del sufragio. Bartels (2013) analiza la inexplicable rigidez de electores de diversos países de la OECD a la hora de cambiar sus opciones políticas tras el estallido económico que provocó la crisis de 2008. Gunther y Montero (1994) y Montero (1998) argumentan que en España las propias élites partidistas han contribuido a mantener un poder electoral latente basado en la lealtad y la tradición electoral. Estos estudios tratan de dar relevancia al factor de la rigidez -ideológica o por tradición- que se observa en los votantes a la hora de decidir entre las opciones electorales.

Un segundo elemento que afecta profundamente al comportamiento de los votantes en las democracias electorales es el componente institucional. El diseño del sistema de representación que un sistema posee afecta enormemente a las decisiones que se toman dentro de él. Así la literatura muestra que la participación es más alta en sistemas de representación proporcional que en sistemas de tipo mayoritario (Jackman y Miller, 1995; Boulding y Brown, 2013), ya que en los segundos se asegura mayor representación a los partidos grandes, disminuyendo incentivos tanto a los votantes de los partidos grandes (que asegurarán representación) como de los votantes de partidos pequeños (a los que costará más obtener representación). Otros componentes institucionales que afectan al comportamiento de los votantes son las reglas de repartición de escaños (Jackman y Miller, 1995; LaMontagne y Scruggs, 2012), la oferta o fragmentación de partidos (Lago y Martínez i Coma, 2013; Boulding y Brown, 2013), la estructura del Parlamento, (Jackman y Miller, 1995; Fornos, Power y Garand, 2004), la propia logística del evento electoral (Freitag, 2010), la frecuencia de elecciones (Boyd, 1986) o las leyes que rigen el registro de votantes (Fornos, Power y Garand, 2004).

Las dinámicas de competencia electoral son un tercer elemento que modula el comportamiento electoral de los ciudadanos. Cancela y Geys (2016), Blais (2006) y Caren (2007) demuestran que en elecciones donde dos candidatos están muy igualados el nivel de concurrencia a las urnas aumenta, y Tavares y Carr (2012) y Soto y Cortez (2014) demuestran el incentivo que lo causa: la idea de que el voto puede resultar determinante. Unas elecciones muy disputadas no solo únicamente aumentan la participación, también pueden modificar la dirección del voto: Lago y Montero (2010), por ejemplo, constatan el desplazamiento del voto de partidos pequeños a partidos mayoritarios en las elecciones generales españolas de 2008, estrategia que se conoce popularmente como “voto útil”.

Un cuarto elemento que tiene relevancia en las decisiones de los electores es la comunicación social y política durante el proceso electoral. Tanto el gasto en campaña como la aparición de los partidos en los medios desempeñan un papel fundamental en el proceso de participación política. Geys (2006) sostiene una relación positiva entre gasto en campaña de un partido y sus resultados, y Moya (2007) y Sørensen (2016) argumentan que la exposición a los medios aumenta el deseo de votar, si bien ésta parece reafirmar la decisión interiorizada del votante, más que cuestionarla y abrir la puerta a un cambio de dirección del voto.

Por último, un elemento que puede tener gran influencia a corto plazo son los sucesos históricos relevantes, como pueden ser una crisis, una guerra, un atentado o una pandemia. Lopez García (2004)

o Torres Martínez (2022) exploran respectivamente los efectos electorales del atentado islamista de Madrid en 2003 para el caso de España o de la pandemia de COVID-19 en las elecciones de 2021 en Yucatán, México.

Todos estos mecanismos de influencia en el comportamiento electoral quedarán excluidos de nuestro estudio, centrándonos exclusivamente -y a sabiendas de la limitación que supone- en la relación entre las características socioeconómicas de una población y la participación electoral y dirección del voto.

2.2. Indicadores socioeconómicos: Correlaciones y el caso español

Está claro que las características socioeconómicas del electorado no son las únicas condicionantes de su comportamiento en las urnas. Sin embargo, éstas pueden ofrecer una firme base para su comprensión estructural y a largo plazo. A continuación, revisaremos algunas publicaciones que demuestran correlaciones concretas entre algunas variables socioeconómicas y la participación y dirección del voto.

La clase social es la variable socioeconómica más estudiada en términos de comportamiento electoral. Los estudios sobre su influencia se ocupan de analizar en qué medida la posición en la estructura económica condiciona los intereses de los electores y, por lo tanto, su decisión de voto. La premisa que origina estas investigaciones lo encontramos por primera vez en el argumento de Lipset y Rokkan (1967), que sostienen que la confrontación político-electoral se centra en varias dimensiones del conflicto político, entre las cuales destacan las que se identifican con la posición objetiva de clase de los individuos. Esta posición se determina por el tipo de trabajo que realizan, el salario que perciben o su nivel de formación. Fruto de este antagonismo de clase surgen identidades políticas que cristalizan en partidos políticos, los cuales acaban representando a ciertas clases sociales. Destacan en la mayoría de países occidentales dos tipos de partidos claros en este esquema: los partidos conservadores y los partidos obreros. Se ha cuestionado si en las sociedades occidentales actuales se produjo un desalineamiento de clase que hizo que las preferencias del voto se independizasen de la clase social a partir de los años 60 (Franklin et. al., 1992), si bien hay argumentos para sostener que esa ruptura está lejos de haber sido absoluta (Evans, 1999).

En el caso español está muy documentada esta relación, que sigue teniendo vigencia en cada uno de los comicios. De esta forma Gómez (1996) y Cainzos (2002) ya argumentan que en la primera veintena de democracia el Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE) se asentó como el preferido por los trabajadores manuales (cualificados y no cualificados) y que fue el Partido Popular (PP) el que se cristalizó como el preferido por las clases altas. Más recientemente, Fraile y Hernández (2020) viene a dar cuenta de este comportamiento, que se ha continuado en el tiempo, confirmando un mayor voto al PSOE -y un menor voto al PP- por parte de trabajadores manuales durante las elecciones generales del 2000, del 2008, del 2011 y del 2015.

Una variable fácil de medir estrechamente vinculada con la clase es la renta del votante, sobre la que también está observado un efecto claro en términos de participación. Trujillo y Carmona (2019) es un estudio reciente que confirma en el caso español lo que otros apuntan para distintos países: las rentas bajas votan en mucha menor medida que las rentas altas. Esta relación, además, puede suponer un problema de legitimidad en los sistemas democráticos, que descansa en la participación electoral: si el diseño de éstos lleva a la abstención de determinados grupos de población se les podría estar excluyendo indirectamente de los mecanismos democráticos.

Vinculada también con la clase, hay investigaciones que relacionan el nivel de estudios con el comportamiento electoral, si bien no todas son concluyentes. Mientras que Mateo y Moral (2006) encuentran una relación positiva -aunque volátil- entre los jóvenes con baja formación y la abstención, Pallarés, Fraile y Riba (2007) no encuentran relación clara entre este indicador y la participación. Sí que encuentran una débil relación entre el nivel educativo y la orientación del voto, fruto de su

vinculación con la clase: se aprecia mayor voto al PP en aquellos votantes con más recursos educativos, existiendo la relación inversa en el caso del voto al PSOE. Los autores hallan también una relación más clara del nivel de estudios con el voto a Izquierda Unida (IU), y lo achacan a las nuevas líneas ideológicas de izquierdas de finales de siglo XX que se alejan de los posicionamientos exclusivos de clase y hacen un énfasis en los valores y las identidades. Estos planteamientos tienen mejor acogida entre los electores con mayores niveles de estudios. De nuevo, Fraile y Hernández (2020), demuestran la vigencia de estas relaciones, encontrando más apoyos al PP y a las opciones de la izquierda (IU o Podemos) conforme crece el nivel de estudios del votante, siendo el caso contrario para los apoyos al PSOE.

En lo que se refiere al género, los estudios tanto a nivel español como a nivel comparativo han encontrado diferentes efectos en el comportamiento electoral a lo largo del tiempo. Si bien Pallarés, Fraile y Riba (2007) encuentran una pequeña relación entre ser mujer y abstenerse durante los primeros años de la democracia española, esta desaparece de 1989 en adelante. Asimismo, encuentran que las características de orientación del voto según género y su evolución presentan pautas parecidas. Sostienen que hasta finales de los 80 se encuentra una orientación más conservadora del voto entre las mujeres que entre los hombres, pero que se produce una progresiva reducción de esta diferencia hasta desaparecer a finales de los años 90. Fraile y Hernández (2020), que analizan las primeras elecciones del siglo XXI, encuentran que en los siguientes años se invierte -sutil y parcialmente- esta relación: las mujeres votan en mayor medida al PSOE que los hombres, si bien apoyan menos que éstos a Izquierda Unida y Podemos. También votan en menor medida al PP.

En cuanto al efecto del origen migrante de parte de la población en unas elecciones hay dos mecanismos descritos que pueden actuar. El primero es el comportamiento electoral de los propios migrantes y, el segundo, funciona a través de la percepción de esta inmigración en el electorado nativo. Bermúdez y Escrivá (2016) analizan la participación política de los inmigrantes en España en el *Anuario de la Inmigración 2015-2016* realizado por el *Barcelona Centre for International Affairs*. En su investigación revelan la principal relación entre la población migrante extracomunitaria y el comportamiento electoral: la baja participación. Además de la posible falta de información o de incentivos para ejercer el derecho, hay a su vez dos razones institucionales detrás de este comportamiento, según sea el caso. La primera es la situación irregular de algunas personas migrantes en el país, lo cual les excluye del derecho a voto. La segunda es la barrera que suponen los procesos burocráticos que han de realizar los migrantes extracomunitarios antes de cada comicio: la inscripción en el Censo de Extranjeros Residentes en España (CERE) mediante la presentación de un formulario en el municipio de residencia.

El segundo mecanismo mediante el cual la población migrante influye en las decisiones lo vemos reflejado en Barone et al (2016) o Belluci et al (2019), donde analizan el efecto de la migración percibida y los discursos populistas en el aumento de los partidos de extrema derecha en el ámbito europeo. Argumentan que los partidos de extrema derecha han aprovechado los fenómenos migratorios del siglo XX para contribuir a una distorsión de la percepción de ésta para sacar rédito electoral.

Por último, la edad también es una variable que influye tanto en la participación electoral como en la orientación del voto. De esta forma, Pallarés, Fraile y Riba (2007) encuentran que son los jóvenes el grupo de edad más abstencionista, y que se va reduciendo con la edad. En términos de orientación del voto, la irrupción de nuevos partidos políticos tras la crisis económica de 2008 y la consecuente crítica a la “vieja política” atrajo hacia estos a los electores más jóvenes (Recuero, 2015), creando una brecha generacional respecto a los partidos tradicionales como PP o PSOE.

3. Modelo de análisis

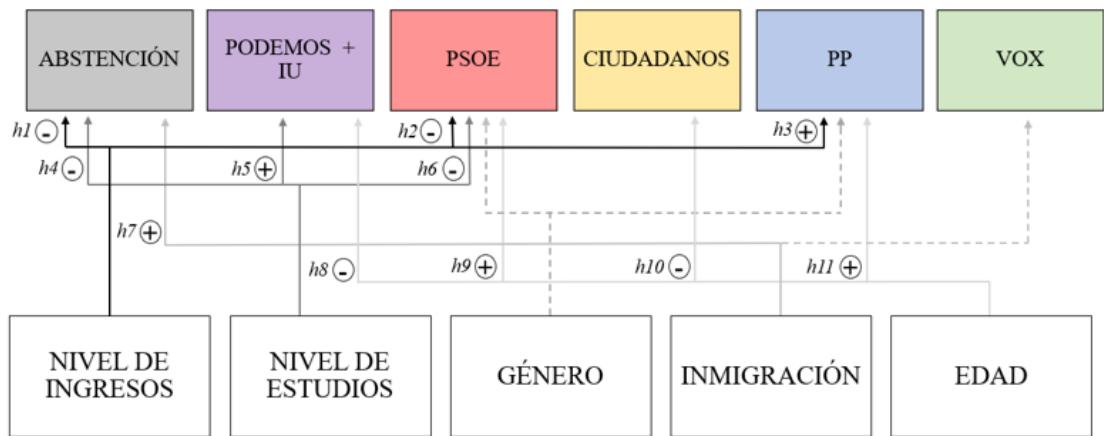
Para realizar esta investigación, trazaremos una serie de hipótesis basadas en la literatura revisada en los apartados anteriores acerca de las correlaciones presentes entre una serie de indicadores socioeconómicos y determinados partidos políticos. Utilizaremos la sección censal como unidad de análisis para las tres elecciones entre 2016 y 2019: 2016-26J, 2019-28A y 2019-10N. Esta unidad de análisis resulta de gran utilidad, ya que la sección censal es la menor unidad de diseminación estadística que utiliza el INE por un lado (agrupa entre 1.000 y 2.500 habitantes) y, por otro, funciona como la unidad organizativa para los procesos electorales: cada sección censal tiene un colegio electoral donde votan sus residentes. Estas relaciones se buscarán por lo tanto entre las características socioeconómicas de esta unidad administrativa y los resultados del colegio electoral, tanto de participación y como de voto a cada partido político.

Con el fin de describir el modelo de análisis que utilizaremos es importante definir el alcance de nuestra investigación, ya que acotaremos tanto los indicadores socioeconómicos como los partidos políticos que incluiremos en el análisis. Los indicadores seleccionados han sido escogidos por dos razones. La primera es que son variables que han sido demostradas como influyentes en el comportamiento electoral y la dirección del voto en sucesivas elecciones generales españolas, como se ha descrito en el punto anterior. La segunda es la disponibilidad al nivel de sección censal. Variables descritas como influyentes, como puede ser la religión, han quedado fuera del alcance debido a la falta de datos. De esta manera utilizaremos un total de siete indicadores para representar cinco de lo que, a efectos de describir el modelo de análisis, denominaremos categorías socioeconómicas sobre las que trazaremos nuestras hipótesis: nivel de ingresos, nivel de estudios, género, inmigración y edad.

Respecto a los partidos políticos escogidos en el análisis solo serán utilizados aquellos que obtuvieron al menos un 10% del total de los votos en alguna de las convocatorias. Se ha situado el límite en tal cifra porque a partir de ella se observa una repentina caída de representatividad sobre el número de votos total, siendo los siguientes del orden de entre 1% y 4%. Esta oportuna simplificación tiene, sin embargo, un precio. El comportamiento electoral mayoritario de algunas circunscripciones no se verá reflejado en su profundidad en este estudio: aquellas circunscripciones donde el voto es dirigido en gran medida a partidos autonómicos, como son Cataluña, País Vasco o Navarra. Esta acotación en el análisis nos deja con cinco partidos políticos -en los que quedan representados también los diferentes nombres y confluencias que han sido utilizados en cada una de las circunscripciones y cada uno de los comicios. Estos partidos son PSOE, PP y Podemos + Izquierda Unida, que obtuvieron junto a sus diferentes confluencias más de un 10% de los votos en las tres elecciones analizadas, y Vox y Ciudadanos, superando el 10% en dos de los comicios (ambos consiguieron el 10% en el 2019-28A, pero Vox no lo hizo en el 2016-26J y Ciudadanos se desplomó en el 2019-10N). A los cinco partidos que analizaremos habrá que sumar al resultado de participación, que nos lo dará la abstención del colegio electoral.

Una vez descritas estas limitaciones podemos esbozar el modelo de análisis que utilizaremos, que no dista mucho de los modelos realizados en estudios de la disciplina. En la imagen 2 encontramos el modelo conceptual con las hipótesis indicadas mediante flechas de relación, en las que el tono de gris únicamente difiere para facilitar su visualización, y no indica intensidad de la relación.

Imagen 1: Esquema del modelo de análisis



De esta manera, según Cainzos (2002); Gónzalez (1996); Pallarés, Fraile y Riba (2007) y Trujillo y Carmona (2019) esperamos encontrar una relación negativa entre la categoría *nivel de ingresos* de la sección y la abstención ($h1$), así como al voto al PSOE ($h2$). También sus estudios sostienen una relación positiva de este indicador con el voto al PP ($h3$). En lo que refiere al *nivel de estudios*, no es de sorprender encontrar una relación parecida, ya que las dos categorías están vinculadas a la clase social. Mateo y Moral (2006) encuentra una relación negativa entre *nivel de estudios* y abstención ($h4$); Pallarés, Fraile y Riba (2007) la hallan con el voto al PSOE ($h6$) y Fraile y Hernández (2020) confirman una relación positiva con el voto a Izquierda Unida ($h5$).

En lo que a la categoría *género* se refiere sí se demostró el mayor voto al PP de las mujeres durante las primeras décadas de democracias (Pallarés, Fraile y Riba, 2007), pero esta relación fue desapareciendo hasta los años 90, pasados los cuales algunos estudios sugieren que comienza a invertirse sutilmente, pasando a votar en mayor medida al PSOE (Fraile y Hernández, 2020). Por precaución y dada la debilidad de la reciente relación encontrada nos abstendremos a hipotetizar ningún efecto del género en estos partidos.

Para el efecto del porcentaje de población migrada en una sección sobre el comportamiento electoral, únicamente hipotetizaremos la relación descrita por Bermúdez y Escrivá (2016), en la que sostiene que los inmigrantes tienden a abstenerse más en las elecciones españolas ($h7$). Aunque no formularemos hipótesis, sí que analizaremos la relación entre la población migrante y el voto a Vox, en caso de que se dé la relación de la inmigración percibida y el auge de partidos de extrema derecha Belluci et al (2019).

Por último, esperamos encontrar una relación positiva entre la *edad* y los partidos tradicionales PSOE y PP ($h9$ y $h11$), y una negativa entre esta y los partidos nuevos, como Podemos + IU o Ciudadanos ($h8$ y $h10$), según Recuero (2015) y Fraile y Hernández (2020).

4. Datos y metodología

4.1. Datos

Como ya se ha explicado a lo largo del trabajo, será la sección censal la unidad que utilizaremos para nuestro análisis. A este nivel de análisis disponemos de varias fuentes que utilizaremos para la construcción de tres primeras tabla de datos, una por cada una de las elecciones, que recogerá por cada sección censal siete indicadores (para representar las cinco categorías socioeconómicas) y seis

porcentajes (uno de participación y cinco de resultados de partidos políticos). Nuestras fuentes de datos serán las siguientes:

- Atlas de distribución de renta de los hogares (INE, 2022). Es un atlas que se publica anualmente desde 2015, y se elabora con información de la Agencia Tributaria (AEAT). Incluye además otros indicadores sociales no económicos. De esta publicación extraeremos los indicadores *Renta media* y *Rentas por Capital*. Ambas son un cálculo per cápita de los ingresos individuales medios por sección censal según la metodología del INE, siendo el primero los ingresos agregados (salario, desempleo, prestaciones sociales y capital) y el segundo únicamente la cifra para los ingresos por retornos de capital, ya sea financiero o inmobiliario. Estos dos indicadores los utilizaremos para representar la categoría *nivel de ingresos*. Al ser un atlas que se publica anualmente disponemos datos de los dos años que nos interesan: 2016 y 2019.
- Censo de Población y Viviendas 2011 (INE, 2013) y Censo de Población y Viviendas 2021 (INE, 2023). Es la mayor operación censitaria que realiza el INE, y se publica cada 10 años. Utilizaremos ambas publicaciones. De esta fuente utilizaremos únicamente el indicador *Porcentaje de población con estudios superiores*, como variable para la categoría *nivel de estudios*, y representa la tasa de población de una sección censal que tiene algún título de educación terciaria. Como la publicación es cada diez años, y ninguna coincide con los años relevantes, se ha asumido una evolución lineal entre 2011 y 2021, y se han extraído los valores para los años 2016 y 2019 de cada sección.
- Estadística del Padrón Continuo (2022). Se trata de una publicación anual que recoge los datos del padrón municipal. De esta fuente extraeremos por cada sección censal los indicadores de *Porcentaje de población nacida en países extracomunitarios*, *Porcentaje de mujeres*, *Porcentaje de población mayor de 64 años* y *Porcentaje de población entre 20 y 34 años*. Los dos primeros indicadores se utilizarán para representar las categorías *inmigración* y *género*, respectivamente, y los dos últimos para la categoría *edad*.
- Resultados de las Elecciones Generales 2016-26J, Resultados de las Elecciones Generales 2019-28A y Resultados de las Elecciones Generales 2019-28N (Ministerio del Interior, 2016 y Ministerio del Interior, 2019). De las publicaciones del Ministerio del Interior con los resultados por colegio extraeremos los datos de participación de cada sección censal, y el resultado en porcentaje de los partidos políticos que superaron el 10% del total de votos, siendo éstos PSOE, PP y Podemos + IU (para las tres elecciones), Vox (para 2019-28A y 2019-10N) y Ciudadanos (para 2016-26J y 2019-10N). Es destacable las dos elecciones consecutivas realizadas en 2019 por llegar a acuerdo de gobierno el congreso formado fruto de las primeras. Incluir ambas en el análisis, cuando los indicadores socioeconómicos de estas dos tablas serán idénticos, es un reconocimiento implícito a la limitación del enfoque, pues la diferencia de resultados debe explicarse por los mecanismos descritos en el apartado 2.1.2 de este estudio. El objetivo de usar ambas elecciones es hallar el efecto estructural de los indicadores socioeconómicos para todas las elecciones

Con estas cuatro fuentes se han construido tres tablas que usaremos como punto de partida. Ha sido necesario excluir secciones censales de las tablas, ya sea debido a la falta de datos de algunos indicadores por secreto estadístico o por la modificación territorial de los límites de las secciones a lo largo del período estudiado. Un análisis de las características de las secciones excluidas ayudaría a entender el sesgo de esta posible omisión. De igual forma si falta un único indicador se excluirá la sección censal concreta del análisis que lo utilice, pero se mantendrá para otros análisis de los que sí exista la información relevante. Es el caso de los indicadores *Renta media* y *Rentas por Capital* para las secciones de la Comunidad Foral de Navarra, de los cuales pocas secciones censales cuentan con información publicada. Pese a estas omisiones, las tablas las conforman 33.509 secciones censales para las elecciones de 2016-26J, 33.733 para los comicios de 2019-28A y, de la misma manera 33.733 para los de 2019-10N, lo que supone un 92% del total de las secciones.

4.2. Metodología

El objetivo de este trabajo es construir diferentes modelos generales que expliquen el comportamiento electoral de los votantes en el conjunto de las elecciones 2016-26J, 2019-28A y 2019-10N en función de los indicadores socioeconómicos *Renta media*, *Rentas por Capital*, *Porcentaje de población con estudios superiores*, *Porcentaje de población nacida en países extracomunitarios*, *Porcentaje de mujeres*, *Porcentaje de población mayor de 64 años* y *Porcentaje de población entre 20 y 34 años*. El hecho de querer construir modelos generales responde a la intención de hallar el efecto estructural o a largo plazo de estos indicadores: las relaciones halladas tienen que cumplirse para las tres elecciones en la misma medida. Esta premisa implica que no se puede construir modelos separados para cada elección: con mucha probabilidad los mecanismos descritos en el apartado 2.1.2. influencien en diferente medida el comportamiento electoral en cada convocatoria, enturbiando el efecto de los indicadores que queremos aislar y haciendo que éste varíe entre elecciones. De esta manera se construirán diferentes modelos que den respuesta al comportamiento electoral de las secciones censales en las tres elecciones a la vez, en función de los indicadores económicos en el momento de la convocatoria.

Es por esto por lo que el primer paso que hemos seguido es agregar las tres tablas de datos en una única tabla que contiene 100.030 líneas de información, estando cada sección representada tres veces, una por convocatoria.

En esta nueva tabla sigue habiendo el problema ya conocido de los mecanismos de influencia descritos en apartado 2.1.2. que impiden aislar el efecto de los indicadores socioeconómicos. Dificultan este objetivo, además, otras dos problemáticas: las diferentes dinámicas electorales por comunidad autónoma (con especial importancia en las comunidades donde el voto va mayoritariamente dirigido a partidos no incluidos en el análisis) y los diferentes niveles medios entre comunidades de los indicadores socioeconómicos. De esta forma, en una comunidad un partido político puede estar muy asentado, obteniendo mejores resultados para todo el espectro socioeconómico sin que este mejor resultado tenga base en los indicadores. De igual manera, un determinado nivel de ingresos en una comunidad puede situar a una sección censal en una posición socioeconómica que no coincide con la posición socioeconómica de otra sección de otra comunidad con el mismo nivel de ingresos. Para resolver estas tres problemáticas se normalizarán tanto los indicadores socioeconómicos como los resultados electorales en función de la convocatoria y la comunidad autónoma. Así, un valor de 0 en una variable de una sección censal supondrá que se encuentra en la media de esa comunidad y esa convocatoria, y un valor de 1 una desviación típica de la variable en esa comunidad y esa convocatoria. De la Tabla A1 a la Tabla A6 del anexo se encuentran las medias y desviaciones típicas de los $3 \times 19 = 57$ grupos de normalización.

Una vez normalizadas las variables de las 100.030 líneas de información, se procederá a realizar diferentes análisis de regresión, univariadas y multivariadas, con el método de mínimos cuadrados ordinarios, en los que los resultados de voto o de participación serán las variables dependientes. Para las variables del nivel de ingresos se utilizará una transformación logarítmica, debido al mejor ajuste del comportamiento de estas variables. Esto a su vez supone otra problemática, ya que debido a la normalización de las variables existirán valores negativos incompatibles con esta transformación, que se resolverá con el desplazamiento de los indicadores de nivel de ingresos por un valor k_i igual al mínimo del indicador más 0.01.

En definitiva, se construirán diferentes modelos, univariadas y multivariadas, basados en el descrito en la Imagen 2.

Imagen 2: Modelo completo de regresión

$$\begin{aligned}
 voto_{partido} = & \alpha + \beta_1 \log(rentamedia + k_1)_t \\
 & + \beta_2 \log(capital + k_2)_t \\
 & + \beta_3 eess_t \\
 & + \beta_4 genero_t \\
 & + \beta_5 extracom_t \\
 & + \beta_6 mayores64_t \\
 & + \beta_7 entre20y34_t + \epsilon
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Resultados

5.1. Modelos univariados

5.1.1. Nivel de ingresos: renta media y rentas por capital

El primer modelo univariado que hemos construido ha sido para comprobar la relación entre la renta media de una sección censal y los resultados electorales. Para los datos de estos modelos se han excluido las secciones censales con los valores límites de la variable renta media que utiliza el INE en el Atlas de distribución de renta de los hogares (2022). Respectivamente para los años 2016 y 2019, toda sección censal cuya renta media sea superior a 29.364 y 32.183 euros anuales o inferior a 3.268 y 4.053, quedarán representadas por la cifra límite correspondiente, hecho que puede causar distorsión en las regresiones. Esta exclusión deja en 99.473 datos para los modelos de los partidos que superaron el 10% en las tres elecciones y 66.148 y 66.312 para Vox y Ciudadanos, para los que únicamente se han tomado datos de dos elecciones.

En el Tabla 1 podemos ver los resultados de este primer modelo, y en el Gráfico 1 las 6 relaciones representada en los ejes. Como podemos ver la renta media de una sección tiene una influencia clara en la participación y en la dirección del voto. Todos los coeficientes de los modelos son estadísticamente significativos, aunque en diferente magnitud y con diferentes capacidades explicativas. En una transformación logarítmica corriente, el coeficiente de la variable independiente indica el incremento de valor de la variable dependiente cuando la primera aumenta en un 1%. Sin embargo, el desplazamiento necesario para la regresión dados los valores normalizados de la variable *rentamedia*, que incluye negativos, dificulta la interpretación de este coeficiente. No es así, por ejemplo, para todos los modelos del Apéndice, para los cuales no se han normalizado las variables.

Aun así, vemos la gran magnitud del coeficiente para los modelos de abstención, de voto al PSOE y de voto al PP, coincidiendo además los signos con los esperados por las hipótesis *h1*, *h2* y *h3*. Los modelos muestran una relación negativa entre la renta media de una sección con la abstención y el voto al PSOE, decreciendo ambas cuando se trata de una sección con mayor renta media. El efecto para el PP es el contrario: sus resultados mejoran si la sección tiene mayores ingresos. Es destacable la relevancia de la variable para los dos primeros modelos: tienen, respectivamente, 0.368 y 0.290 para los valores de *R*². La renta media parece mucho menos relevante para los modelos de los partidos Podemos + IU y Vox, con coeficientes de menor magnitud (aunque significativos) y con bajos valores de *R*². El primero es positivo y el segundo negativo, mostrando que los resultados de Podemos + IU disminuyen con la renta media y no así los de Vox. El modelo de Ciudadanos es parecido al PP: muestran una relación positiva y con buena calidad explicativa.

Tabla 1: Resultados Electorales - Renta Media

	abstencion	psoe	pp	podemos + iu	vox	cs
$\log(rentamedia + k_1)$	-2.196*** (0.009)	-1.954*** (0.010)	1.161*** (0.011)	-0.540*** (0.011)	0.281*** (0.014)	1.265*** (0.013)
constant	2.527*** (0.011)	2.255*** (0.011)	-1.349*** (0.013)	0.632*** (0.013)	-0.330*** (0.017)	-1.457*** (0.016)
Adj. R ²	0.3685	0.2905	0.1062	0.0221	0.0060	0.1196
AIC	234 064.1	246 037.4	265 464.3	278 328.9	186 154.4	179 255.3
N	99 473	99 473	99 473	99 473	66 148	66 312

Nota: * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Gráfico 1: Resultados Electorales - Renta Media

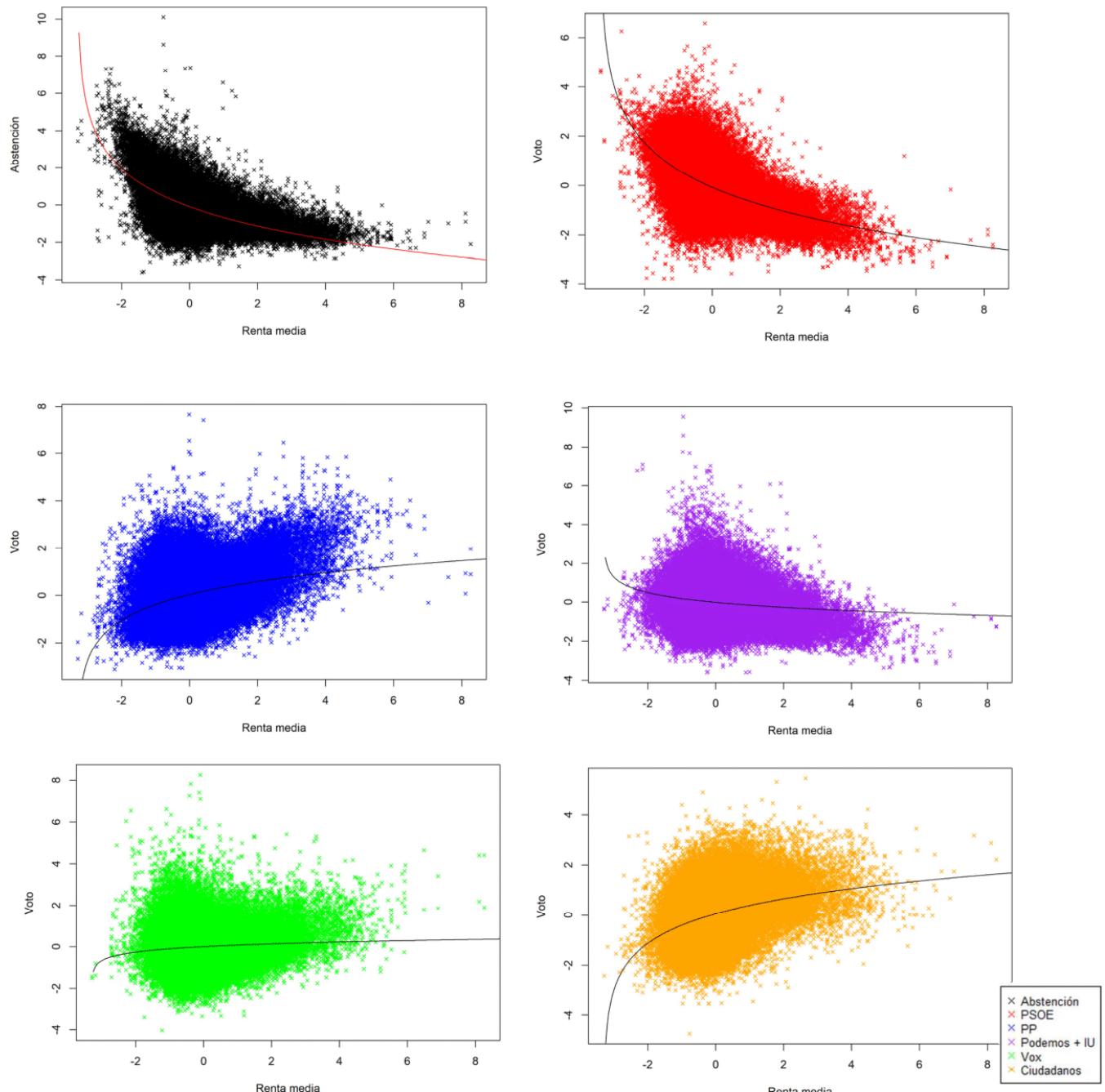
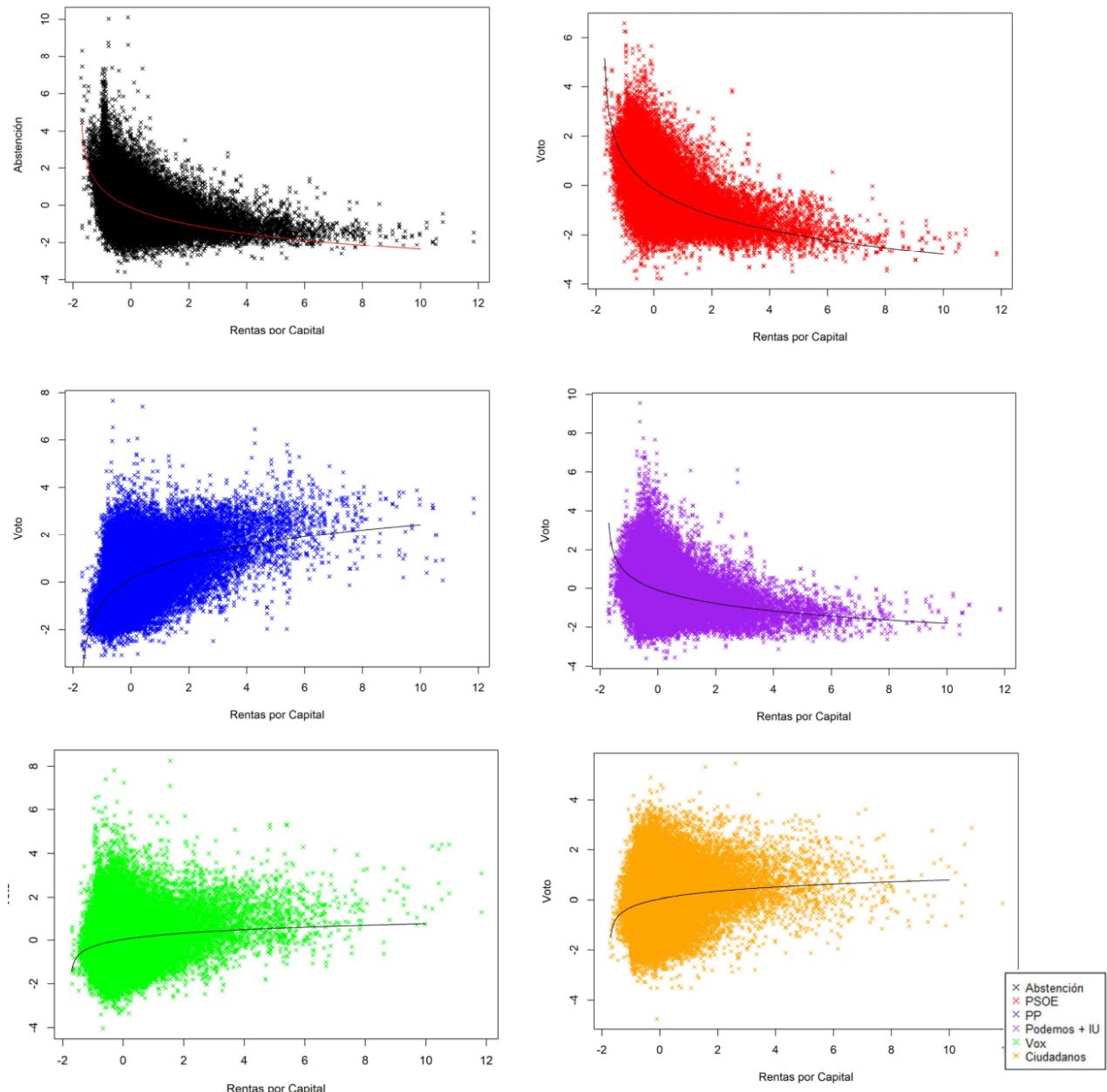


Tabla 2: Resultados Electorales - Rentas por Capital

	abstencion	psoe	pp	podemos + iu	vox	cs
$\log(\text{capital} + k_2)$	-1.177*** (0.007)	-1.381*** (0.006)	1.210*** (0.006)	-0.899*** (0.007)	0.379*** (0.009)	0.393*** (0.009)
<i>constant</i>	0.525*** (0.004)	0.619*** (0.004)	-0.551*** (0.004)	0.408*** (0.004)	-0.176*** (0.006)	-0.178*** (0.006)
Adj. R ²	0.2324	0.3239	0.2605	0.1378	0.0242	0.0260
AIC	254 367.8	240 622.6	244 814.2	264 371.8	184 936.1	184 647.7
N	98 996	98 996	98 996	98 996	66 174	65 824

Nota: * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Gráfico 2: Resultados Electorales – Rentas por Capital



Si nos centramos únicamente en la renta que se obtiene por los retornos de capital, ya sea financiero o inmobiliario, vemos en la Tabla 2 que los resultados son parecidos en términos de la dirección de las relaciones. Así, tanto para la abstención como para el voto al PSOE y Podemos + IU éstas son negativas y con altas capacidades explicativas: el 23.2%, el 32.4% y el 13.8% de los datos se explican por esta variable. Los partidos de derecha, PP, Vox y Ciudadanos mejoran resultados entre las secciones con mayores rentas por capital, siendo de especial relevancia para el primero: un 26.0% de los datos son explicados por ella.

Los resultados parecen confirmar, por lo tanto, las hipótesis *b1*, *b2* y *b3*, que presumían una relación negativa entre la categoría *nivel de ingresos* y la abstención y el voto al PSOE y una positiva entre la primera y el voto al PP. En los modelos multivariados comprobaremos que la relación para estas variables no cambia.

5.1.2. Nivel de estudios

Para los modelos que relacionan el porcentaje de población de una sección con estudios superiores y los resultados electorales podíamos esperar relaciones similares, en tanto que, como hemos visto, es un indicador relacionado con la clase social. La Tabla 3 recoge los resultados de estos modelos. Vemos que, de nuevo, todos los coeficientes son estadísticamente significativos, y que tres de ellos son negativos: el del modelo de la abstención, el del voto al PSOE y el de voto a Podemos + IU. Las dos primeras parecen confirmar las hipótesis *b4* y *b6*, con modelos altamente explicativos (con valores de R^2 de 0.214 y 0.270 respectivamente). La tercera relación negativa, la de Podemos + IU, choca de frente con nuestra hipótesis *b5*, aunque con R^2 extremadamente bajo (0.005). La interpretación de estos coeficientes es más sencilla: el coeficiente muestra el número de desviaciones estándar, según la convocatoria y la comunidad autónoma, que aumenta el resultado de cada partido cuando se incrementa en una desviación estándar la población con estudios superiores, también según la convocatoria y la comunidad autónoma. Así, un aumento de una desviación estándar en el porcentaje de población con estudios superiores en una sección disminuye en 0.463 desviaciones estándar el resultado de abstención, 0.520 el voto al PSOE y 0.066 el voto a Podemos + IU. Para el resto de partidos (PP, Vox y Ciudadanos) esta relación es positiva, mejorando sus resultados conforme aumenta la variable independiente.

Las relaciones demostradas parecen validar las hipótesis *b4* y *b6*, e invalidar la hipótesis *b5*, pero no será hasta que construyamos los modelos multivariados que podamos confirmarlas o descartarlas.

5.1.3. Género

Respecto al género no habíamos hipotetizado ninguna relación debido a que durante las últimas décadas éstas han ido mutando, y los estudios más recientes muestran relaciones débiles. En la Tabla 4 observamos que el porcentaje de mujeres tiene influencia sobre los resultados electorales, aunque por sí sola es una variable con capacidad explicativa reducida. Los R^2 de los modelos están entre 0.003 y 0.030. Encontramos que aumentar en una desviación estándar el porcentaje de mujeres de una sección censal disminuye la abstención en 0.159 desviaciones estándar, y empeora los resultados del PSOE y de Vox, en 0.108 y 0.064 desviaciones estándar respectivamente. El resto de partidos muestran relación positiva con este indicador, destacando el caso de Ciudadanos, el cual muestra tanto la mayor magnitud del coeficiente (0.176) como la mayor capacidad explicativa ($R^2=0.030$).

El género, por lo tanto, parece tener cierta influencia en los resultados electorales, aunque esta es limitada y los modelos univariados con este indicador solo son capaces de explicar hasta un 3% de los resultados.

Tabla 3: Resultados Electorales - Porcentaje de población con Estudios Superiores

	abstencion	psoe	pp	podemos + iu	vox	cs
eess	-0.463*** (0.003)	-0.520*** (0.003)	0.269*** (0.003)	-0.066*** (0.003)	0.109*** (0.004)	0.402*** (0.004)
constant	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)	0.001 (0.004)	0.000 (0.004)
Adj. R ²	0.2141	0.2701	0.0724	0.0044	0.0118	0.1613
AIC	259 700.8	252 317.6	276 276.3	283 429.3	187 982.6	177 512.2
N	100 030	100 030	100 030	100 030	66 522	66 682

Nota: * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Gráfico 3: Resultados Electorales – Porcentaje de población con Estudios Superiores

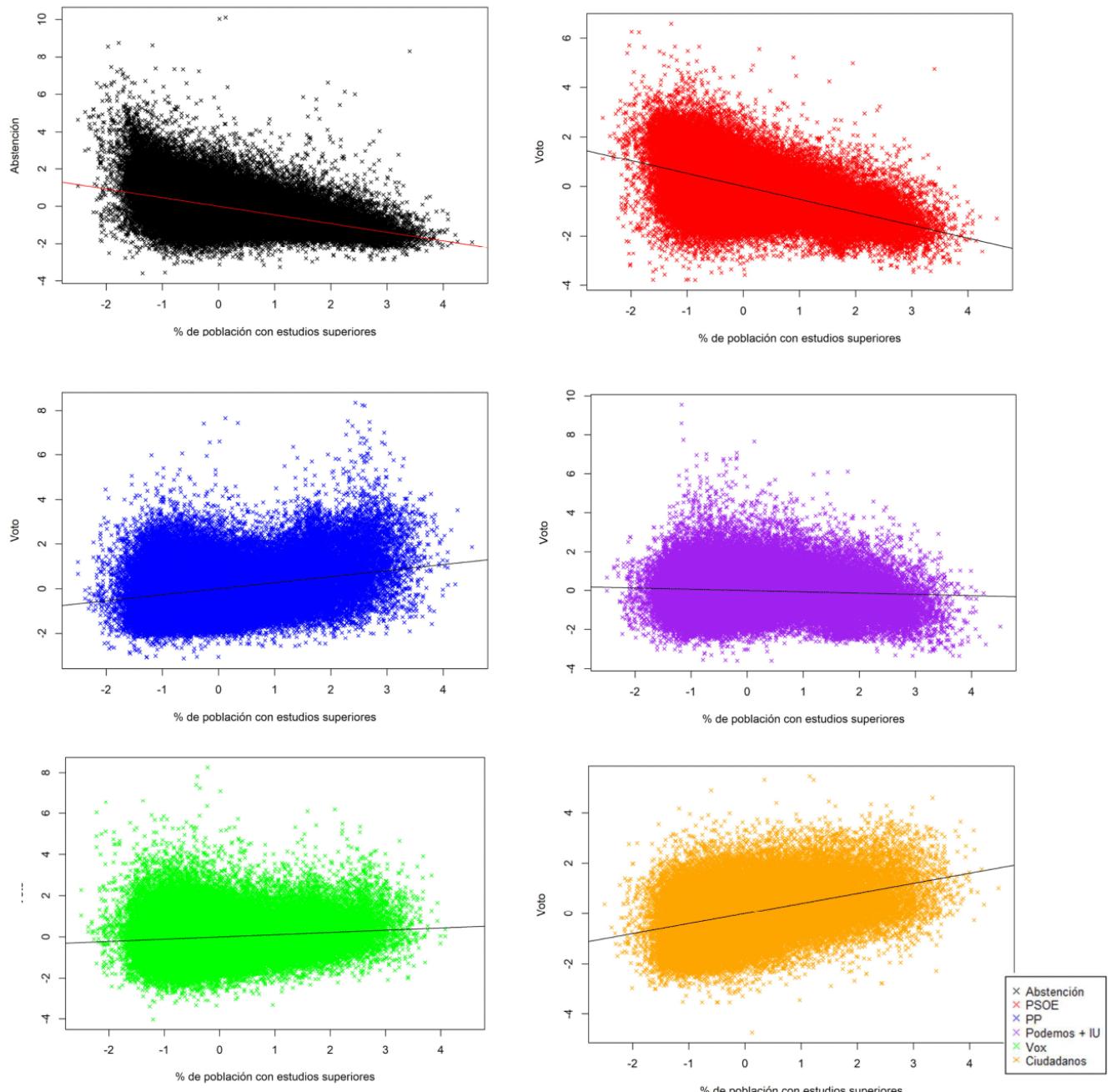
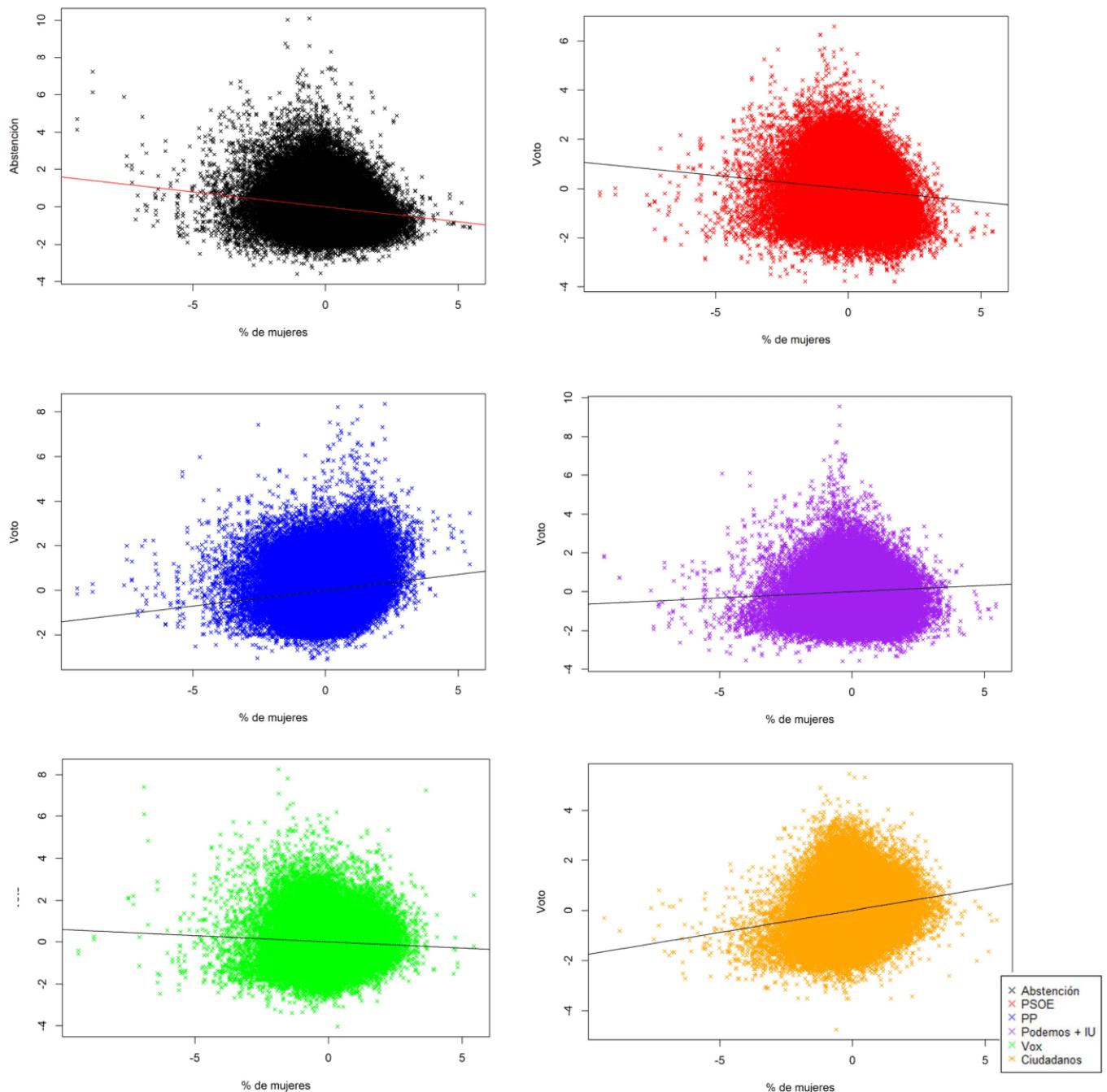


Tabla 4: Resultados Electorales - Porcentaje de Mujeres

	abstencion	psoe	pp	podemos + iu	vox	cs
<i>genero</i>	-0.159*** (0.003)	-0.108*** (0.003)	0.142*** (0.003)	0.064*** (0.003)	-0.059*** (0.004)	0.176*** (0.004)
<i>constant</i>	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)	0.001 (0.004)	0.000 (0.004)
Adj. R ²	0.0253	0.0115	0.0201	0.0041	0.0035	0.0309
AIC	281 242.1	282 652.2	281 770.2	283 458.2	188 540.5	187 149.6
N	100 030	100 030	100 030	100 030	66 522	66 682

Nota: * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Gráfico 4: Resultados Electorales – Porcentaje de Mujeres



5.1.4. Inmigración

En la Tabla 5 encontramos los resultados de los modelos univariados con el indicador del porcentaje de población nacida en países extracomunitarios. Para la categoría socioeconómica *inmigración* únicamente habíamos hipotetizado la relación *b7*: a mayor número de población nacida fuera de la Unión Europea, menor participación. Parece ser que con diferencia esta es la relación de mayor magnitud, ya que, como vemos en la tabla, cuando aumentamos en una desviación estándar esta variable la abstención aumenta en 0.318 desviaciones estándar. El modelo para la abstención, además, parece explicar un porcentaje importante de los casos: el valor de R^2 es del 0.105.

En términos de magnitud del coeficiente, quedan por detrás del modelo de abstención los modelos del voto al PSOE, de voto al Podemos + IU y de voto a Vox, siendo estos todos positivos y con valores de 0.074, 0.125 y 0.065, respectivamente. De todos los modelos, y pese a ser todos significativos, es el del voto a Podemos + IU el único cuyo valor R^2 supera el 1%, sin contar con el de la abstención. La inmigración parece tener una influencia clara en la participación electoral (*b7*), pero esta es más débil en términos de dirección del voto, si bien las relaciones son significativas para todos los partidos. En los modelos multivariados que construiremos en los próximos apartados veremos si estas relaciones se mantienen cuando controlaremos por el resto de variables.

5.1.5. Edad

La literatura nos da a entender que la edad tenía una relación demostrada tanto con la participación como con la dirección del voto. Nos centramos en la dirección del voto parte debido a la brecha generacional que supuso la creación de nuevos partidos en un contexto crítico de la *vieja política*. Por eso, hipotetizábamos un correlación positiva con la edad y el voto a los partidos tradicionales PSOE y PP (*b9* y *b11*) y una negativa con los surgidos después de la crisis -a excepción de Vox- (*b8* y *b10*). Hemos usado dos indicadores para representar la categoría de edad, porcentaje de población mayor de 64 años y porcentaje de población entre 20 y 34 años. En las Tabla 6 vemos los resultados de los modelos con la primer variable, y en la Tabla 7 los modelos con la segunda.

Vemos que para los modelos con la variable de porcentaje de población mayor de 64 años hay tres para los que el coeficiente tiene una magnitud mayor. Estos son los modelos para los partidos PP, Podemos + IU y Ciudadanos. Cada desviación estándar añadida a la variable aumenta 0.331 desviaciones estándar el voto al PP, y disminuye 0.262 y 0.340 los resultados de Podemos + IU y Ciudadanos. Esto está en línea con las hipótesis *b11*, *b8* y *b10*, y los R^2 de estos modelos son de 0.110, 0.069 y 0.116. Parece confirmarse en este caso que las secciones censales envejecidas votan en mayor medida al PP y lo hacen en menor medida a Podemos + IU y Ciudadanos. Pese a ser significativa la relación con el PSOE, esta no muestra una gran magnitud, apreciándose reparto relativamente igualitario de voto al partido a lo largo de todo el espectro de la variable.

En los modelos que usan la variable de porcentaje de población entre 20 y 34 años observamos que son cuatro los modelos con un coeficiente con mayor magnitud, aunque los coeficientes explicativos son menores que en los modelos con la primera variable. Encontramos una relación positiva entre la variable la abstención, el voto al PSOE y el voto a Podemos + IU, siendo los coeficientes de 0.247, 0.129 y 0.184. Si bien la última era esperada e hipotetizada en *b8*, la relación positiva de la variable con el voto al PSOE nos hace cuestionarnos la veracidad de *b9*, la cual tampoco quedaba demostrada en los modelos con la variable de porcentaje de población mayor de 64 años. Tampoco parece de especial relevancia en estos últimos modelos la relación hipotetizada en *b10*, si bien sí parece continuar presente.

En general, parece que la edad sí está correlacionada con el voto a los partidos PP, Podemos + IU y Ciudadanos, siendo la relación positiva para el primero y negativa para los segundos. En los modelos multivariados comprobaremos si esta relación se mantiene presente, de la misma manera que cotejaremos si es apropiado el descarte de la hipótesis *b9*.

Tabla 5: Resultados Electorales - Porcentaje de población nacida en países extracomunitarios

	abstencion	psoe	pp	podemos + iu	vox	cs
<i>extracom</i>	0.318*** (0.003)	0.074*** (0.003)	-0.005* (0.003)	0.126*** (0.003)	0.065*** (0.004)	0.039*** (0.004)
<i>constant</i>	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)	0.001 (0.004)	0.000 (0.004)
Adj. R ²	0.1014	0.0054	0.0000	0.0158	0.0043	0.0015
AIC	273 103.1	283 271.7	283 797.3	282 270.5	188 485.7	189 141.9
N	100 030	100 030	100 030	100 030	66 522	66 682

Nota: * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Gráfico 5: Resultados Electorales – Porcentaje de población nacida en países extracomunitarios

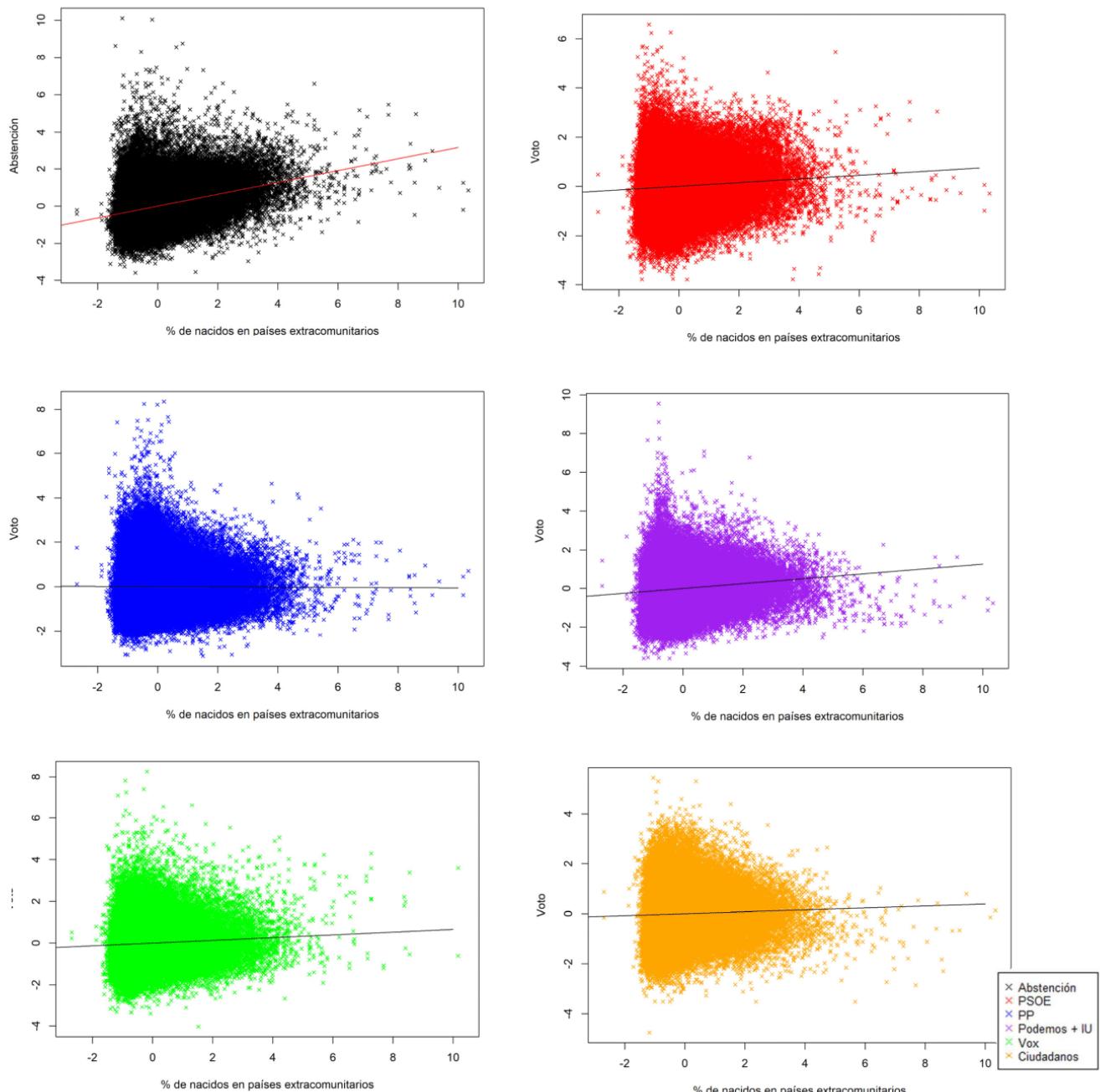


Tabla 6: Resultados Electorales - Población mayor de 64 años

	abstencion	psoe	pp	podemos + iu	vox	cs
mayores64	-0.111*** (0.003)	0.018*** (0.003)	0.331*** (0.003)	-0.262*** (0.003)	-0.190*** (0.004)	-0.340*** (0.004)
constant	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)	0.000 (0.003)	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.004)	0.000 (0.004)
Adj. R ²	0.0124	0.0003	0.1097	0.0688	0.0363	0.1158
AIC	282 549.1	283 783.7	272 176.5	276 741.3	186 313.7	181 030.4
N	100 030	100 030	100 030	100 030	66 522	66 682

Nota: * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Gráfico 6: Resultados Electorales – Población mayor de 64 años

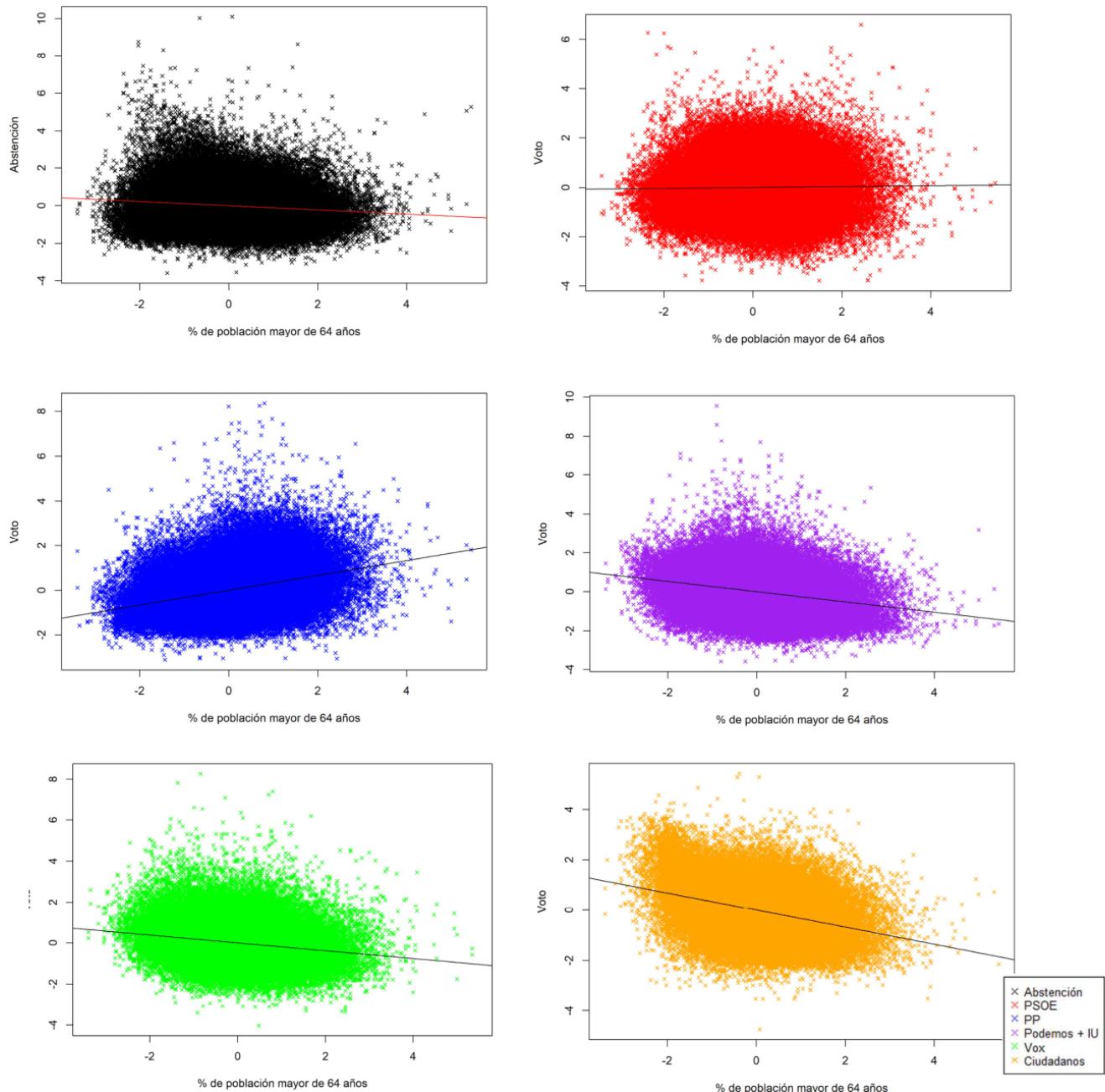
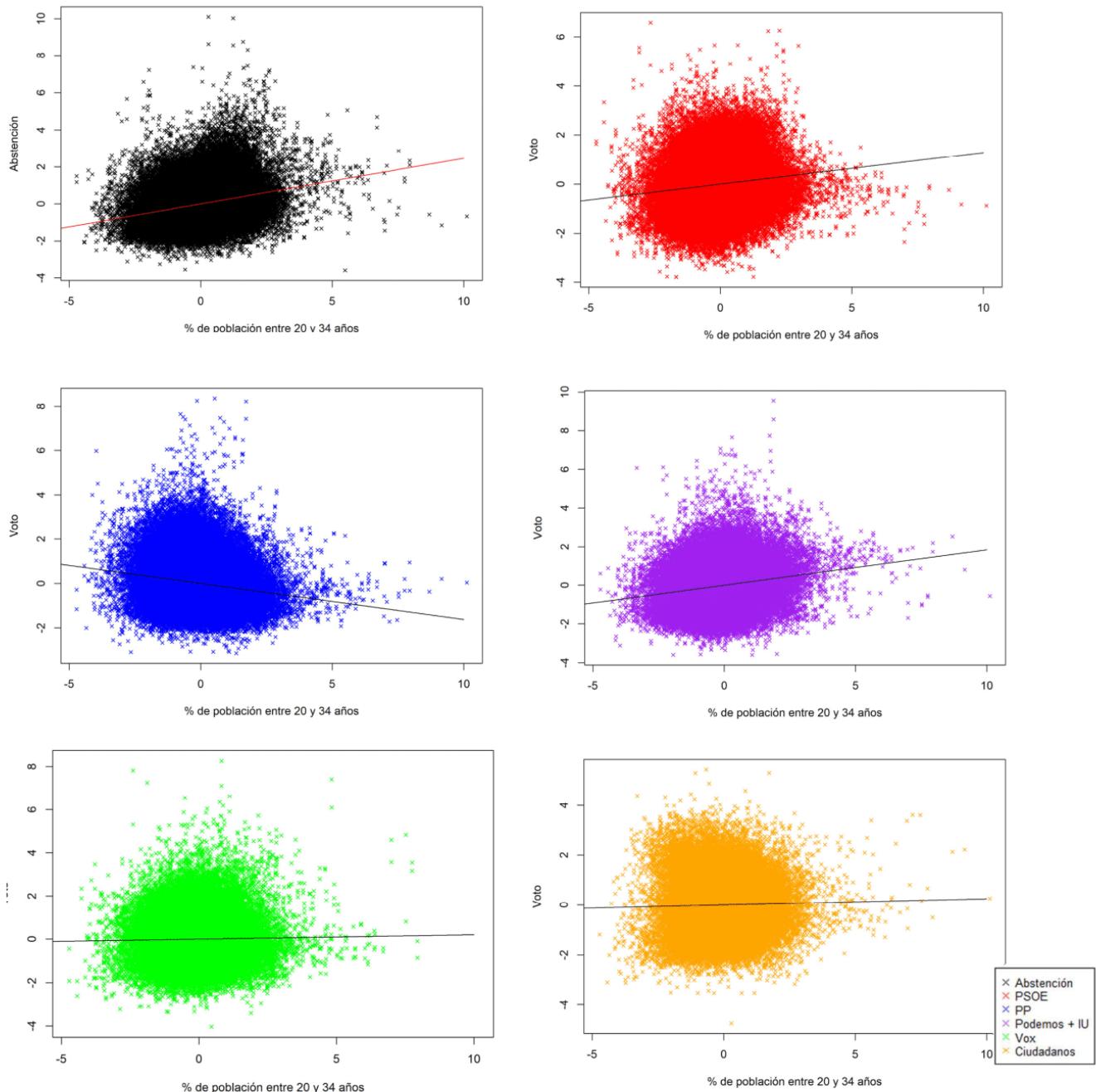


Tabla 7: Resultados Electorales - Población entre de 20 y 34 años

	abstencion	psoe	pp	podemos + iu	vox	cs
<i>entre20y34</i>	0.247*** (0.003)	0.129*** (0.003)	-0.162*** (0.003)	0.184*** (0.003)	0.020*** (0.004)	0.025*** (0.004)
<i>constant</i>	0.000 (0.003)	0.000 (0.003)	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)	0.001 (0.004)	0.000 (0.004)
Adj. R ²	0.0611	0.0165	0.0262	0.0338	0.0004	0.0006
AIC	277 493.5	282 144.8	281 138.7	280 422.9	188 744.7	189 199.8
N	100 030	100 030	100 030	100 030	66 522	66 682

Nota: * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Gráfico 7: Resultados Electorales – Población entre 20 y 34 años



5.2. Modelos multivariados

5.2.1. Modelo de Clase

El primer modelo multivariable que hemos construido ha sido con las variables relacionadas con la clase social: la renta media, las rentas por capital y el porcentaje de población con estudios superiores, y en la Tabla 8 podemos ver los resultados.

Tabla 8: Resultados Electorales - Modelo de Clase

	abstencion	psoe	pp	podemos	vox	cs
<i>log(rentamedia + k₁)</i>	-2.133*** (0.017)	-0.325*** (0.017)	-0.342*** (0.019)	0.547*** (0.020)	-0.535*** (0.026)	1.010*** (0.024)
<i>log(capital + k₂)</i>	-0.166*** (0.009)	-0.896*** (0.009)	1.420*** (0.010)	-1.432*** (0.010)	0.536*** (0.014)	-0.530*** (0.013)
<i>eess</i>	0.037*** (0.004)	-0.226*** (0.004)	-0.034*** (0.004)	0.184*** (0.005)	0.075*** (0.006)	0.317*** (0.005)
<i>constant</i>	2.527*** (0.018)	0.775*** (0.018)	-0.251*** (0.019)	0.019 (0.021)	0.370*** (0.027)	-0.927*** (0.025)
Adj. R ²	0.3721	0.3725	0.2641	0.1891	0.0294	0.1865
AIC	231 856.3	231 946.2	243 269.0	257 568.2	184 115.2	172 339.7
N	98 828	98 828	98 828	98 828	66 060	65 713

Nota: * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Observamos que todos los coeficientes de todos los modelos son estadísticamente significativos, y que, salvo para el caso de Vox, explican en gran medida los resultados electorales de las secciones censales. Los valores R² son especialmente altos para los modelos de la abstención y el voto al PSOE, superando ambos el 0.37. Les sigue el modelo para el PP, con 0.264, después del que están Podemos + IU y Ciudadanos, con aproximadamente 0.18 de valor de R². El caso de Vox es singular: solo un 2.94% de sus resultados encajan con lo esperado por su modelo de clase.

En cuanto a la dirección de las relaciones, queda claro que el nivel de ingresos tiene una gran influencia en la abstención y en el voto al PSOE, siempre negativa, siendo especialmente fuerte la relación de la renta media con la abstención. Conforme una sección tiene más ingresos, ya sean medios o por rentas del capital, esta se abstendrá menos y votará menos al PSOE, en el sentido que apuntaban b_1 y b_2 . El caso del PP es particular, pues si controlamos por rentas por capital, la renta media parece afectar negativamente. La gran magnitud del coeficiente de las rentas por capital del modelo al PP sugiere un voto de una clase inversora o capitalista, más que de asalariados con alto poder adquisitivo. Este hecho parece poner de relieve que es la clase social entendida como la posición en el sistema productivo, en este caso la capitalista, la realmente influyente a la hora de votar al PP. La categoría *nivel de ingresos* puede, por lo tanto, suponer una limitación a la hora de validar la hipótesis b_3 , puesto que los dos indicadores escogidos parecen tener efectos contrarios en este caso. El modelo de Vox se comporta de igual manera que el del PP, si bien sin tanta magnitud en el coeficiente de rentas por capital.

Para Podemos + IU, por otro lado, se ha invertido la relación con la renta media, que pasa a ser positiva, pero se mantiene y agudiza la relación negativa con rentas por capital: el voto a Podemos + IU está muy penalizado en secciones con altas rentas por capital.

En lo que respecta a las hipótesis respecto al *nivel de estudios*, controlar por renta media y rentas por capital parece confirmar la hipótesis b_5 que sostendría que las secciones con alta población con estudios superiores votaban más a Podemos -invirtiendo lo visto en el modelo univariante. Se confirma también b_6 , al demostrarse una relación negativa de esta variable con el voto al PSOE, pero se

descarta *b4*: en este modelo el nivel de estudios se relaciona positivamente con la abstención una vez controlado el efecto del nivel de ingresos.

5.2.2. Modelo de Identidad

El segundo modelo multivariable lo hemos denominado de identidad y las recoge las variables sociales no económicas: porcentaje de mujeres, porcentaje de población nacida en países extracomunitarios, porcentaje de población mayor de 64 años y porcentaje de población entre 20 y 34 años. La Tabla 9 recoge los resultados de los modelos, y, aunque vemos que los R² disminuyen respecto al modelo de clase, vemos que estas variables son de especial relevancia para la abstención y para el voto a Ciudadanos (0.170 y 0.178 respectivamente). Les siguen los modelos para el PP y para Podemos + IU (0.126 y 0.09), y finalmente se encuentran los modelos para PSOE y Vox (0.039 y 0.041), para los cuales las variables del modelo explican muy pocos de los resultados.

Tabla 9: Resultados Electorales - Modelo de Identidad

	abstencion	psoe	pp	podemos	vox	cs
<i>genero</i>	-0.221*** (0.003)	-0.140*** (0.003)	0.095*** (0.003)	0.087*** (0.003)	-0.039*** (0.004)	0.244*** (0.004)
<i>extracom</i>	0.301*** (0.003)	0.060*** (0.003)	0.052*** (0.003)	0.049*** (0.003)	0.059*** (0.004)	-0.025*** (0.004)
<i>mayores64</i>	0.015*** (0.003)	0.092*** (0.003)	0.295*** (0.003)	-0.241*** (0.003)	-0.189*** (0.004)	-0.408*** (0.004)
<i>entre20y34</i>	0.164*** (0.003)	0.146*** (0.003)	-0.094*** (0.003)	0.087*** (0.003)	-0.048*** (0.004)	-0.100*** (0.004)
<i>constant</i>	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)	0.000 (0.003)	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.004)	0.000 (0.004)
Adj. R ²	0.1700	0.0398	0.1260	0.0910	0.0411	0.1782
AIC	265 168.5	279 749.1	270 327.5	274 328.0	185 981.4	176 154.8
N	100 030	100 030	100 030	100 030	66 522	66 682

Nota: * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

En lo que respecta al género, parece que cuanto mayor porcentaje de mujeres haya en la sección censal, menor será los resultados del PSOE y de Vox, y mejor los del PP, Podemos + IU y de Ciudadanos, siendo esta última relación la de mayor coeficiente. La abstención de una sección también será menor conforme mayor sea el porcentaje de mujeres.

Observamos que se sigue cumpliendo la única hipótesis de la categoría *inmigración*: las secciones con mayor población nacida fuera de la Unión Europea se abstienen más. Por cada desviación estándar que aumentemos esta variable, la participación disminuirá 0.301 desviaciones estándar. En estos modelos resulta peculiar que para todos los partidos exceptuando Ciudadanos, todos obtienen mejores resultados cuanta mayor población nacida en países extracomunitarios haya.

Finalmente, los coeficientes de los indicadores que representan la categoría edad confirman claramente las hipótesis *b8* y *b11*, las cuales sostienen que la edad beneficiaba el voto al PP y lo perjudicaba a Podemos + IU. No es clara que esta relación sea continua para los partidos PSOE y Ciudadanos: aunque la variable de porcentaje de población mayor de 64 años se comporta conforme a lo esperado por *b9* y *b11*, es decir, positivamente con el voto al PSOE y negativamente con el voto a Ciudadanos, no lo hace la variable de porcentaje de población entre 20 y 34 años. Esto podría suponer que ni las secciones envejecidas ni las secciones jóvenes apoyan a Ciudadanos, obteniendo mejores resultados en las secciones de edades medianas, y ocurrir lo contrario para el PSOE. La relación entre edad y el voto a estos dos partidos podría, por lo tanto no ser lineal, desecharlo las hipótesis *b9* y *b11*, al obtener sus mejores o sus peores resultados en las quintiles generacionales centrales, Ciudadanos y PSOE, respectivamente.

5.2.3. Modelo Completo

Por último, en la Tabla 10 encontramos los modelos que incorporan los siete indicadores socioeconómicos que utilizamos en el trabajo. Únicamente el coeficiente del porcentaje de población con estudios superiores para el modelo del voto a Vox no es significativo. Los R² son bastante altos para todos los modelos, explicando del orden de entre 23% y 43% de los datos, exceptuando el modelo de Vox, cuyo R² se sitúa en 0.083.

Observamos que los coeficientes de los indicadores de la categoría *nivel de ingresos* no han cambiado de signo en ninguno de los casos respecto a los modelos de clase. Confirmaríamos así *b1* y *b2*: tanto renta media como rentas por capital de una sección tienen una relación negativa con la abstención y el voto al PSOE. No se valida *b3*: ambos indicadores tienen signo contrario, siendo positivo y de gran magnitud el coeficiente de rentas por capital para el voto al PP.

Tabla 10: Resultados Electorales - Modelo Completo

	abstencion	psoe	pp	podemos	vox	cs
<i>log(rentamedia + k₁)</i>	-1.732*** (0.017)	-0.389*** (0.018)	-0.635*** (0.018)	0.850*** (0.020)	-0.219*** (0.026)	1.200*** (0.023)
<i>log(capital + k₂)</i>	-0.183*** (0.009)	-0.896*** (0.009)	1.298*** (0.009)	-1.298*** (0.010)	0.584*** (0.014)	-0.317*** (0.012)
<i>eess</i>	-0.031*** (0.004)	-0.223*** (0.004)	0.073*** (0.004)	0.045*** (0.005)	0.002 (0.006)	0.162*** (0.005)
<i>genero</i>	-0.016*** (0.003)	0.055*** (0.003)	0.037*** (0.003)	0.064*** (0.003)	-0.061*** (0.004)	0.066*** (0.004)
<i>extracom</i>	0.209*** (0.003)	-0.014*** (0.003)	0.076*** (0.003)	0.050*** (0.003)	0.071*** (0.004)	0.032*** (0.004)
<i>mayores64</i>	0.007** (0.003)	0.083*** (0.003)	0.247*** (0.003)	-0.168*** (0.003)	-0.215*** (0.004)	-0.354*** (0.004)
<i>entre20y34</i>	0.084*** (0.003)	0.077*** (0.003)	-0.062*** (0.003)	0.075*** (0.003)	-0.033*** (0.004)	-0.052*** (0.004)
<i>constant</i>	2.073*** (0.018)	0.849*** (0.019)	0.141*** (0.019)	-0.390*** (0.021)	-0.016 (0.027)	-1.241*** (0.024)
Adj. R ²	0.4296	0.3858	0.3391	0.2330	0.0837	0.2921
AIC	222 370.4	229 834.6	232 640.3	252 075.7	180 316.2	163 205.3
N	98 828	98 828	98 828	98 828	66 060	65 713

Nota: * p < 0.1; ** p < 0.05; *** p < 0.01

Las hipótesis *b5* y *b6* quedan validadas también en este modelo. Si aumenta una desviación estándar el porcentaje de población con estudios superiores disminuye 0.223 desviaciones estándar el voto al PSOE y aumenta 0.073 desviaciones estándar el voto a Podemos + IU. Habiendo controlado por el resto de variables, vuelve a validarse la hipótesis *b4*, aunque con un coeficiente de magnitud reducida. La categoría *nivel de estudios* se relaciona negativamente con la abstención en este modelo.

En lo que respecta al género, sorprende que en el modelo completo todos los partidos menos Vox se vean beneficiados cuando aumenta el porcentaje de mujeres de una sección censal. Si éste aumenta en una desviación estándar, los votos a Vox se verán reducidos en 0.061 desviaciones estándar. Este indicador tiene también una relación negativa con la abstención, es decir, un mayor número de mujeres en una sección censal supone una mayor participación en unas elecciones generales.

La única hipótesis respecto a la categoría *inmigración* supone una relación positiva con la abstención (*b5*). Vemos en la tabla de resultados que esta relación se sigue cumpliendo, siendo el coeficiente de 0.209 -un efecto casi 3 veces superior al mayor de los partidos. Es destacable la influencia positiva de este porcentaje en los partidos de derecha PP y Vox -0.076 y 0.071, respectivamente- lo cual podría indicar un efecto de la inmigración percibida en el apoyo a los partidos conservadores.

Por último, en términos de edad, igual que en el modelo de identidad, parecen cumplirse con claridad las hipótesis $h8$ y $h11$, que la relacionaban de forma positiva con el voto al PP y de forma negativa con el voto a Podemos + IU. Aumentar una desviación estándar el porcentaje de población mayor de 64 años mejora los resultados del voto al PP en 0.247 desviaciones estándar, mientras que empeora los de Podemos + IU en 0.168. De la misma forma, si aumentamos el porcentaje de población entre 20 y 34 años en una desviación estándar, Podemos + IU mejorará en 0.075 desviaciones estándar y el PP empeorará en 0.062. Las hipótesis $h9$ y $h11$, como en el modelo de identidad, no parecen cumplirse, pues los coeficientes de ambos indicadores tienen el mismo signo en los modelos para el PSOE y Ciudadanos (positivos para el primero y negativos para el segundo), indicando una relación no lineal y que produce que el peor electorado para los primeros y el mejor para los segundos sean los quintiles generacionales medios.

6. Conclusiones

Votar es un acto fundamental para las democracias electorales en el que participan una compleja cadena causal de múltiples eslabones difícil de reducir a explicaciones simples. Por eso, el estudio del comportamiento electoral es una disciplina propia que ha tratado arrojar luz desde multitud de enfoques. El comportamiento en las urnas de los electores se ve influido por su tradición electoral, su ideología, la forma en que estén diseñadas las instituciones, las dinámicas de competencia electoral, la comunicación política de los candidatos o los sucesos históricos relevantes. Está también influido por la biografía socioeconómica del votante, siendo este análisis -la búsqueda de relaciones entre indicadores socioeconómicos y el comportamiento electoral- uno de los enfoques más asentados en la disciplina.

A lo largo de este trabajo hemos tratado de dar continuidad a este enfoque del estudio del comportamiento electoral analizando las tres elecciones que hubo en España entre 2016 y 2019 (2016-26J, 2019-28A y 2019-10N) en función de cinco categorías socioeconómicas, representadas por siete indicadores. Utilizando la sección censal como unidad de análisis se han realizado múltiples modelos de regresiones por mínimos cuadrados ordinarios para validar una serie de hipótesis que se habían trazado según la literatura. Estas regresiones modelizaban el conjunto de las tres elecciones generales, y, habiendo normalizado las variables por comunidad autónoma y año de convocatoria, la tabla de datos contaba con aproximadamente 100.000 líneas de información, lo que ha facilitado la alta significación estadística de los resultados. En el Apéndice del apartado 9 de este documento encontraremos además graficados los más de 2.000 modelo univariados posibles, separados por comunidad autónoma y convocatoria, con el fin de visualizar el comportamiento concreto de toda la casuística.

Los resultados de la investigación han demostrado que la categoría *nivel de ingresos*, representada por los indicadores renta media y rentas por capital, tiene una influencia clara para todas las opciones electorales. Los modelos con el primer indicador han sido los modelos univariados que mayor R^2 han alcanzado, siendo 0.368 para el modelo de la abstención y 0.291 para el voto al PSOE. Las hipótesis trazadas ($h1$, $h2$ y $h3$) sostienen que esta categoría se relacionaría negativamente con la abstención y el voto al PSOE y negativamente con el voto al PP. En todos los modelos, univariados y multivariados, los indicadores de esta categoría se han comportado así para la abstención y para el voto al PSOE, validando las hipótesis $h1$ y $h2$. Conforme crece el nivel de ingresos de una sección censal disminuye su abstención y su voto al PSOE. No se ha validado la hipótesis $h3$. En los modelos que incluían ambos indicadores, el coeficiente de la renta media pasaba a ser negativo, siendo mucho mayor -y positivo- el coeficiente de rentas por capital. Esto puede significar que la categoría *nivel de ingresos* sea limitada para la relación, y que el PP mejore sus resultados cuando aumentan las rentas por capital, más vinculadas a la posición de clase en el sistema económico que a la categoría elegida.

En cuanto a la categoría *nivel de estudios* se cumple con claridad en todos los modelos la hipótesis *h6* que relaciona negativamente el porcentaje de población con estudios superiores con el voto al PSOE. La hipótesis *h5* se cumple también cuando controlamos por renta media, indicando una relación positiva del indicador con el voto a Podemos + IU. En cuanto a la hipótesis *h4* solo en el modelo completo, con todos los indicadores, y no en el de clase, se cumple, aunque con un coeficiente de poca magnitud.

Para la categoría *género* no se había realizado ninguna hipótesis, en la búsqueda de relaciones. Únicamente para los diferentes modelos de voto al PSOE esta relación ha tenido diferentes signos. En todos ellos el porcentaje de mujeres ha estado relacionado positivamente con el voto al PP, a Podemos + IU y a Ciudadanos, y negativamente con la abstención y el voto a Vox.

En lo que *inmigración* se refiere, se valida la hipótesis *h7* que sostiene que el mayor número de población nacida fuera de la Unión Europea que tiene una sección censal menor será su resultado de participación.

También han quedado demostradas dos de las cuatro hipótesis respecto a la edad: únicamente el voto al PP y el voto a Podemos + IU se relacionan de la manera esperada por *h8* y *h11*. Conforme crece el porcentaje de población mayor de 64 años y decrece el de población entre 20 y 34 años, mejores resultados obtiene el PP y peores Podemos + IU. Las hipótesis *h9* y *h10*, no han quedado demostradas, pues el mismo signo para ambos indicadores en cada modelo (positivos para el PSOE y negativos para Ciudadanos) hacen suponer una relación no lineal de la edad con el voto a los partidos, que hace obtener mejores resultados a Ciudadanos en las edades medias y peores al PSOE.

Esta investigación concluye, por lo tanto, en que, dentro de la disciplina del estudio del comportamiento electoral, la posición socioeconómica del votante puede suponer un elemento estructural o a largo plazo que explique parcialmente su decisión en las urnas. Los resultados de este trabajo están en línea con las conclusiones de los estudios anteriores realizados en el ámbito español, como son Fraile y Hernández (2020) o Pallarés, Fraile y Riba (2007) -los cuales han sido la piedra angular teórica de esta investigación-, pero también Gónzalez (1996), Cainzos (2002), Bermúdez y Escrivá (2016) o Trujillo y Carmona (2019).

Finalmente, es importante también recordar las limitaciones de este enfoque: otros elementos enumerados a lo largo del trabajo -la ideología del votante, el diseño de las instituciones, las dinámicas de competencia electoral, la comunicación política o los sucesos históricos relevantes- tienen también gran influencia en el comportamiento electoral de los votantes y cualquier modelo que los ignore estará incompleto.

7. Bibliografía

Barone et al (2016). Mr. Rossi, Mr. Hu and politics. The role of immigration in shaping natives voting behaviour.

Bartels, L. (2013). Elections in hard times.

Beck, P.A. (1986). Choice, Context and Consequence. Political Science: *The Science of Politics*.

Belluci, D., Pierluigi, C. y Zotti, R. (2019). Perceived Immigration and Voting Behaviour. *Collegio Carlo Alberto*

- Bermúdez, A. y Escrivá, A. (2016). La participación política de los inmigrantes en España: Elecciones, representación y otros Espacios. *Anuario CIDOB de la Inmigración 2015-2016*
- Blais, A. (2011). What Affects Voter Turnout? *Annual Review of Political Science*.
- Boulding, C. y Brown, D. (2013). Do Political Parties Matter for turnout? Number or Parties, Electoral Rules and Local Elections in Brazil and Bolivia. *Party Politics*.
- Boyd, R. (1986). Elections Calendars and Voter Turnout. *American Politics Quarterly*.
- Caínzos, M. (2002). La Evolución del Voto Clasista en España, 1986–2000. *Zona Abierta*.
- Cancela, J. y Geys, B. (2016). Explaining Voter Turnout: A Meta-Analysis of National and Subnational Elections. *Electoral Studies*.
- Caren, N. (2007). BigCity, Big Turnout? Electoral Participatioin in American Cities. *Journal Urban Affairs*.
- Dalton et al (1984). Electoral Change in Advanced Indsutrial Democracies: Realignment or Dealignment? *Princeton Legacy Library*.
- Downs, A. (1957). An Economic Theory of Political Action in a Democracy. *Journal of Political Economy*
- Evans, G. (1999). The End of Class Politics? Class Voting in Comparative Context.
- Fornos, C., Power, T. y James, G. (2004). Explaining Voter Turnout in Latin America. *Comparative Political Studies*.
- Fraile, M. (2005). Cuando la economía entra en las urnas: el voto económico en España (1979-1996). *CIS*
- Fraile, M. y Hernández, E. (2020). Determinants of voting Behaviour. *The Oxford Handbook of Spanish Politics*
- Franklin, M. (1992). The Decline of Cleavage Politics. *Cambridge University Press*
- Freitag, M. (2010). Structure versus Culture: A Comparative Study of the Influence of Political Institutions and Cultural Modernization Factor on Voter Turnour in Swiss Sub-national Parliamentary Elections. *International Political Science Review*.
- Geys, B. (2006). Explaining Voter Turnout: A Review of Aggregate-level Research. *Electoral Studies*.
- González, J. J. (1996). Clases, Ciudadanos y Clases de Ciudadanos. *Rerista Española de Investigaciones Científicas*.
- Gunther, R. y Montero, J. R. (1994). Los Anclajes del Partidismo: Un Análisis Comparado del Comportamiento Electoral en Cuatro Democracias del Sur de Europa.
- Harrop, M. y Miller, W. L. (1987). Elections and Voters. A comparative introduction. *New Amsterdam Books*.
- Jacman, R. y Miller, R. (1995). Voter Turnout in the Industrial Democracies during the 1980s. *Comparative Political Studies*
- Lago, I. y Martínez i coma, F. (2013). Apuntes sobre el estudio del comportamiento electoral en España.

- Lago, I. y Montero, J.R. (2010). Participación y resultados electorales en España. *Revista Española de Investigaciones Sociológicas*.
- Lazarsfeld, P., Berelson, B. y Gaudet, H. (1944). The People's Choice. *Columbia University Press*.
- Lipset, S.M., y Rokkan, S. (1967). Cleavage Structures, Party Systems and Voter Alignments: An Introduction.
- Lopez García, G. (2004). Consideraciones sobre los efectos electorales de los atentados terroristas del 11M.
- Mateos, A. y Moral, F. (2006). Comportamiento electoral de los jóvenes españoles
- Montero, J.R. (1998). Sobre el sistema electoral español: rendimientos políticos y criterios de reforma. Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas.
- Moya, O. (2007). Un nuevo modelo de decisión electoral: el comportamiento electoral en las elecciones de 2006 en México. *Temas y Debates*.
- Pallarés, F., Fraile, M., y C. Riba (2007). Variables Socio-Estructurales y Comportamiento Electoral en Las Elecciones Generales Españolas: Una Perspectiva Evolutiva 1979–2000. *Revistas Española de Estudios Políticos*.
- Recuero, F. (2015). ¿Quiénes son los simpatizantes de Podemos?
- Riba, C. (2000). Voto Dual y Abstención Diferencial: Un Estudio sobre el Comportamiento Electoral en Cataluña. *Revista Española de Investigaciones Sociológicas*.
- Sørensen, R.J. (2016). The Impact of State Television on Voter Turnout. *The British Journal of Political Science*.
- Soto, I. y Cortez, W. (2014). Determinantes de la participación electoral en México. *Estudios Sociológicos*.
- Stockemer, D., LaMontagne, B. y Scruggs, L. (2012). Bribes and Ballots. The Impact of Corruption on Voter Turnout in Democracies. *International Political Science Review*
- Tavares, A. y Carr, J. (2012). So Close, yes so Far Away? The Effects of City Size, Density and Growth on Local Civic Participation. *Journal of Urban Affairs*.
- Torres Martínez, R. (2022). Expectativas y pandemia. Voto diferenciado y voto racional en las elecciones de Yucatán de 2018 y 2021. *Revista Mexicana de Opinión Pública*.
- Trujillo, M y Gómez, B. (2019). La segregación electoral interurbana en España- Relación entre participación y renta. *Fundación Foessa*

8. Anexo

Tabla A1: Medias de las variables en las elecciones de 2016-26J

ccaa	ccanombre	rentamedia	capital	genero	extracom	cess	mayores64	entre20y34	psoe	abstencion	pp	podemos	cs
01	Andalucía	8 903.36	1 192.36	50.82	51.7	21.05	18.14	18.54	32.72	31.76	33.81	18.44	12.89
02	Aragón	11 627.68	1 901.39	49.58	6.79	23.13	25.41	15.24	26.33	27.65	37.94	18.78	14.57
03	Asturias, Principado de	12 188.20	1 468.09	52.29	4.82	24.90	25.86	14.16	25.53	31.96	36.04	23.84	12.11
04	Balears, Illes	11 477.01	2 499.02	50.38	13.63	22.20	15.89	19.42	20.48	37.32	35.53	25.67	14.29
05	Canarias	9 584.32	1 369.03	50.58	9.85	22.12	16.38	18.78	23.03	35.54	34.27	20.36	11.63
06	Cantabria	11 508.24	1 597.74	51.29	6.24	24.83	22.37	15.33	23.99	26.81	42.47	17.65	13.85
07	Castilla y León	11 178.32	1 805.77	49.25	3.65	20.87	29.96	14.11	23.24	25.86	48.23	13.99	12.70
08	Castilla-La Mancha	9 348.87	1 285.13	49.53	5.06	17.81	22.50	17.14	28.56	26.23	44.10	14.06	11.83
09	Cataluña	12 693.74	2 094.37	50.76	13.13	26.98	19.54	16.95	16.14	34.56	13.37	24.01	10.28
10	Comunitat Valenciana	9 991.34	1 512.80	50.70	8.81	22.75	19.61	17.09	21.44	25.78	36.24	25.16	14.38
11	Extremadura	8 805.38	1 190.89	50.27	2.17	18.14	23.13	17.54	36.16	28.81	40.36	12.62	9.70
12	Galicia	10 739.38	1 368.71	51.81	5.28	21.80	25.91	15.22	22.62	30.52	42.71	24.68	8.39
13	Madrid, Comunidad de	13 761.35	2 138.01	52.49	14.21	33.37	19.41	17.92	20.85	26.44	38.14	21.88	16.52
14	Murcia, Región de	9 275.11	1 245.51	50.14	10.81	21.07	15.77	18.66	20.79	28.71	46.99	14.52	15.41
15	Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	13 270.65	N/A	49.54	8.76	27.58	22.03	15.31	16.50	30.02	32.04	27.93	5.38
16	País Vasco	14 368.57	2 203.42	51.35	6.82	31.23	22.49	14.72	14.30	32.65	12.67	28.84	3.33
17	Rioja, La	11 546.10	2 302.14	49.40	8.07	21.99	24.79	14.85	24.89	24.22	45.24	15.91	12.32
18	Ceuta	11 567.15	1 390.77	49.12	10.88	21.72	12.01	21.22	23.75	47.11	51.34	11.41	11.33
19	Melilla	10 377.85	1 669.41	49.32	23.17	21.22	10.13	21.37	29.12	49.63	47.30	10.58	11.16

Tabla A2: Desviaciones estándar de las variables en las elecciones de 2016-26J

ccaa	ccanombre	rentamedia	capital	genero	extracom	cess	mayores64	entre20y34	abstencion	psoc	pp	podemos	cs
01	Andalucía	2 627.38	1 128.70	2.32	5.74	13.25	7.03	2.81	8.20	12.92	13.03	7.76	4.67
02	Aragón	2 736.71	1 443.17	3.75	5.24	12.12	9.36	3.24	6.26	8.29	11.18	7.17	4.83
03	Asturias, Principado de	2 628.84	1 426.87	2.46	3.29	12.20	7.20	2.24	5.89	6.73	10.76	7.68	3.87
04	Balears, Illes	2 295.84	1 903.50	1.97	6.93	9.65	4.34	3.38	6.73	6.26	7.74	5.43	3.76
05	Canarias	2 692.41	1 361.54	2.08	7.74	12.10	5.92	2.96	7.45	5.86	7.71	6.24	3.87
06	Cantabria	2 417.72	1 453.35	3.44	4.34	10.30	7.05	2.38	4.47	6.38	9.97	5.38	3.46
07	Castilla y León	2 381.26	1 159.89	4.28	3.15	11.36	11.15	3.41	5.83	7.86	12.22	6.33	4.80
08	Castilla-La Mancha	2 155.23	708.12	2.72	3.92	10.39	10.08	3.49	6.29	8.96	9.97	5.84	4.80
09	Cataluña	3 496.34	1 994.29	2.49	8.97	13.00	5.70	3.16	6.13	8.28	5.41	8.01	4.49
10	Comunitat Valenciana	2 797.11	1 503.91	2.13	6.38	12.00	6.81	2.67	6.67	6.15	9.22	6.71	4.10
11	Extremadura	2 244.69	738.41	2.33	2.57	11.60	8.87	3.13	6.84	11.73	10.59	4.75	4.13
12	Galicia	2 348.30	1 160.81	2.11	3.72	11.92	8.76	2.34	4.73	5.03	11.08	8.46	2.87
13	Madrid, Comunidad de	5 363.78	2 645.23	2.55	8.59	17.74	8.36	3.64	7.20	7.09	11.64	7.75	4.74
14	Murcia, Región de	2 661.25	1 181.49	2.26	7.64	12.56	6.21	2.69	7.08	7.20	8.04	4.24	4.27
15	Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	2 999.48	N/A	3.60	6.04	11.80	8.34	3.57	6.16	7.92	13.24	8.80	2.66
16	Pais Vasco	3 379.46	2 132.45	2.52	3.99	11.48	7.05	2.63	5.36	7.37	8.81	8.01	1.95
17	Rioja, La	2 411.50	1 577.96	4.49	6.00	9.58	9.62	3.25	5.94	6.40	9.60	5.82	4.36
18	Ceuta	5 007.75	1 643.77	3.27	5.50	14.57	4.49	3.92	9.32	15.69	17.23	6.04	4.26
19	Melilla	4 267.50	1 430.27	1.89	8.98	12.50	3.05	1.96	11.46	15.32	13.39	3.13	4.71

Tabla A3: Medias de las variables en las elecciones de 2019-28A

ccaa	ccanombre	rentamedia	capital	genero	extracom	cess	mayores64	abstencion	psoe	pp	podemos	vox	cs
01	Andalucía	10.227.43	1.348.93	50.90	5.75	24.12	18.96	26.87	35.91	17.53	14.19	13.05	17.01
02	Aragón	13.099.44	2.136.49	49.69	8.30	27.42	25.60	22.64	33.12	21.02	12.99	11.70	19.19
03	Asturias, Principado de	13.495.02	1.652.48	52.29	5.45	29.27	27.30	27.02	33.94	18.68	17.16	11.50	16.22
04	Balears, Illes	13.457.42	3.078.39	50.29	15.50	25.35	16.19	32.48	26.76	17.25	17.96	11.38	17.14
05	Canarias	11.104.81	1.706.63	50.69	11.17	25.67	17.27	31.81	28.55	15.74	15.76	6.45	14.35
06	Cantabria	12.846.78	1.814.02	51.37	7.08	29.46	23.63	22.22	25.46	22.40	10.13	11.21	14.59
07	Castilla y León	12.576.45	1.981.18	49.25	4.23	25.03	30.64	21.88	29.51	29.62	9.28	12.41	17.62
08	Castilla-La Mancha	10.731.95	1.432.55	49.55	5.88	20.99	23.06	21.77	33.65	24.55	9.52	14.98	16.13
09	Cataluña	14.111.72	2.353.81	50.80	14.93	31.29	19.99	22.58	23.10	4.91	14.45	3.51	11.15
10	Comunitat Valenciana	11.433.96	1.737.12	50.77	10.14	25.98	20.41	23.58	28.45	19.32	14.09	11.86	17.47
11	Extremadura	10.041.45	1.316.85	50.30	2.44	21.13	23.94	23.45	39.77	22.43	9.10	10.44	16.82
12	Galicia	12.083.09	1.570.11	51.84	6.10	25.85	26.96	26.32	32.53	28.79	14.13	5.26	10.83
13	Madrid, Comunidad de	15.230.70	2.549.57	52.57	16.30	37.09	20.15	21.22	28.77	19.12	16.71	13.27	19.71
14	Murcia, Región de	10.583.02	1.449.20	50.18	11.94	24.01	16.44	24.48	25.31	23.77	10.44	18.58	19.31
15	Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	13.089.62	1.168.04	49.28	9.77	29.94	23.76	24.06	24.37	29.14	17.84	4.33	0.00
16	Pais Vasco	15.692.25	2.392.96	51.42	8.24	37.63	23.41	25.57	20.08	7.48	17.44	2.16	3.04
17	Rioja, La	12.025.50	2.572.24	49.47	9.14	26.15	25.59	21.33	31.95	29.74	11.39	8.54	16.00
18	Céuta	13.047.58	1.613.26	49.29	11.07	24.46	12.91	35.79	35.77	21.86	4.86	24.85	11.98
19	Melilla	11.600.32	1.830.24	49.49	22.48	23.89	10.71	37.80	21.09	23.06	3.80	15.92	11.86

Tabla A4: Medias de las variables en las elecciones de 2019-28A

ccaa	ccanombre	rentamedia	capital	genero	extracom	cess	mayores64	abstencion	psoe	pp	podemos	vox	cs
01	Andalucía	2.897.93	1.405.50	2.34	6.22	13.66	6.94	8.25	11.84	8.49	6.29	5.04	5.05
02	Aragón	2.925.84	1.756.64	3.86	6.27	12.20	8.98	5.90	8.17	8.35	5.40	4.28	4.92
03	Asturias, Principado de	2.782.56	1.590.30	2.60	3.74	11.99	7.10	5.95	7.60	6.87	5.73	3.74	4.52
04	Balears, Illes	2.688.10	2.347.91	2.06	7.50	9.57	4.04	6.90	5.90	6.08	4.02	3.49	4.20
05	Canarias	2.957.39	1.697.51	2.12	8.28	12.05	5.72	7.24	5.87	5.11	4.73	2.43	3.93
06	Canabria	2.616.61	1.633.00	3.42	4.84	10.21	7.11	4.13	6.27	6.91	3.63	3.23	3.86
07	Castilla y León	2.431.00	1.308.38	4.44	3.66	11.53	10.77	5.73	8.48	10.09	4.78	4.56	5.00
08	Castilla-La Mancha	2.272.30	810.77	2.85	4.63	10.62	9.79	5.58	8.47	8.26	4.27	4.65	5.05
09	Cataluña	3.780.56	2.360.40	2.51	9.90	13.24	5.56	6.35	9.63	2.49	5.70	1.94	4.76
10	Comunitat Valenciana	2.956.72	1.741.80	2.20	7.13	12.20	6.60	6.47	6.71	6.80	3.88	3.48	4.30
11	Extremadura	2.312.14	845.11	2.37	2.81	11.74	8.53	6.06	11.05	7.86	.52	4.09	5.43
12	Galicia	2.353.14	1.282.59	2.17	4.37	11.96	8.66	4.71	5.81	10.73	5.74	1.80	3.68
13	Madrid, Comunidad de	5.820.26	3.227.51	2.50	9.80	17.85	8.13	6.86	8.15	7.68	5.99	4.59	4.73
14	Murcia, Región de	2.941.41	1.570.95	2.30	8.23	12.75	6.16	7.19	6.61	6.10	3.20	4.35	4.07
15	Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1.699.65	424.08	4.36	6.99	14.05	9.54	6.03	9.64	13.05	6.36	3.49	13.05
16	Pais Vasco	3.686.41	2.432.28	2.51	4.70	11.48	7.14	4.94	9.20	6.18	5.59	1.55	1.83
17	Rioja, La	2.640.68	1.738.32	4.65	6.47	9.85	9.53	5.57	6.62	9.02	4.27	2.77	4.66
18	Certa	5.628.36	1.868.40	2.66	5.50	14.85	4.74	7.03	21.48	10.38	2.12	9.88	5.12
19	Mellila	4.632.47	1.559.93	1.55	8.34	12.41	3.15	7.83	4.16	8.57	1.08	7.40	5.76

Tabla A5: Medias de las variables en las elecciones de 2019-10N

	ccaa	ccaa nombre	rentamidia	capital	genero	extracom	cess	mayores64	entre20y34	abstencion	psoe	pp	podemos	vox
01		Andalucía	10.227.43	1.348.93	50.90	5.75	24.12	18.96	17.32	31.93	35.16	20.59	13.09	20.10
02		Aragón	13.099.44	2.136.49	49.69	8.30	27.42	25.60	14.86	28.73	32.07	25.29	10.44	16.26
03		Asturias, Principado de	13.495.02	1.652.48	52.29	5.45	29.27	27.30	12.73	34.87	34.19	23.77	16.38	15.92
04		Balears, Illes	13.457.42	3.078.39	50.29	15.50	25.35	16.19	18.91	41.26	25.88	23.09	18.29	17.25
05		Canarias	11.104.81	1.706.63	50.69	11.17	25.67	17.27	17.90	39.46	29.69	20.83	14.75	12.32
06		Cantabria	12.848.56	1.813.38	51.38	7.10	29.47	23.64	13.97	29.62	23.53	26.32	8.57	14.84
07		Castilla y León	12.575.81	1.981.02	49.25	4.23	25.03	30.65	13.22	28.53	31.05	34.73	8.24	16.67
08		Castilla-La Mancha	10.731.95	1.432.55	49.55	5.88	20.99	23.06	16.08	28.16	34.43	28.18	8.64	21.32
09		Cataluña	14.111.72	2.353.81	50.80	14.93	31.29	19.99	16.59	27.96	20.56	7.40	13.81	6.20
10		Comunitat Valenciana	11.433.96	1.737.12	50.77	10.14	25.98	20.41	16.17	28.19	28.38	23.64	13.31	18.34
11		Extremadura	10.041.45	1.316.85	50.30	2.44	21.13	23.94	16.42	30.53	40.19	26.59	8.68	16.31
12		Galicia	12.083.09	1.570.11	51.84	6.10	25.85	26.96	13.78	33.66	31.69	33.16	12.36	7.82
13		Madrid, Comunidad de	15.230.71	2.549.57	52.57	16.30	37.09	20.15	17.56	26.42	28.32	24.88	13.53	17.64
14		Murcia, Región de	10.583.02	1.449.20	50.18	11.94	24.01	16.44	17.71	30.17	25.36	26.73	8.92	28.03
15		Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	13.089.62	1.168.04	49.28	9.77	29.94	23.76	14.52	31.32	23.79	0.00	15.60	5.15
16		País Vasco	15.622.25	2.392.96	51.42	8.24	37.03	23.41	14.11	31.25	19.50	8.76	15.33	2.40
17		Rioja, La	12.925.50	2.572.24	49.47	9.14	26.15	25.59	14.18	27.97	35.22	36.59	9.59	10.86
18		Ceuta	13.047.58	1.613.26	49.29	11.07	24.46	12.91	20.02	43.34	31.39	22.26	3.99	35.96
19		Melilla	11.600.32	1.830.24	49.49	22.48	23.89	10.71	20.37	43.44	16.29	28.47	2.64	17.07

Tabla A6: Medias de las variables en las elecciones de 2019-10N

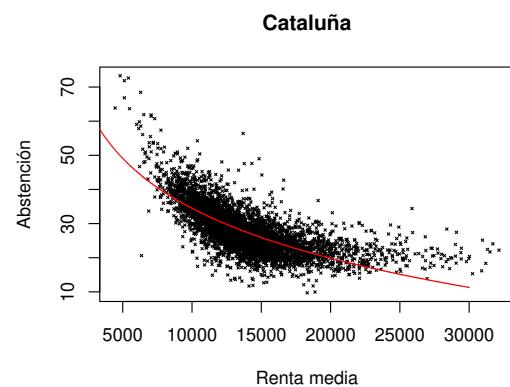
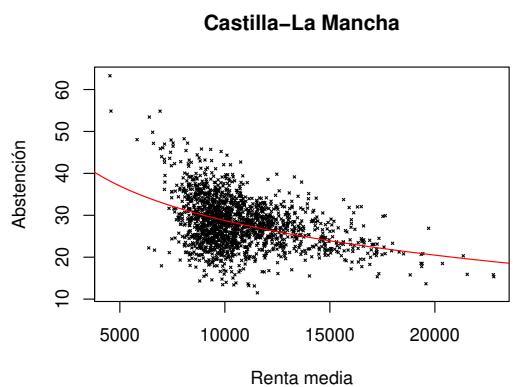
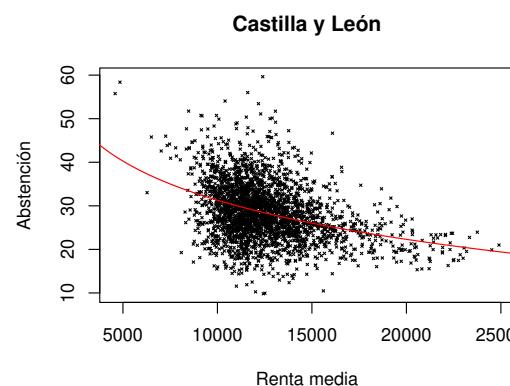
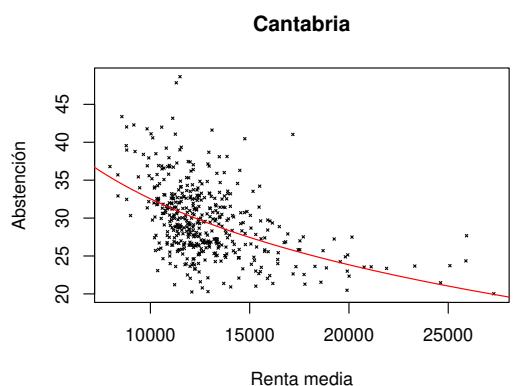
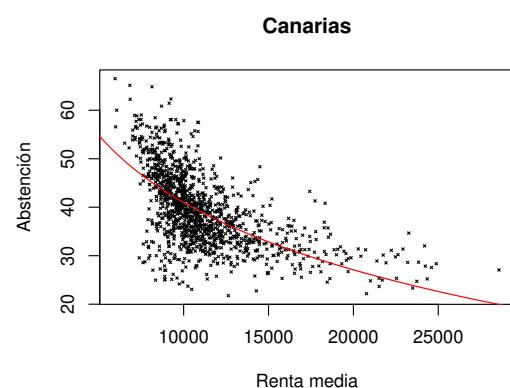
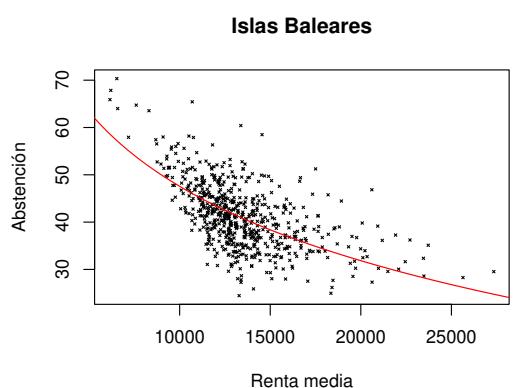
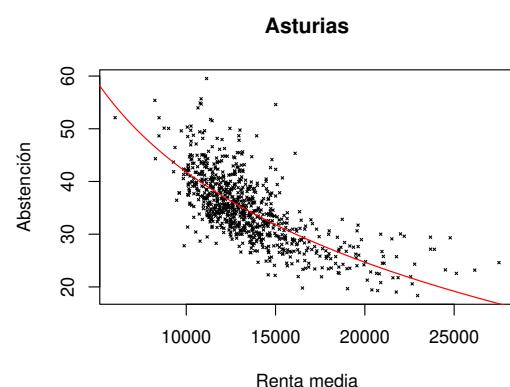
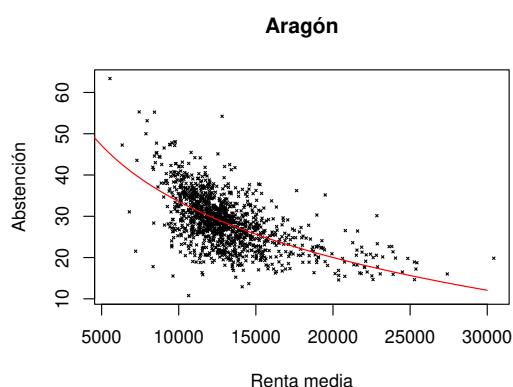
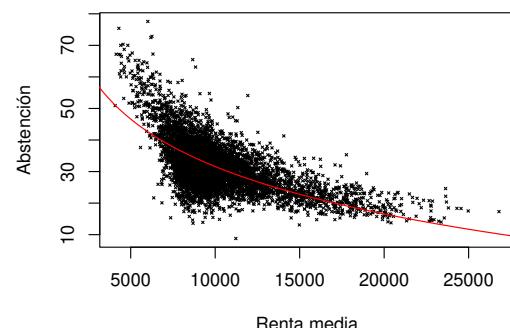
	ccaa	ccaa nombre	rentamidia	capital	genero	extracom	cess	mayores64	entre20y34	abstencion	psoe	pp	podemos	vox
01		Andalucía	2897.93284	1.405.50	2.34	6.22	13.66	6.94	2.64	8.53	11.50	9.45	6.16	6.31
02		Aragón	2925.843661	1.756.64	3.86	6.27	12.20	8.98	3.17	6.55	8.64	8.71	5.17	5.33
03		Asturias, Principado de	2782.56072	1.590.30	2.60	3.74	11.99	7.10	2.05	6.53	7.71	8.17	5.89	3.96
04		Balears, Illes	2688.102321	2.347.91	2.06	7.50	9.57	4.04	3.17	6.99	6.04	7.08	4.10	4.91
05		Canarias	2957.394853	1.697.51	2.12	8.28	12.05	5.72	2.80	7.66	6.04	6.32	4.37	3.47
06		Cantabria	2614.026326	1.631.28	3.42	4.84	10.20	7.11	2.14	4.75	6.09	7.70	3.33	3.55
07		Castilla y León	2430.788173	1.308.17	4.44	3.66	11.53	10.78	3.09	6.59	8.90	10.16	4.62	5.39
08		Castilla-La Mancha	2272.299973	810.77	2.85	4.63	10.62	9.79	3.13	6.00	8.60	8.22	4.22	6.03
09		Cataluña	3780.558787	2.360.40	2.51	9.90	13.24	5.56	3.34	6.89	9.64	3.77	5.31	3.47
10		Comunitat Valenciana	2956.721291	1.741.80	2.20	7.13	12.20	6.60	2.45	7.06	6.81	7.33	3.76	4.54
11		Extremadura	2312.137637	845.11	2.37	2.81	11.74	8.53	2.78	6.74	11.01	8.72	3.59	5.31
12		Galicia	2553.139756	1.282.59	2.17	4.37	11.96	8.66	2.26	6.12	10.17	5.29	2.27	
13		Madrid, Comunidad de	5820.2562	3.227.51	2.50	9.80	17.85	8.13	3.75	7.50	8.35	9.57	5.17	5.06
14		Murcia, Región de	2941.407414	1.570.95	2.30	8.23	12.75	6.16	2.41	7.40	6.60	6.63	2.85	6.02
15		Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1699.65223	424.08	4.36	6.99	14.05	9.54	3.85	6.81	9.39	0.00	5.99	3.93
16		País Vasco	3686.40666	2.432.28	2.51	4.70	11.48	7.14	2.39	5.57	9.50	7.13	5.08	1.60
17		Rioja, La	2640.684279	1.738.32	4.65	9.85	9.53	3.13	6.09	7.06	8.82	3.84	3.39	
18		Ceuta	5628.356778	1.868.40	2.66	5.50	14.85	4.74	3.13	8.57	19.53	10.06	1.54	13.74
19		Melilla	4632.465226	1.559.93	1.55	8.34	12.41	3.15	2.22	5.23	3.40	12.17	1.13	8.58

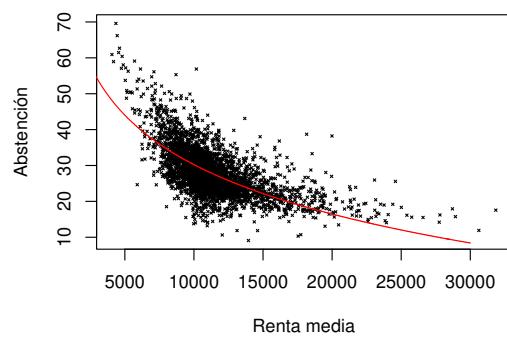
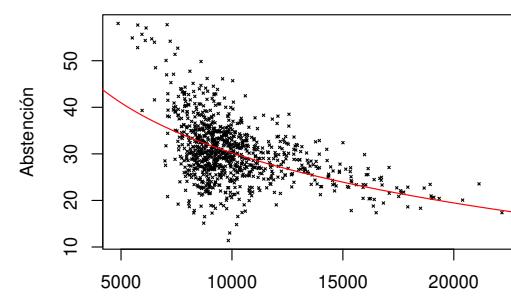
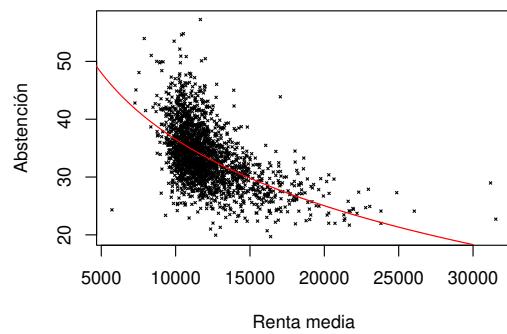
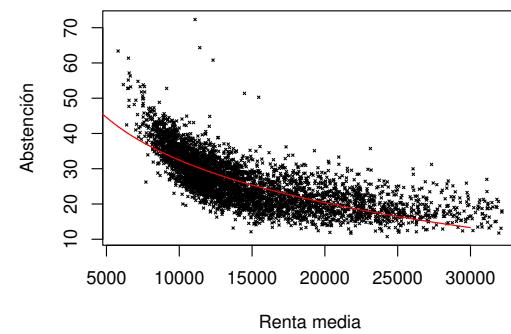
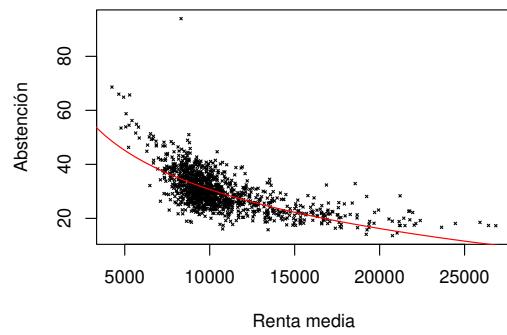
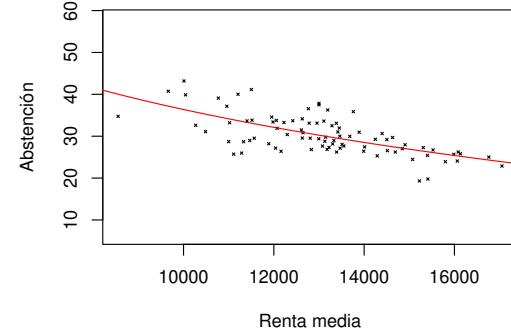
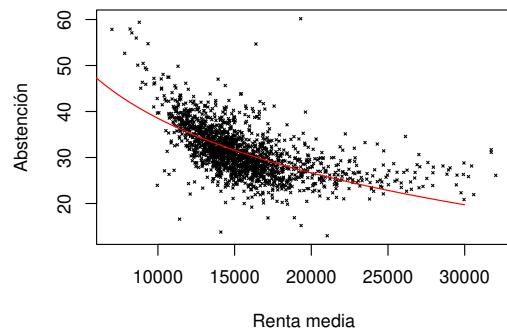
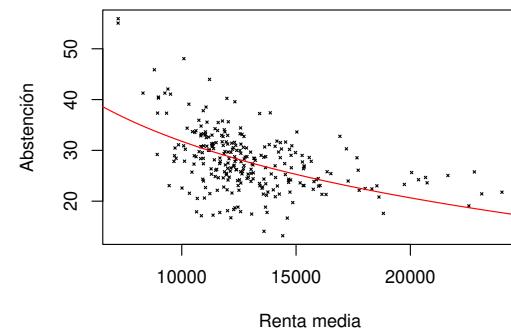
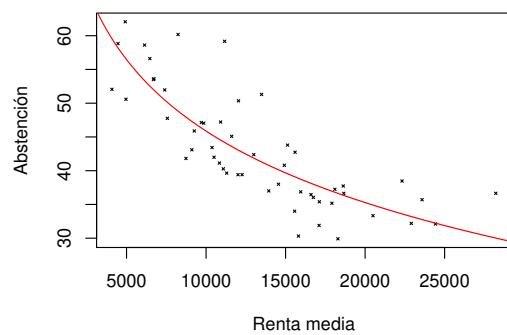
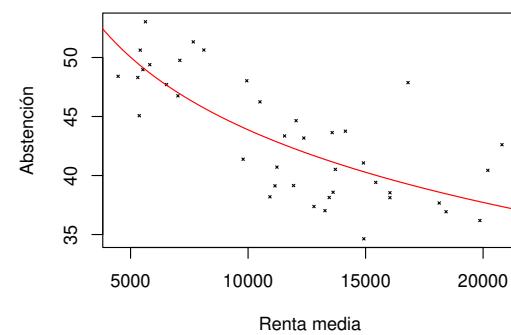
9. Apéndice

	Página
Elecciones Generales de 2019-10N.....	32
Abstención.....	32
PSOE.....	46
PP.....	60
Podemos + IU.....	74
Vox.....	88
Elecciones Generales de 2019-28A.....	102
Abstención.....	102
PSOE.....	116
PP.....	130
Podemos + IU.....	144
Vox.....	158
Ciudadanos.....	172
Elecciones Generales de 2016-26J.....	186
Abstención.....	186
PSOE.....	200
PP.....	214
Podemos + IU.....	228
Ciudadanos.....	242

2019-10N.

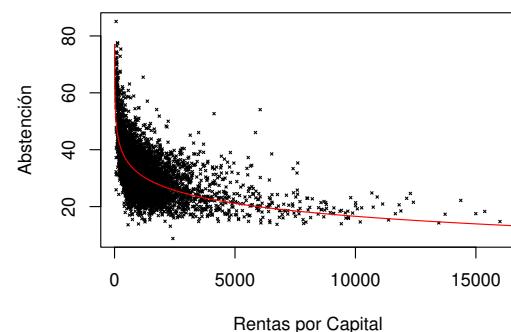
Abstención y Renta media



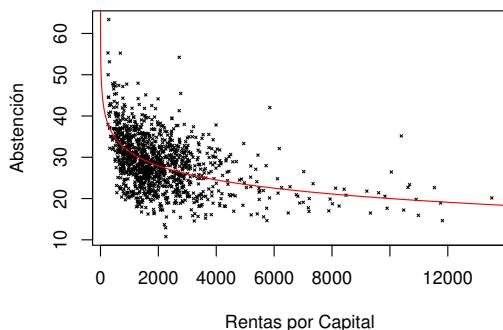
Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-10N.

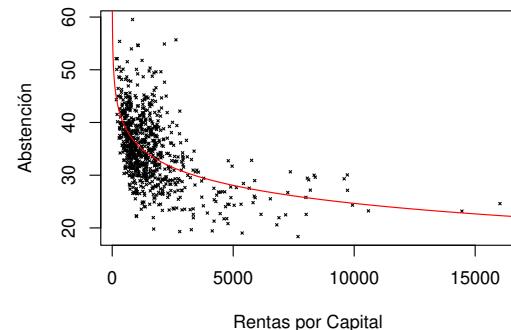
Abstención y Rentas por capital



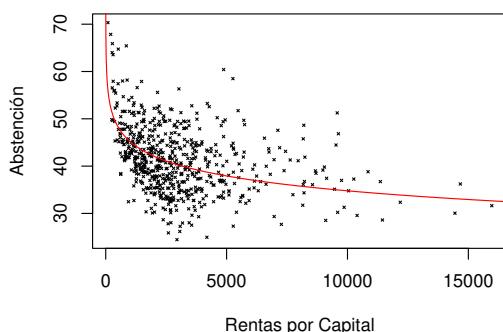
Aragón



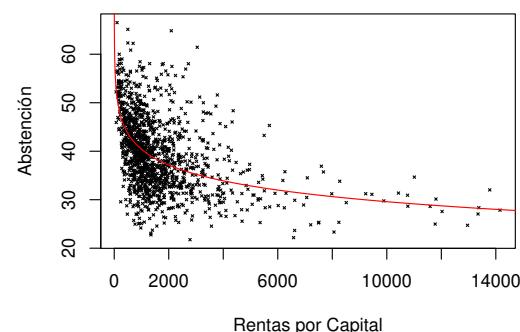
Asturias



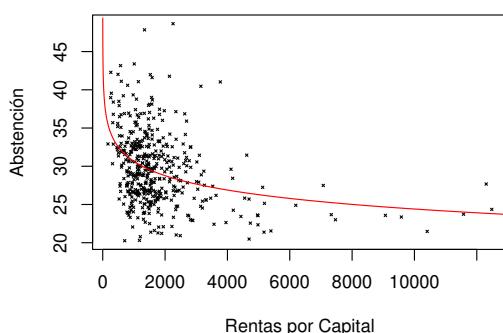
Islas Baleares



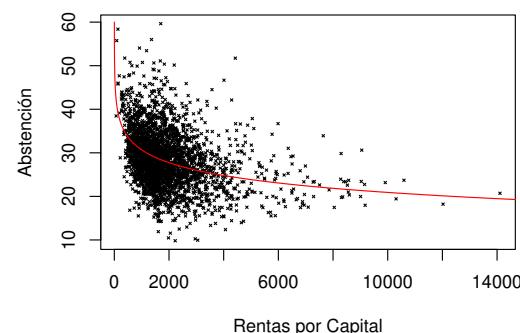
Canarias



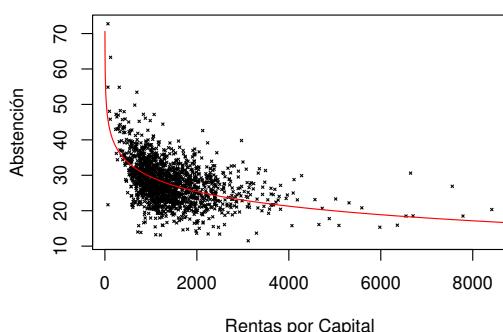
Cantabria



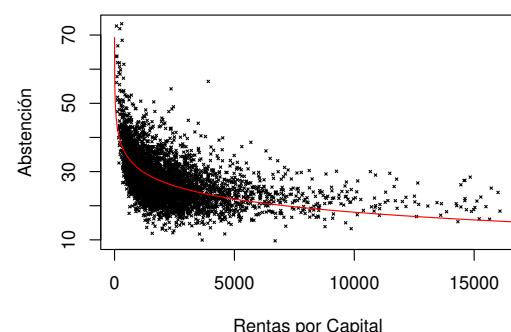
Castilla y León

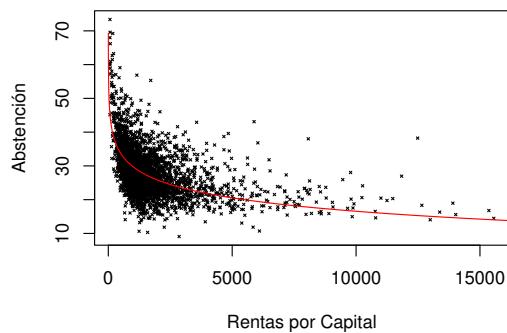
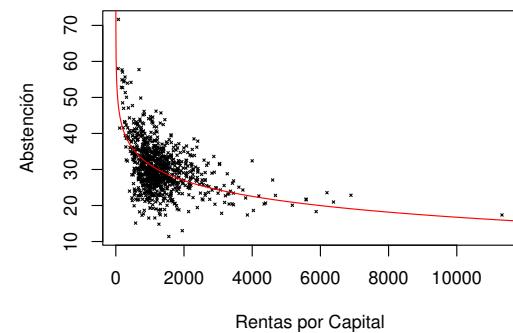
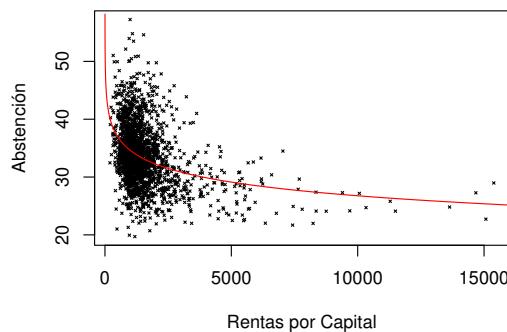
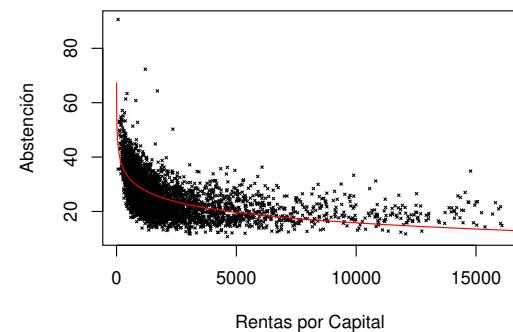
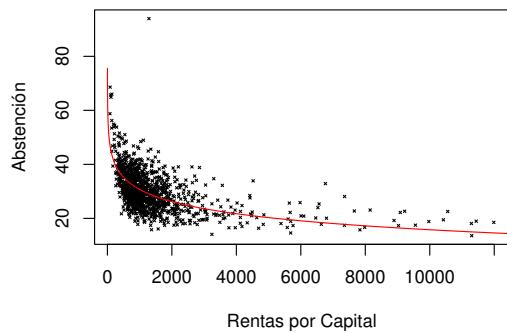
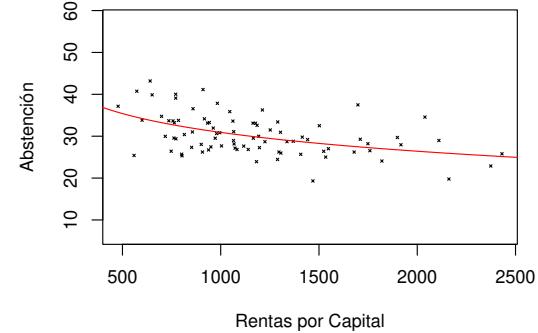
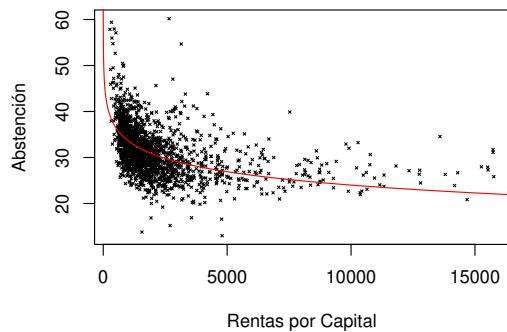
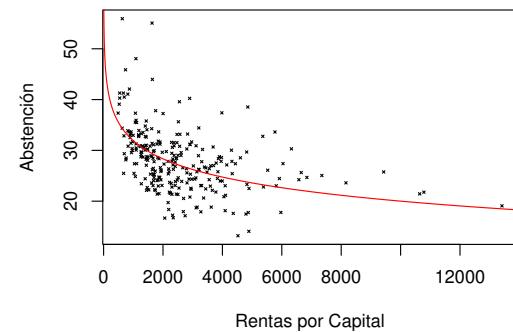
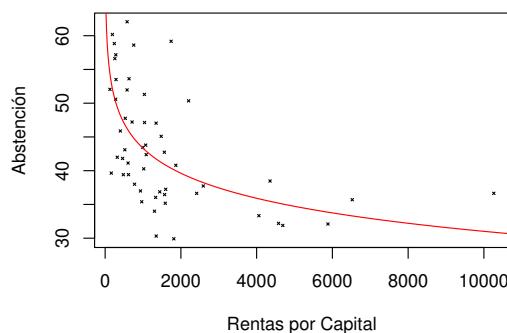
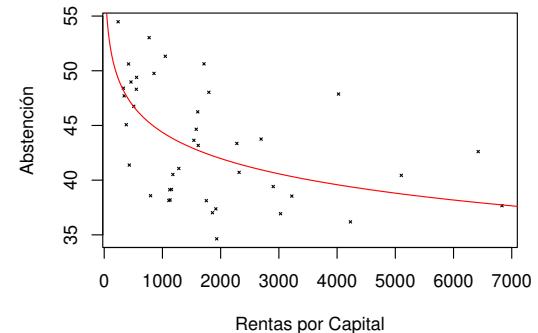


Castilla-La Mancha



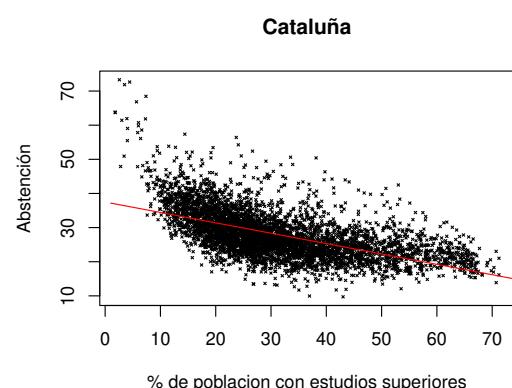
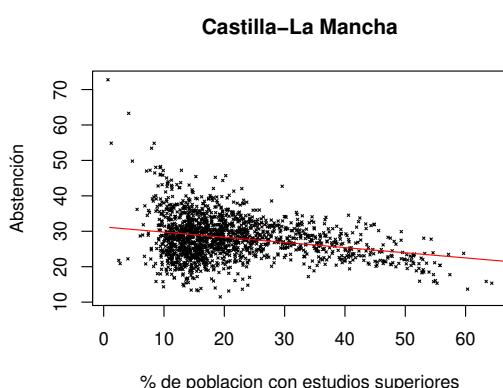
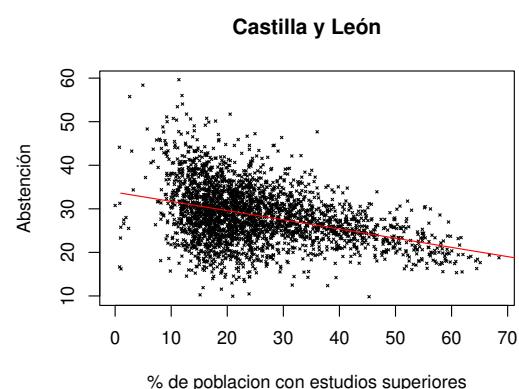
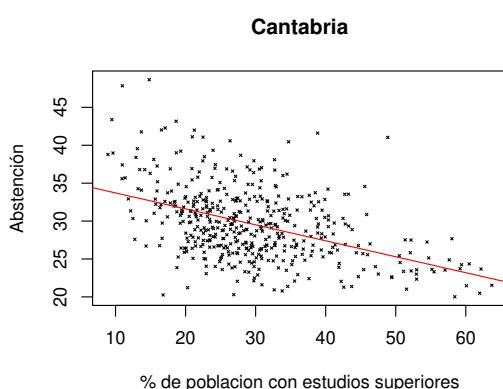
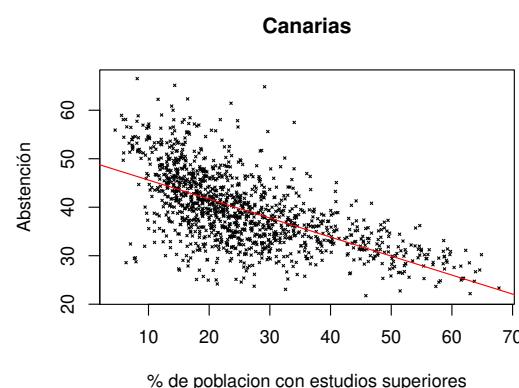
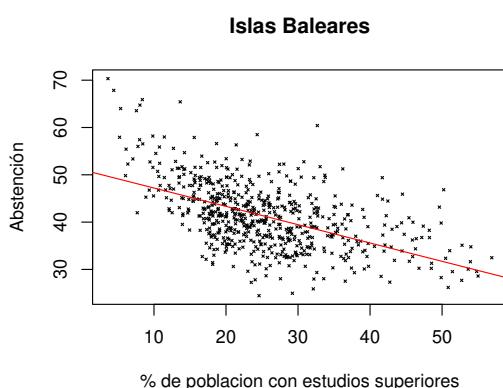
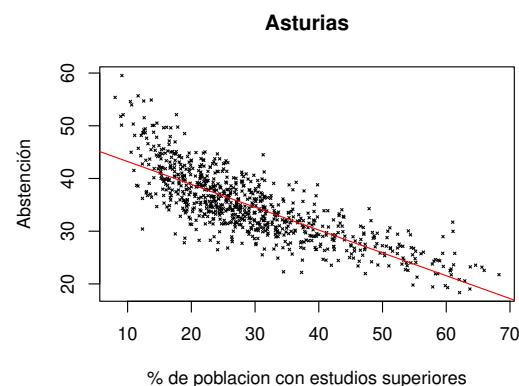
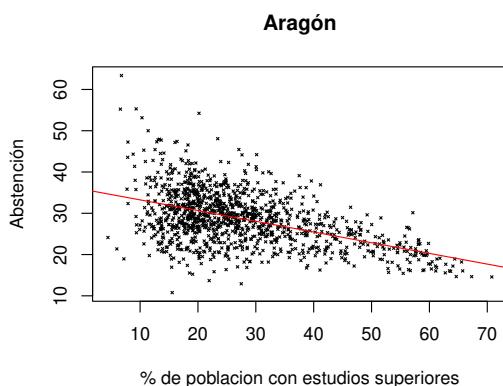
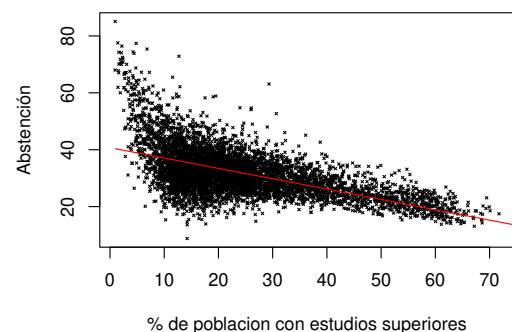
Cataluña

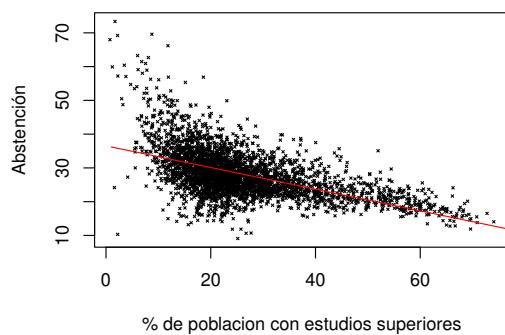
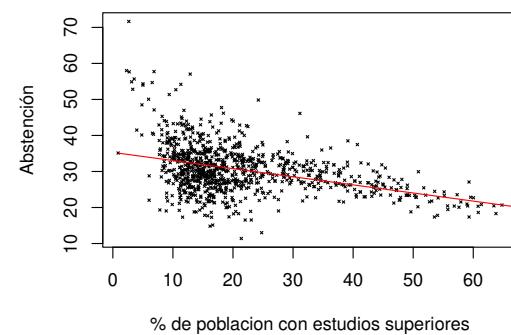
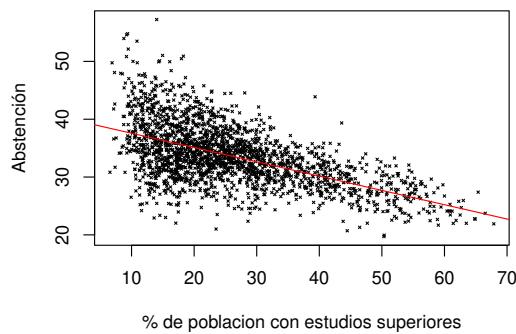
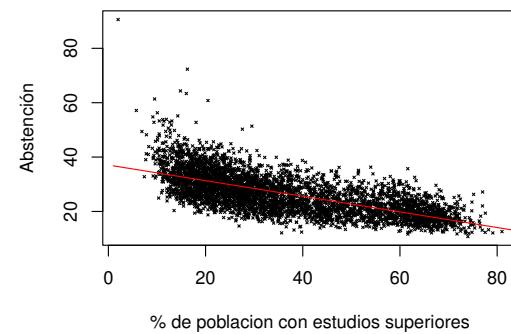
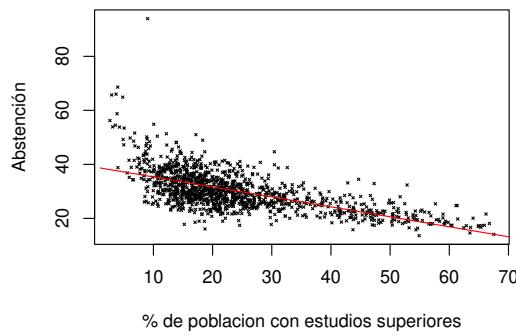
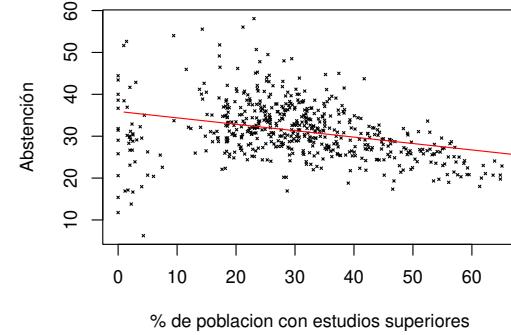
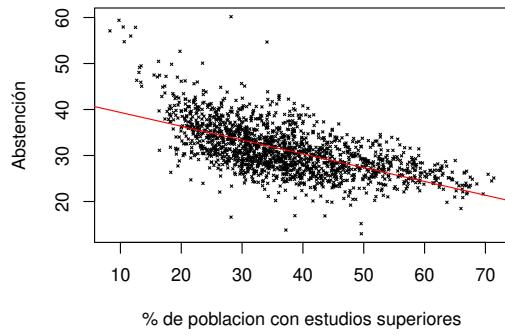
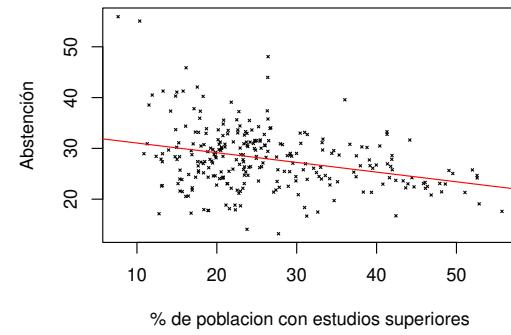
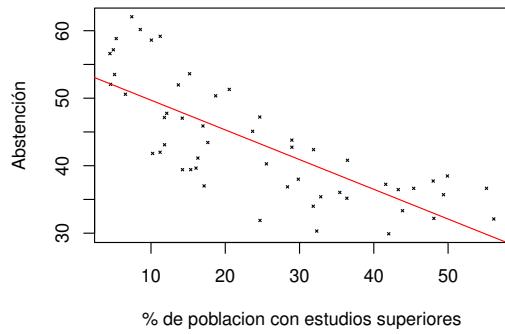
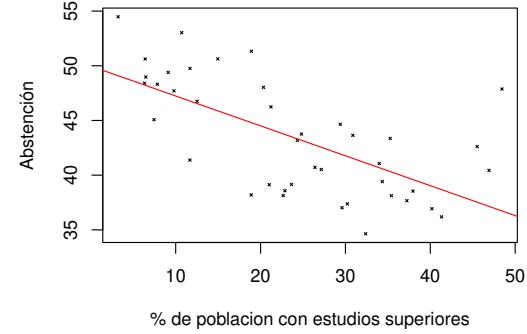


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-10N.

Abstención y Estudios Superiores

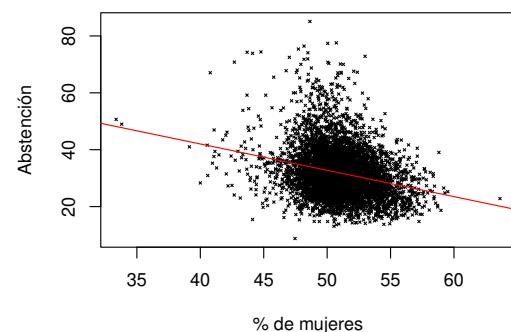
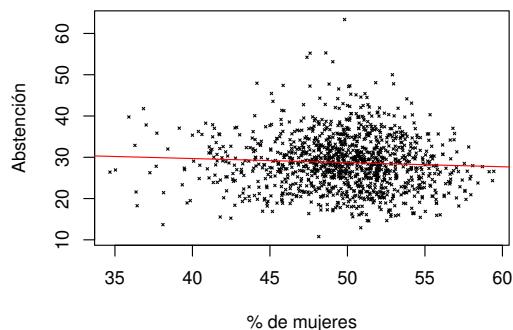
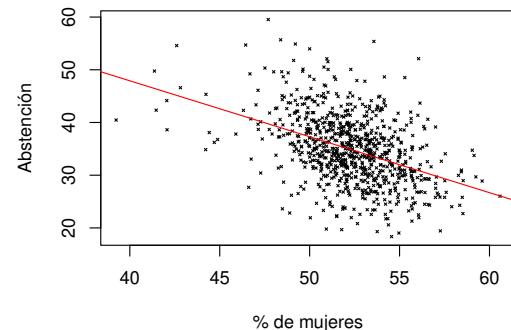
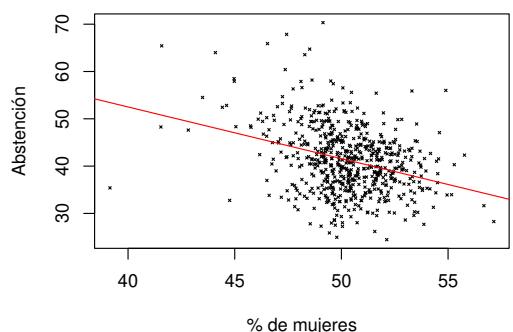
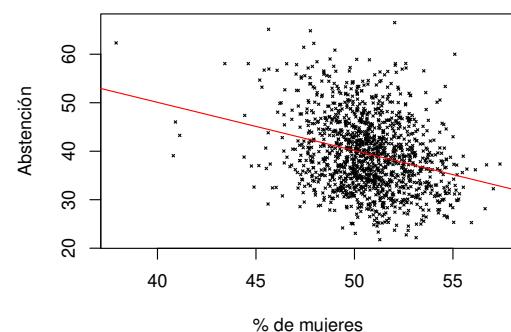
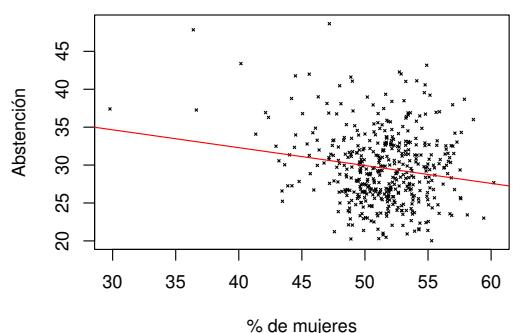
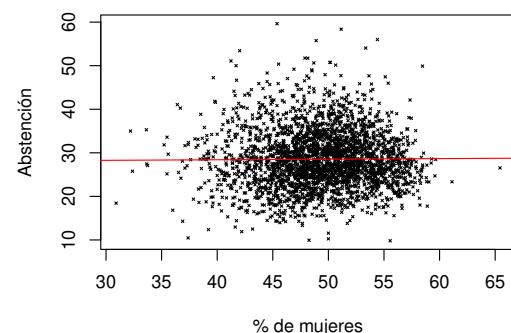
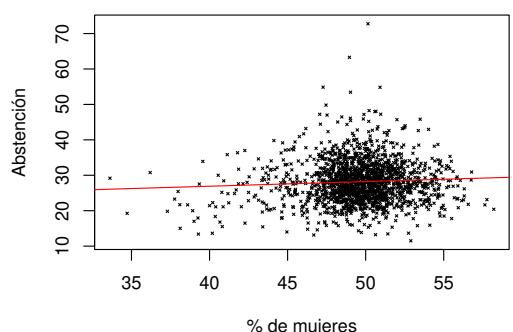
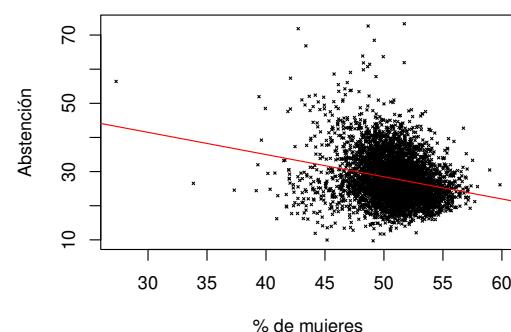


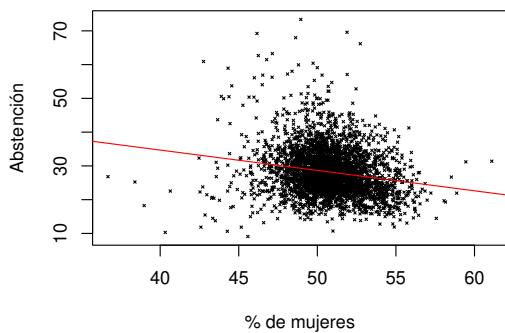
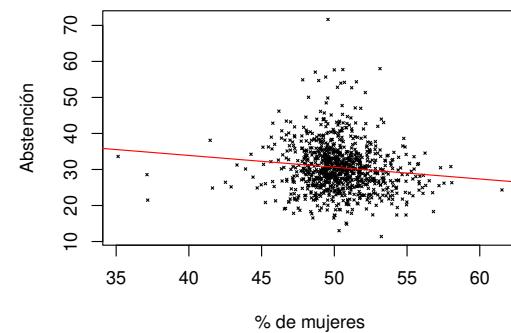
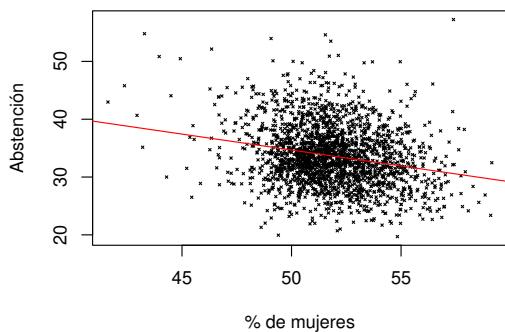
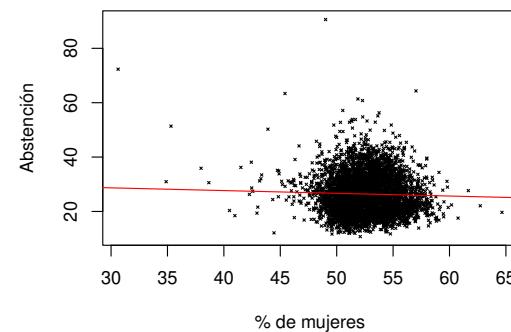
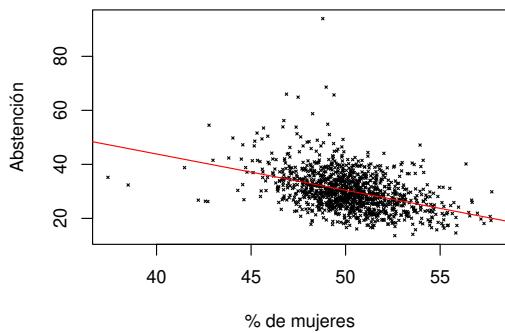
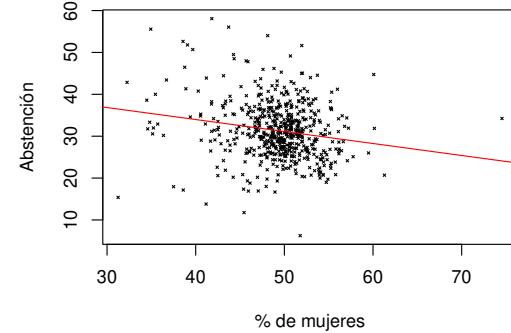
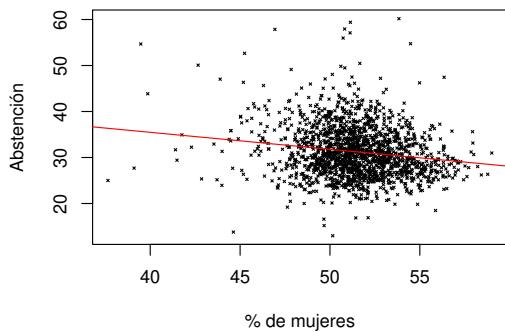
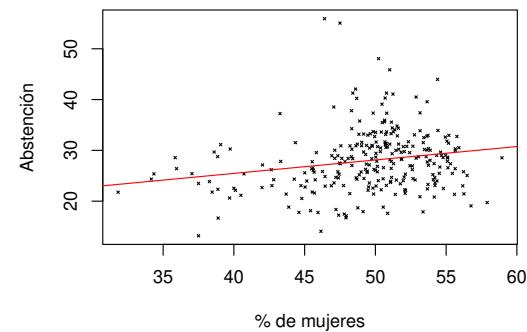
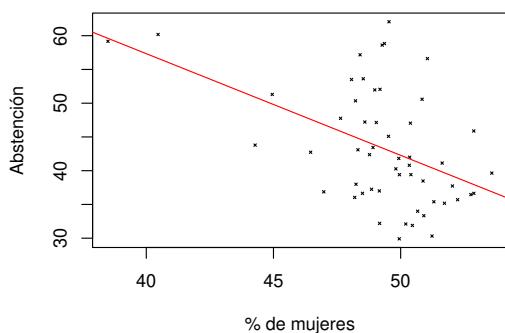
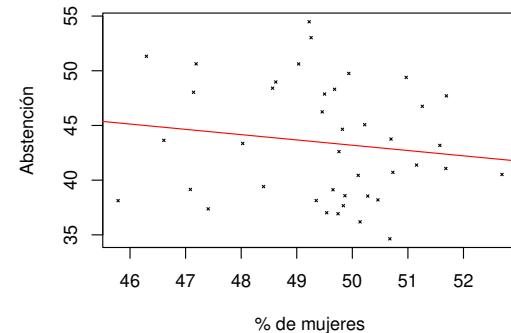
Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

Andalucía

2019-10N.

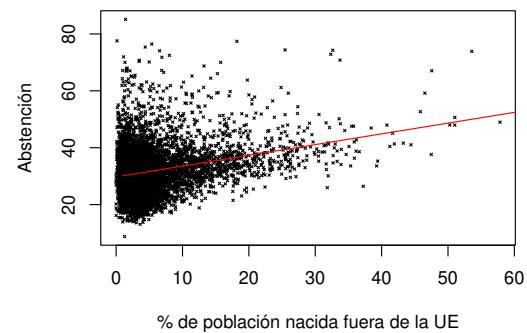
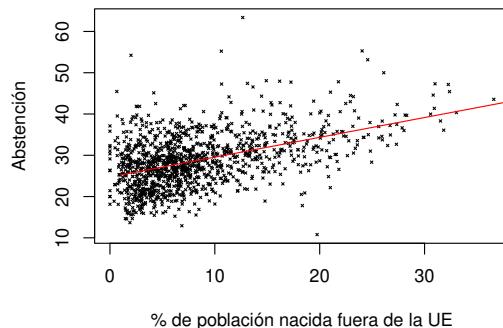
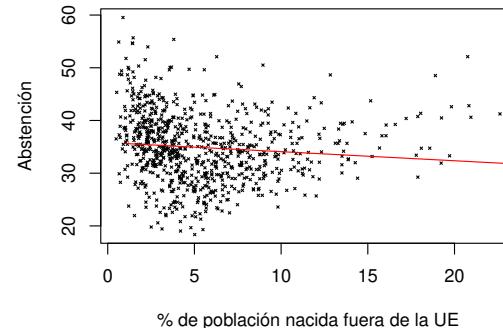
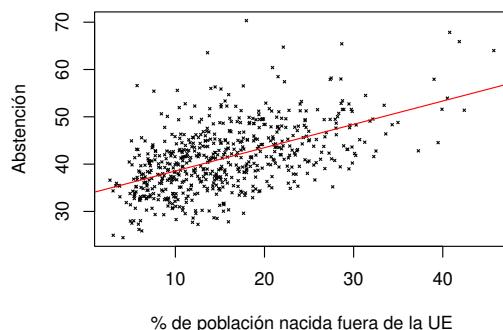
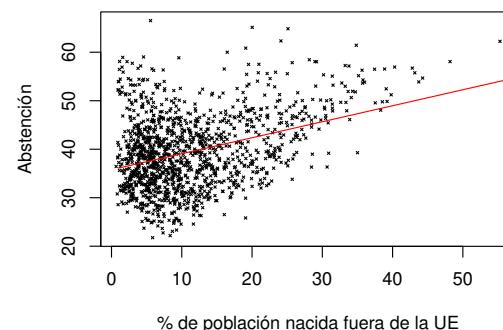
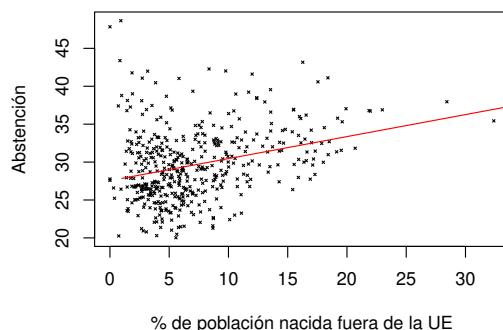
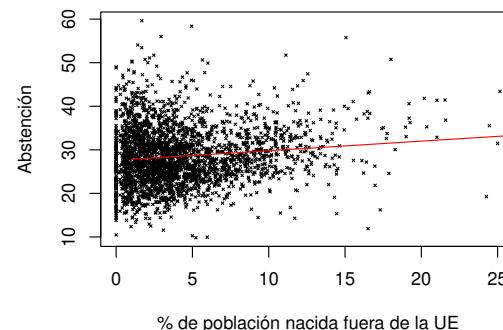
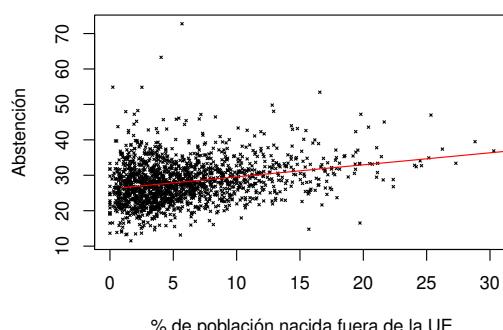
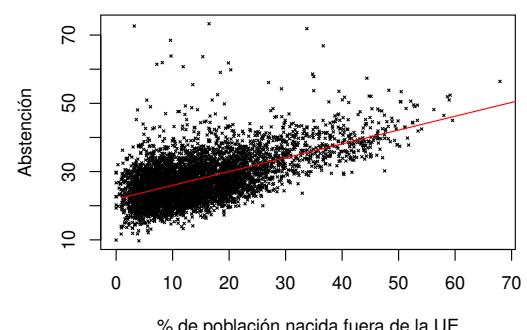
Abstención y Género

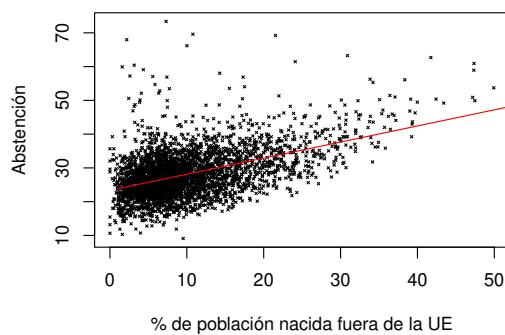
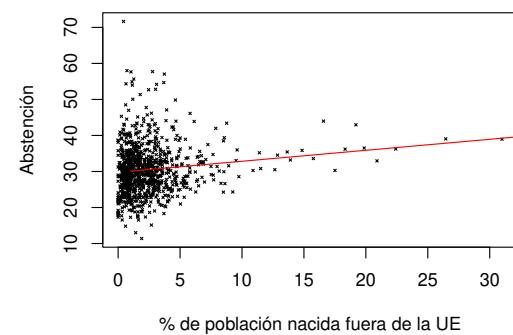
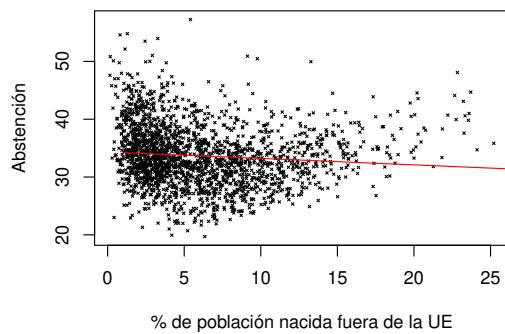
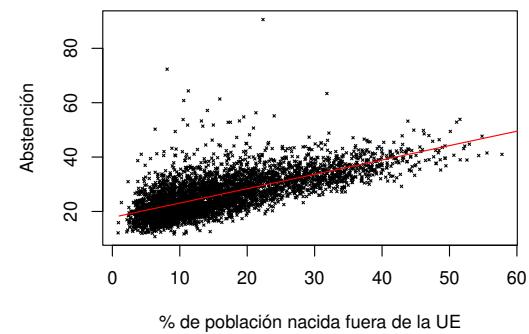
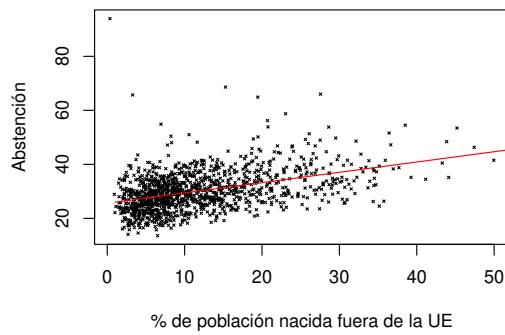
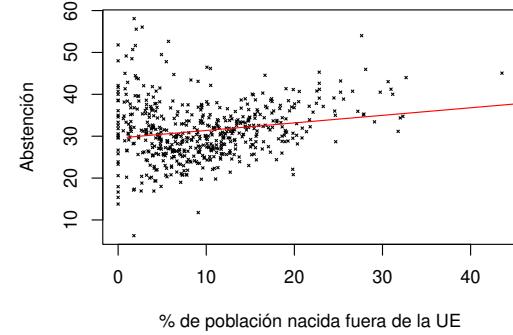
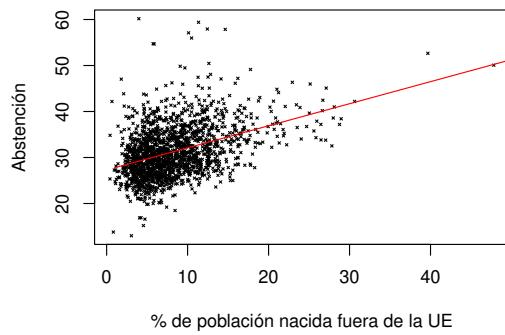
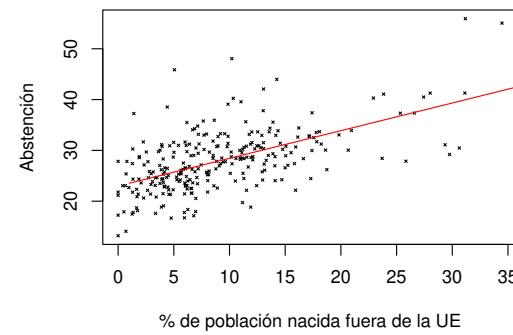
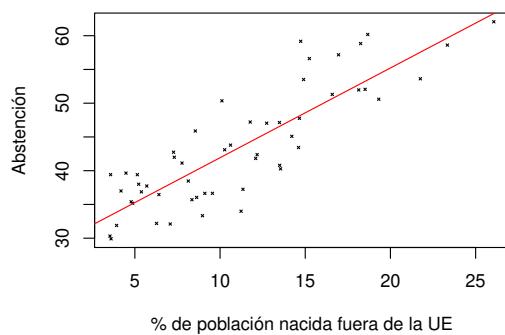
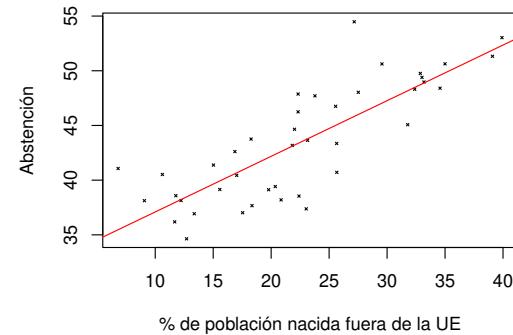
**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-10N.

Abstención y Población nacida en países extracomunitarios

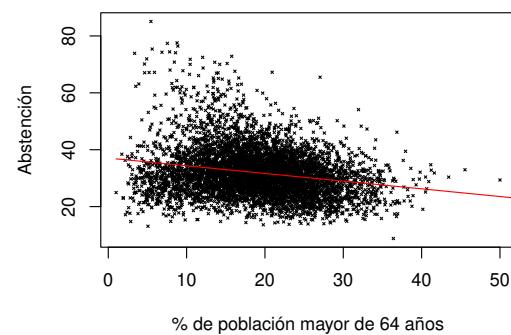
Andalucía**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

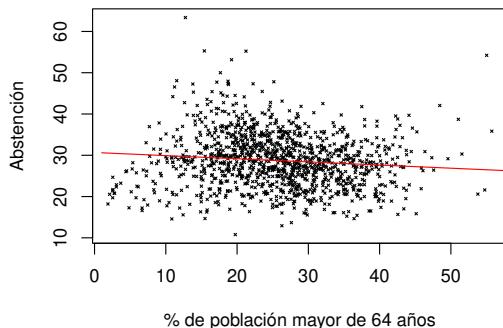
2019-10N.

Abstención y Población mayor de 64 años

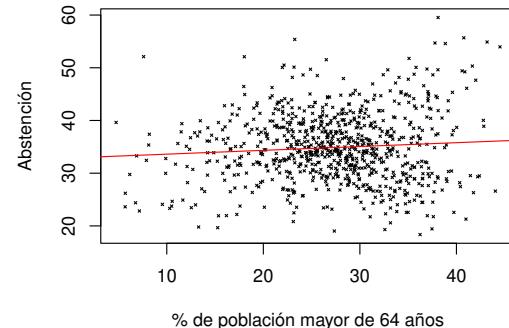
Andalucía



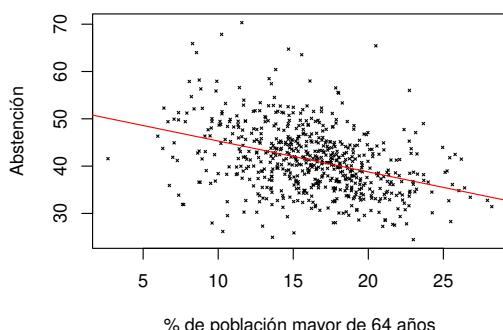
Aragón



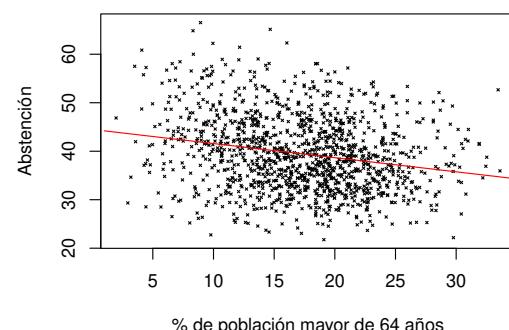
Asturias



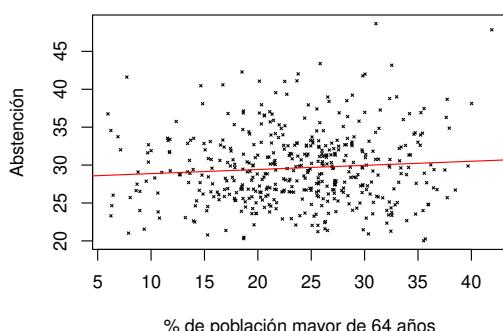
Islas Baleares



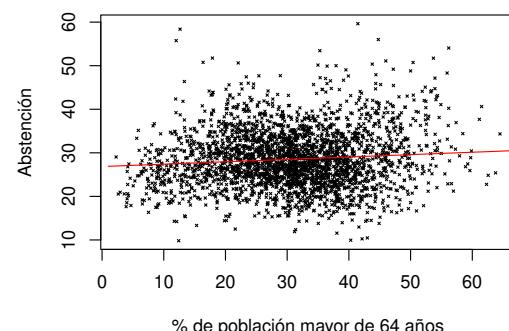
Canarias



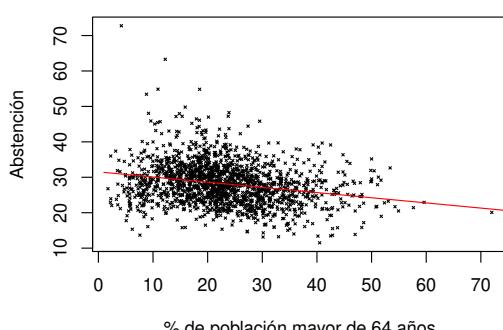
Cantabria



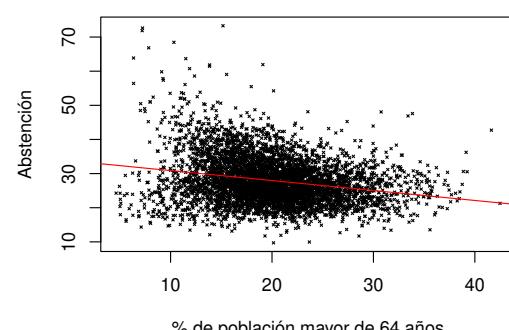
Castilla y León

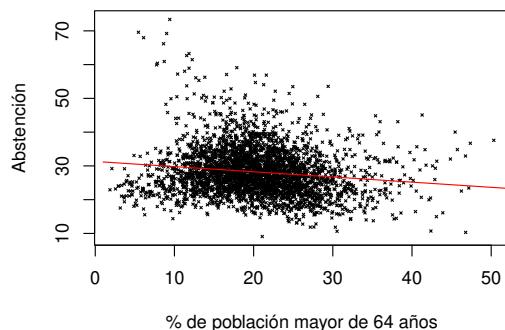
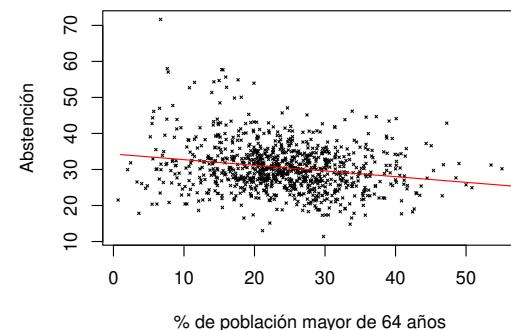
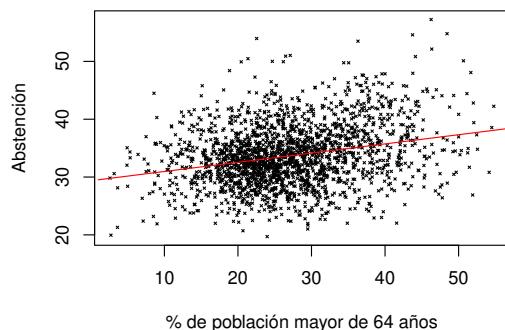
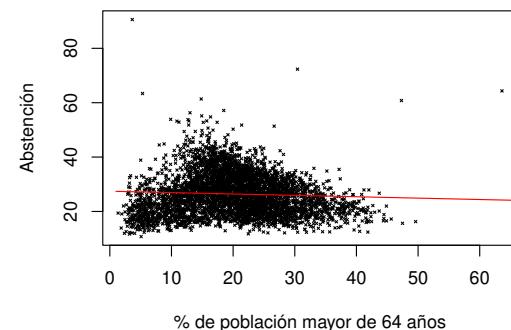
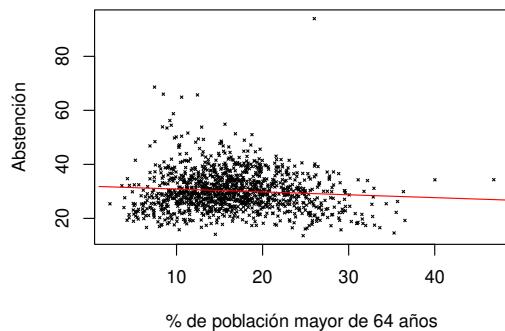
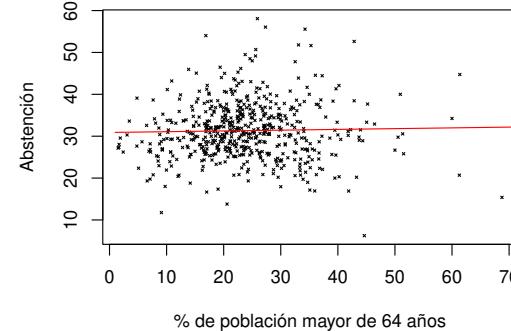
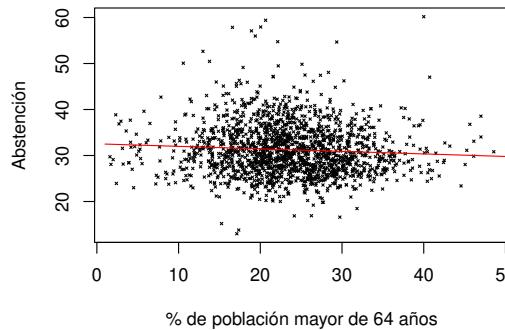
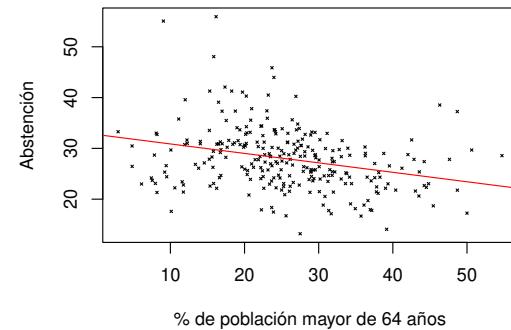
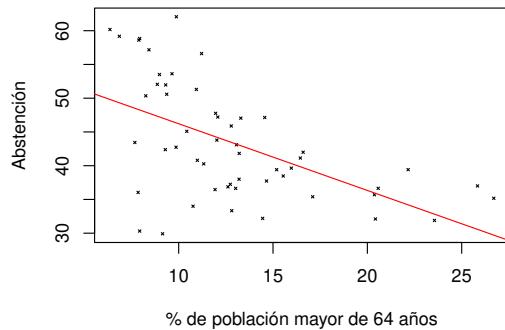
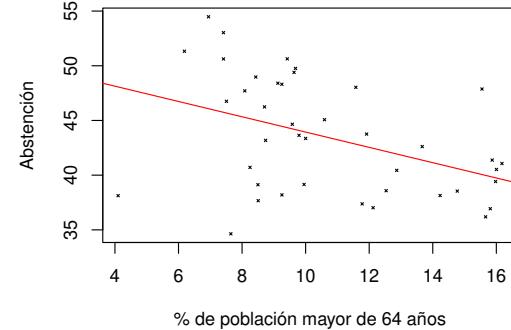


Castilla-La Mancha



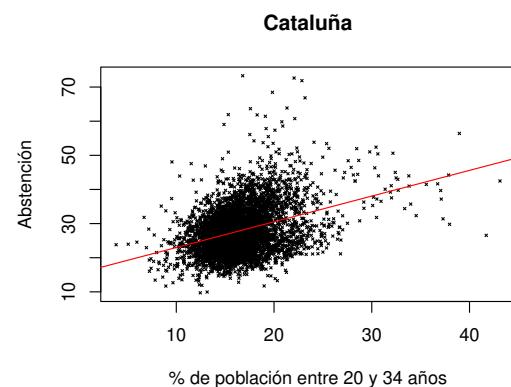
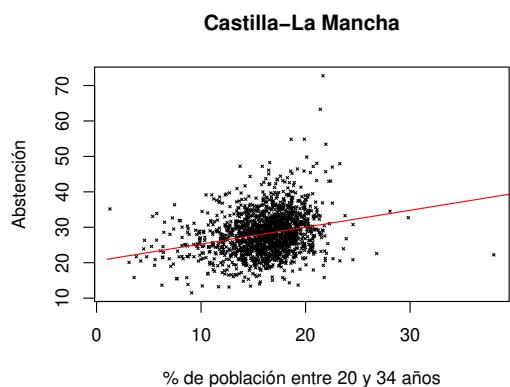
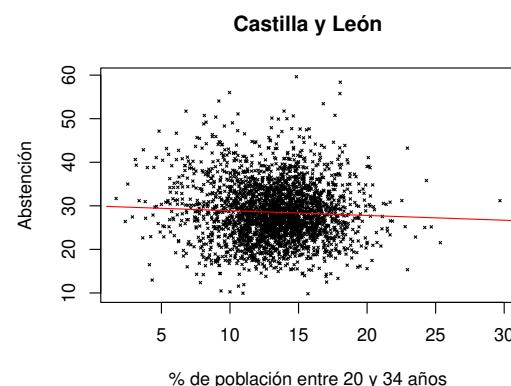
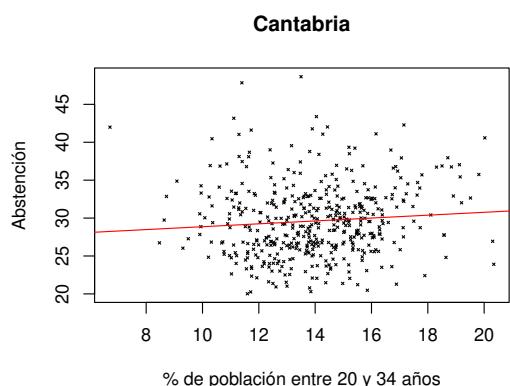
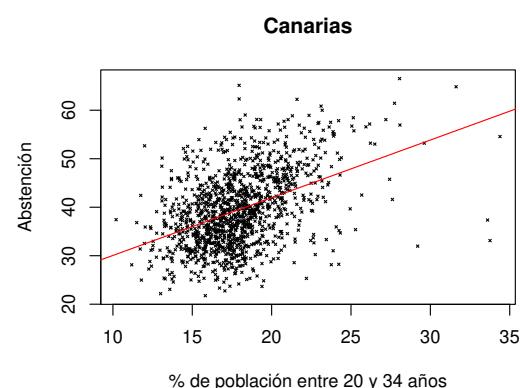
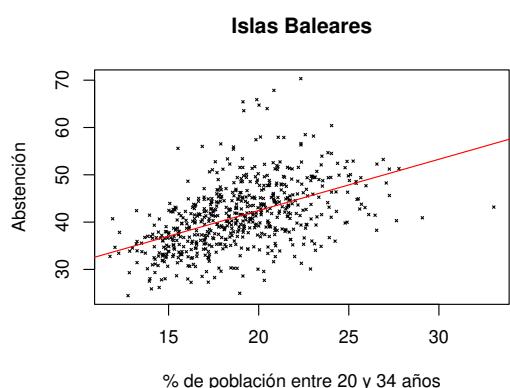
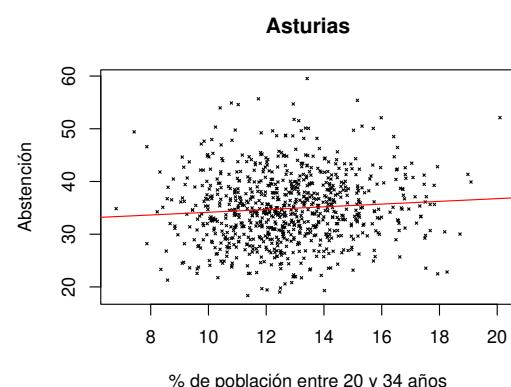
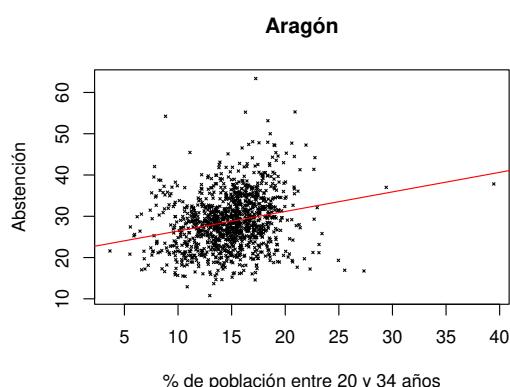
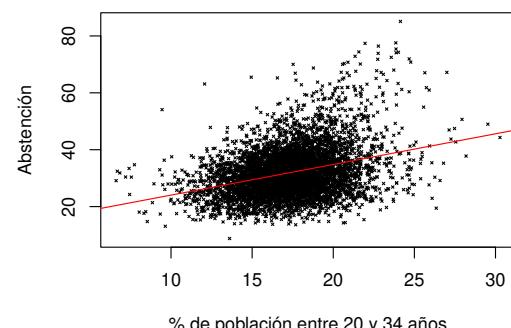
Cataluña

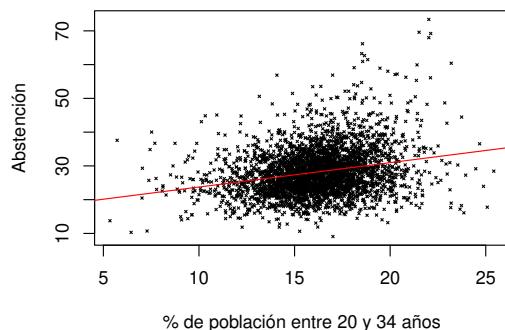
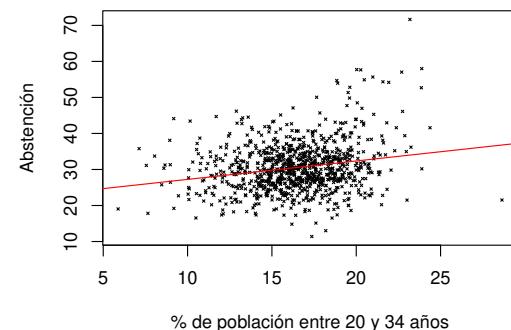
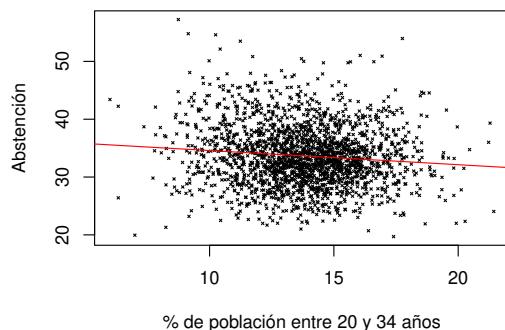
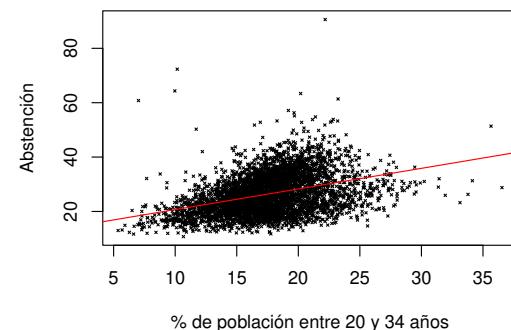
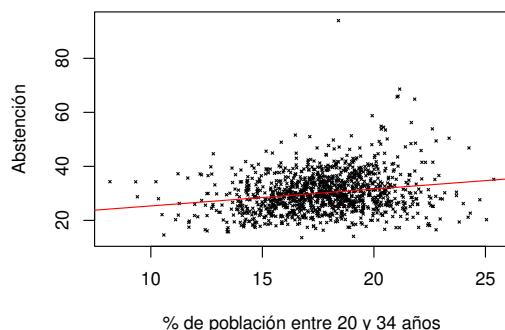
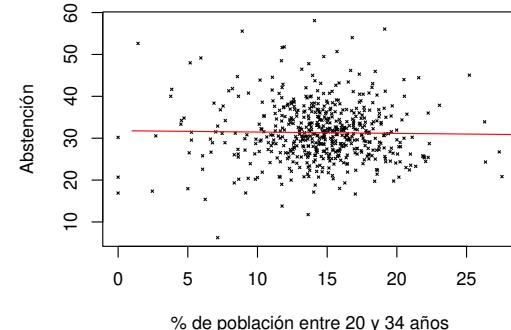
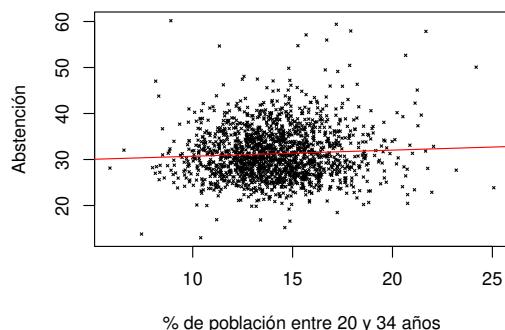
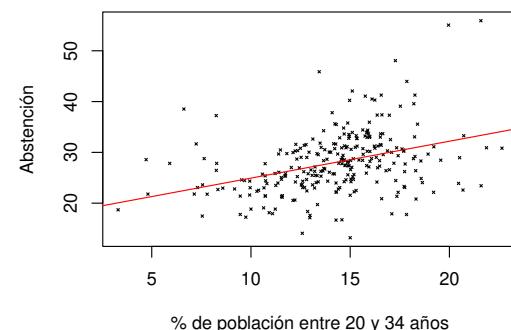
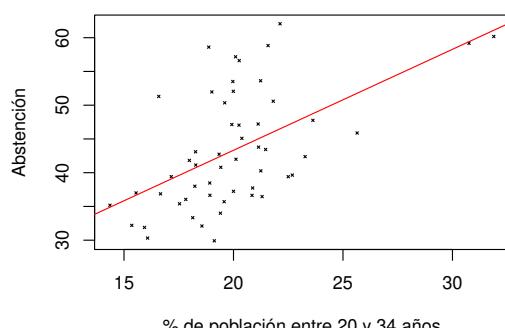
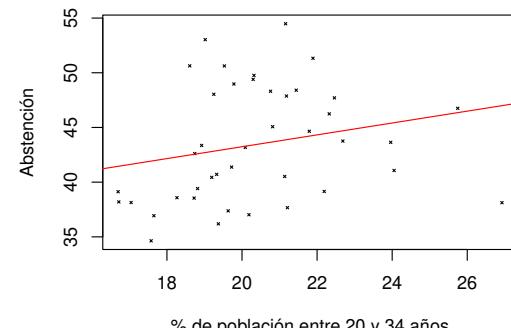


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-10N.

Abstención y Población entre 20 y 34 años

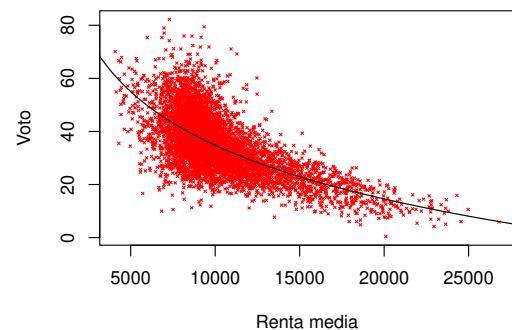


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

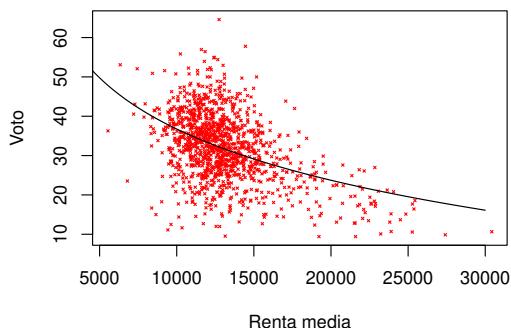
2019-10N.

PSOE y Renta media

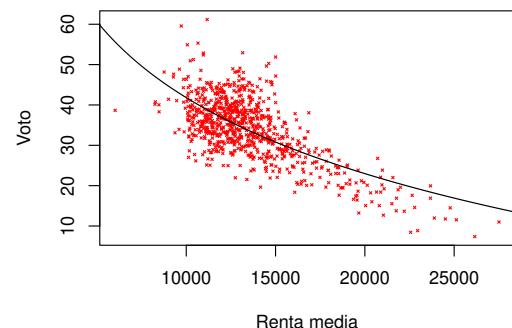
Andalucía



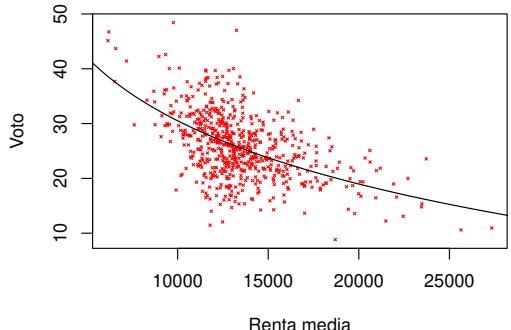
Aragón



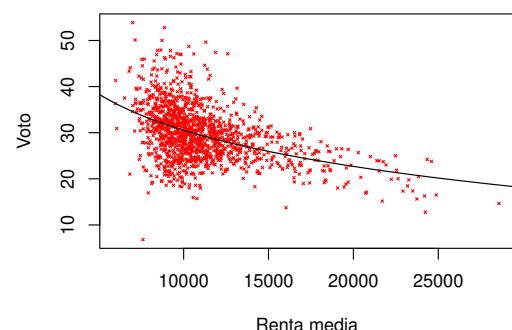
Asturias



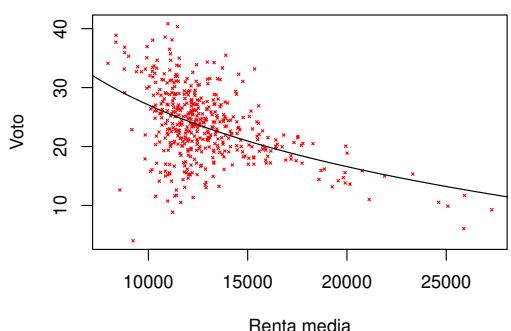
Islas Baleares



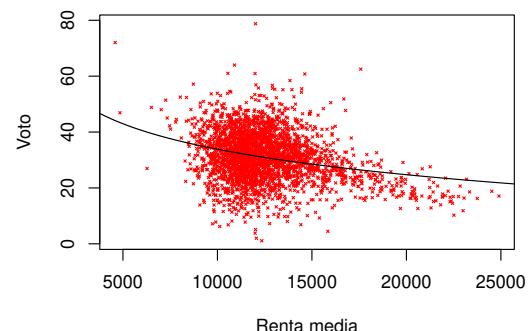
Canarias



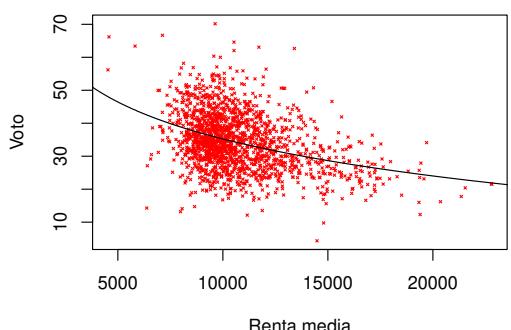
Cantabria



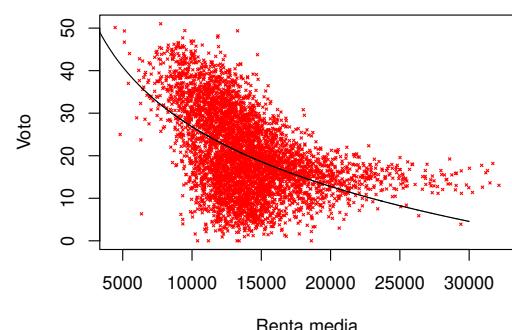
Castilla y León

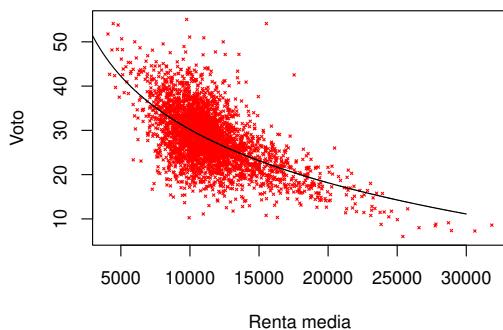
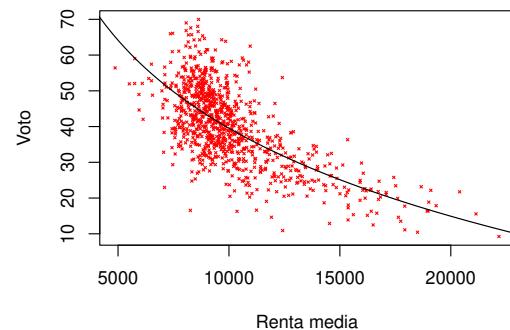
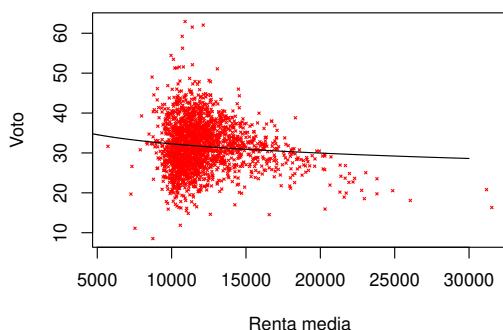
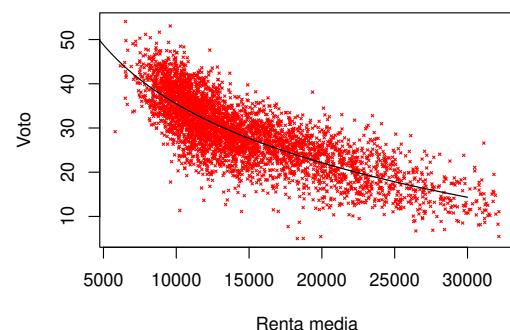
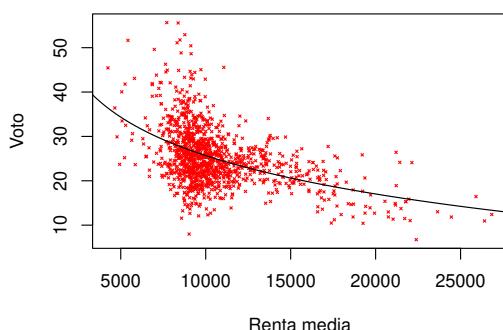
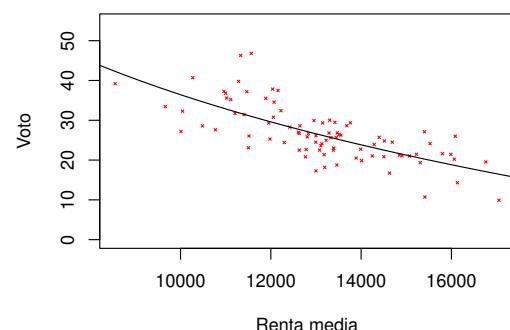
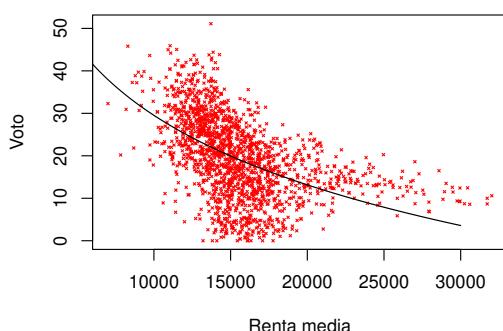
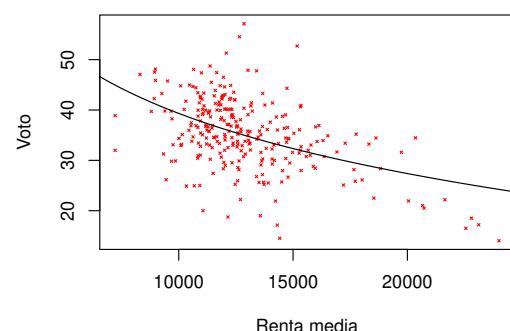
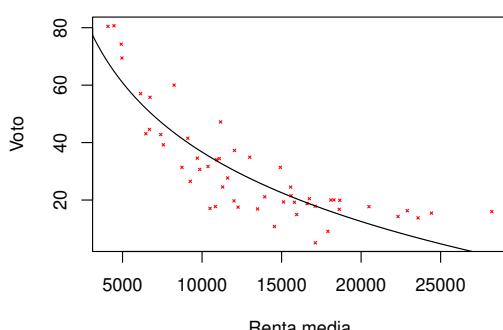
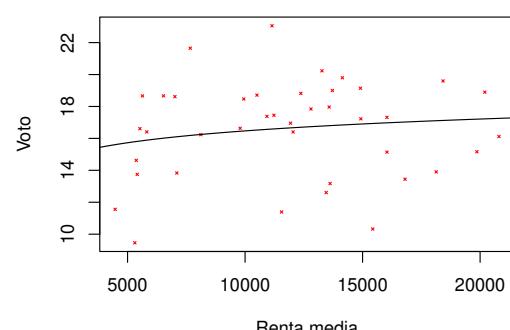


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

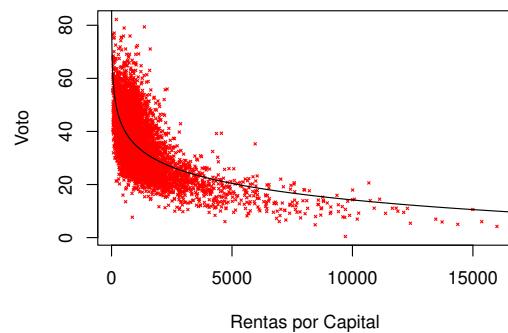


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

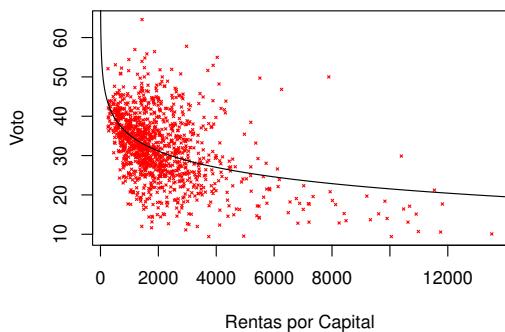
2019-10N.

PSOE y Rentas por capital

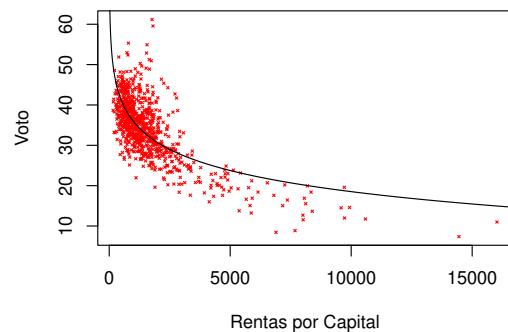
Andalucía



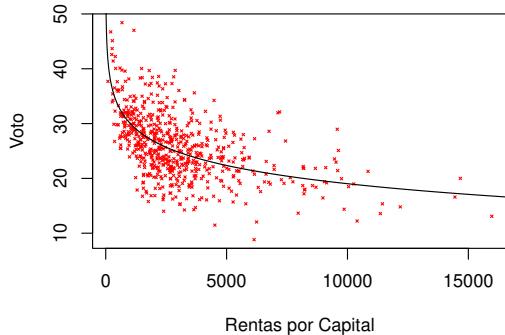
Aragón



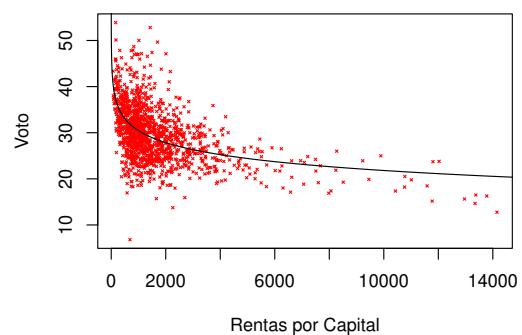
Asturias



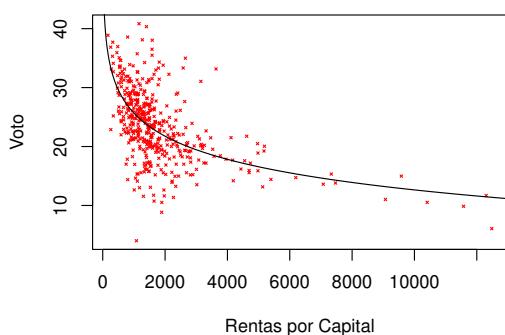
Islas Baleares



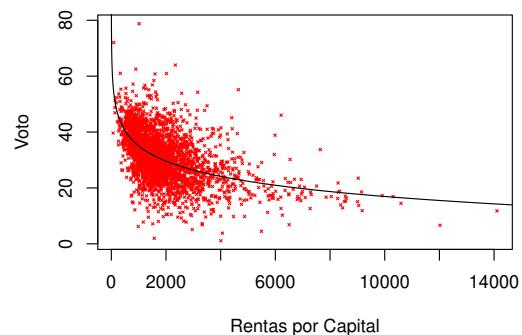
Canarias



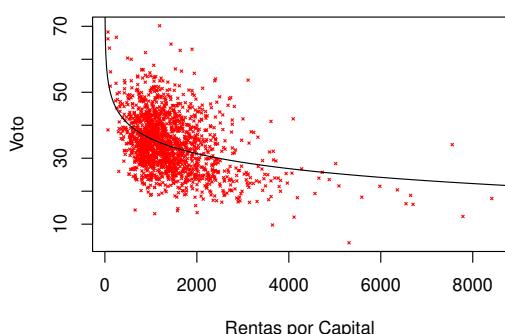
Cantabria



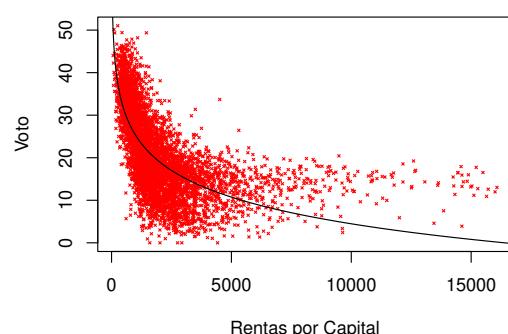
Castilla y León

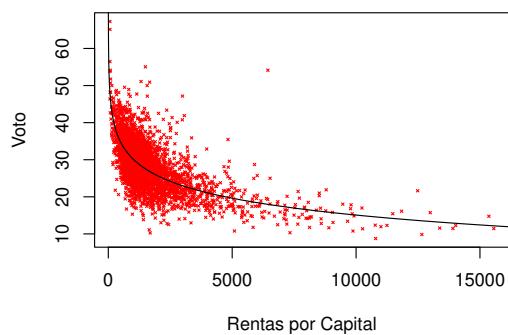
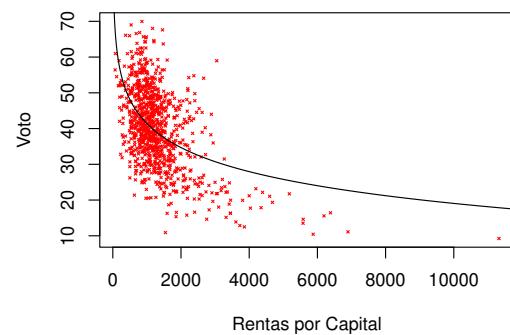
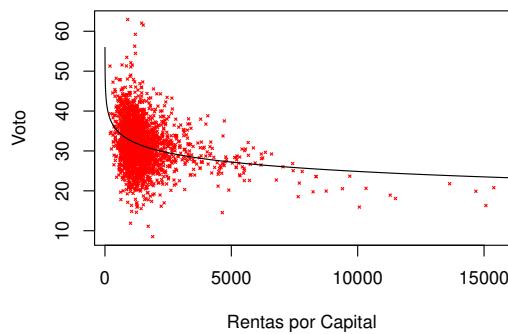
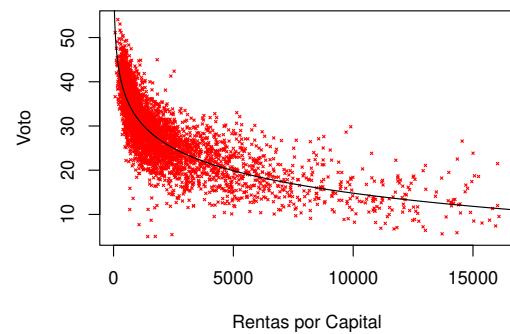
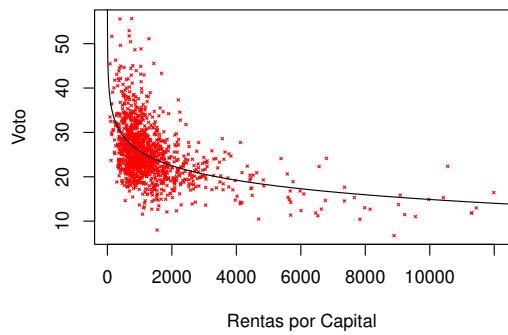
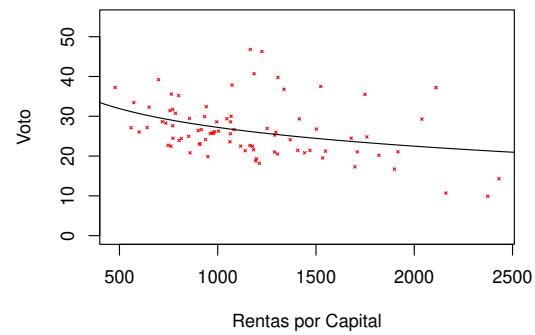
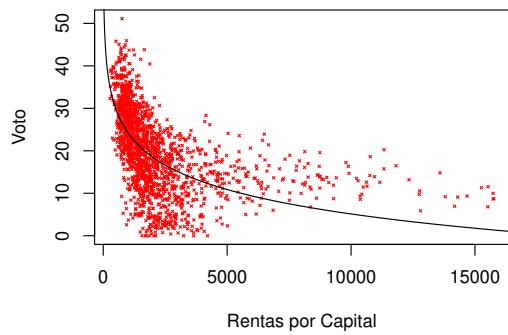
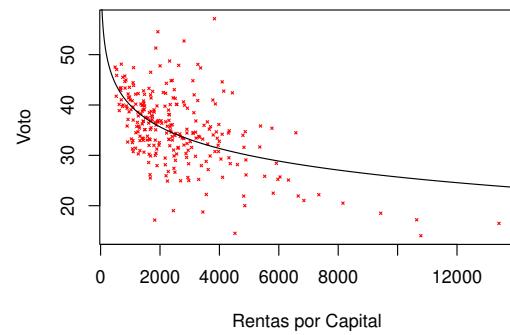
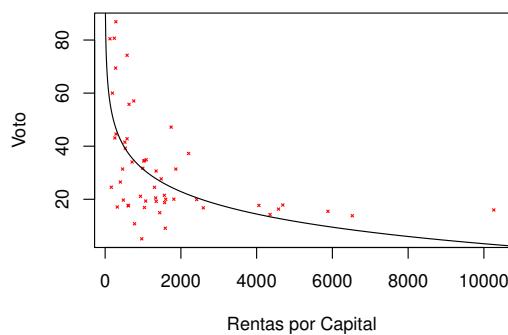
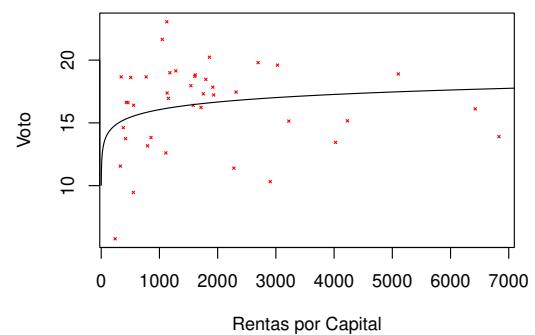


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

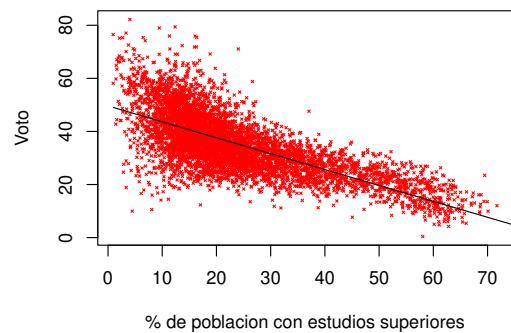


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

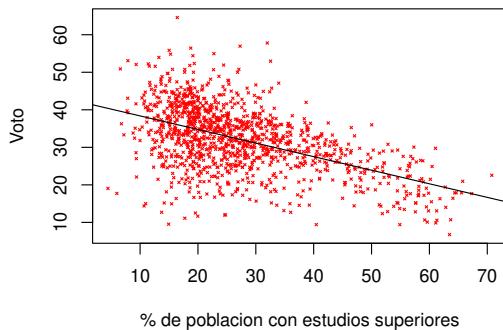
2019-10N.

PSOE y Estudios Superiores

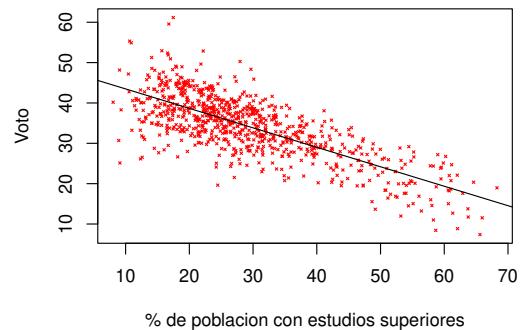
Andalucía



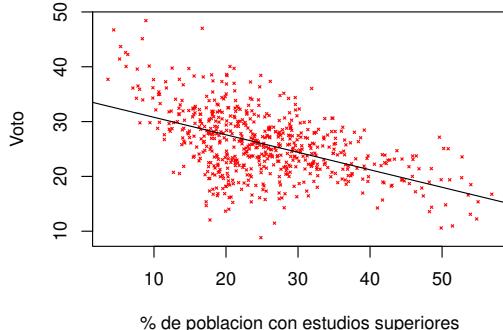
Aragón



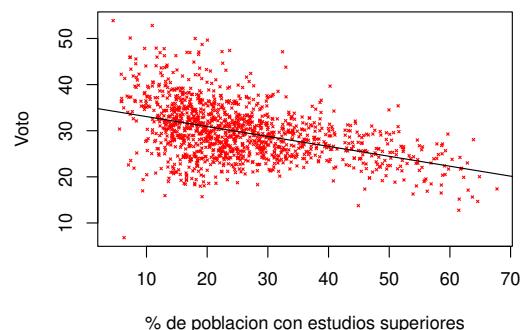
Asturias



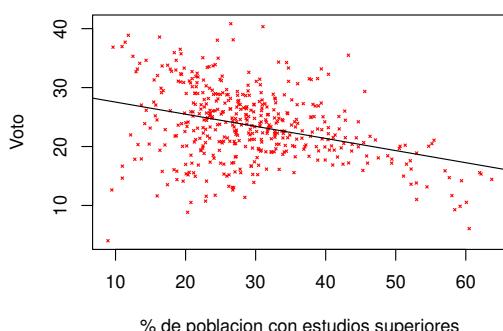
Islas Baleares



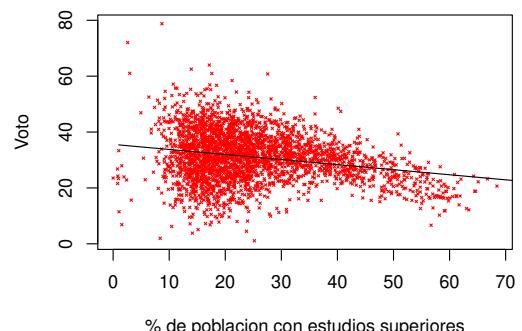
Canarias



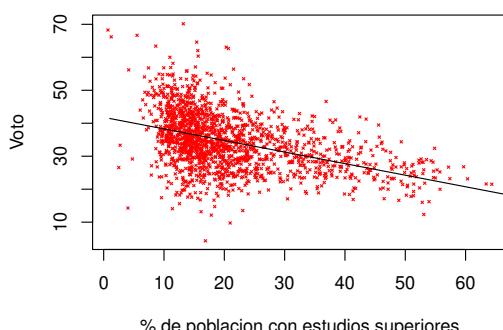
Cantabria



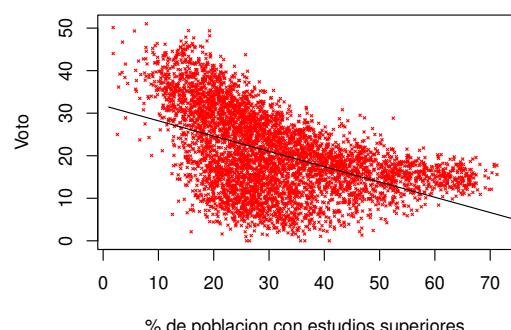
Castilla y León

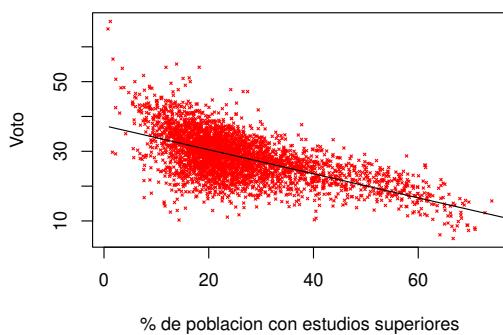
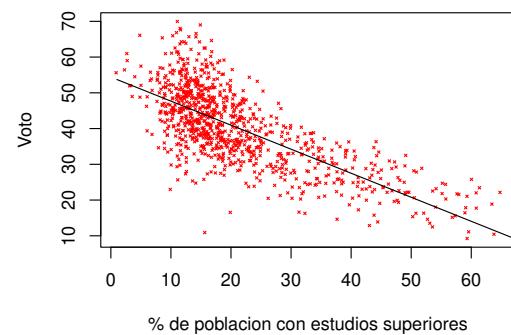
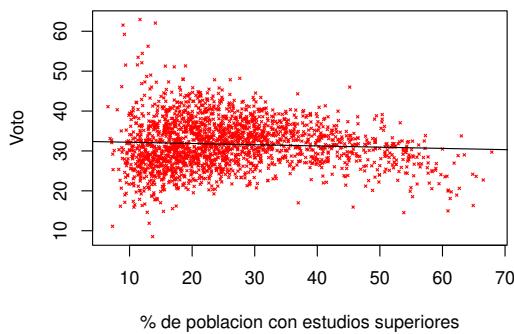
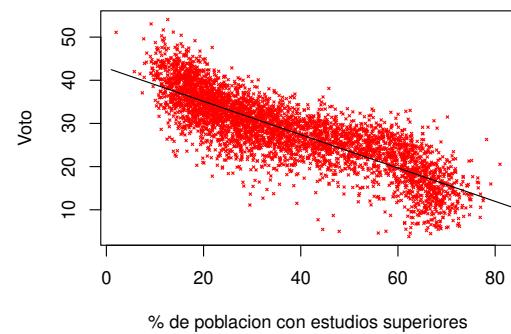
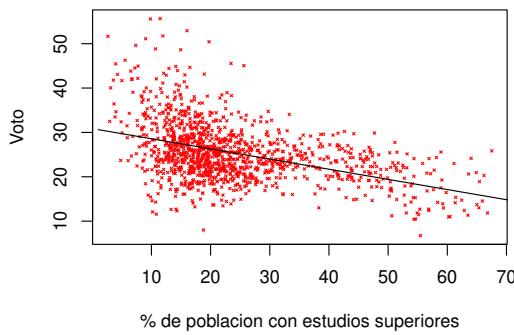
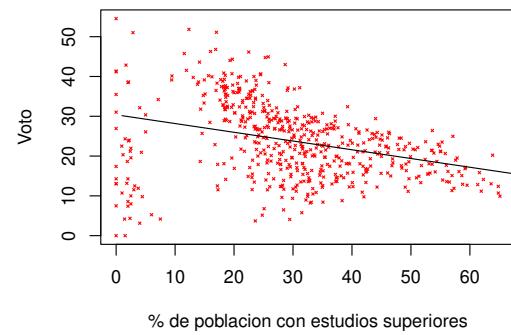
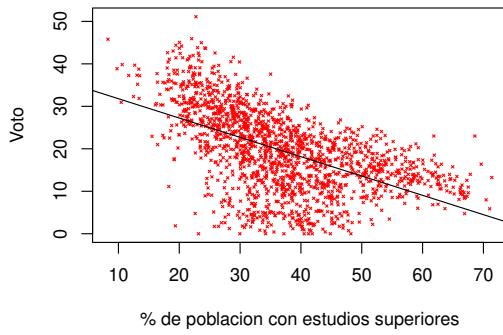
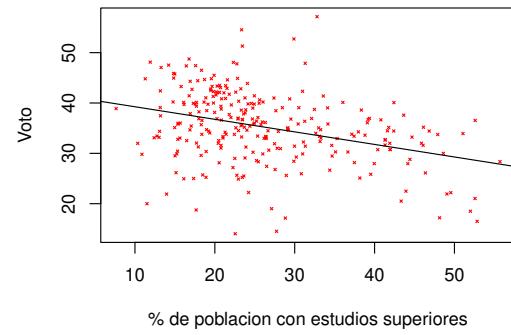
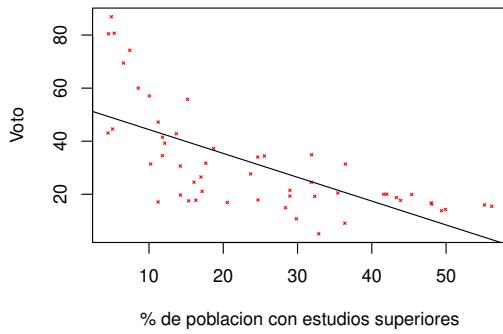
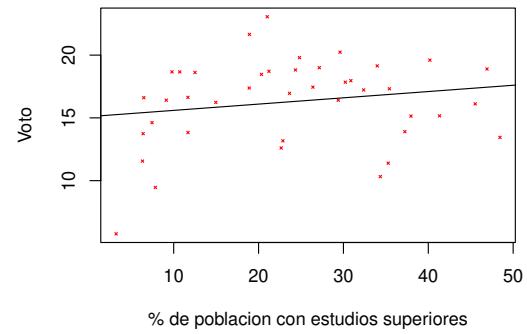


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

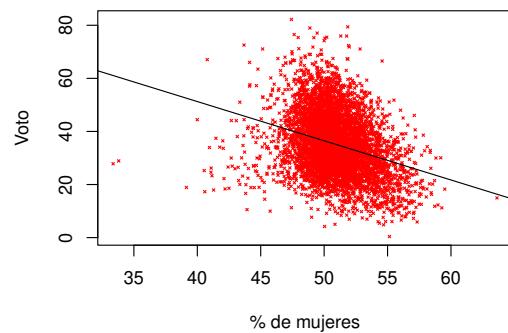


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

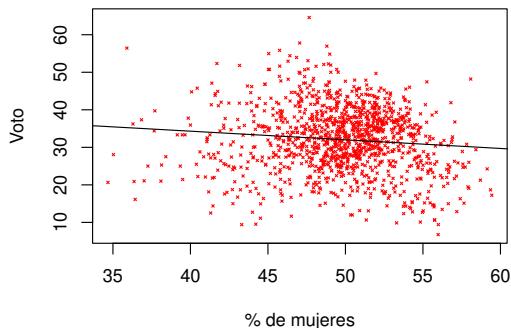
2019-10N.

PSOE y Género

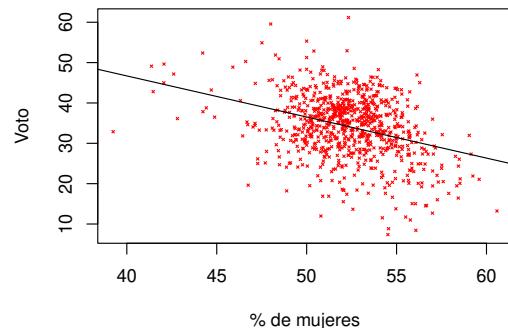
Andalucía



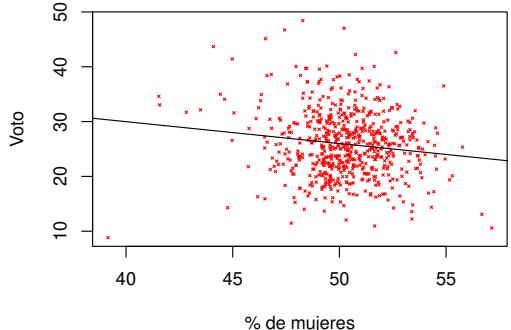
Aragón



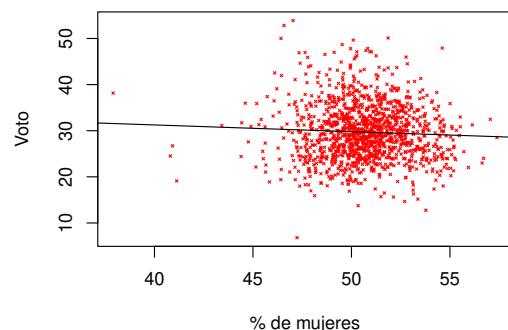
Asturias



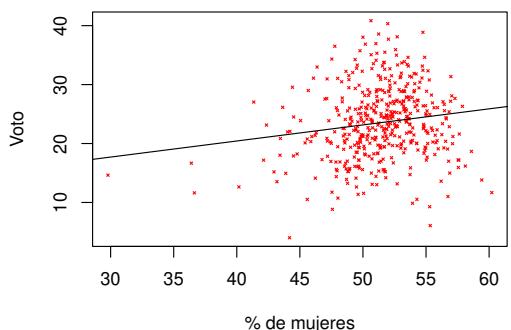
Islas Baleares



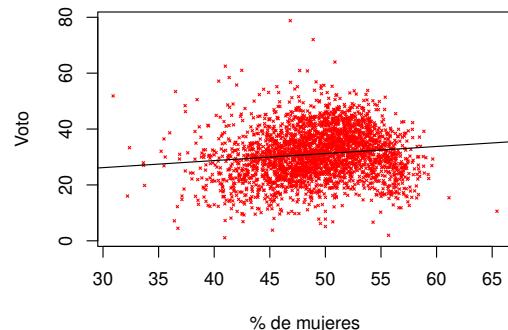
Canarias



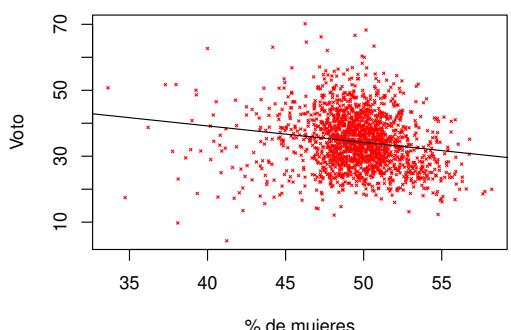
Cantabria



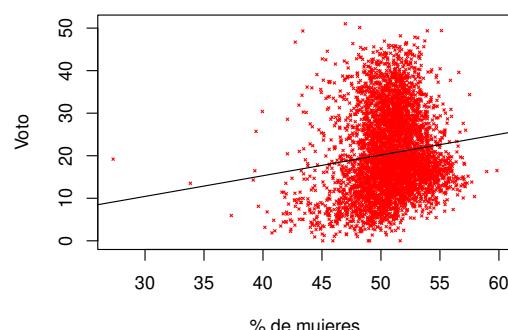
Castilla y León

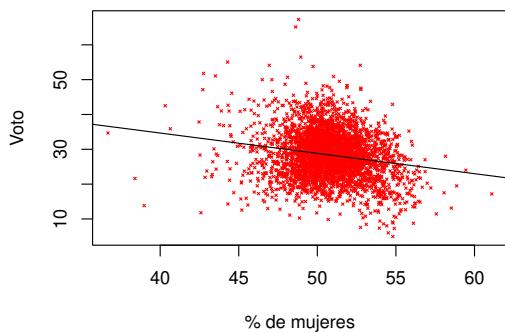
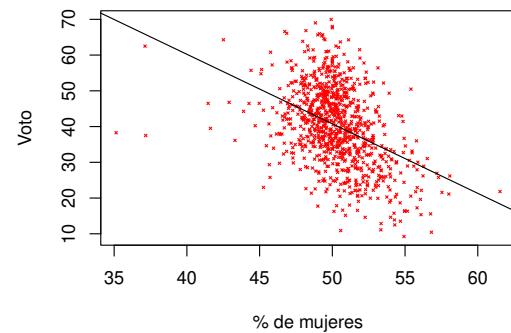
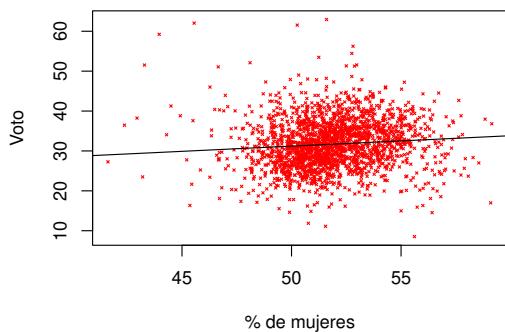
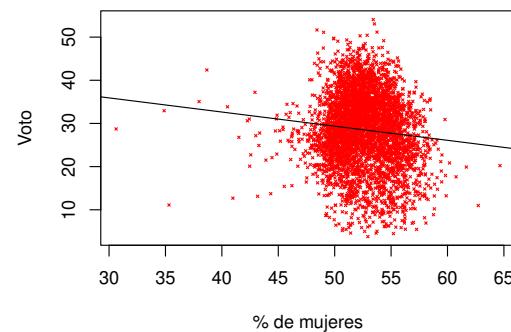
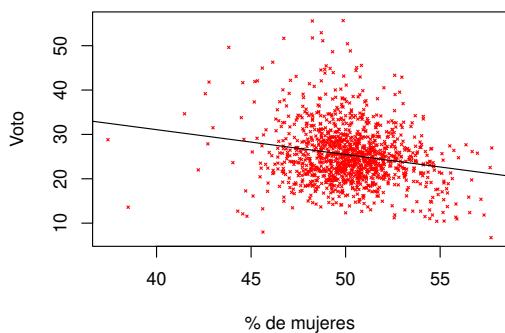
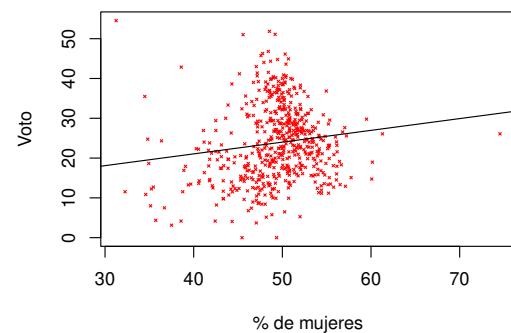
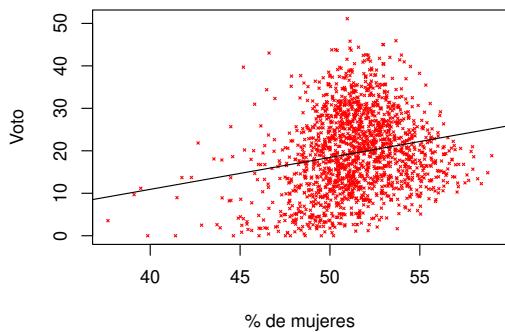
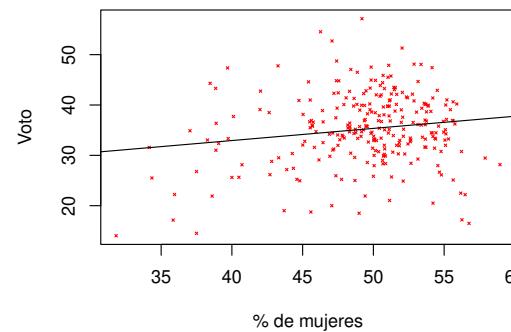
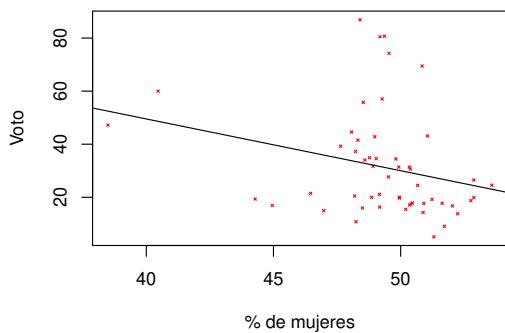
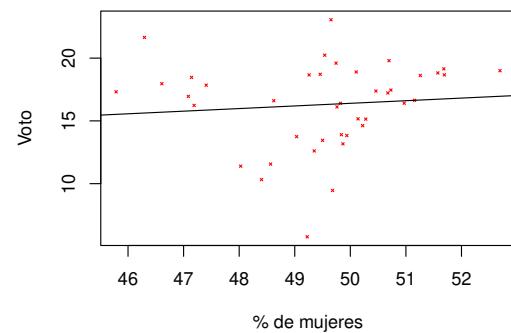


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

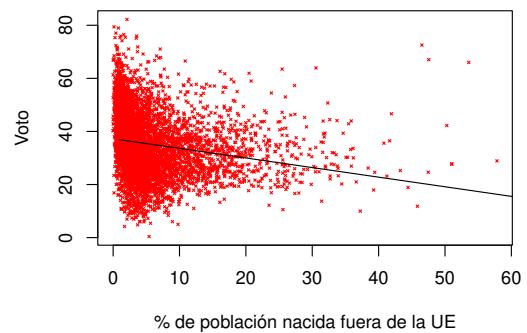


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

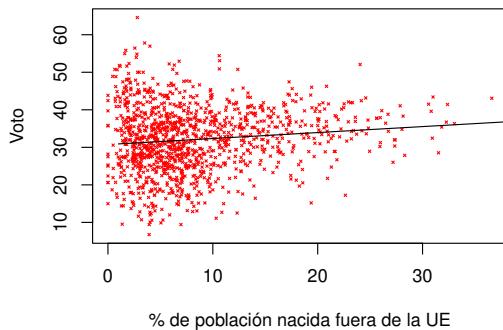
2019-10N.

PSOE y Población nacida en países extracomunitarios

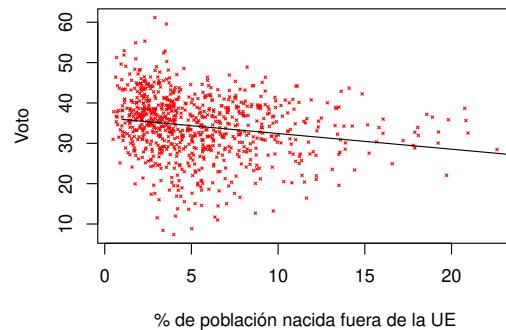
Andalucía



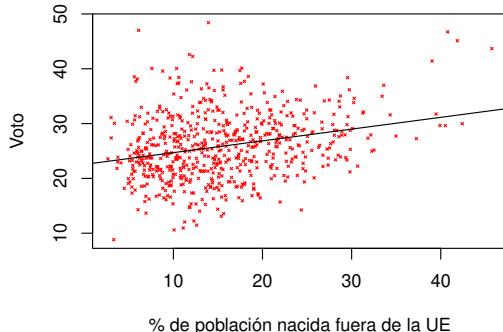
Aragón



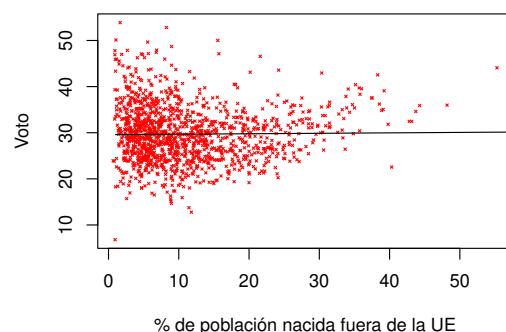
Asturias



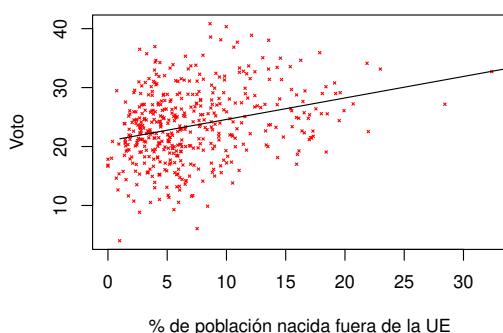
Islas Baleares



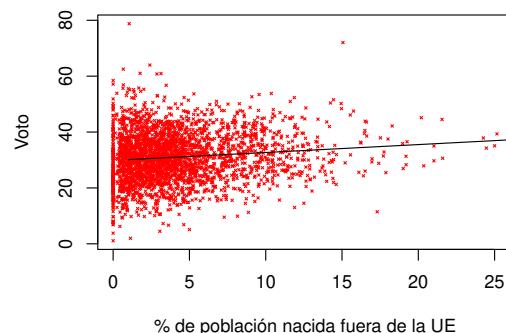
Canarias



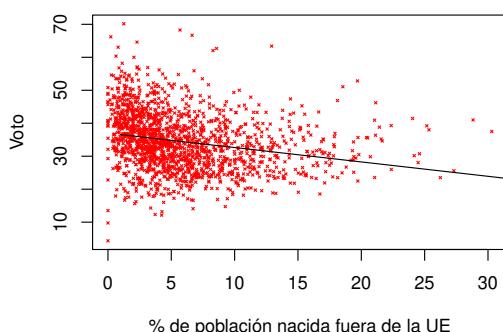
Cantabria



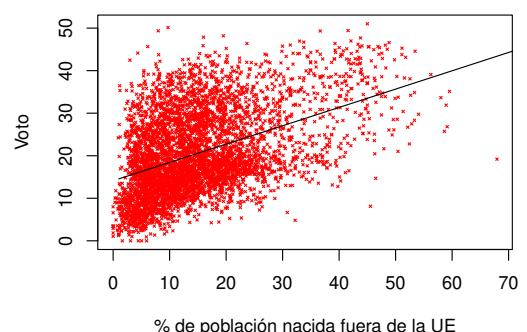
Castilla y León

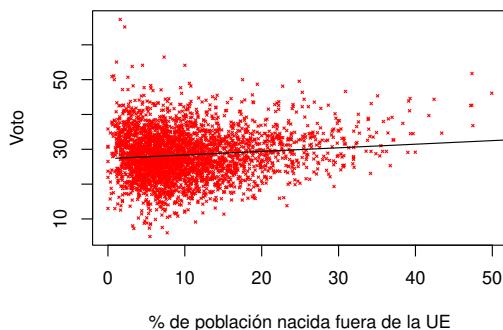
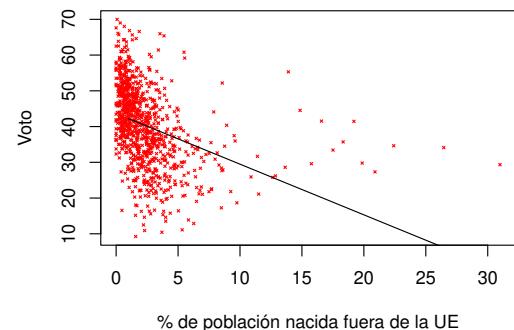
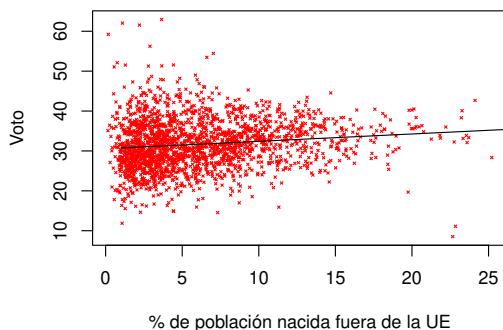
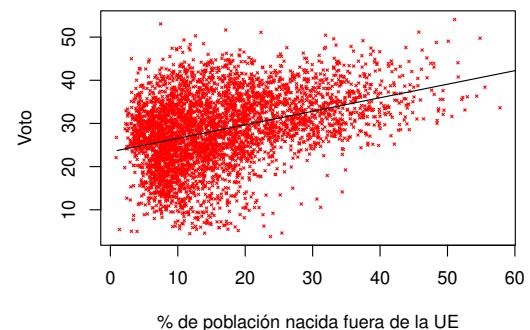
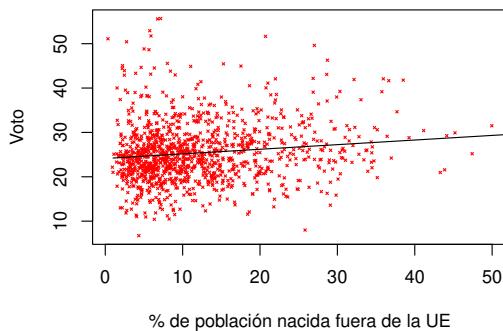
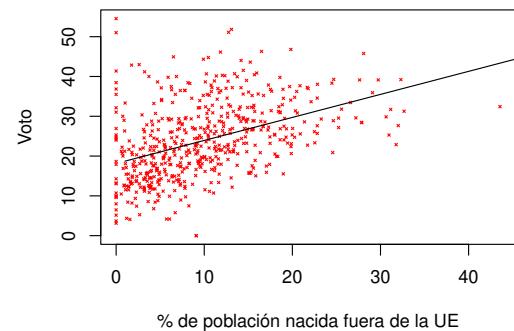
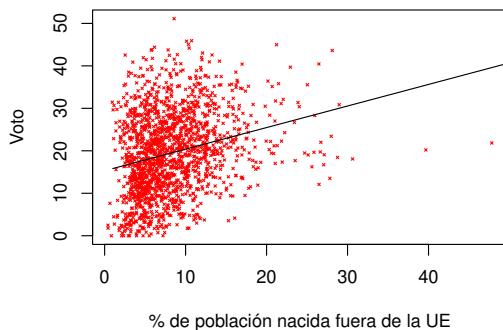
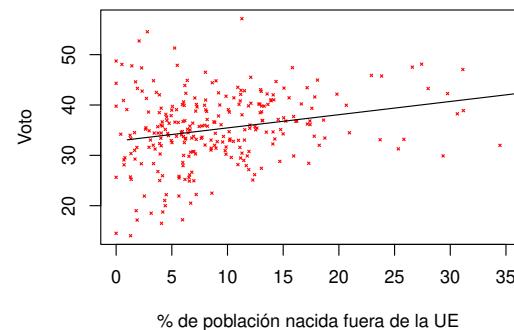
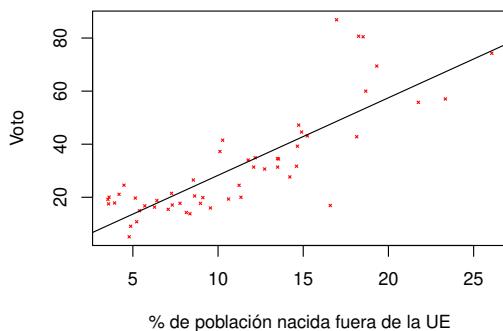
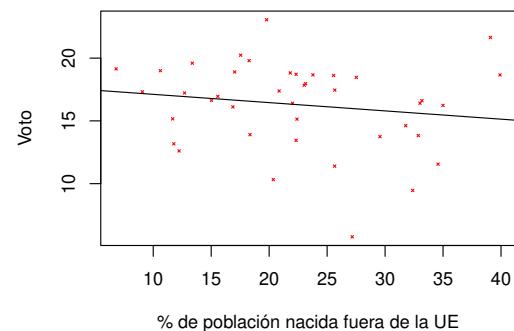


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

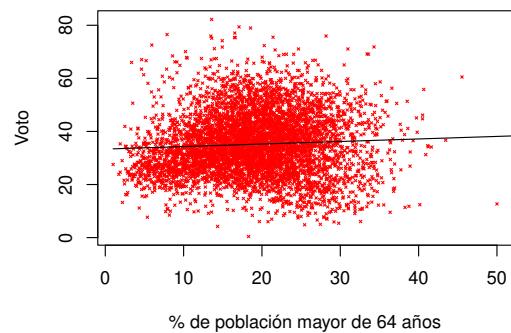


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

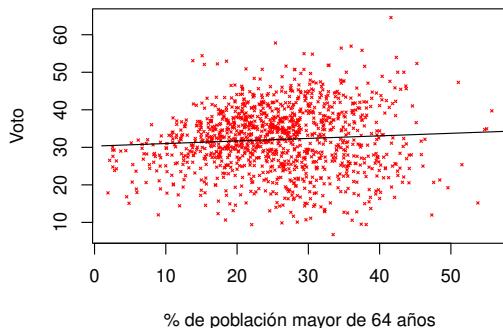
2019-10N.

PSOE y Población mayor de 64 años

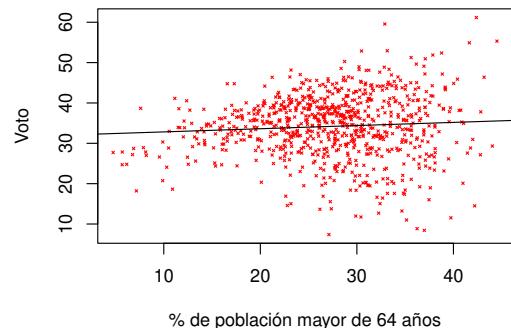
Andalucía



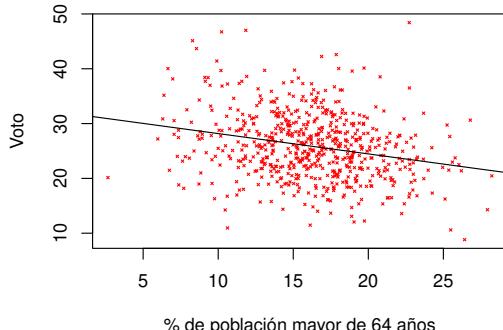
Aragón



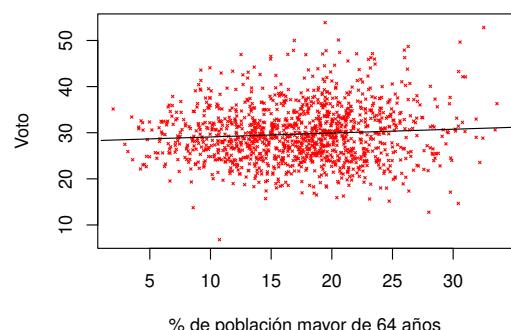
Asturias



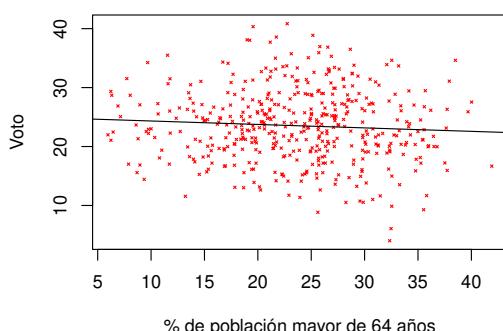
Islas Baleares



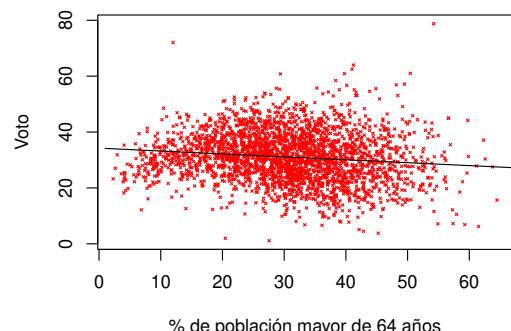
Canarias



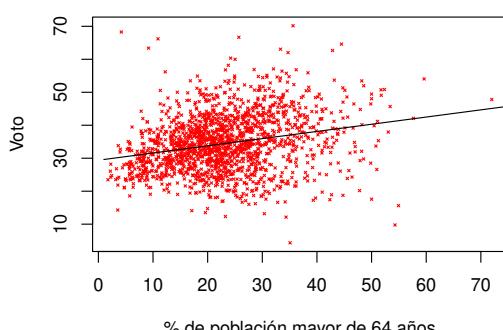
Cantabria



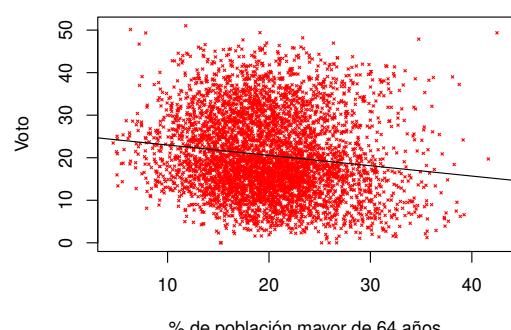
Castilla y León

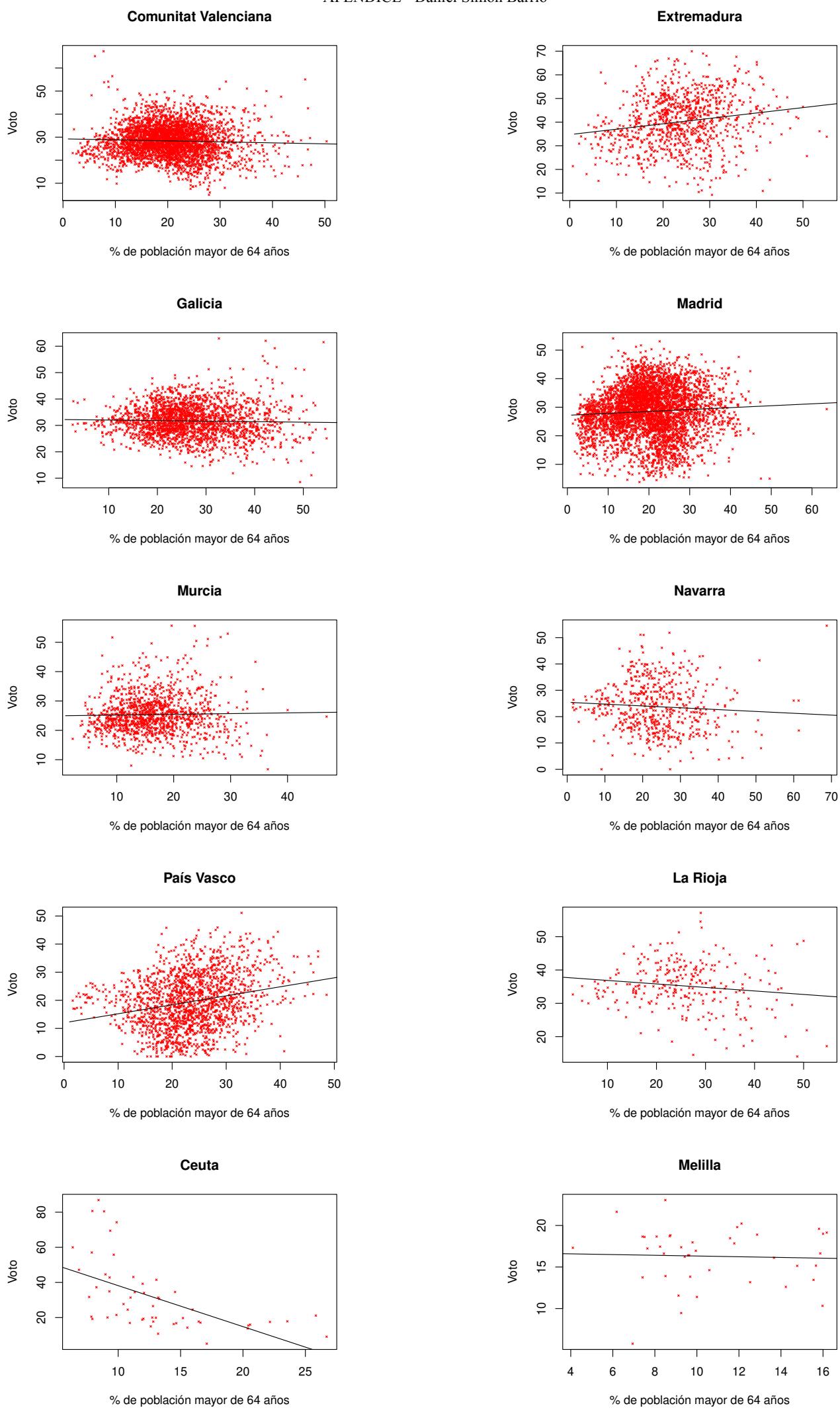


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

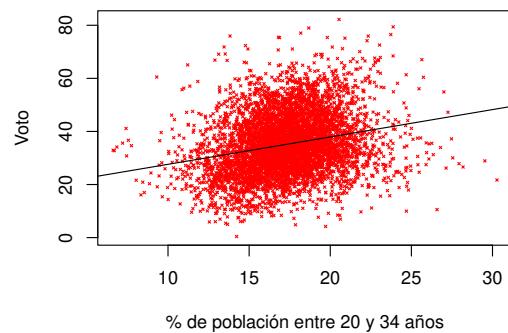




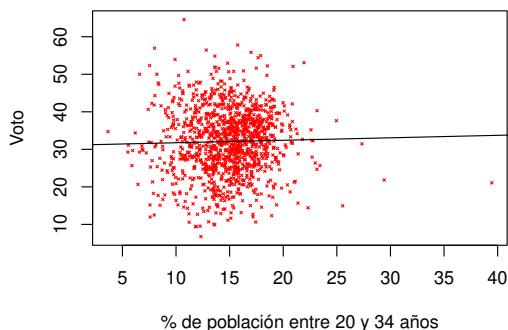
2019-10N.

PSOE y Población entre 20 y 34 años

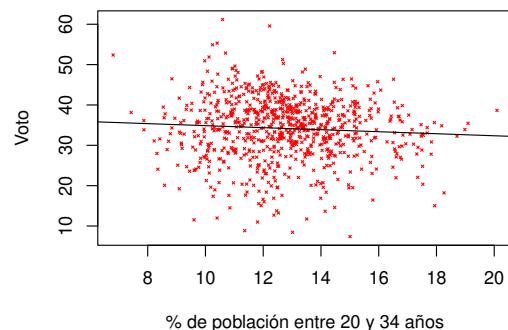
Andalucía



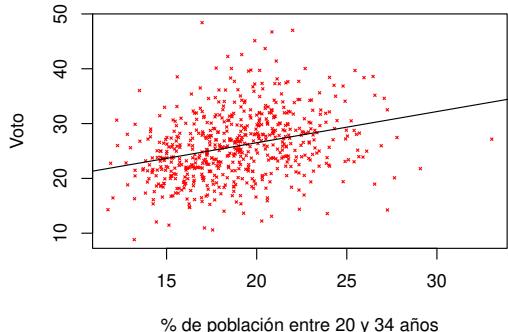
Aragón



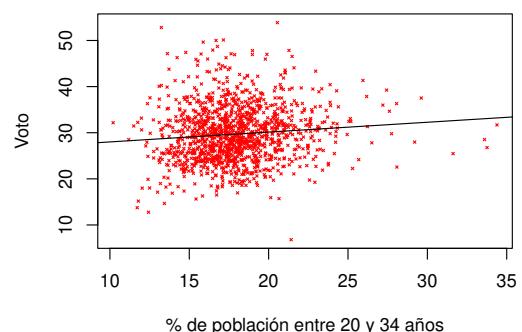
Asturias



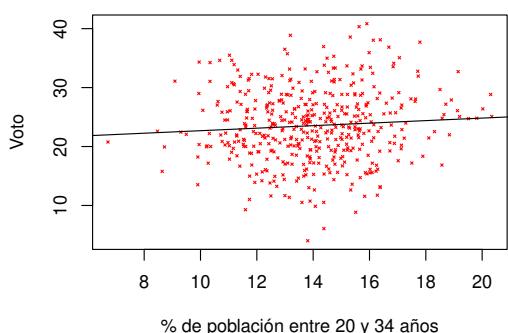
Islas Baleares



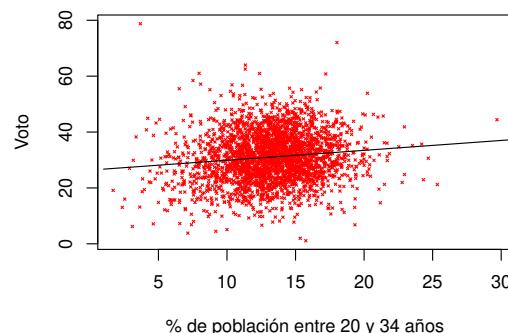
Canarias



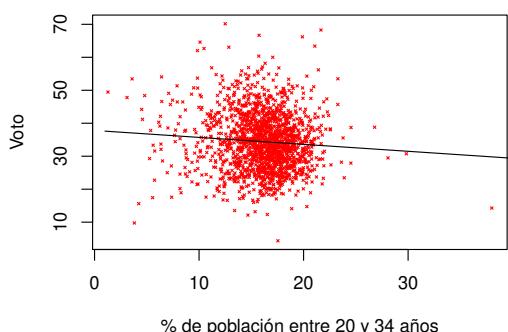
Cantabria



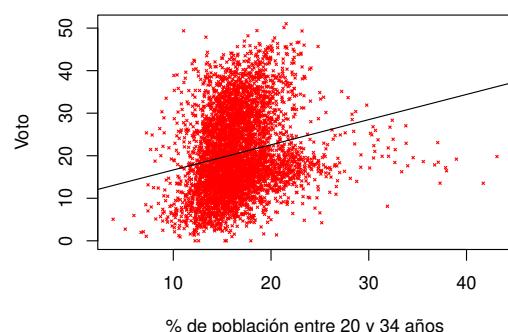
Castilla y León

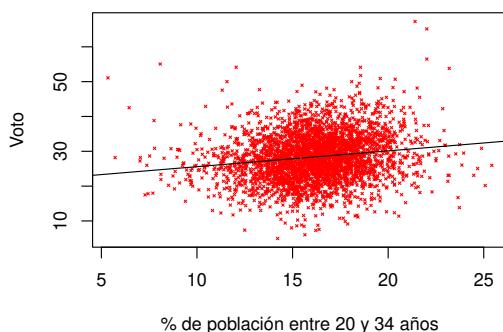
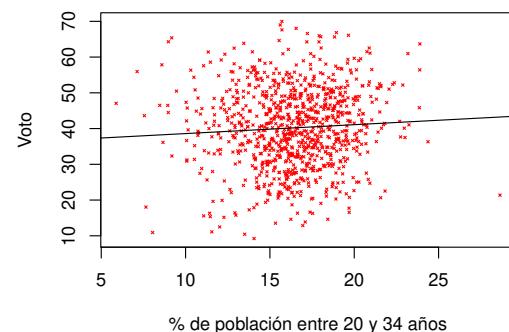
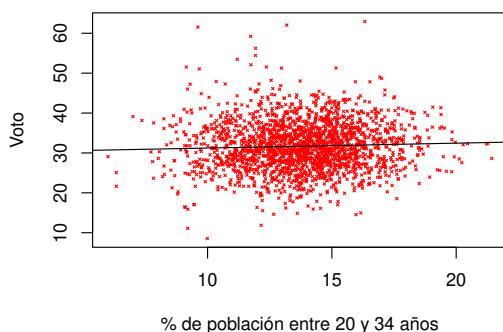
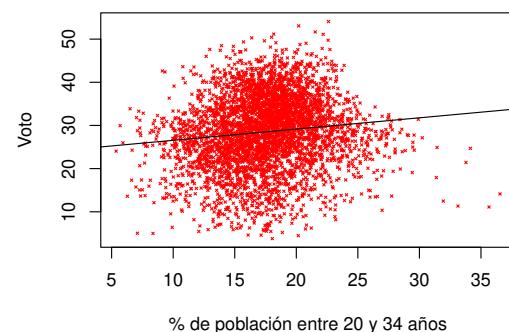
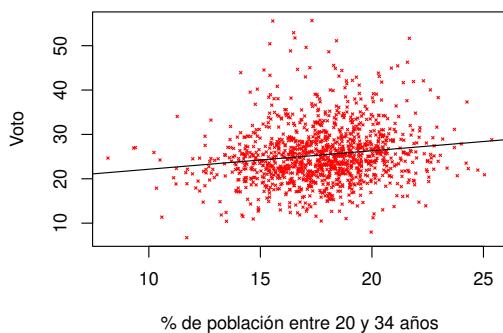
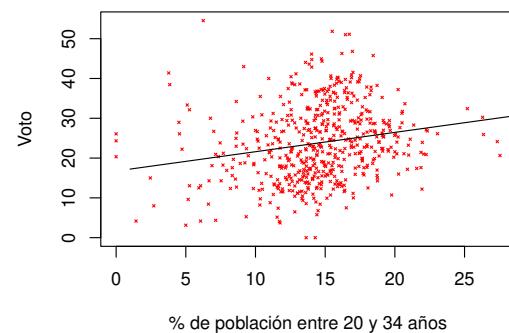
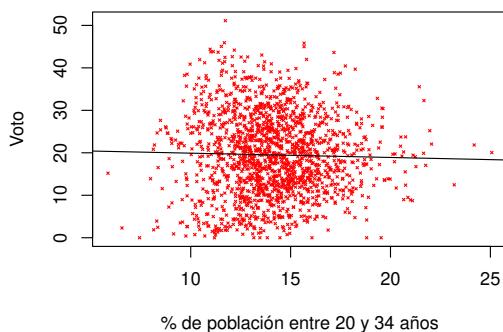
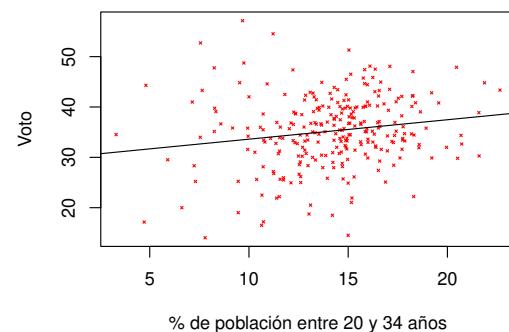
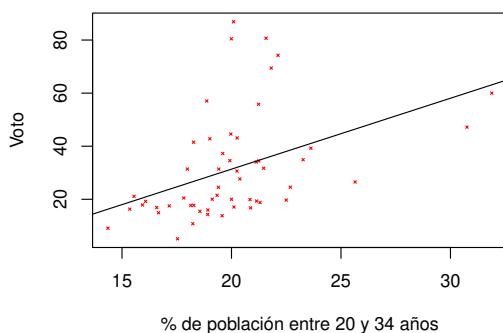
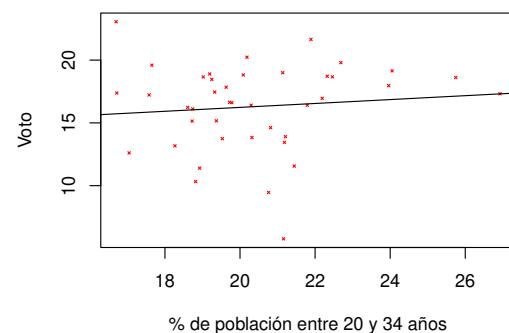


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

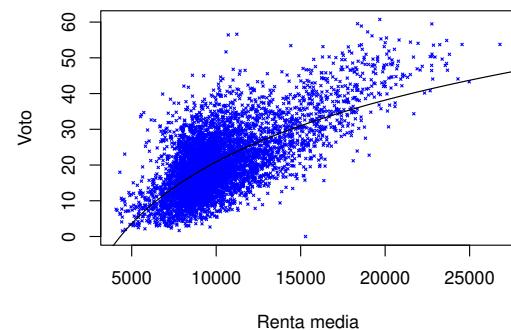


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

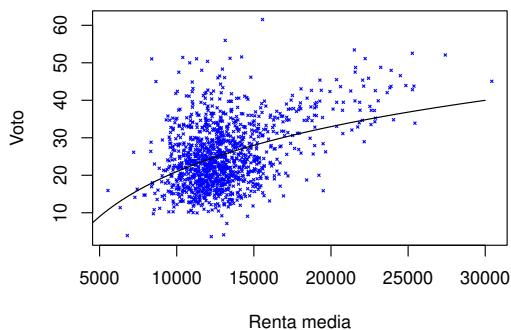
2019-10N.

PP y Renta media

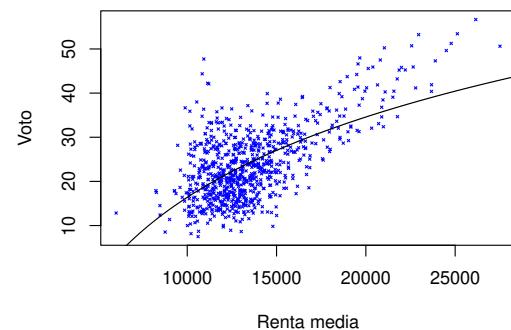
Andalucía



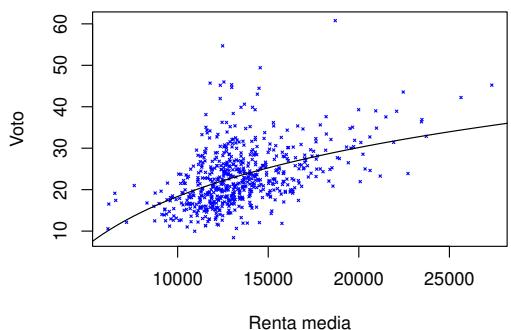
Aragón



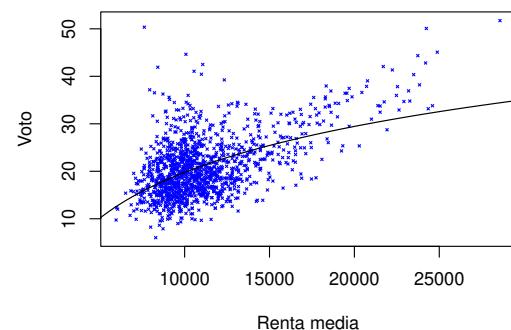
Asturias



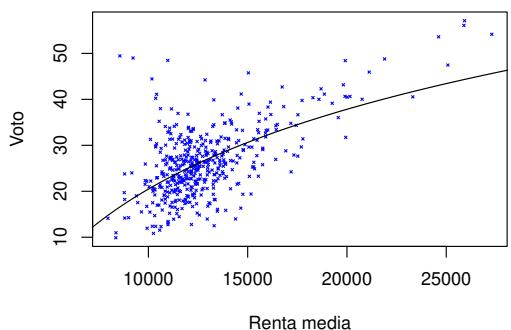
Islas Baleares



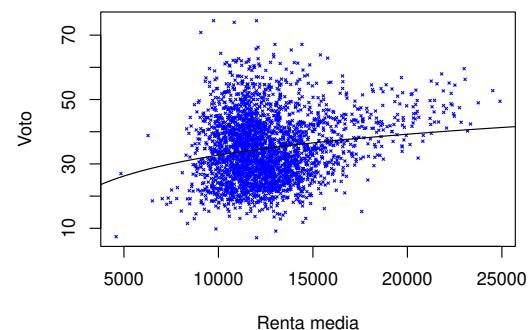
Canarias



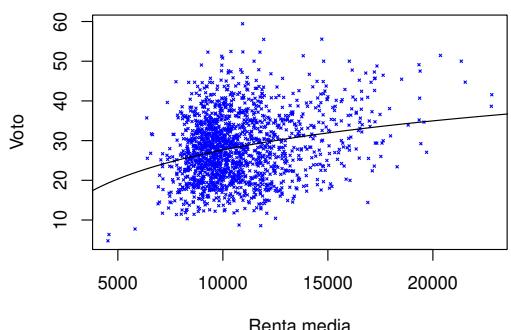
Cantabria



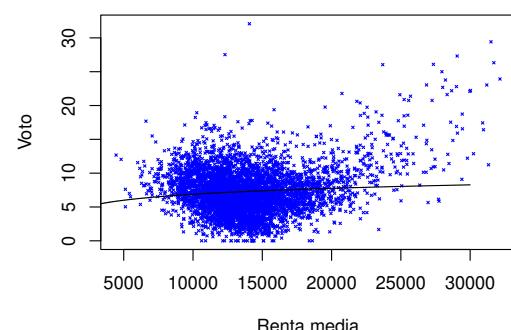
Castilla y León

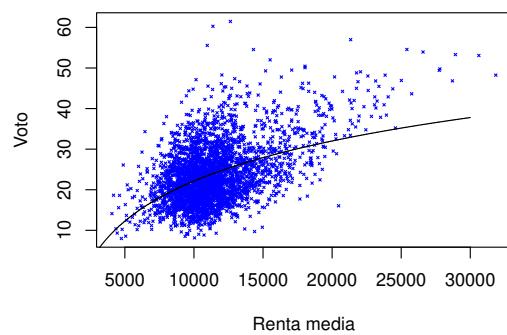
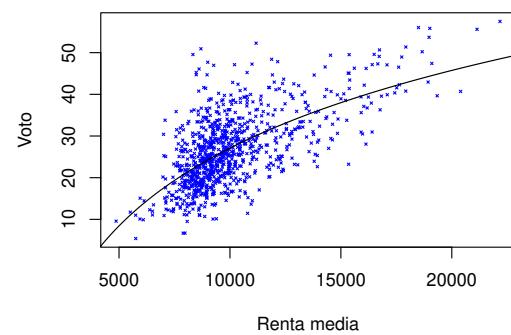
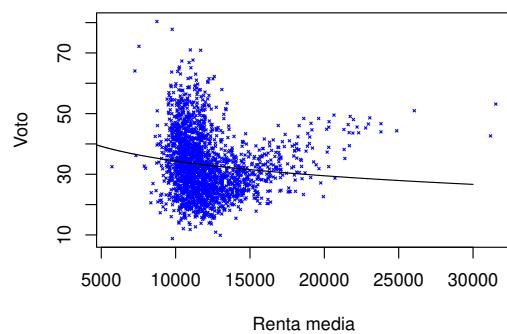
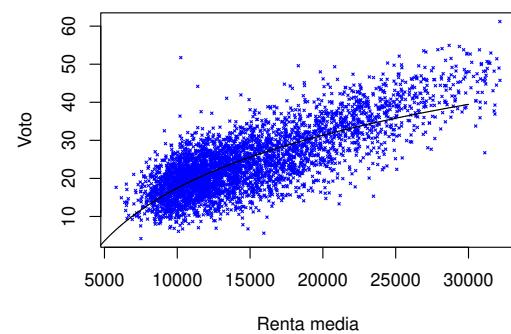
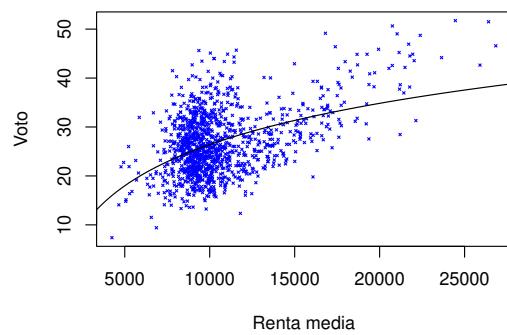
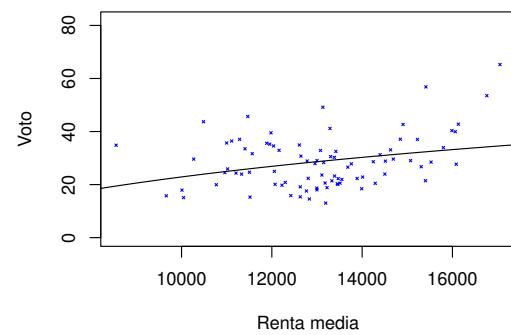
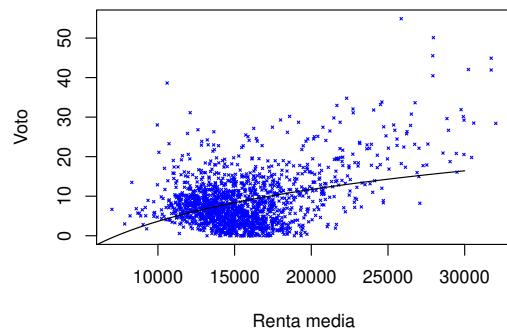
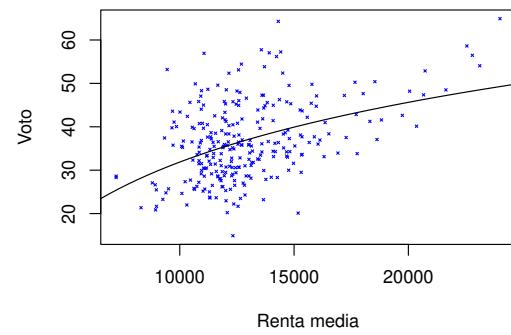
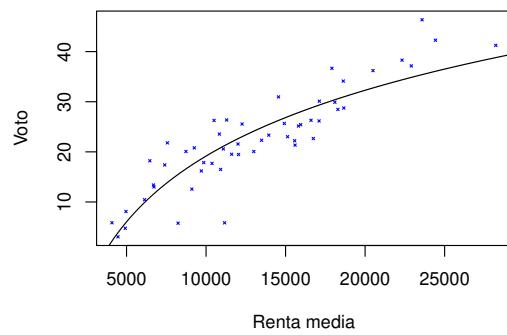
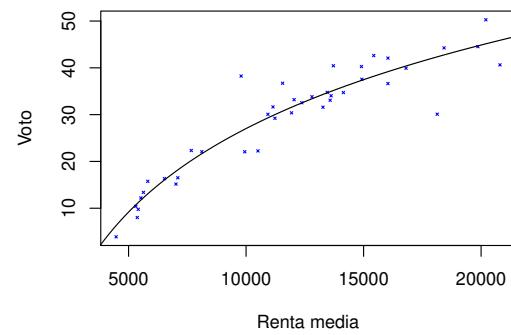


Castilla-La Mancha



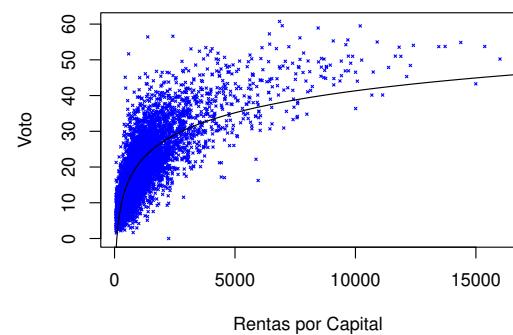
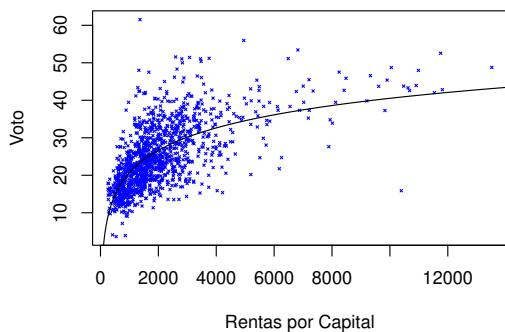
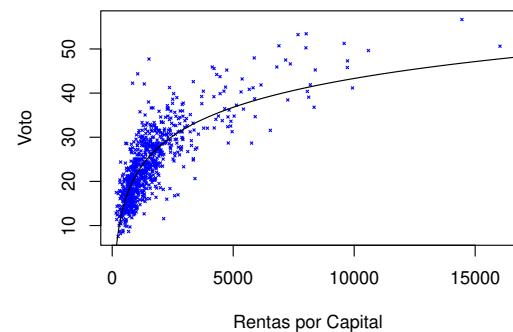
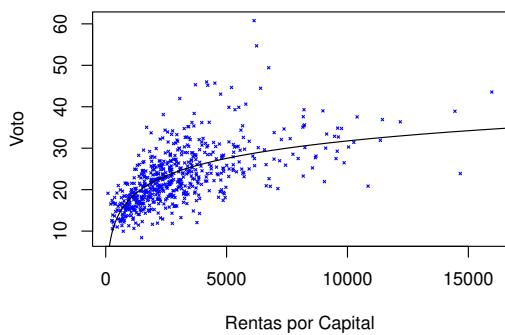
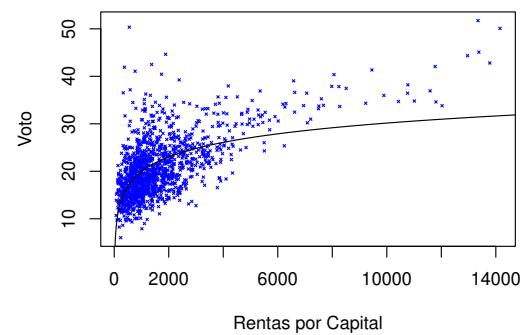
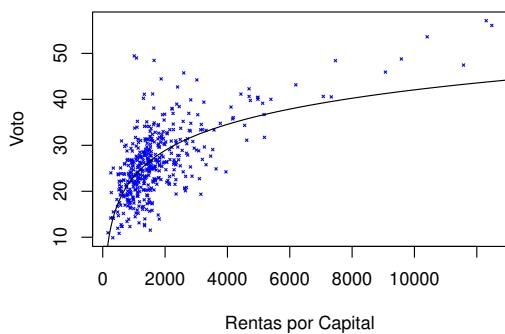
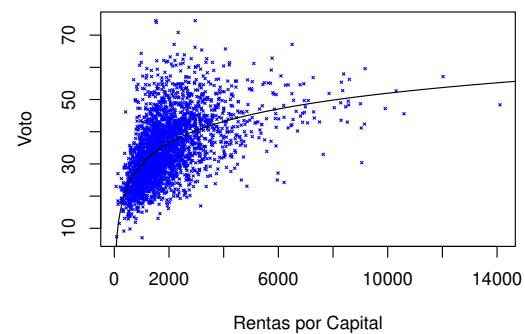
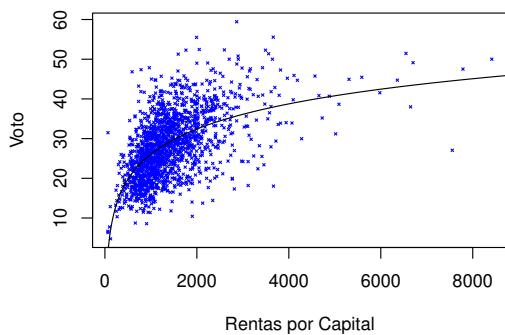
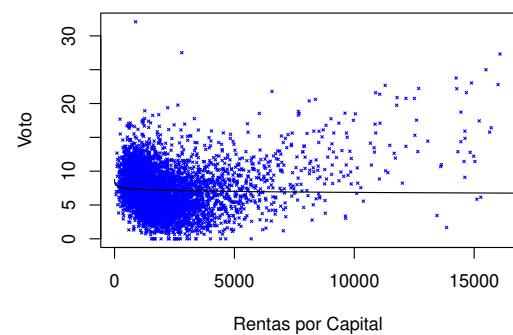
Cataluña

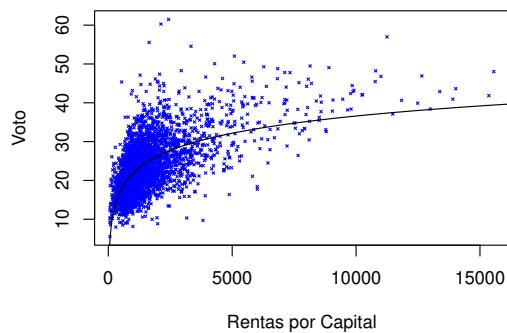
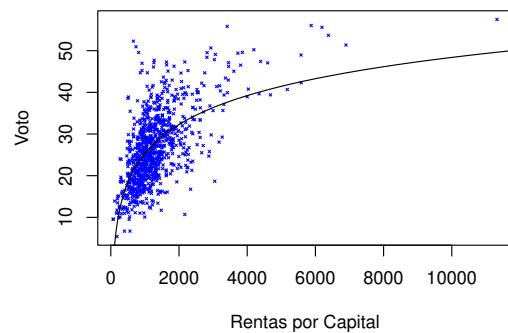
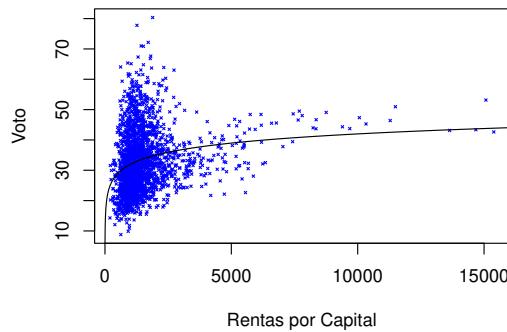
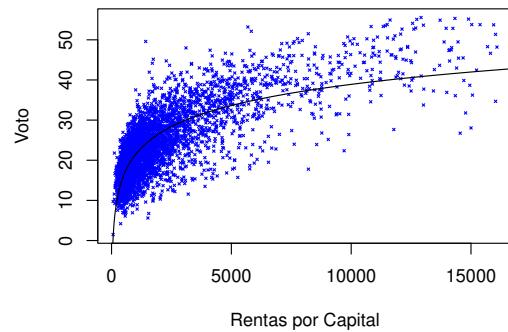
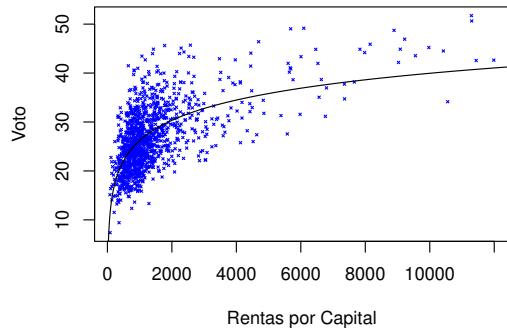
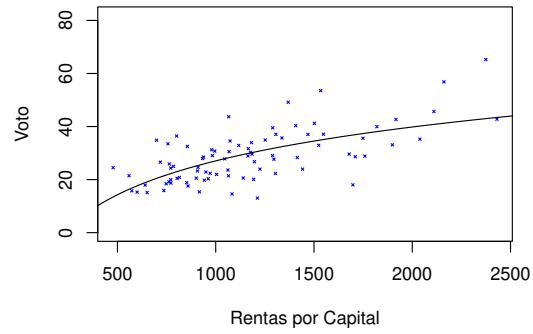
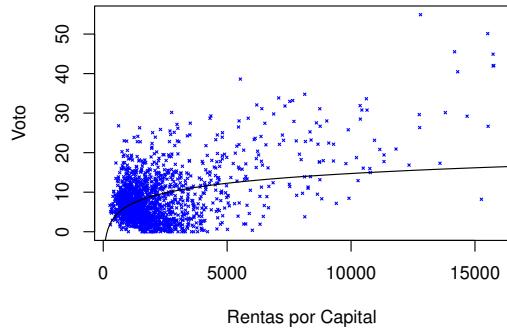
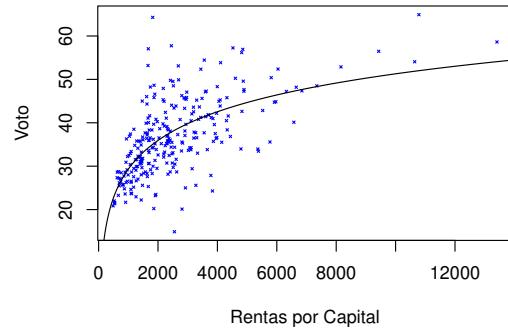
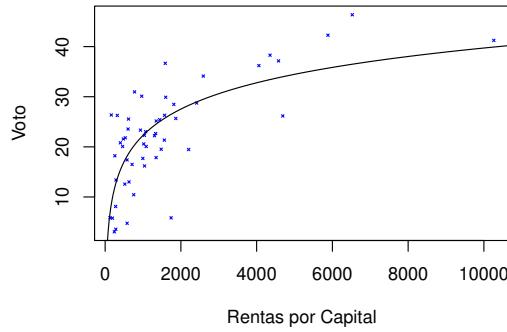
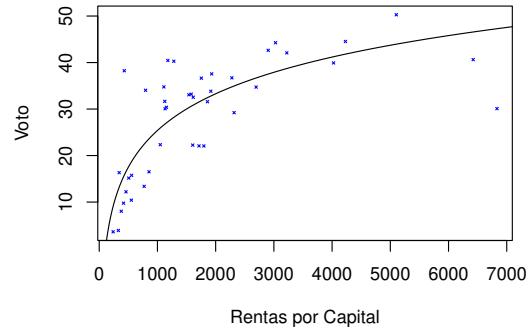


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-10N.

PP y Rentas por capital

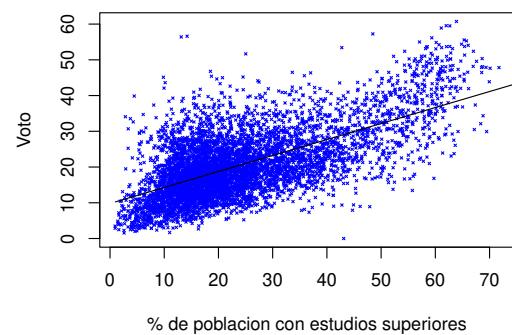
Andalucía**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

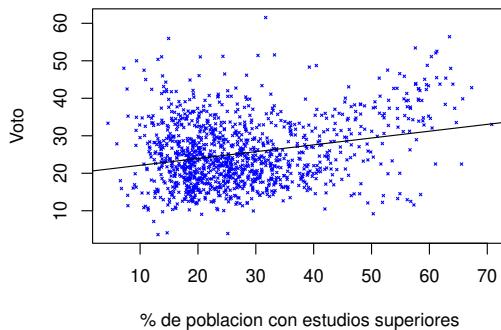
2019-10N.

PP y Estudios Superiores

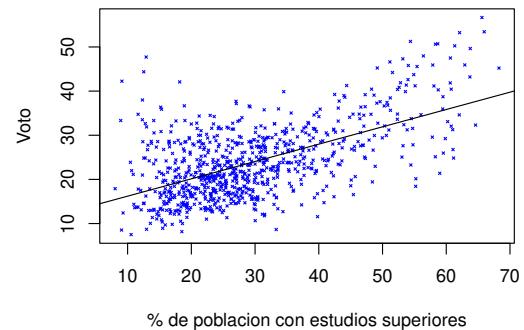
Andalucía



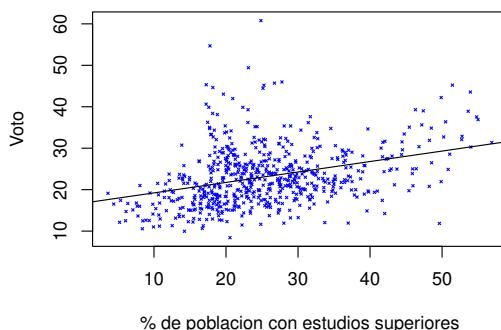
Aragón



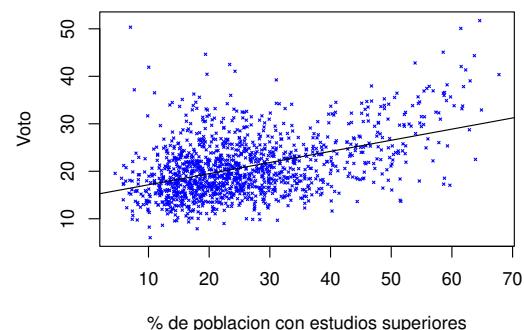
Asturias



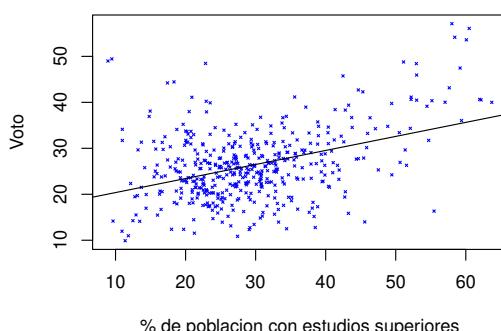
Islas Baleares



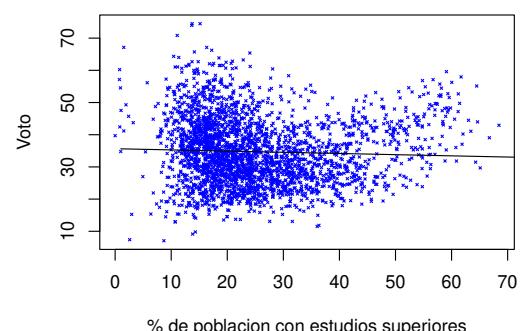
Canarias



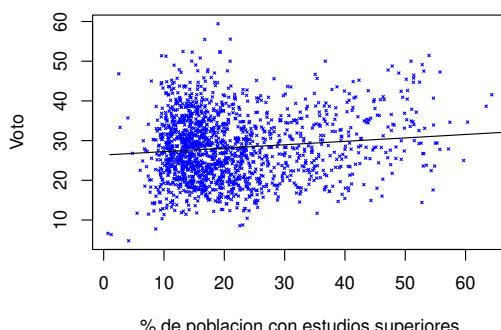
Cantabria



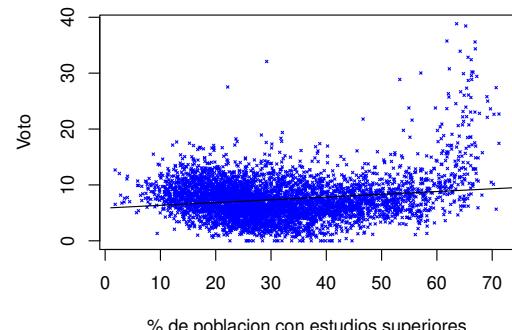
Castilla y León

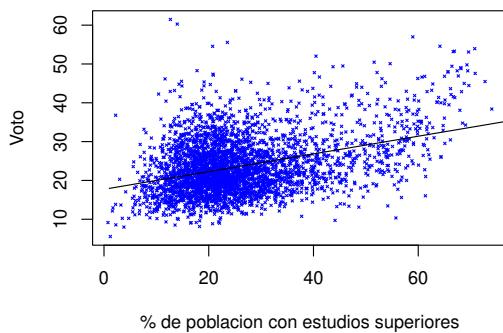
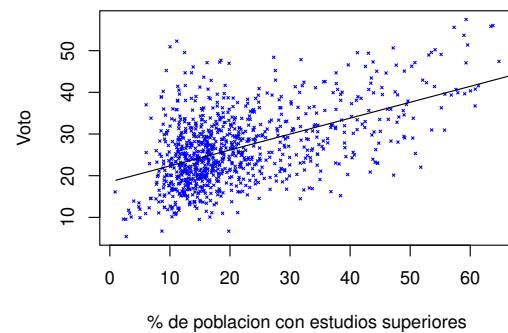
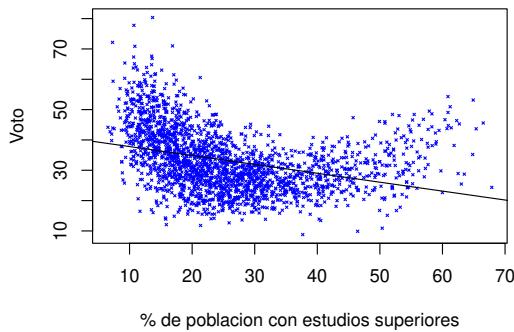
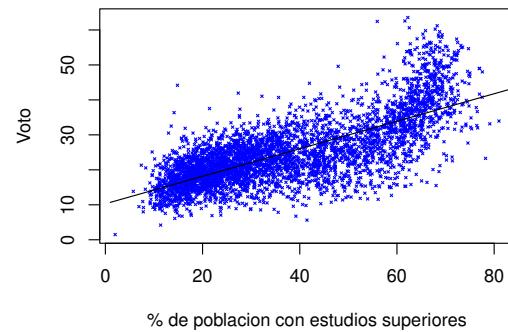
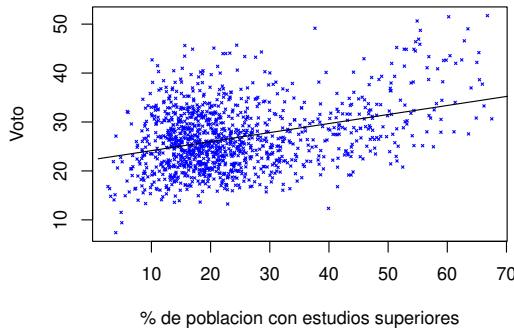
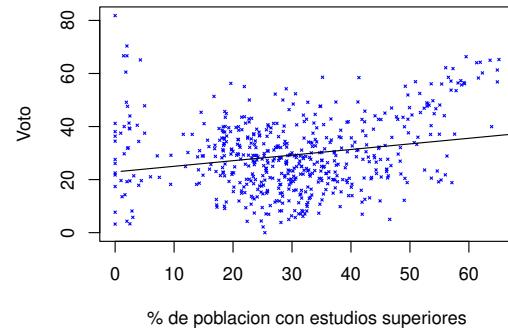
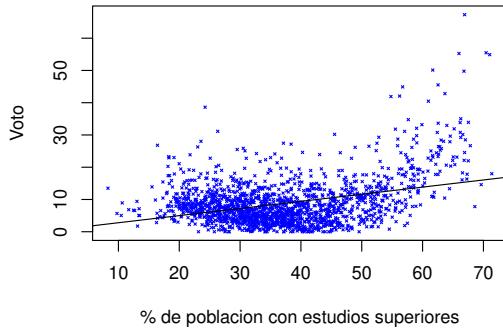
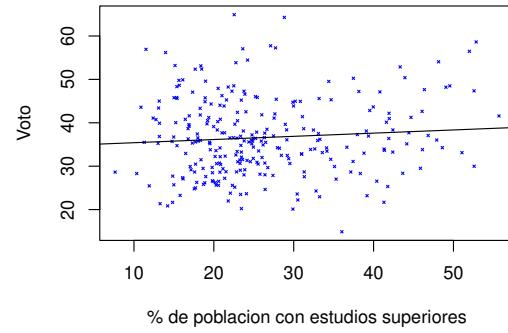
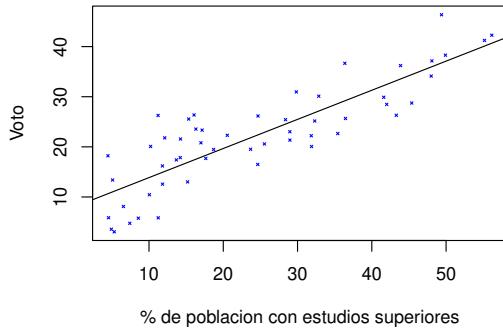
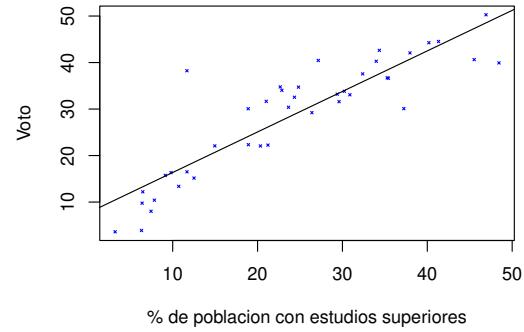


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

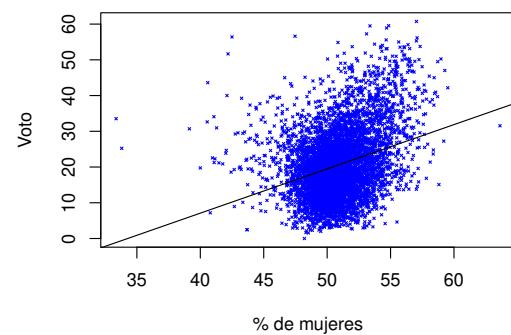


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

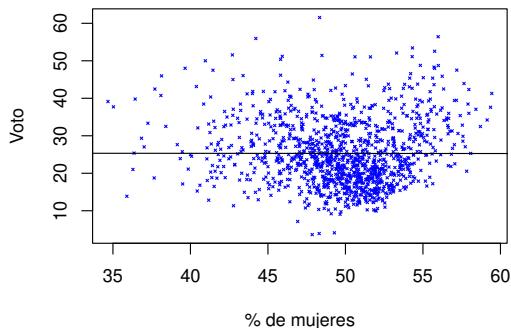
2019-10N.

PP y Género

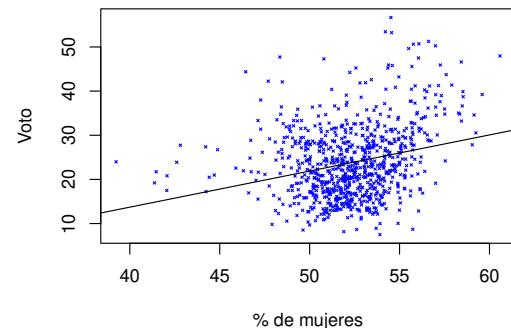
Andalucía



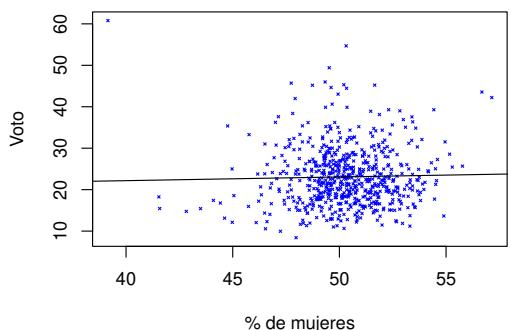
Aragón



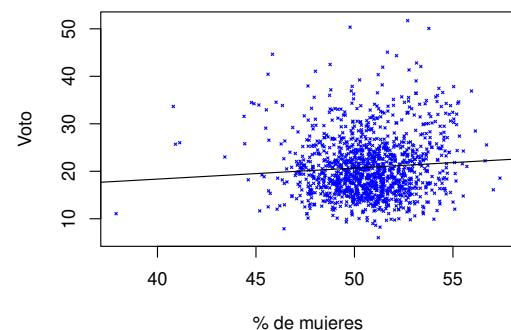
Asturias



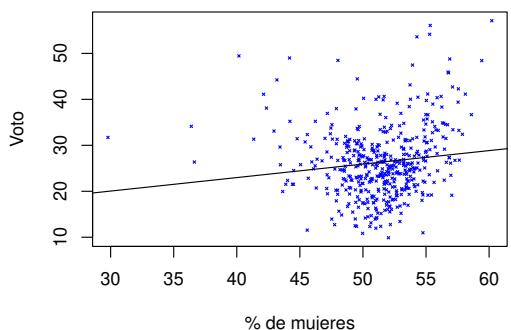
Islas Baleares



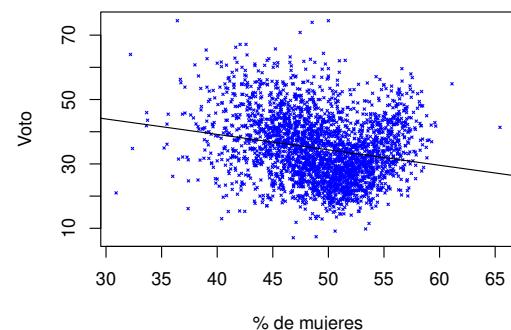
Canarias



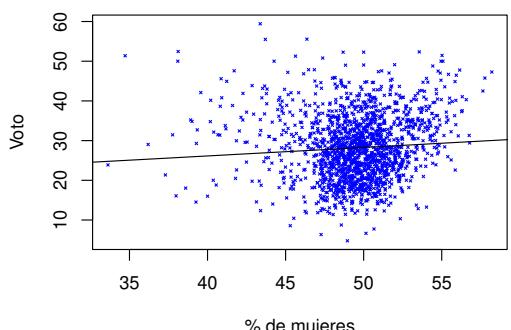
Cantabria



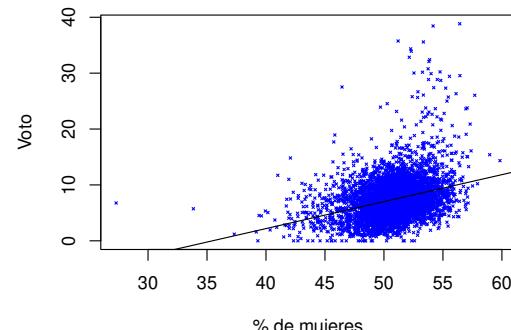
Castilla y León

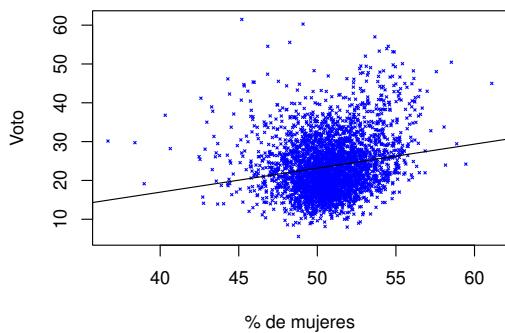
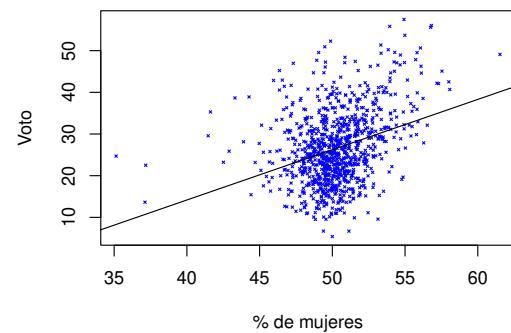
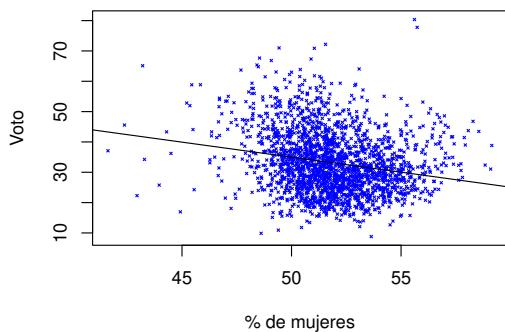
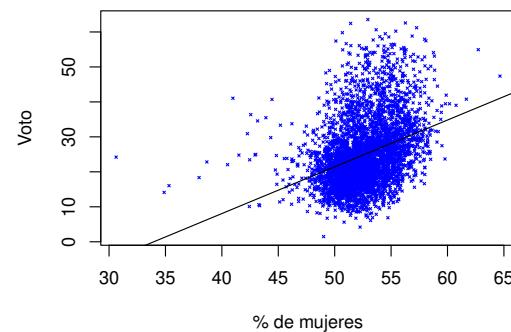
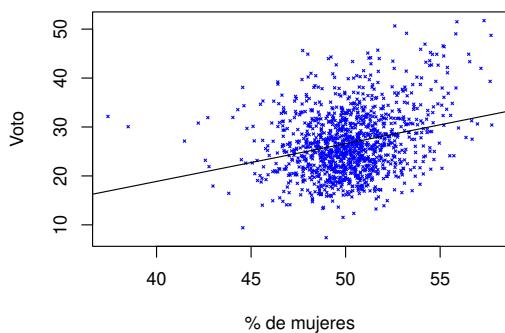
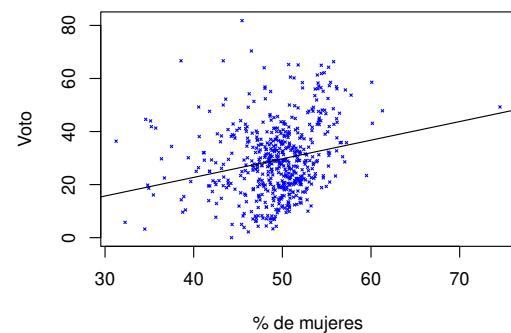
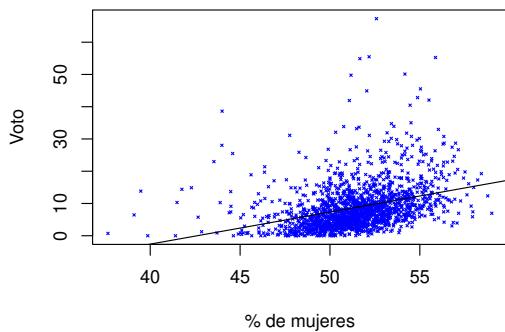
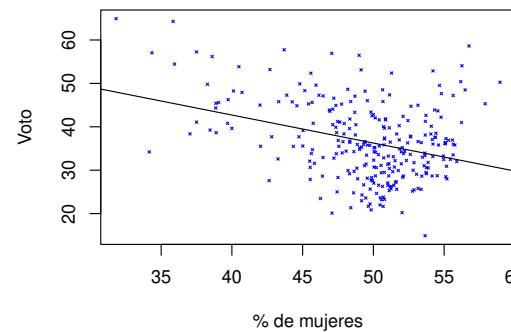
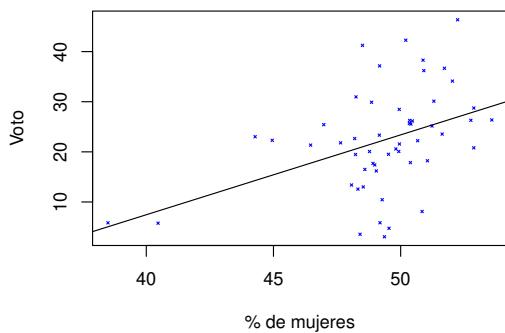
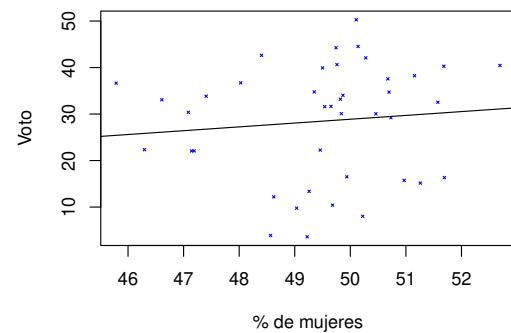


Castilla-La Mancha



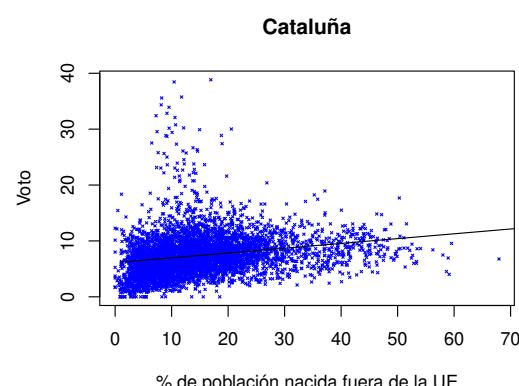
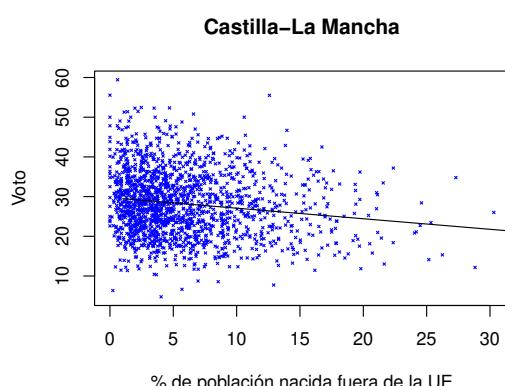
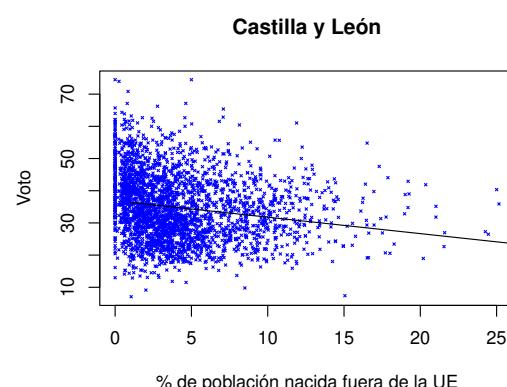
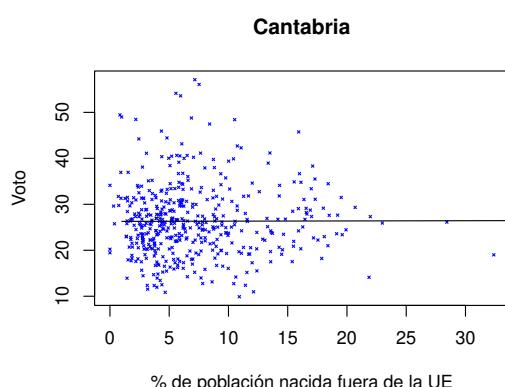
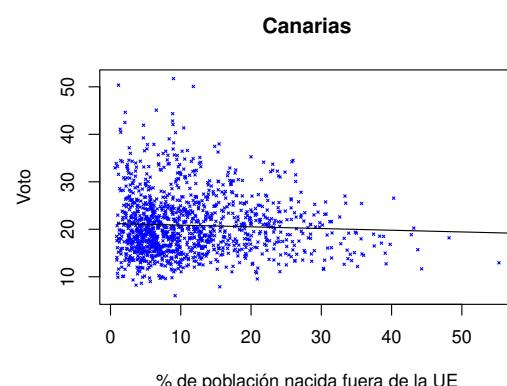
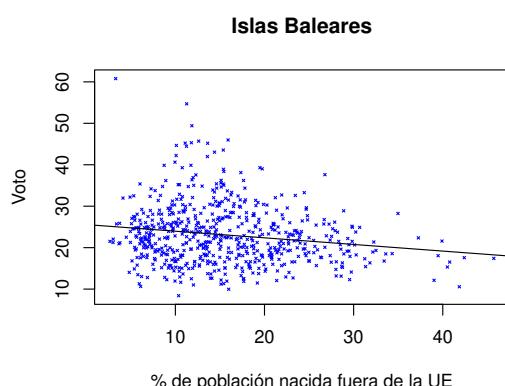
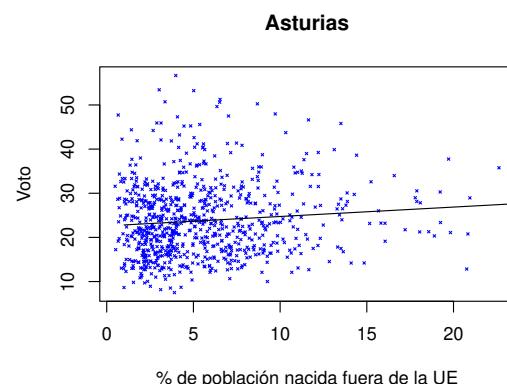
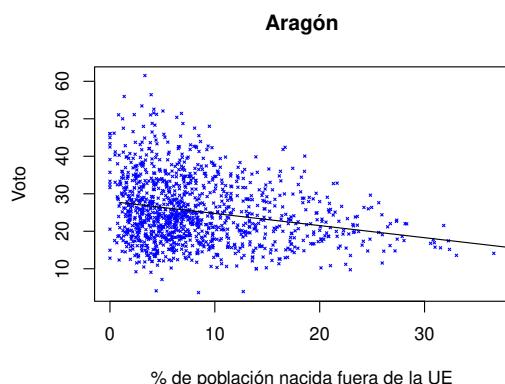
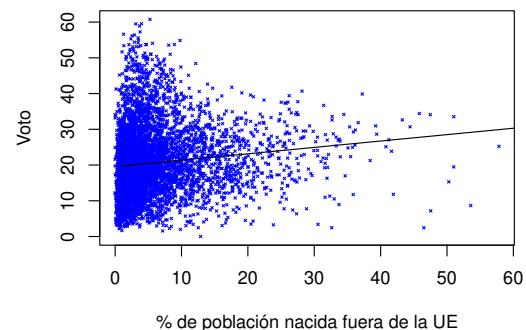
Cataluña

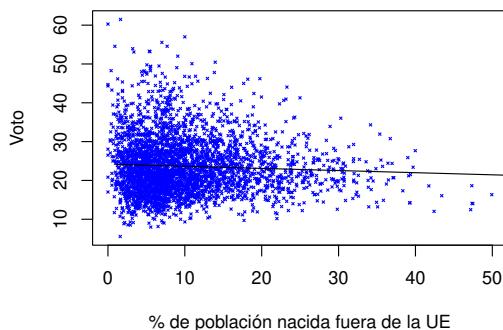
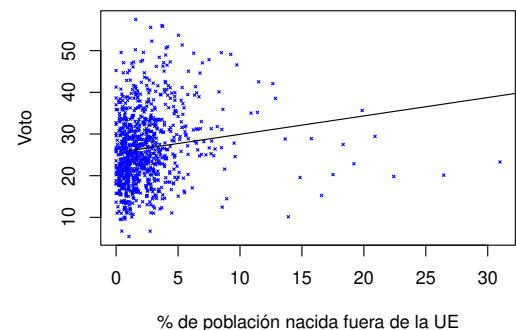
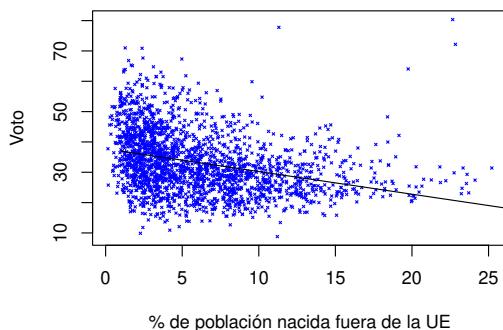
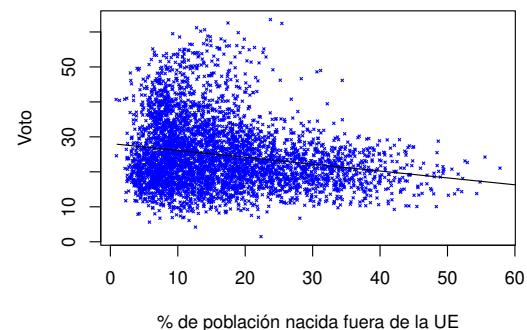
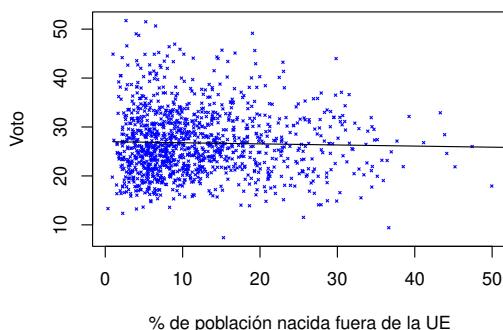
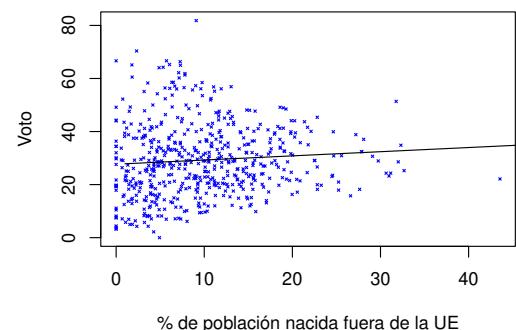
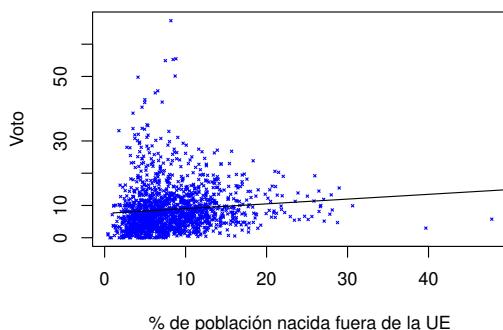
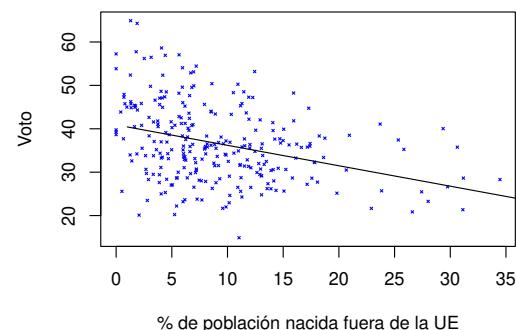
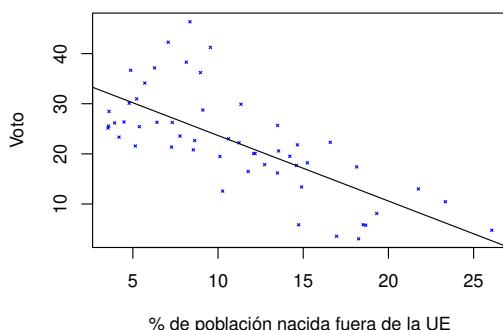
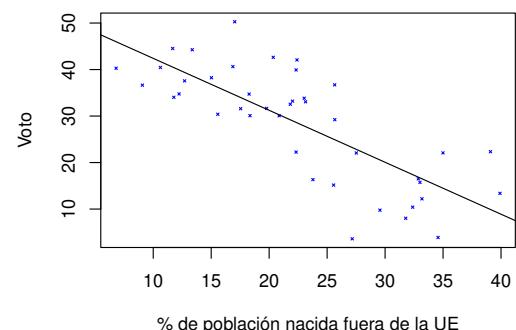


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-10N.

PP y Población nacida en países extracomunitarios

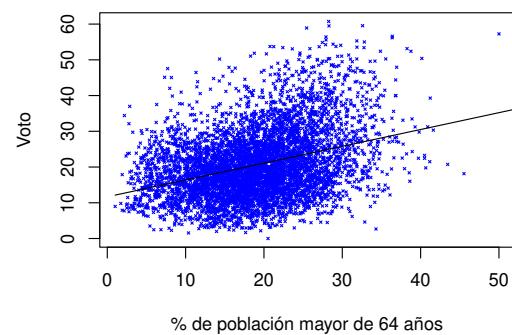


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

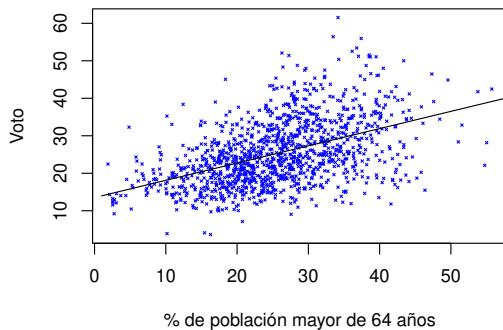
2019-10N.

PP y Población mayor de 64 años

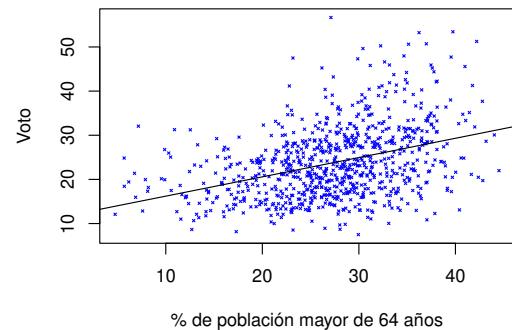
Andalucía



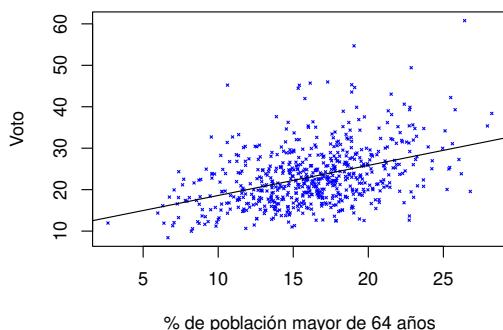
Aragón



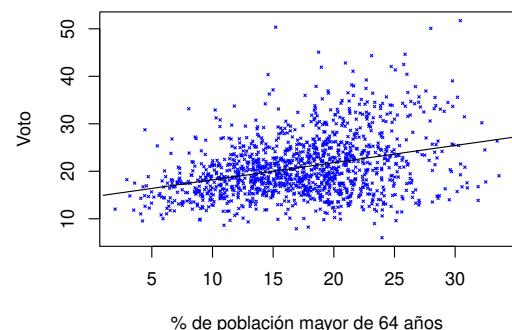
Asturias



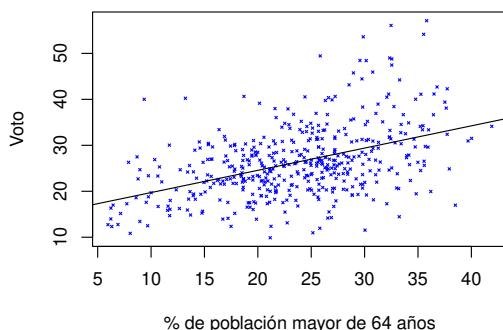
Islas Baleares



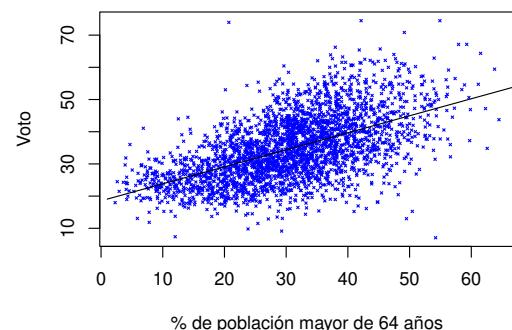
Canarias



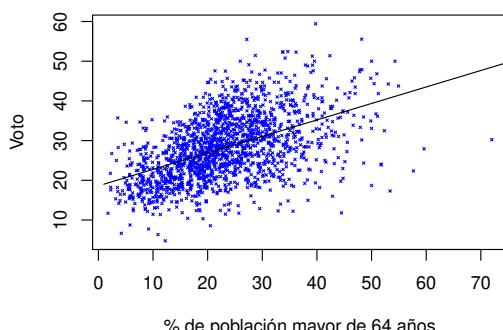
Cantabria



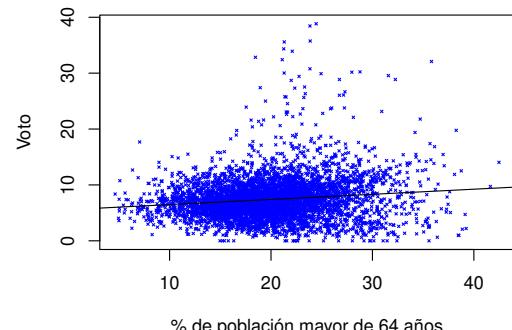
Castilla y León

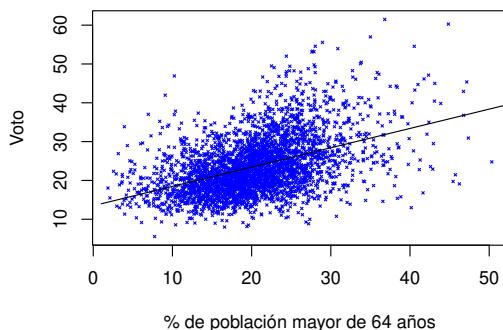
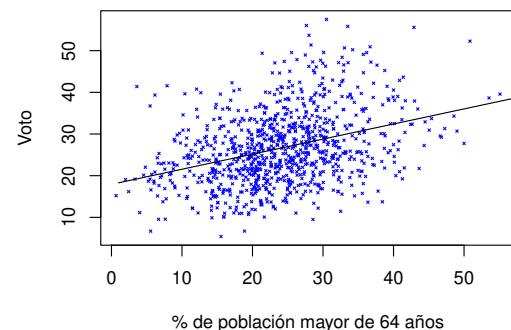
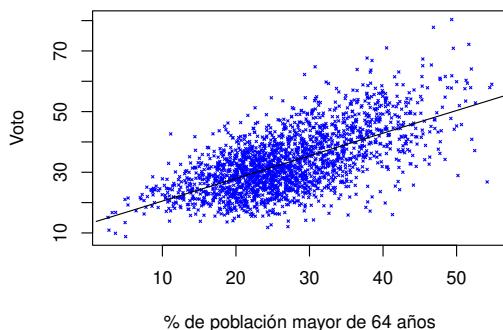
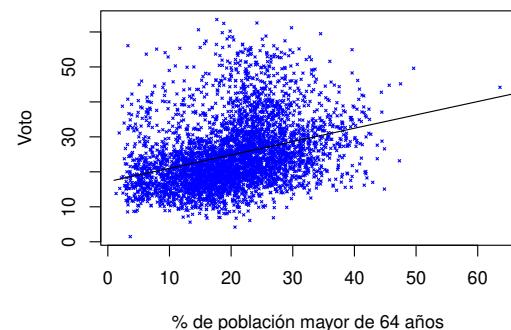
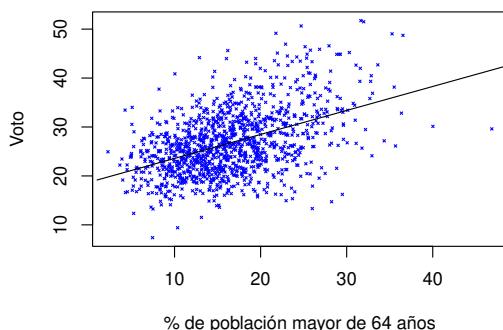
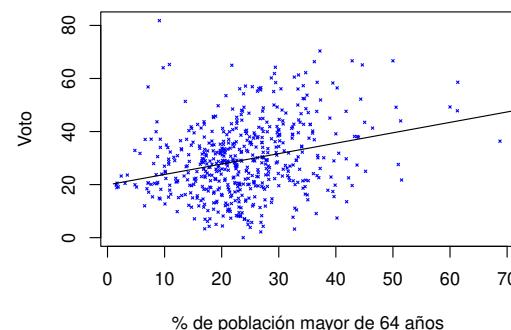
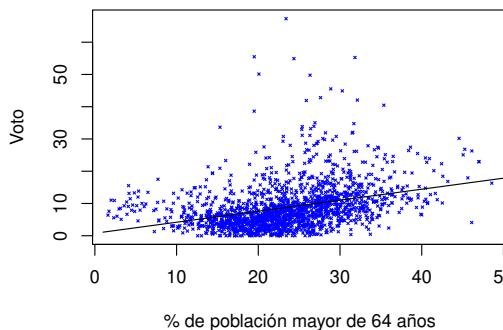
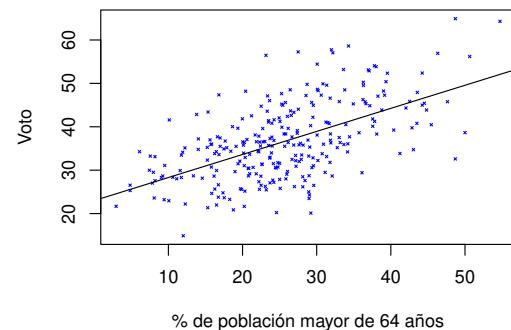
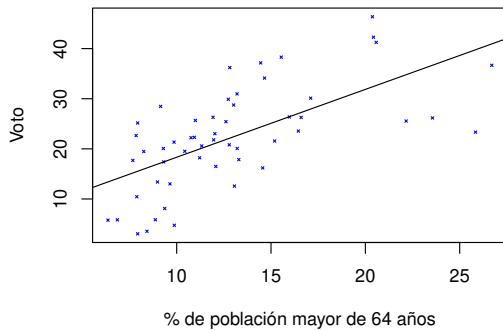
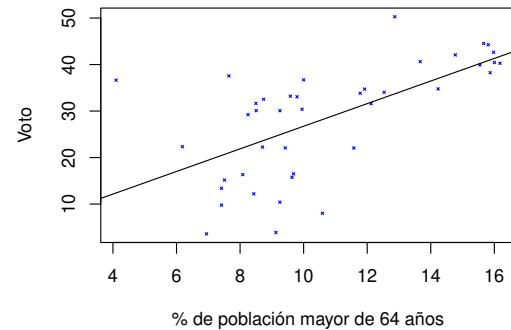


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

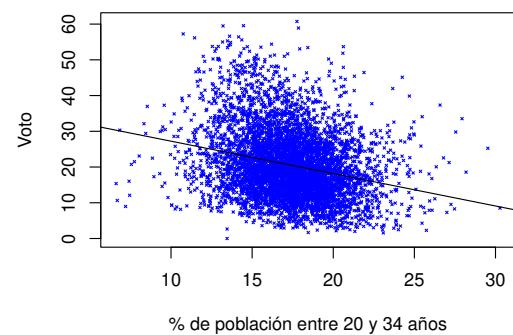


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

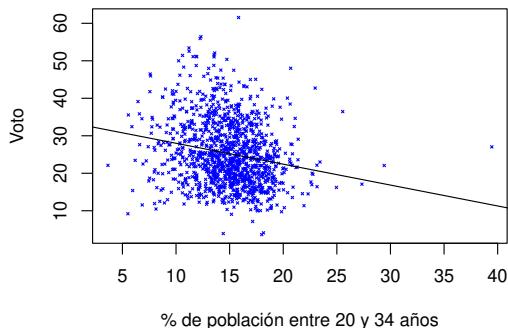
2019-10N.

PP y Población entre 20 y 34 años

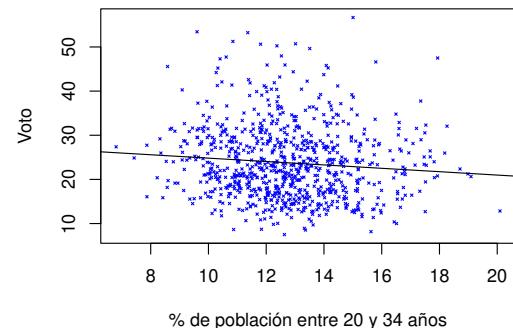
Andalucía



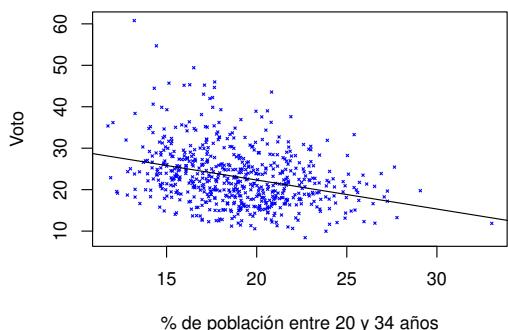
Aragón



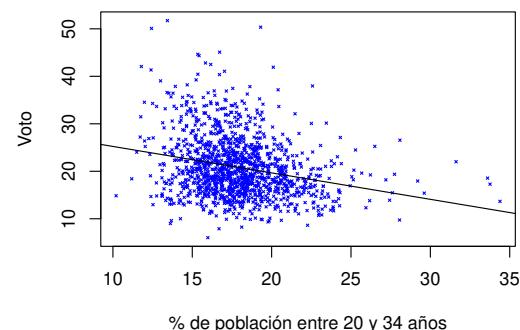
Asturias



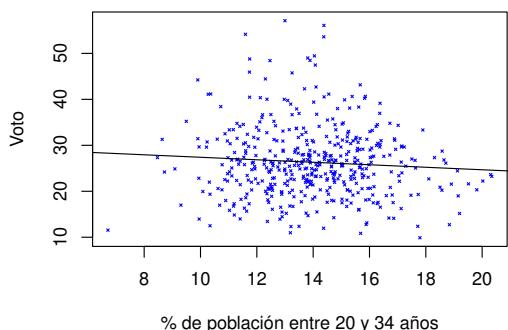
Islas Baleares



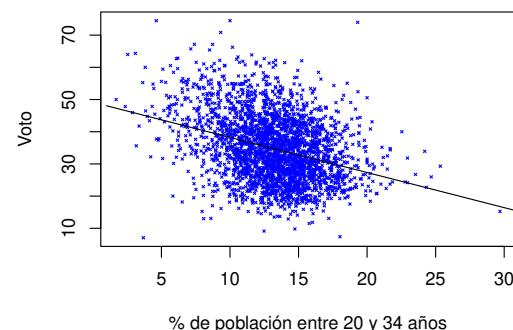
Canarias



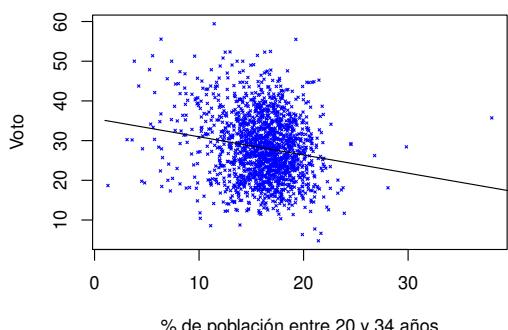
Cantabria



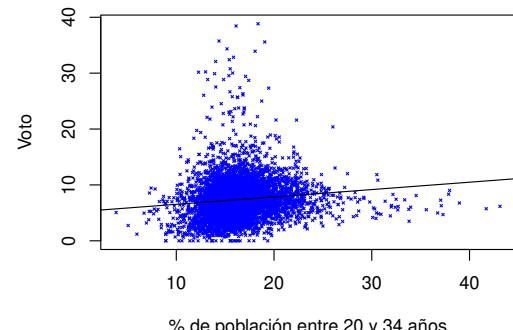
Castilla y León

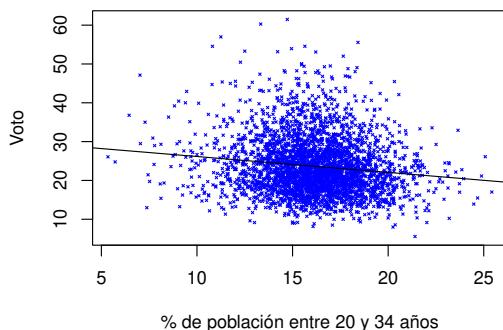
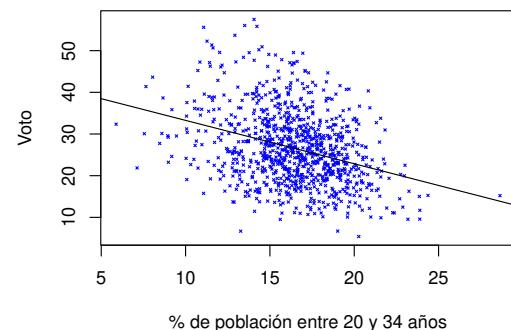
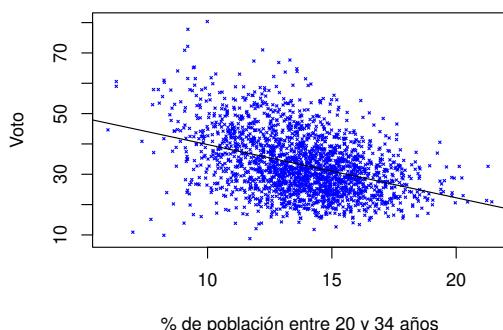
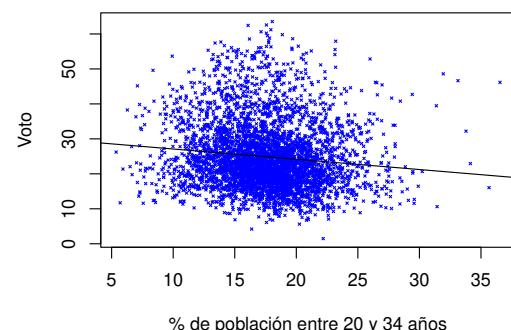
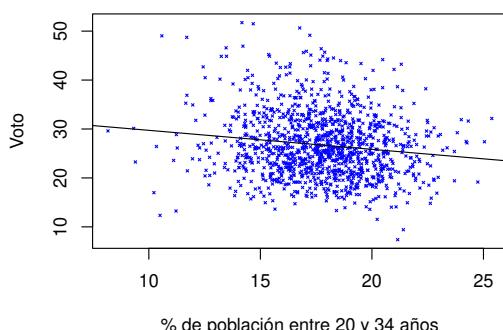
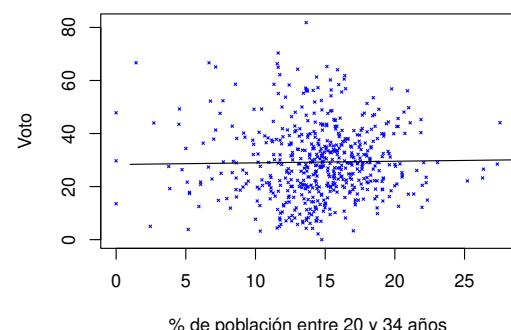
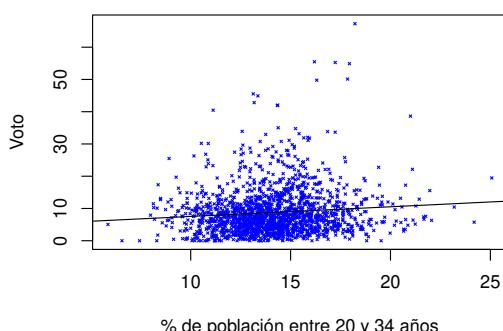
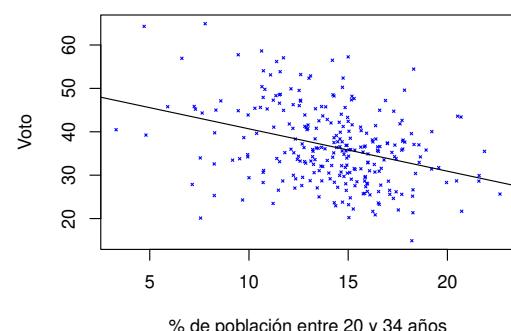
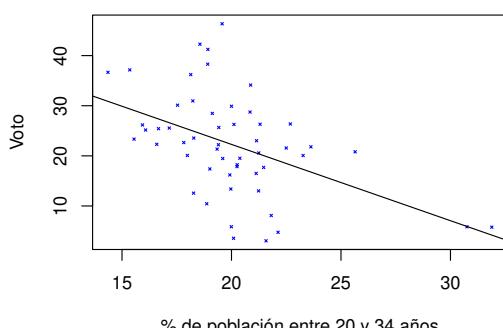
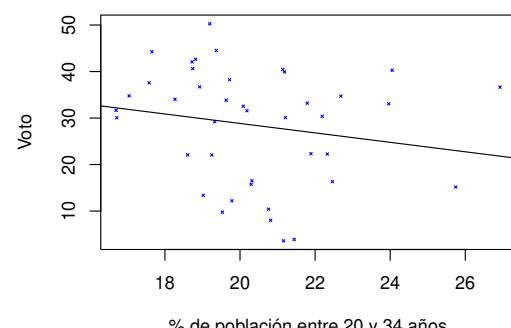


Castilla-La Mancha



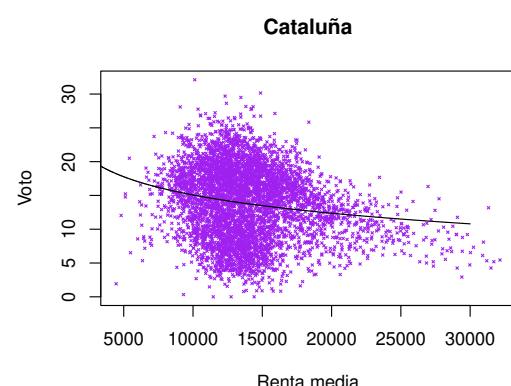
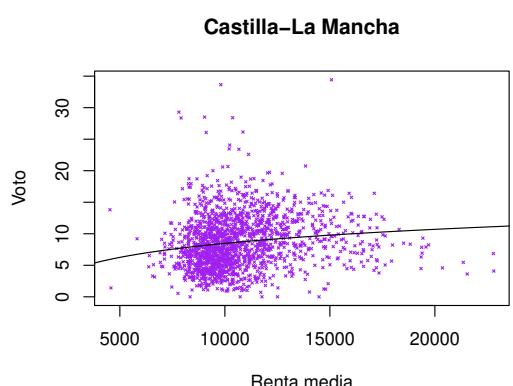
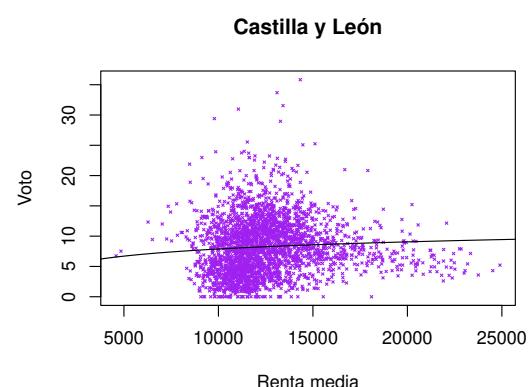
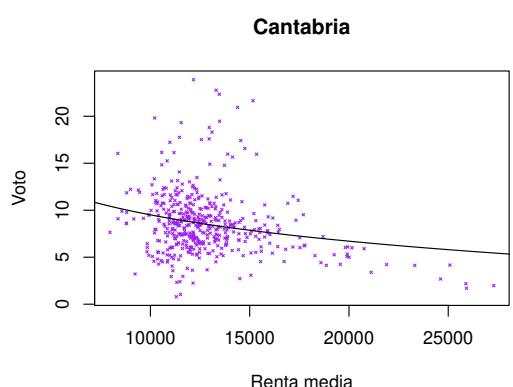
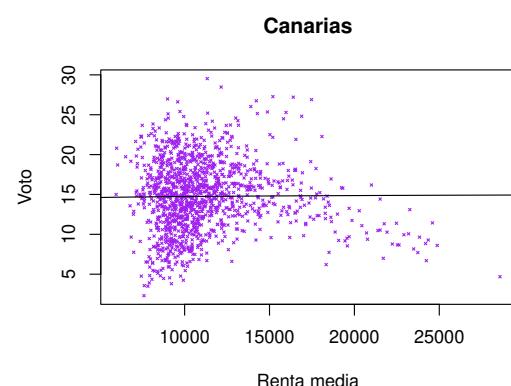
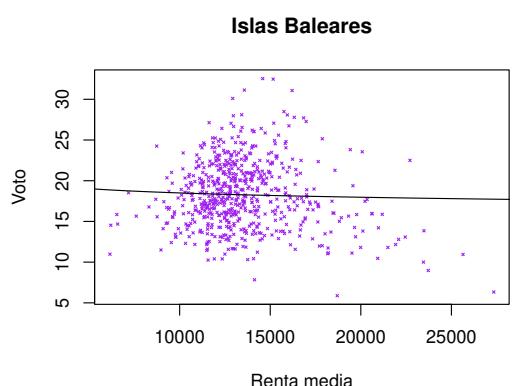
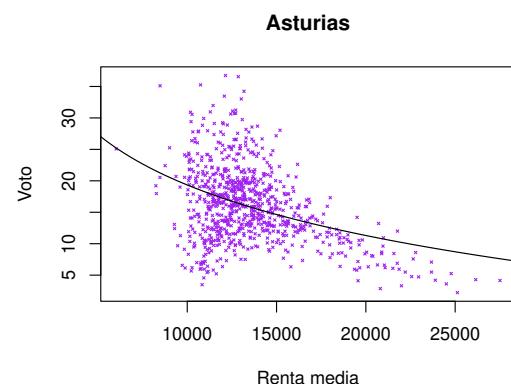
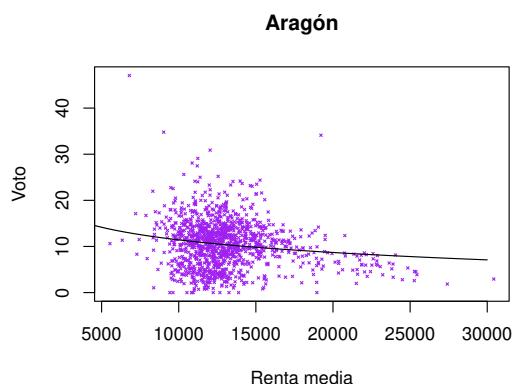
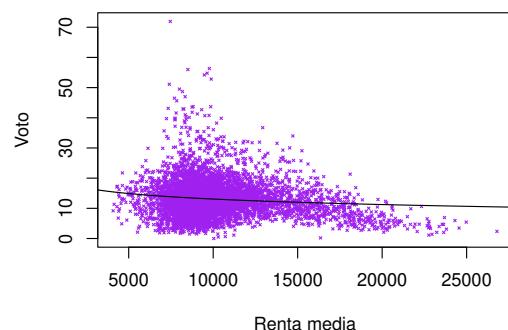
Cataluña

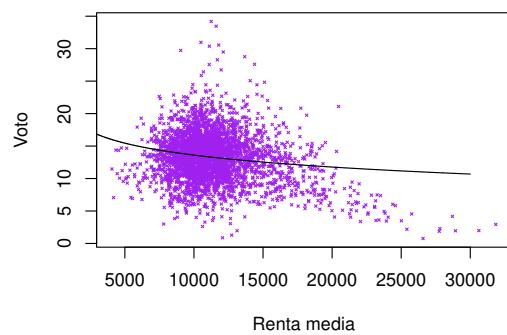
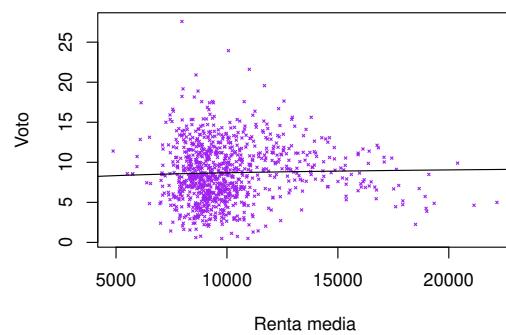
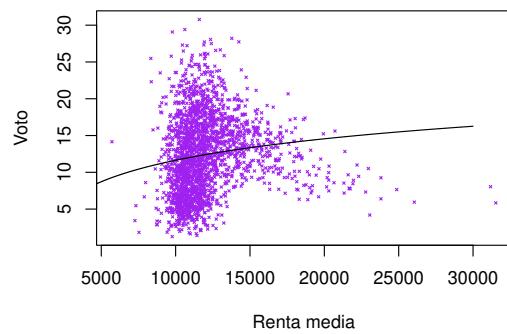
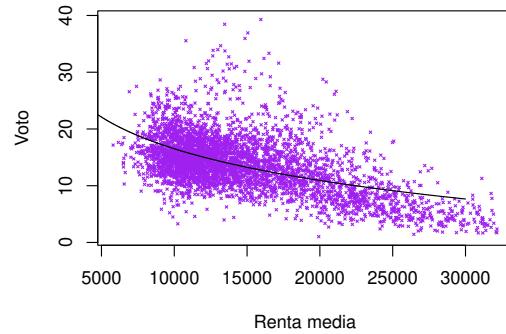
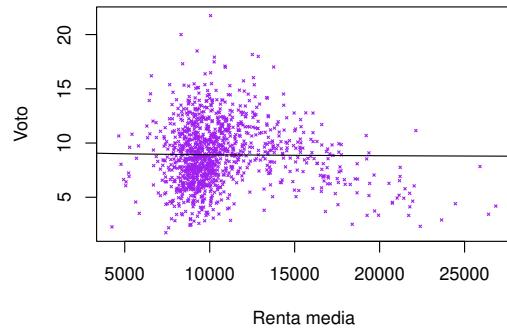
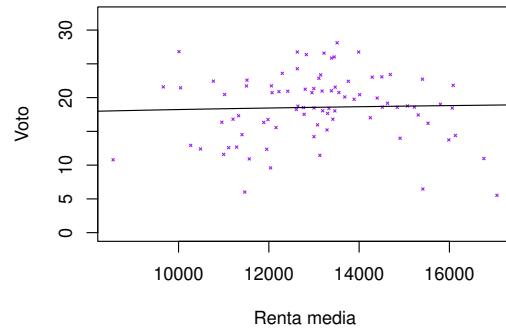
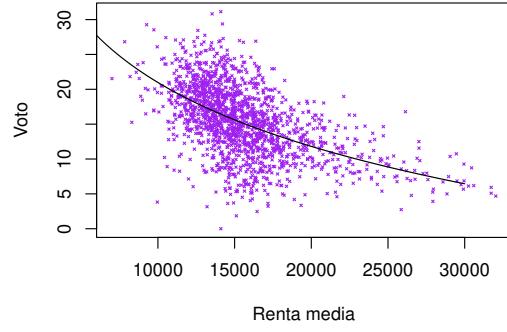
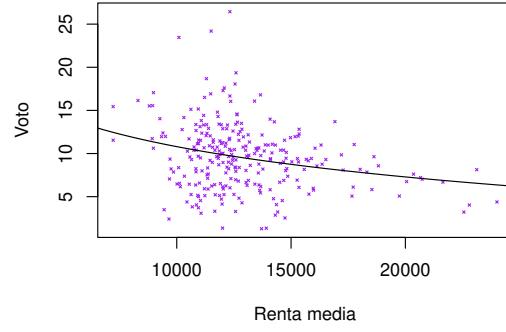
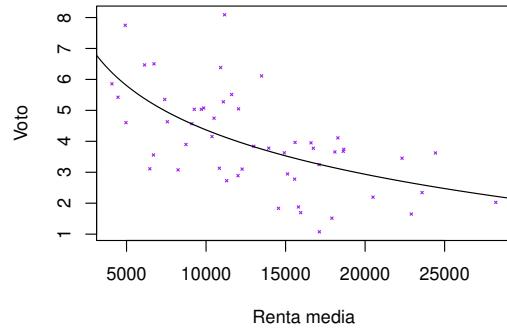
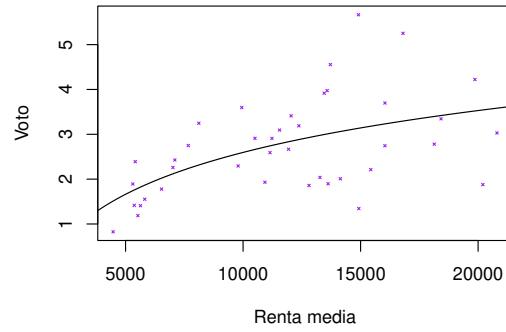


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-10N.

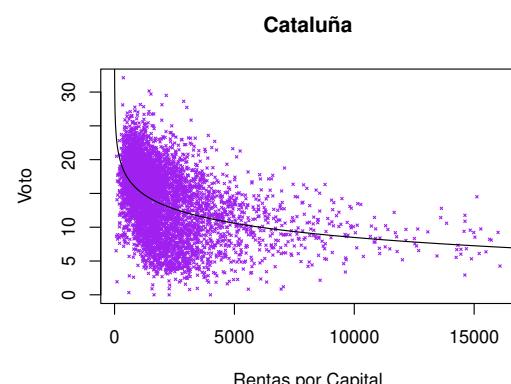
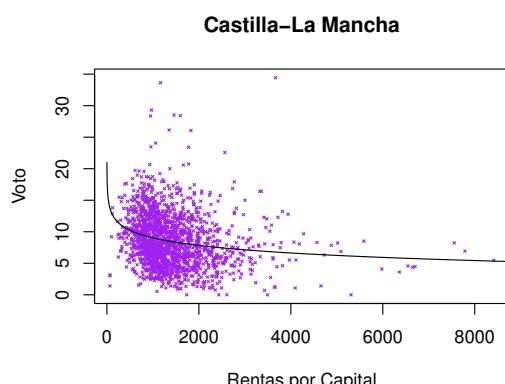
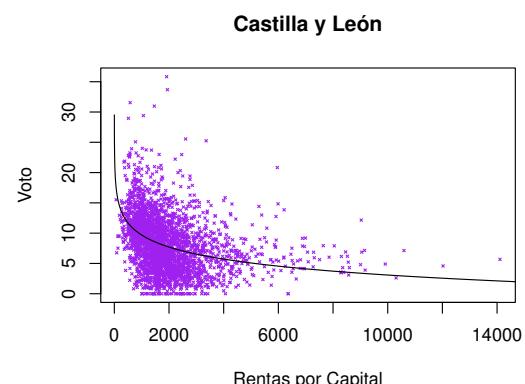
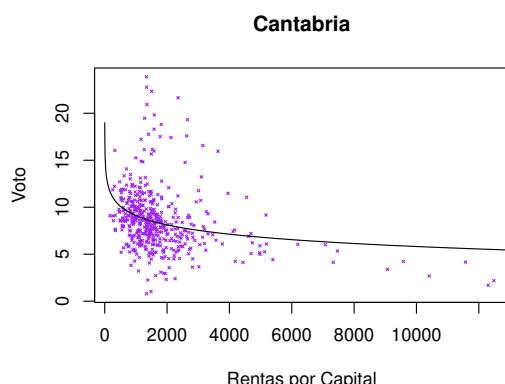
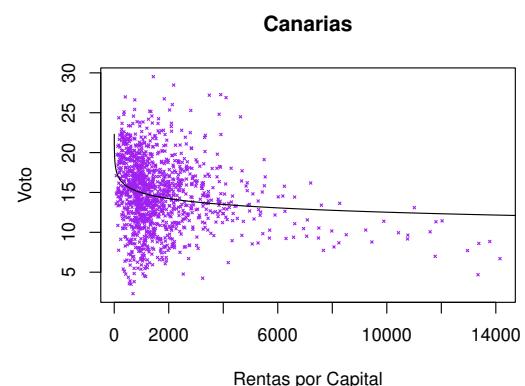
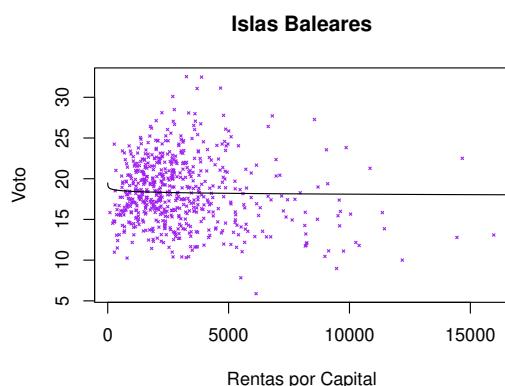
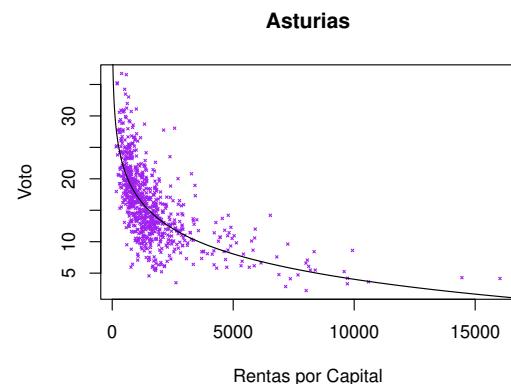
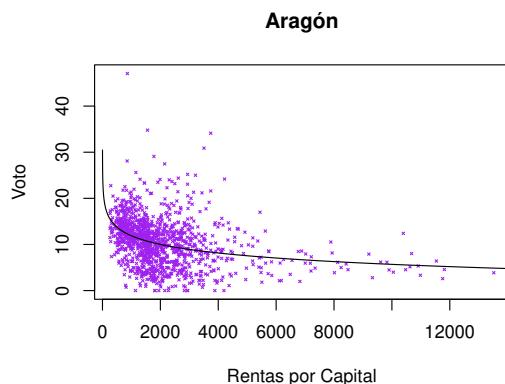
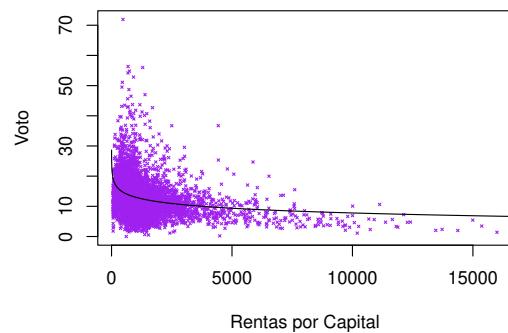
Podemos + IU y Renta media

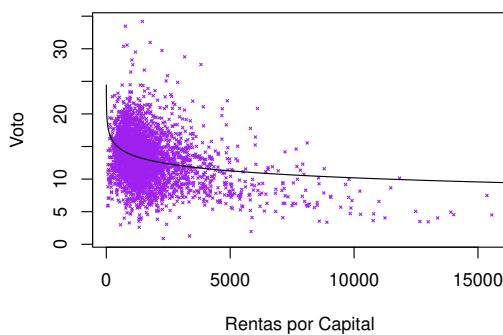
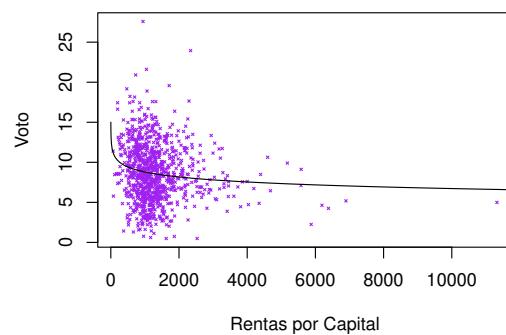
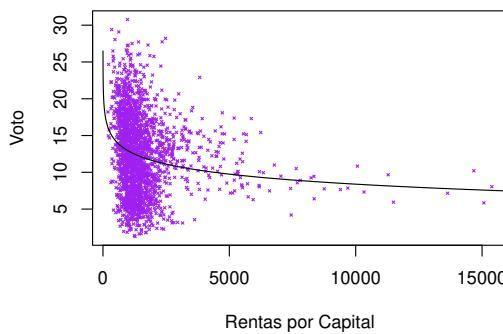
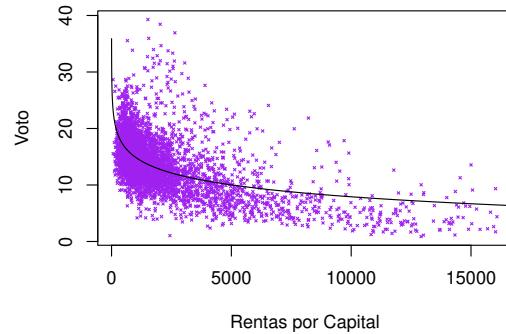
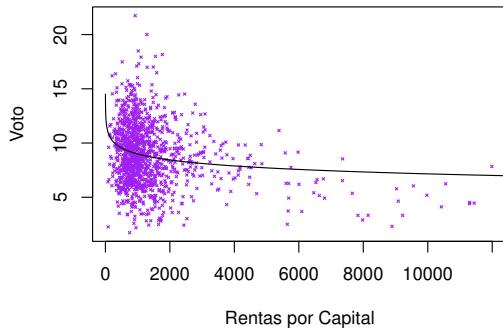
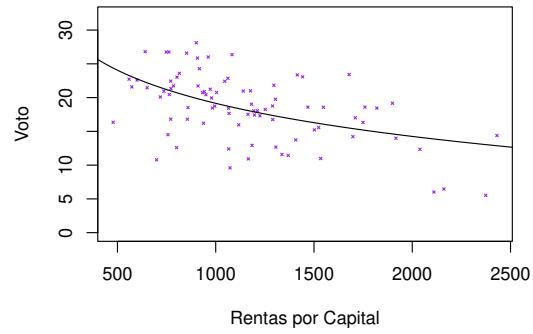
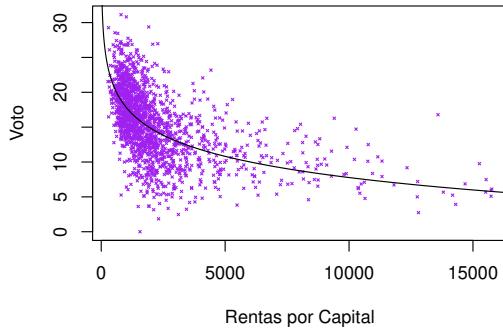
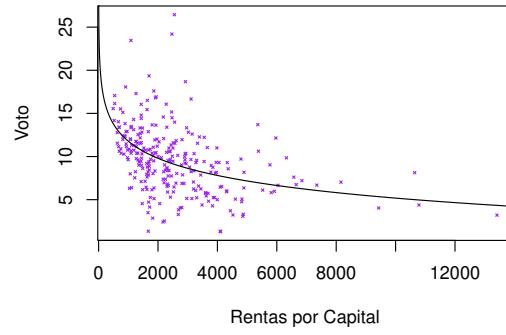
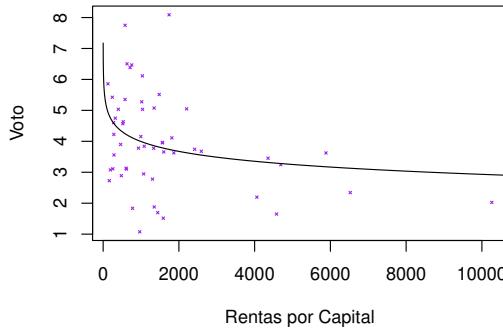
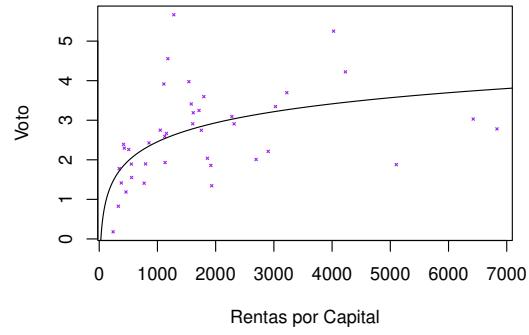


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-10N.

Podemos + IU y Rentas por capital

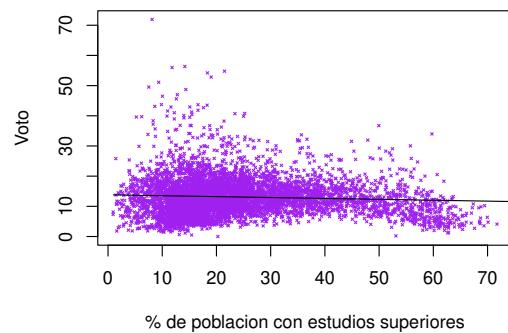


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

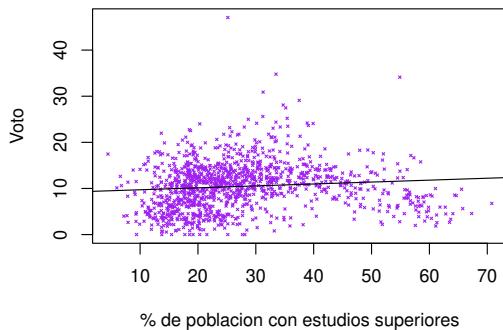
2019-10N.

Podemos + IU y Estudios Superiores

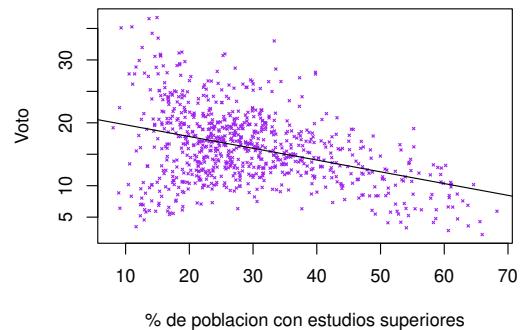
Andalucía



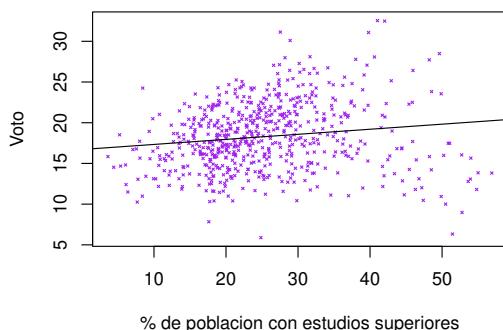
Aragón



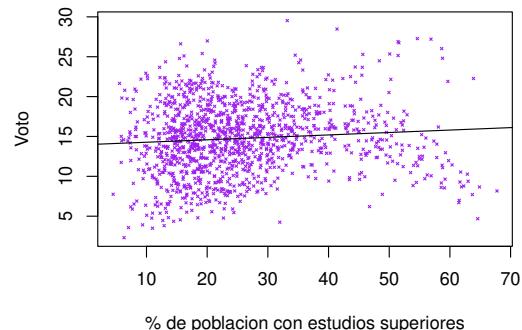
Asturias



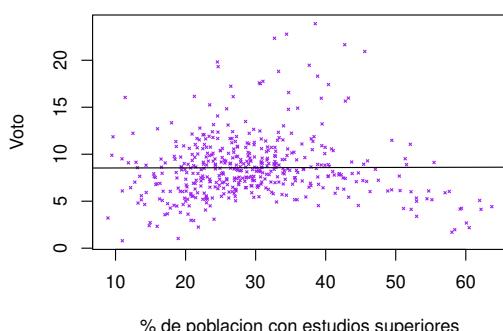
Islas Baleares



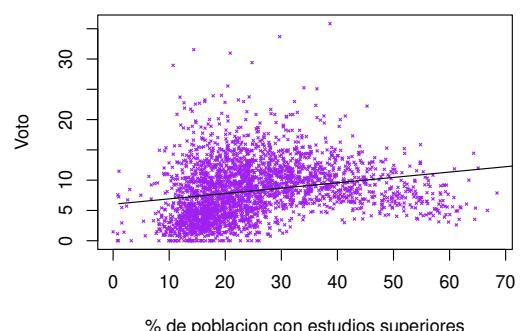
Canarias



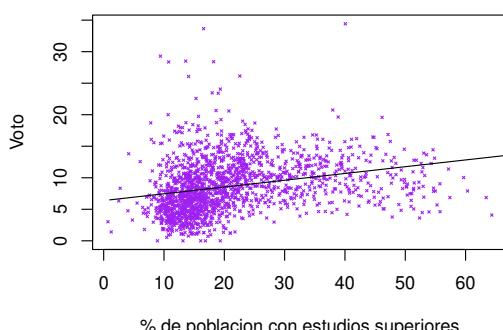
Cantabria



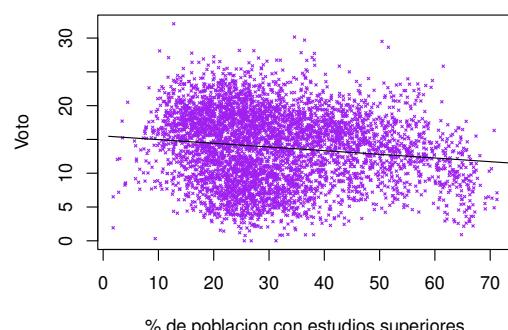
Castilla y León

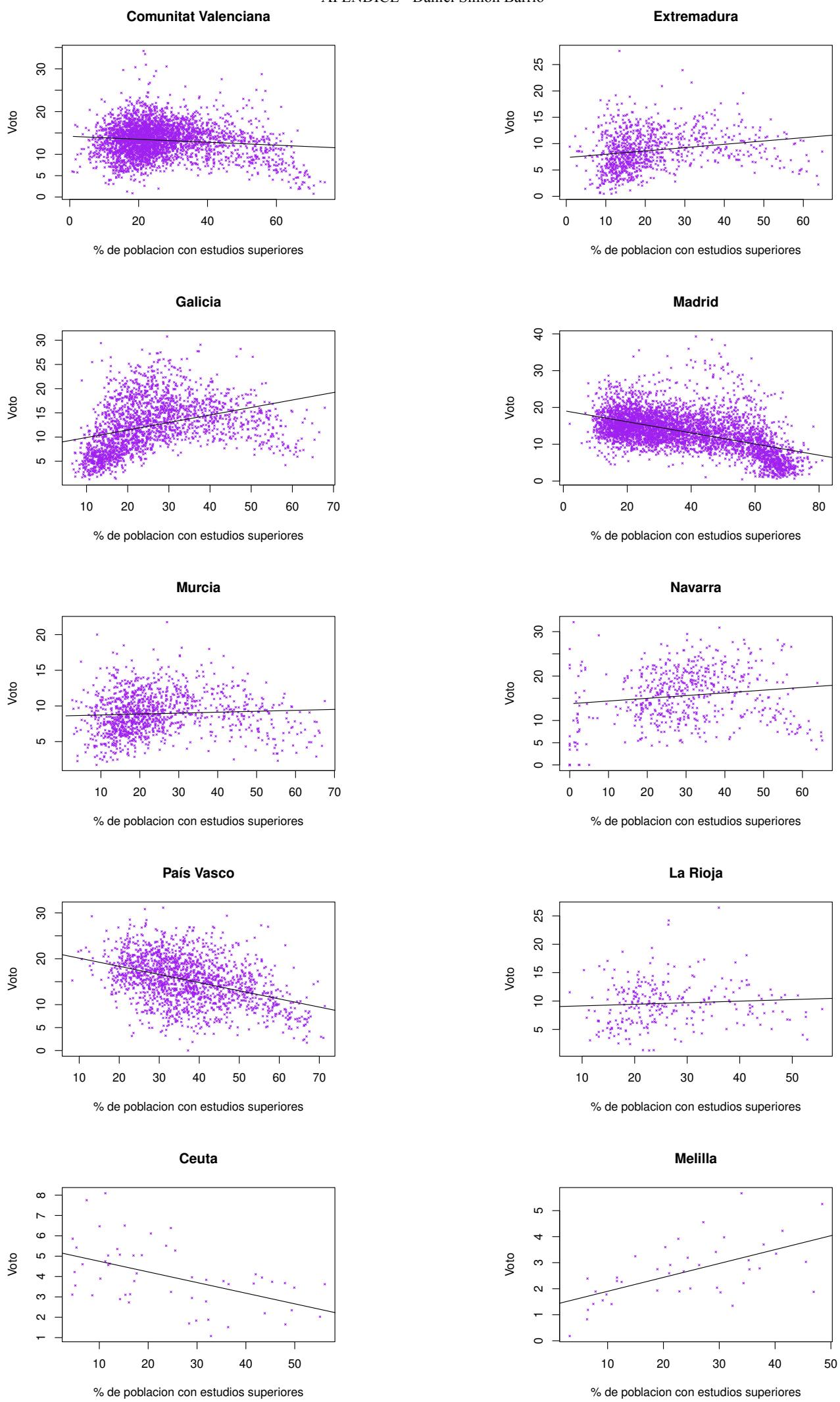


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

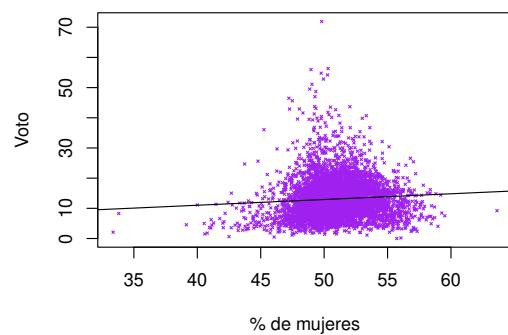




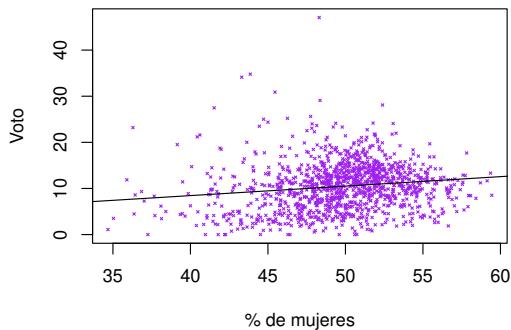
2019-10N.

Podemos + IU y Género

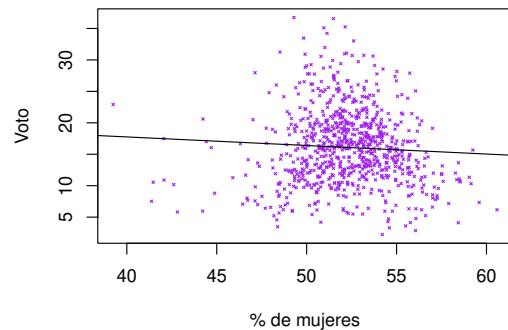
Andalucía



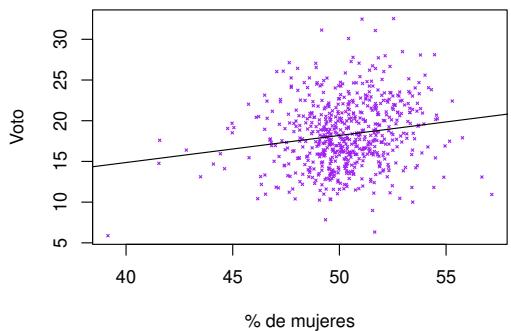
Aragón



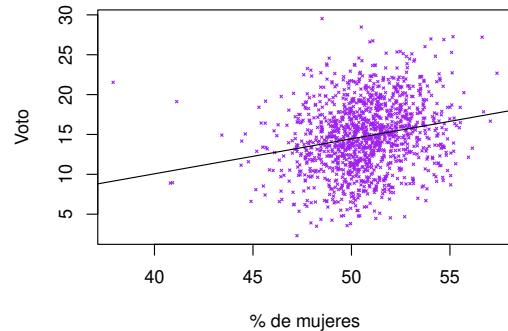
Asturias



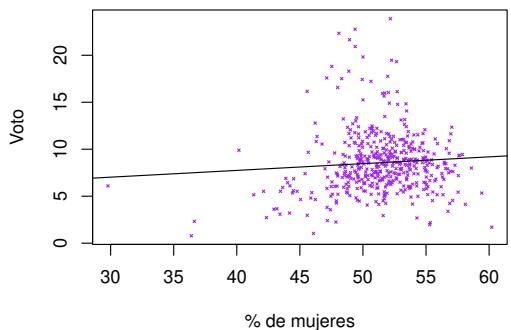
Islas Baleares



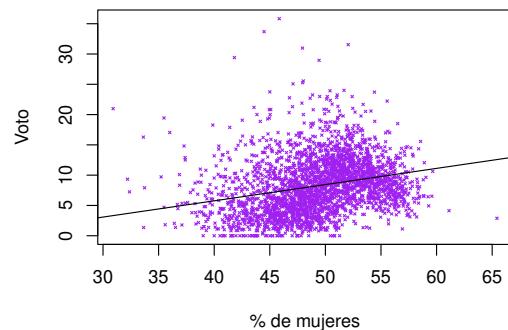
Canarias



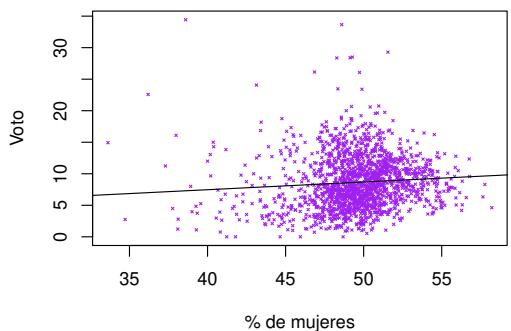
Cantabria



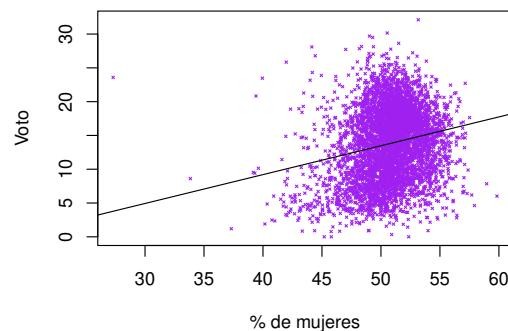
Castilla y León

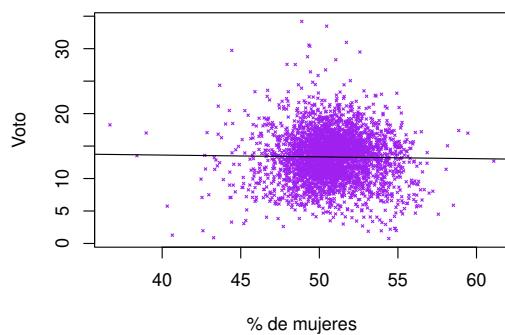
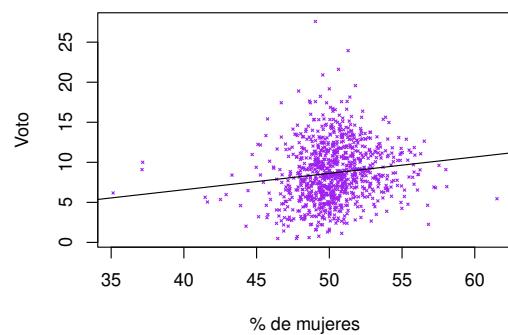
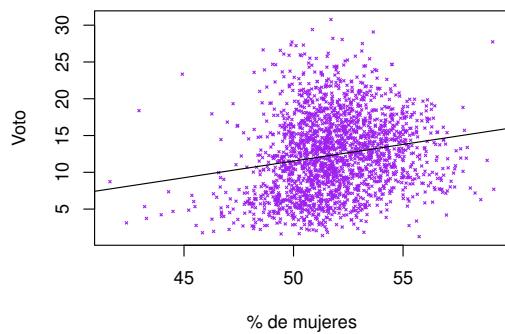
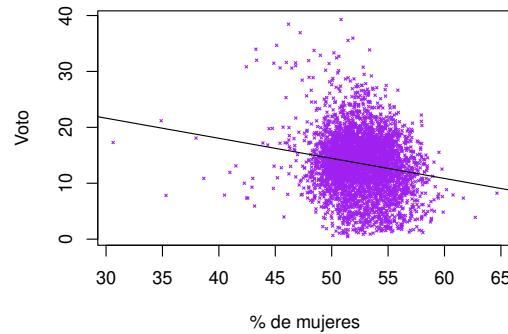
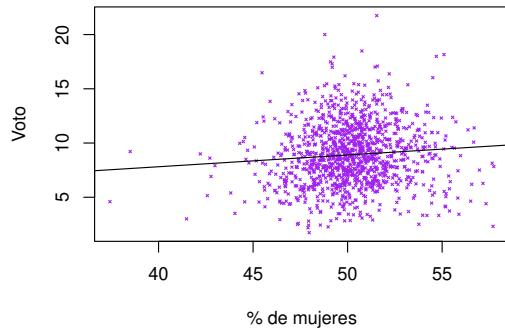
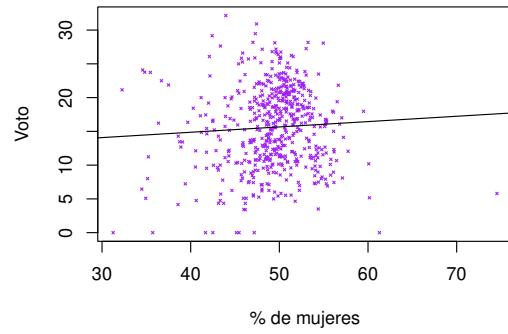
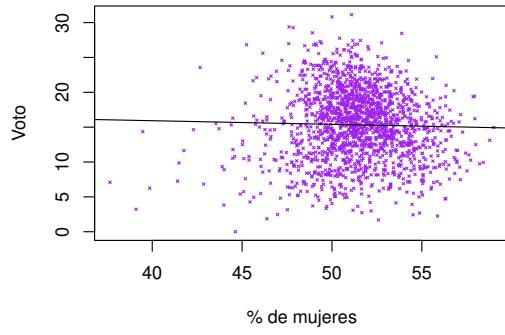
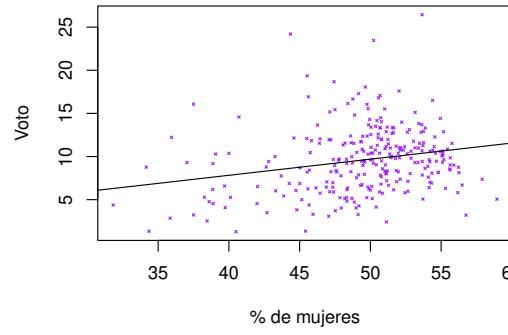
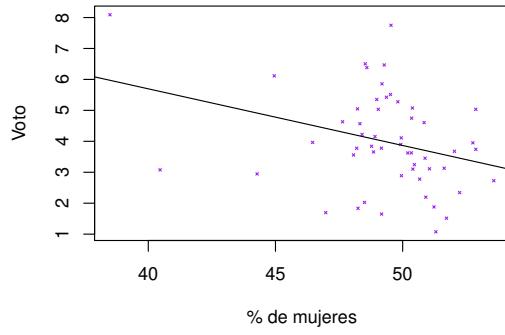
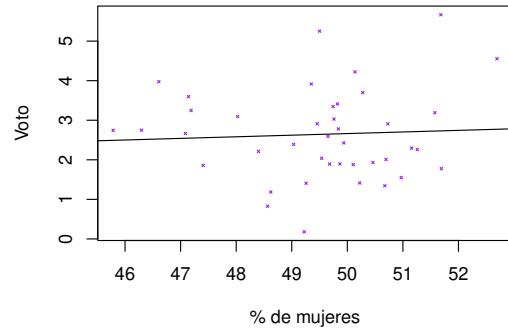


Castilla-La Mancha

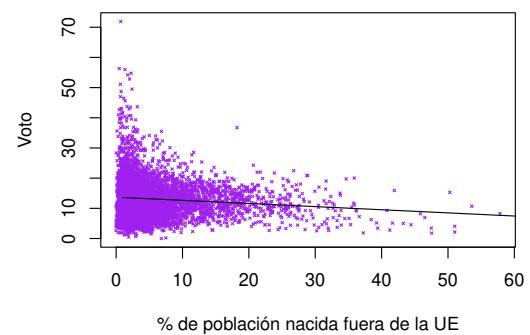
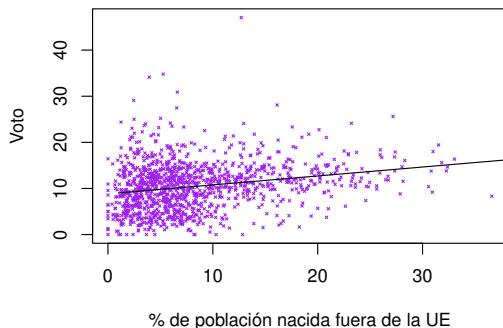
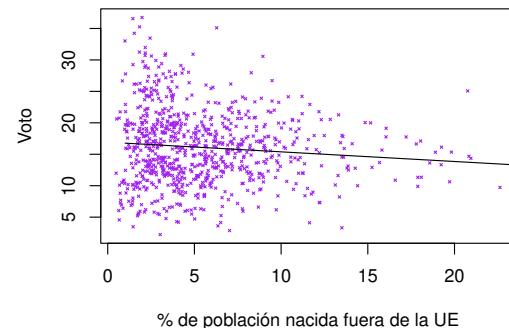
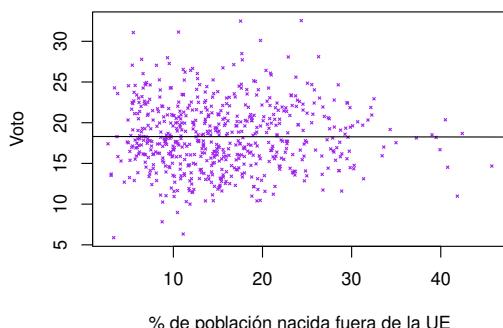
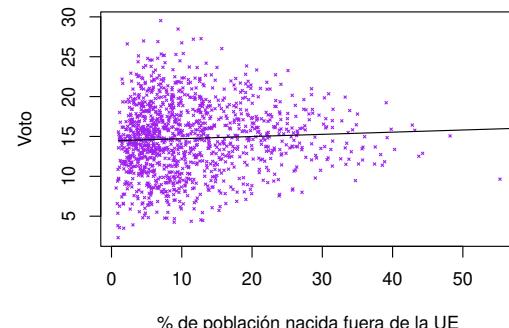
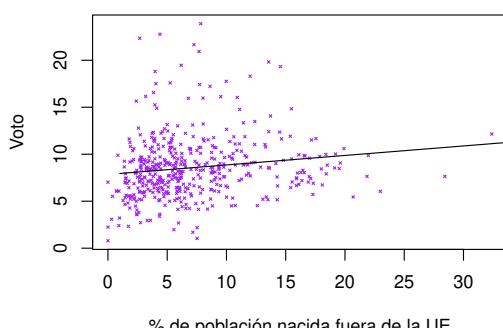
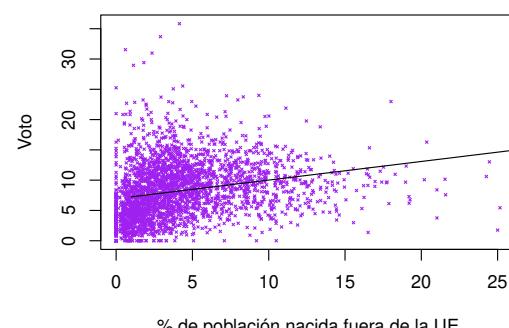
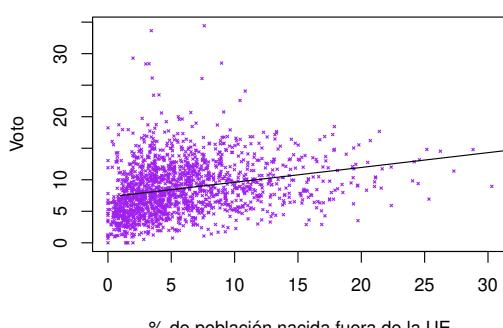
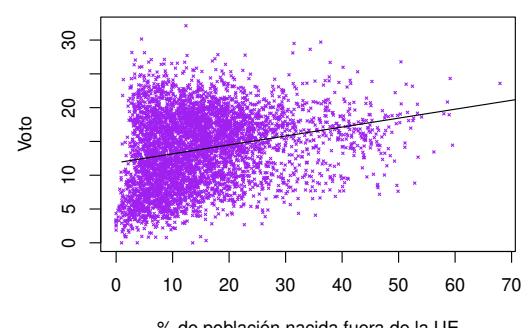


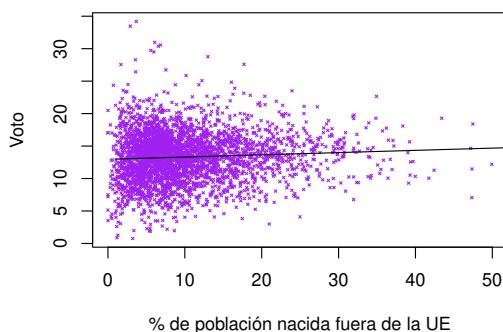
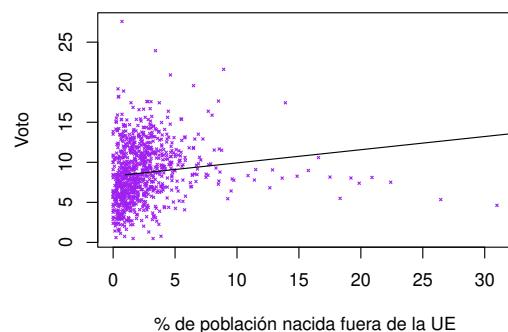
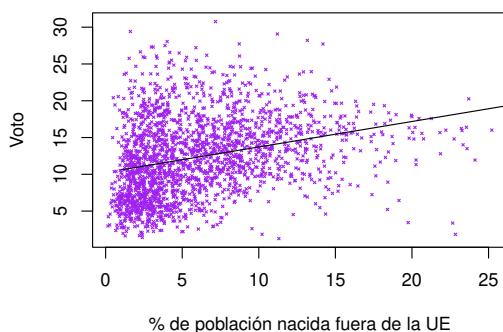
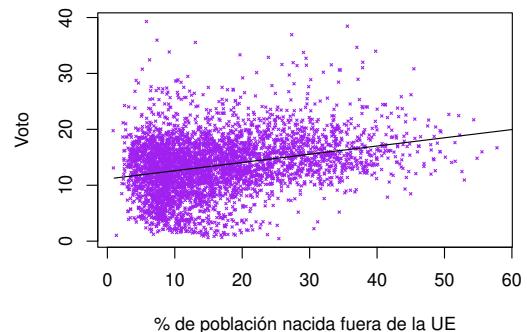
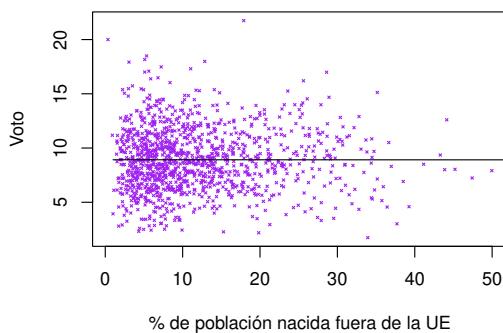
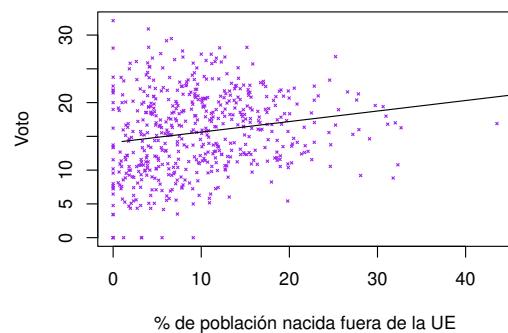
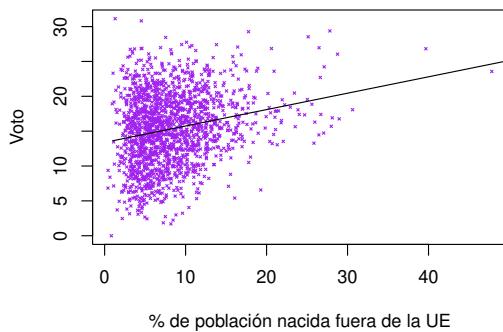
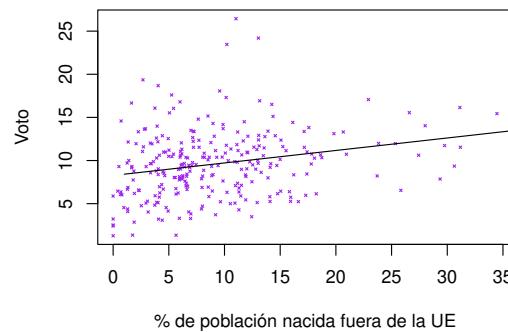
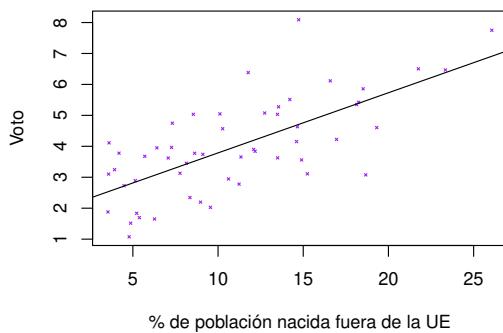
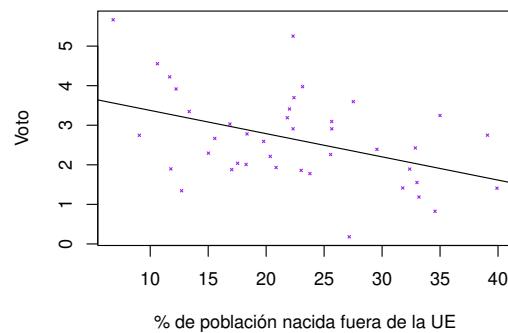
Cataluña



Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-10N.
Podemos + IU y
Población nacida en
países extracomunitarios

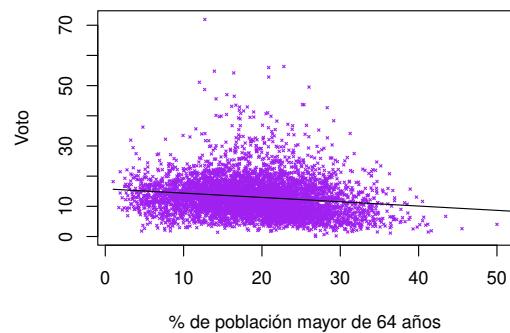
Andalucía**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

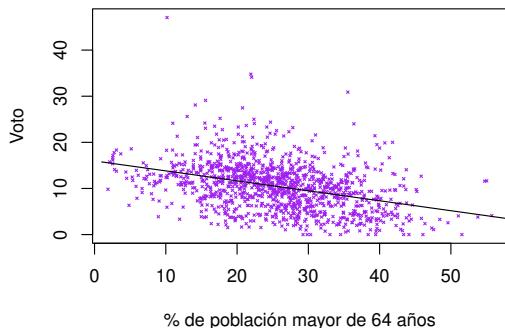
2019-10N.

Podemos + IU y Población mayor de 64 años

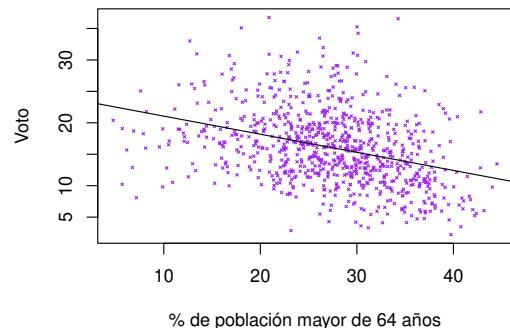
Andalucía



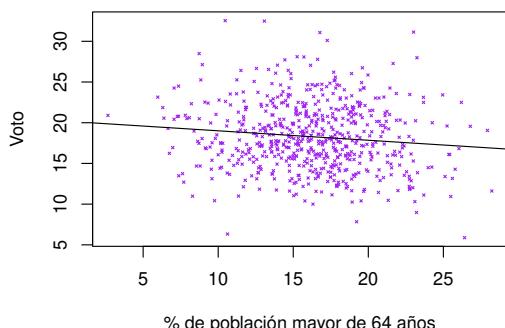
Aragón



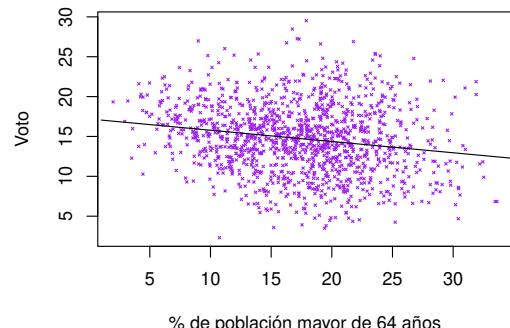
Asturias



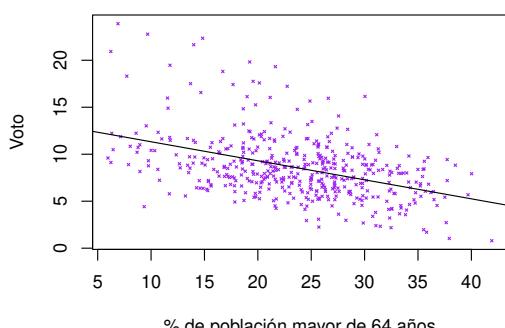
Islas Baleares



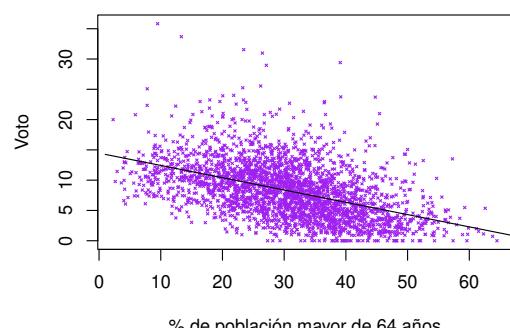
Canarias



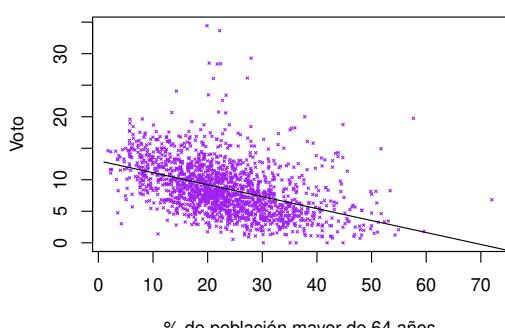
Cantabria



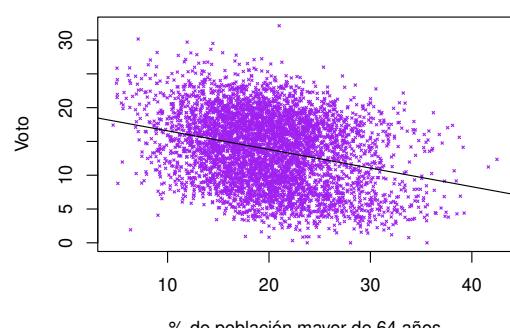
Castilla y León

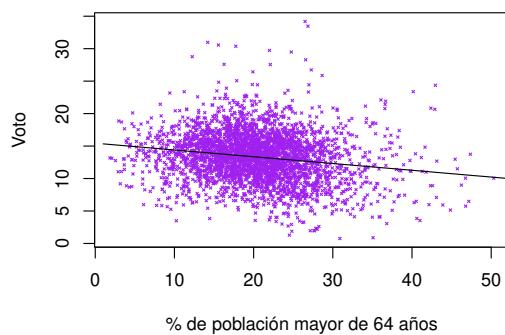
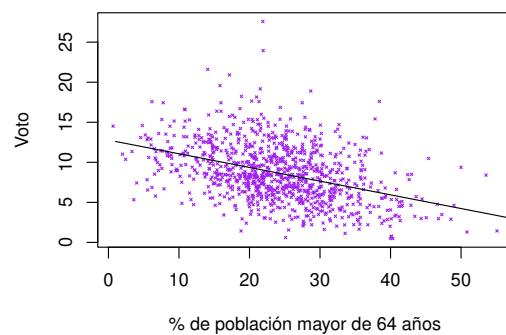
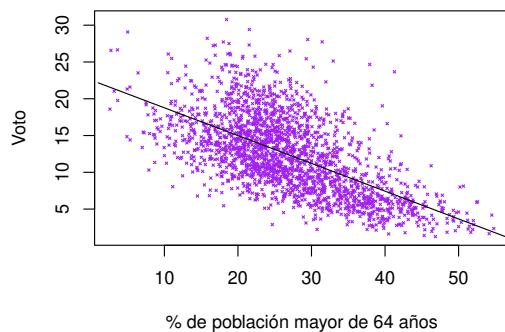
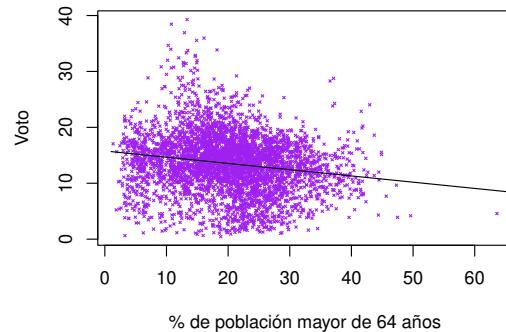
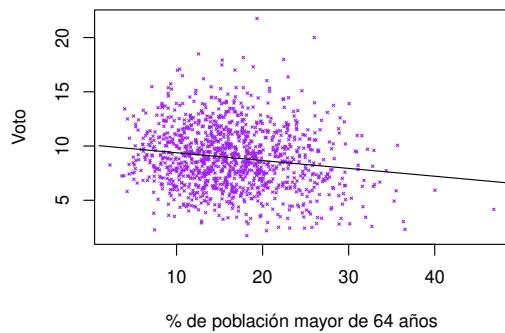
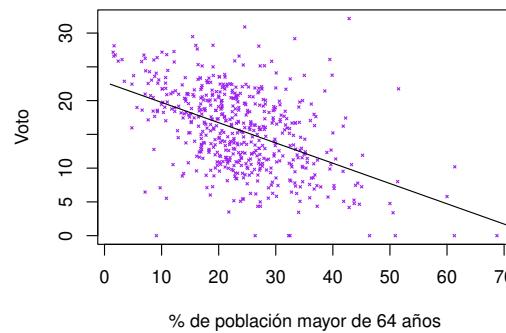
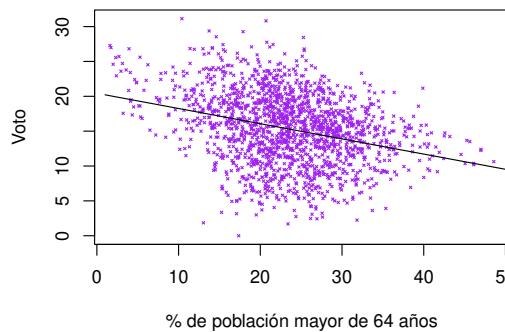
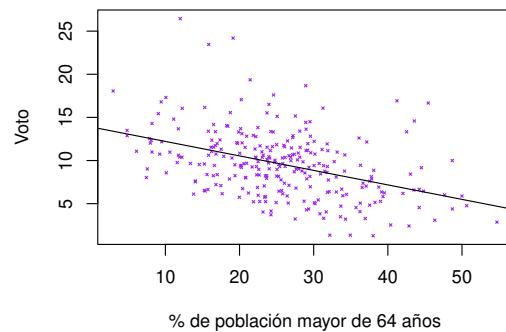
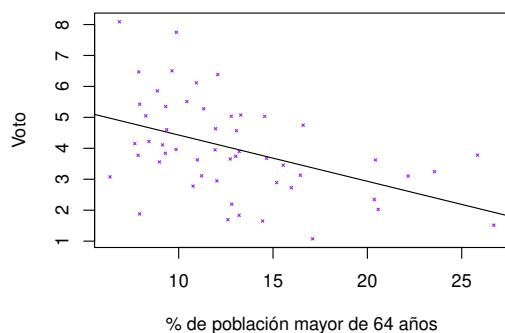
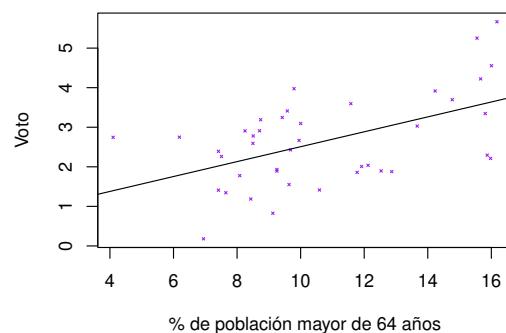


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

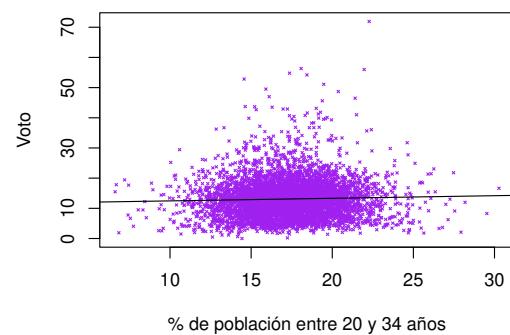


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

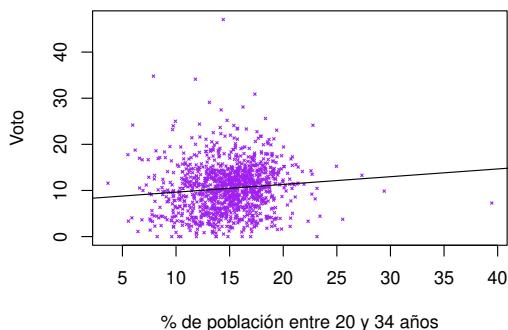
2019-10N.

Podemos + IU y Población entre 20 y 34 años

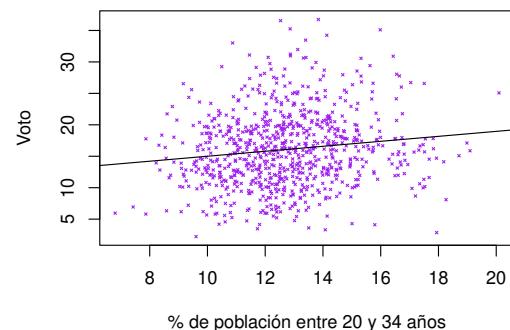
Andalucía



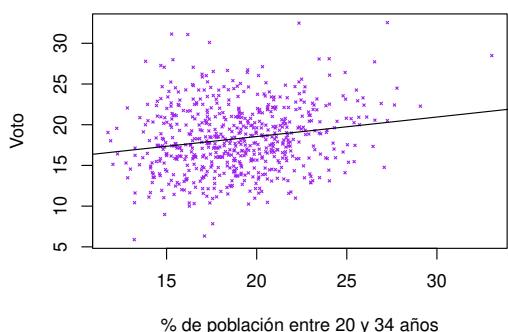
Aragón



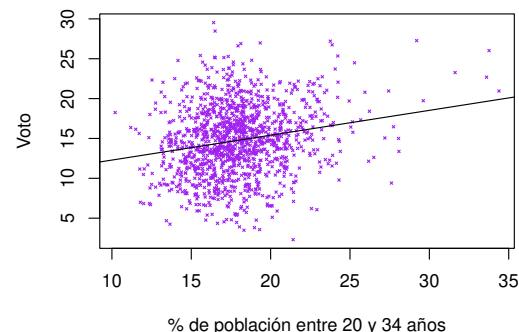
Asturias



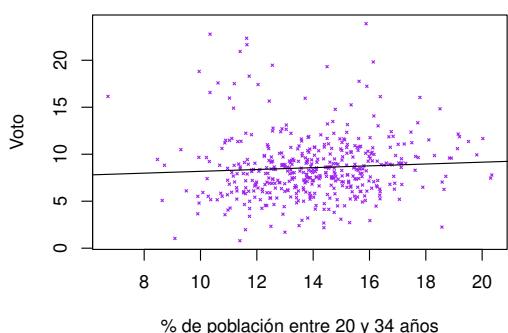
Islas Baleares



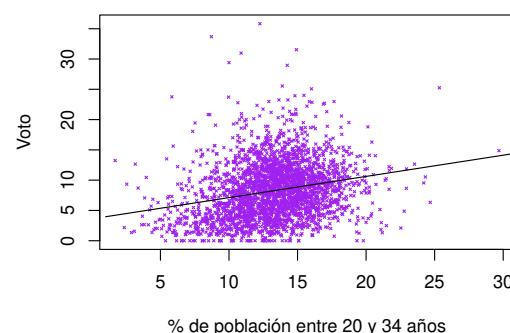
Canarias



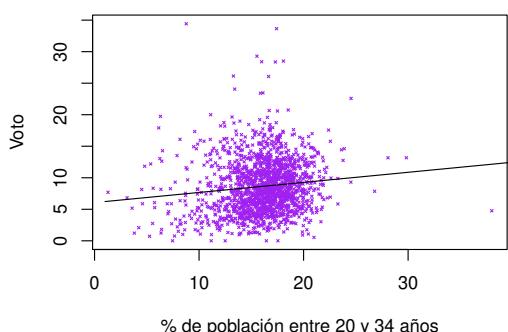
Cantabria



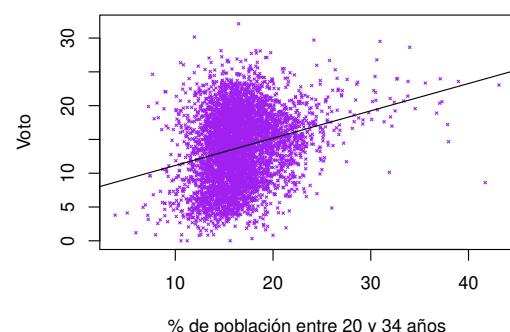
Castilla y León

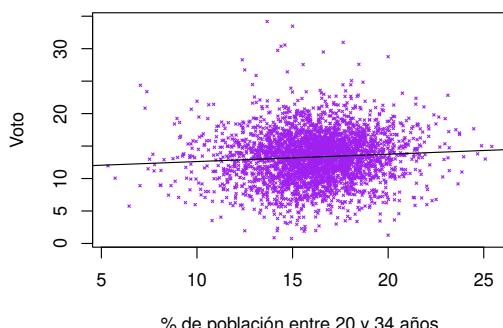
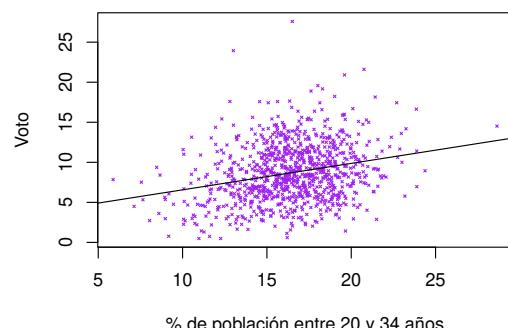
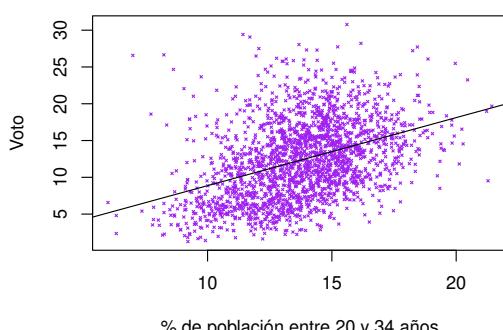
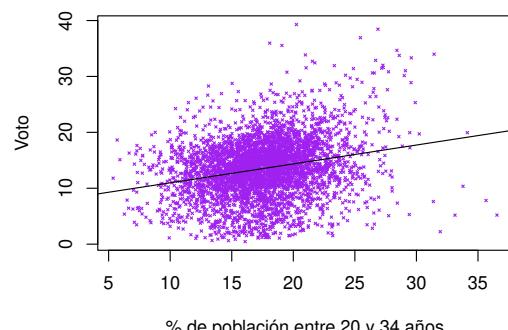
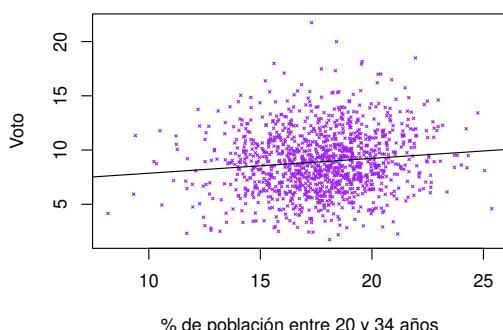
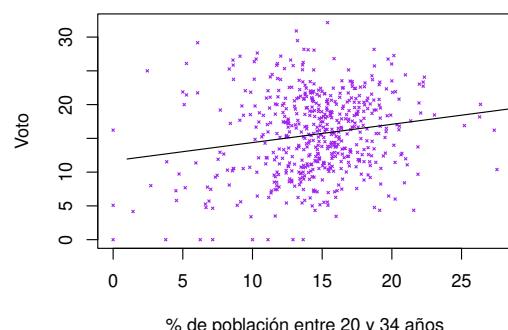
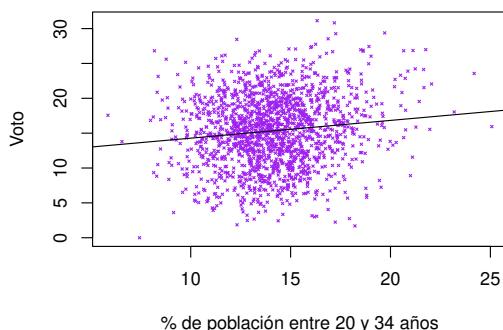
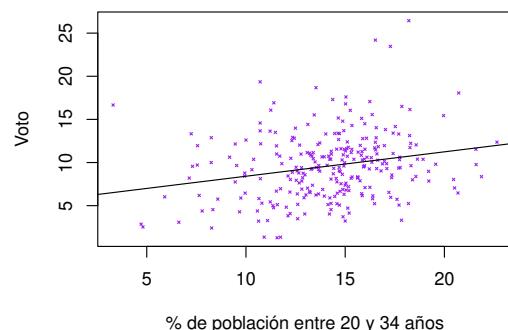
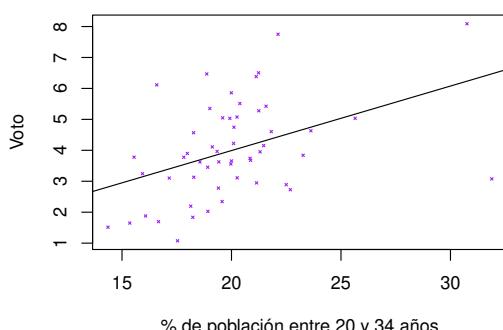
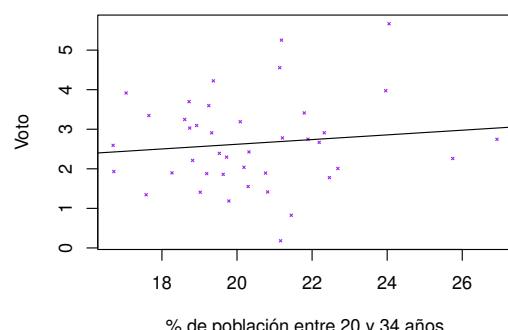


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

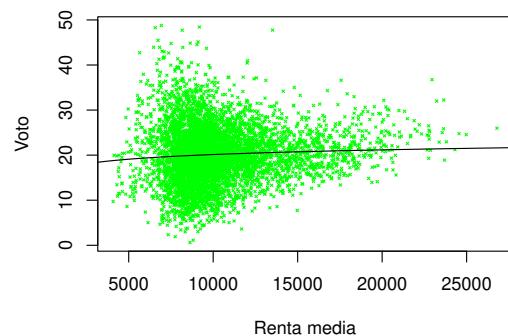


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

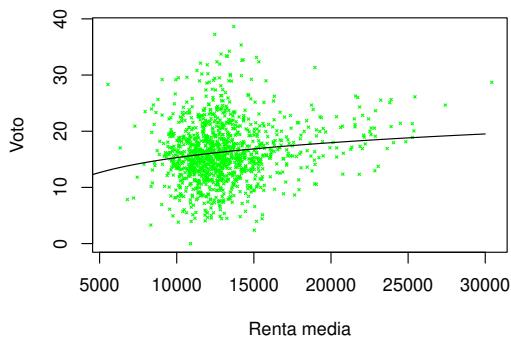
2019-10N.

Vox y Renta media

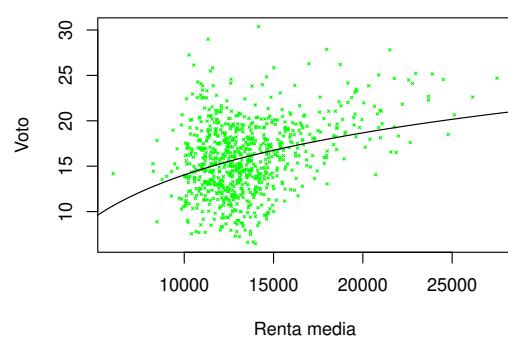
Andalucía



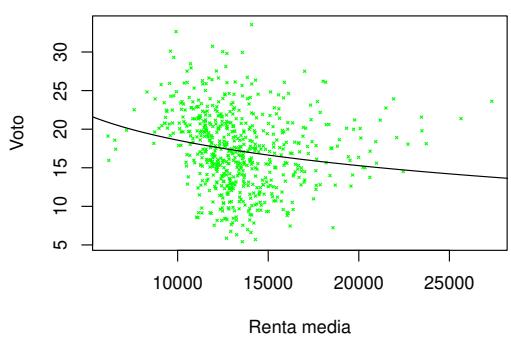
Aragón



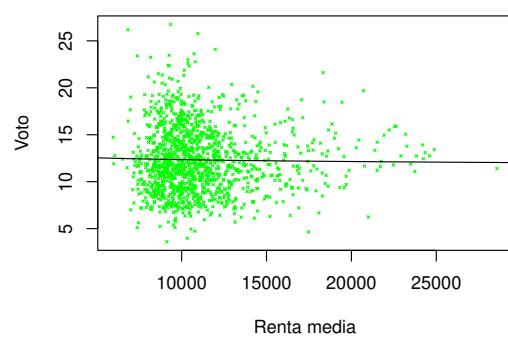
Asturias



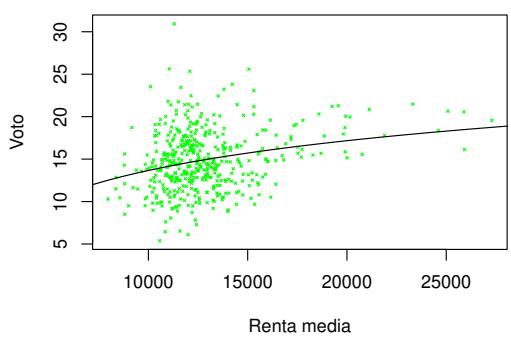
Islas Baleares



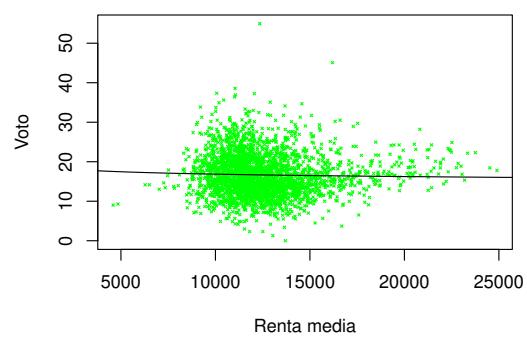
Canarias



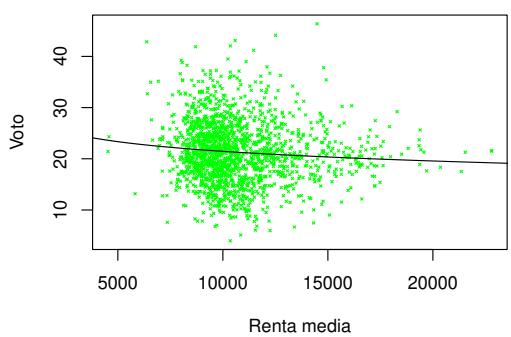
Cantabria



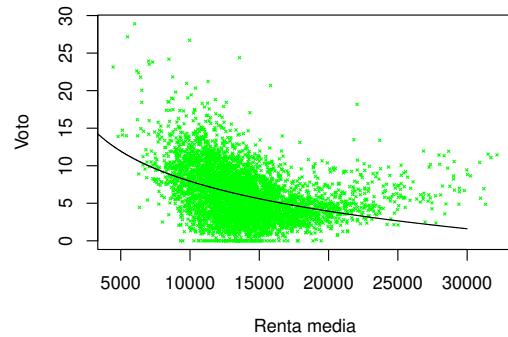
Castilla y León

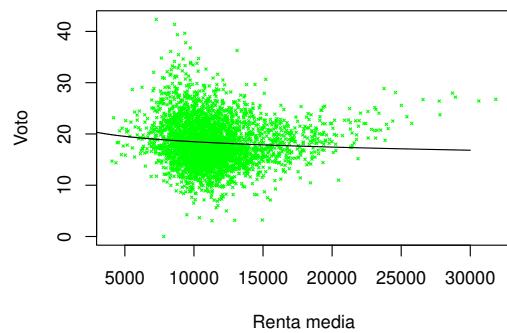
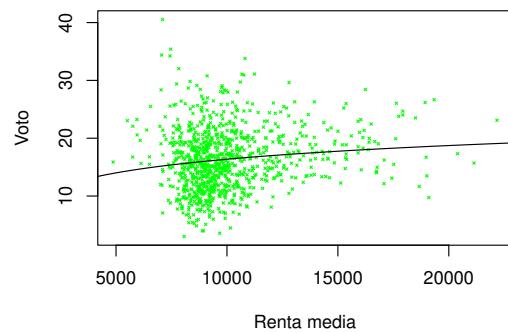
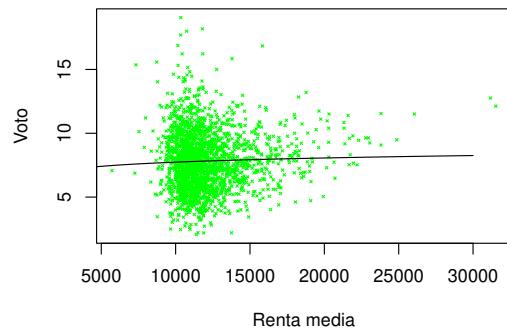
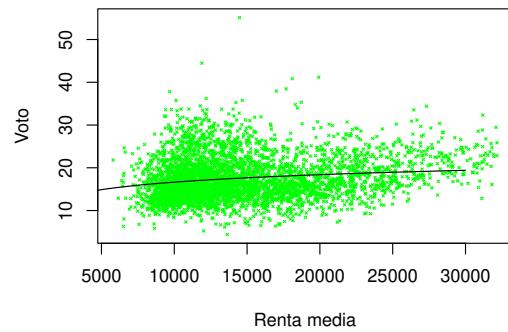
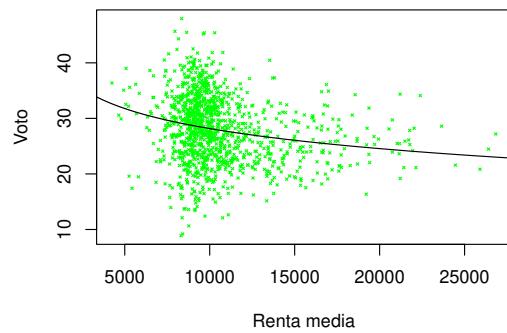
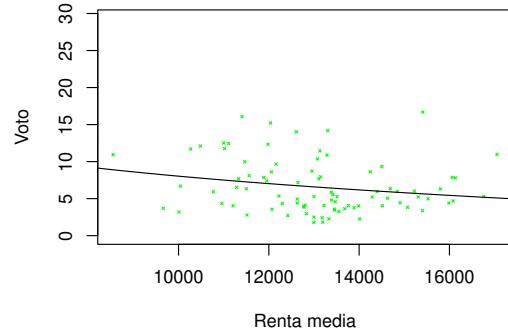
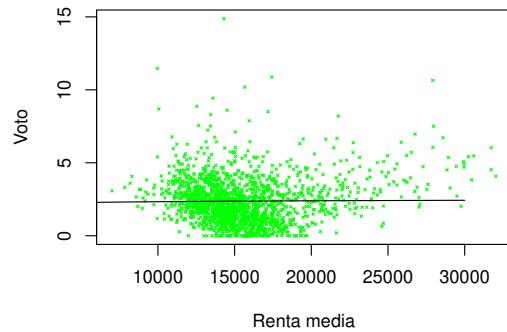
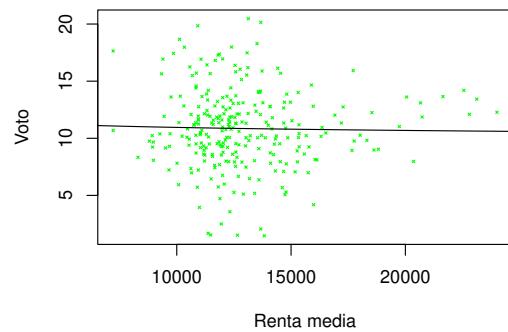
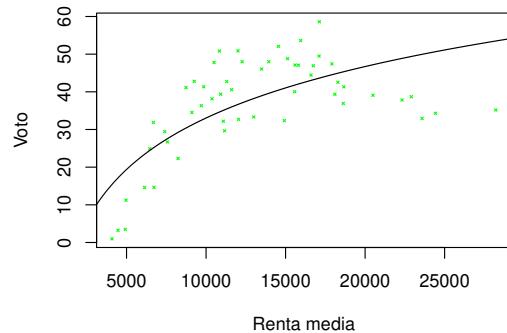
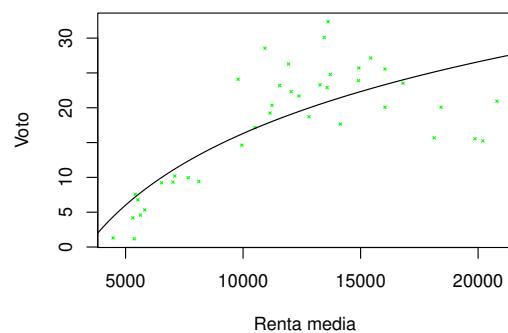


Castilla-La Mancha



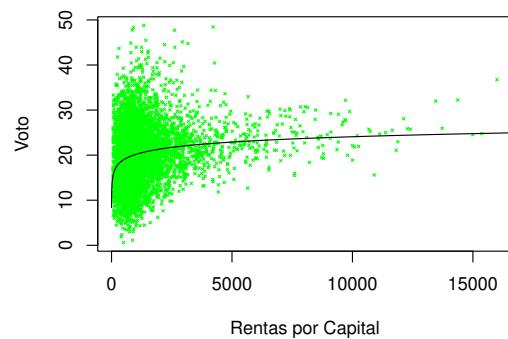
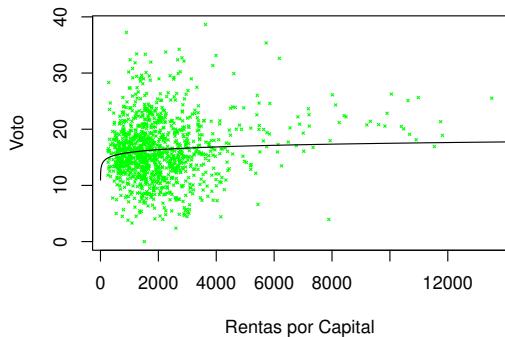
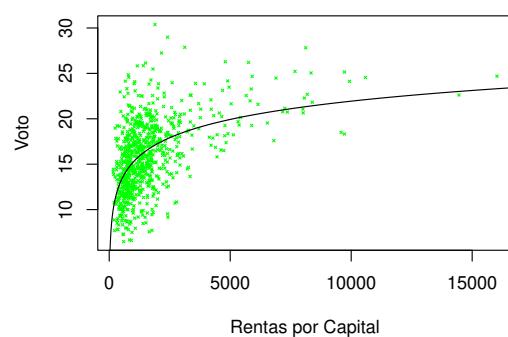
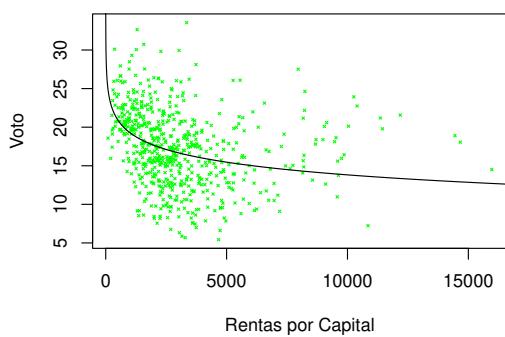
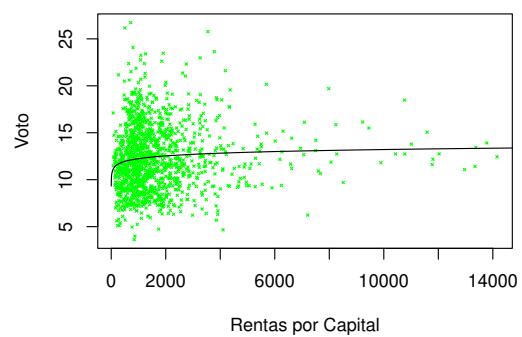
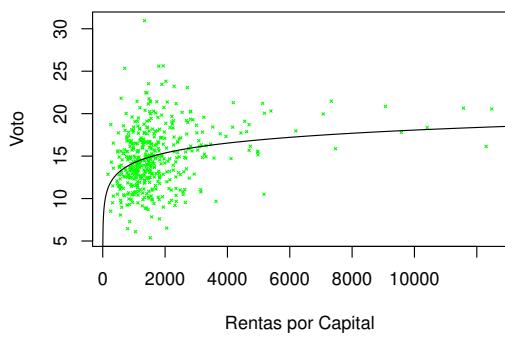
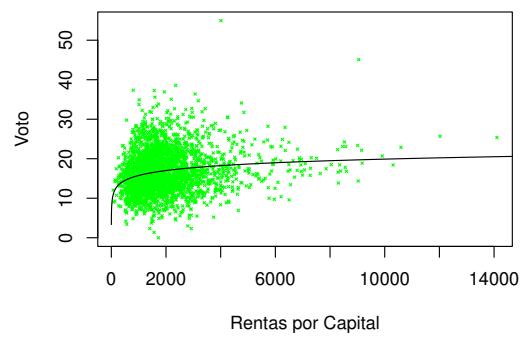
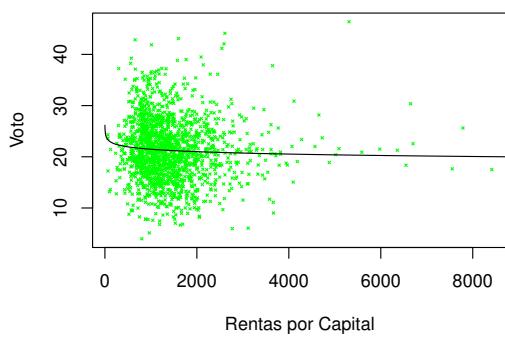
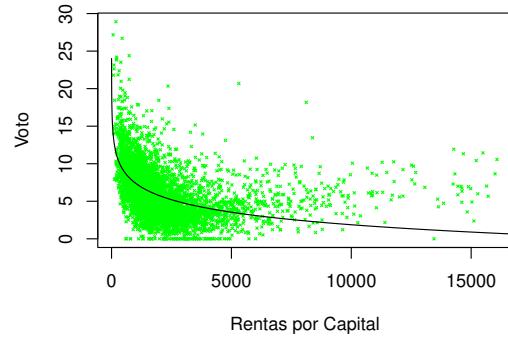
Cataluña

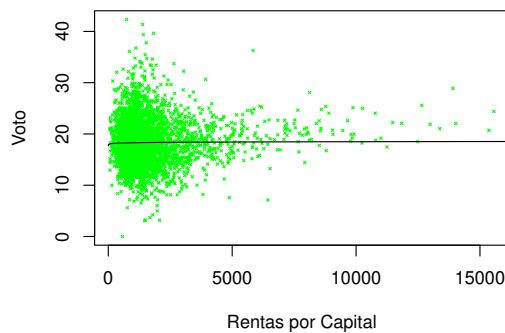
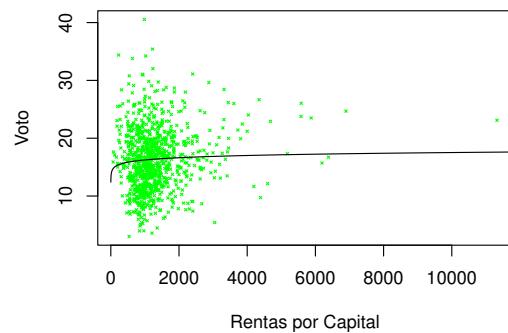
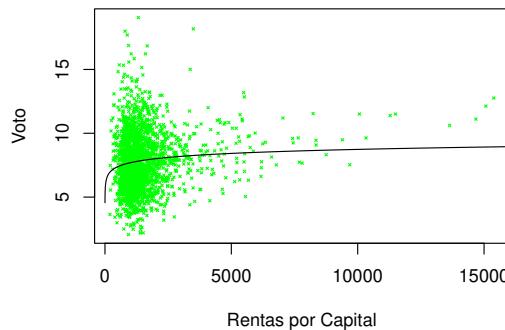
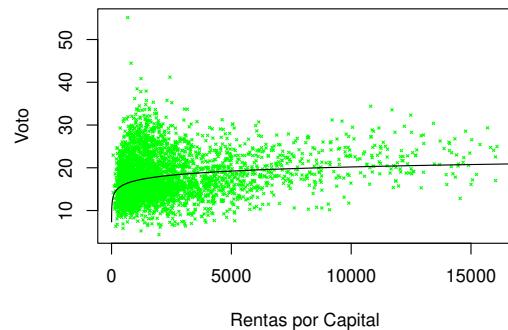
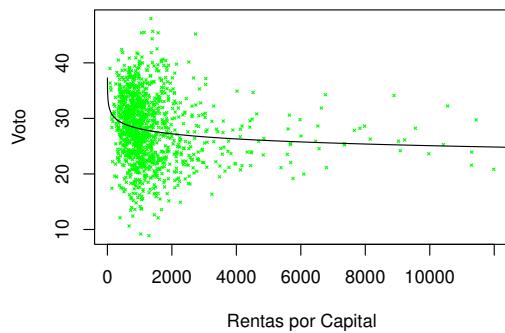
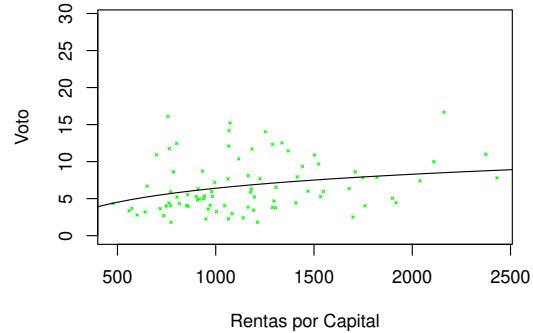
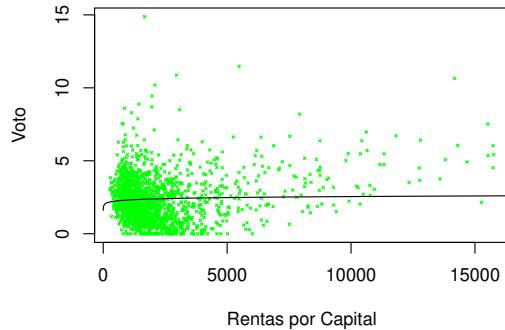
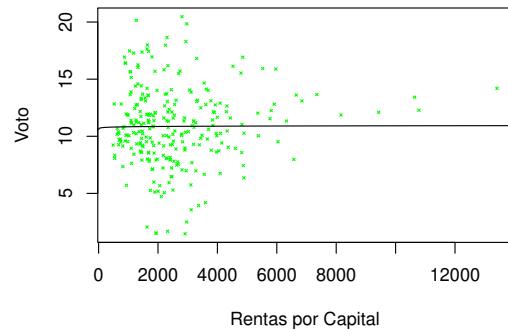
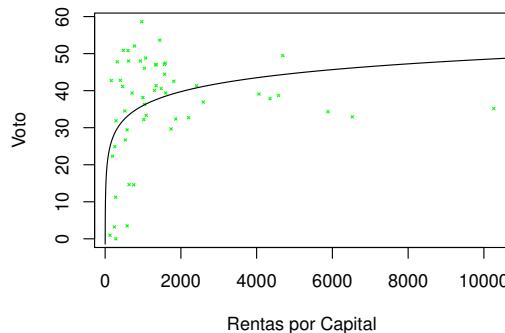
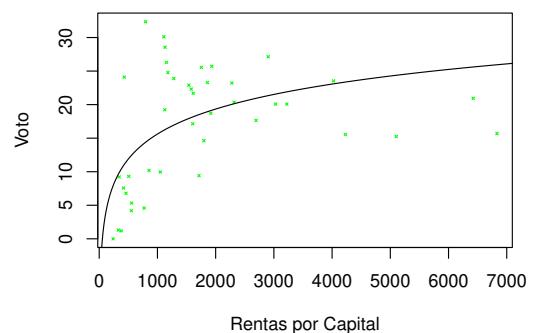


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-10N.

Vox y Rentas por capital

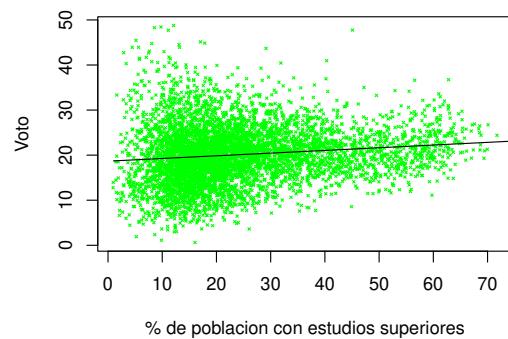
Andalucía**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

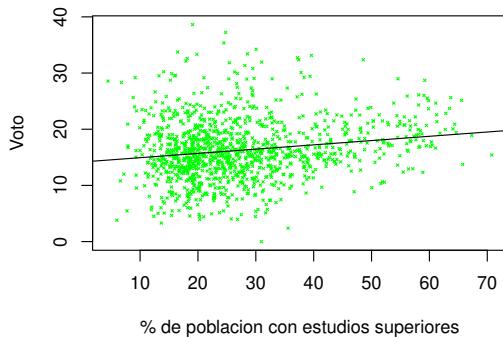
2019-10N.

Vox y Estudios Superiores

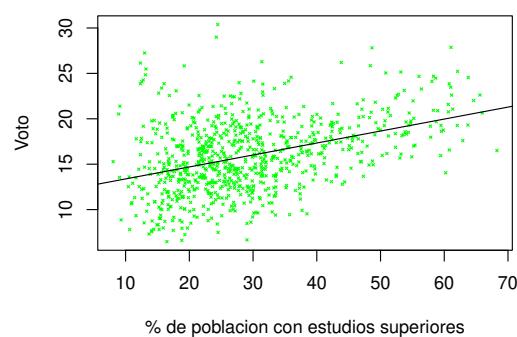
Andalucía



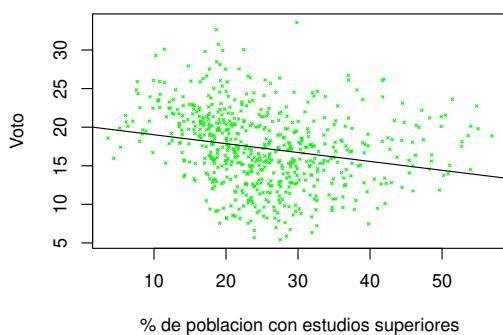
Aragón



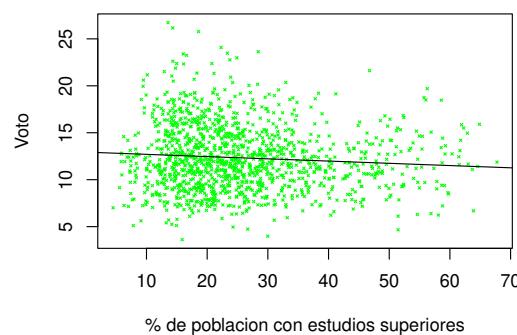
Asturias



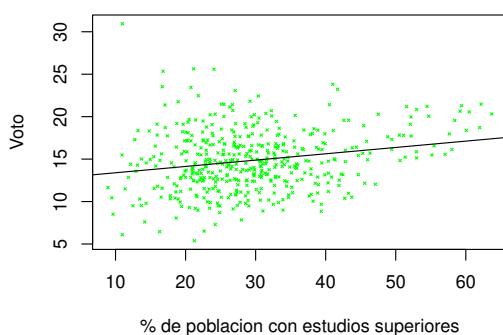
Islas Baleares



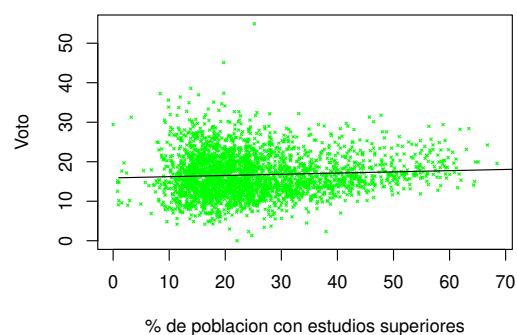
Canarias



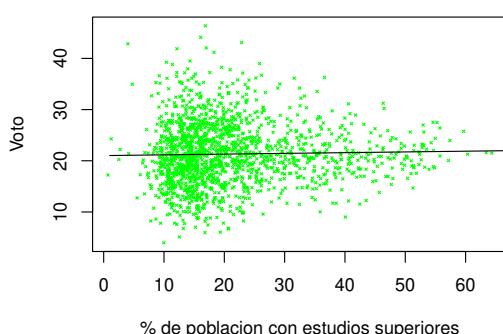
Cantabria



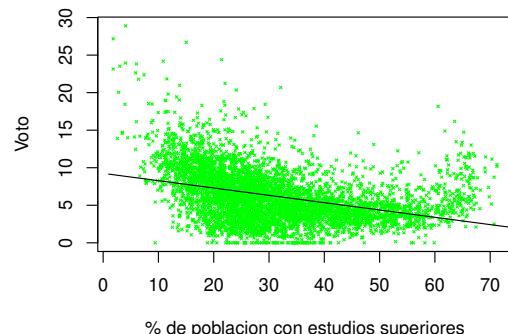
Castilla y León

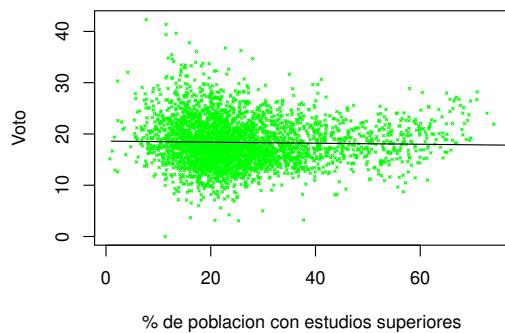
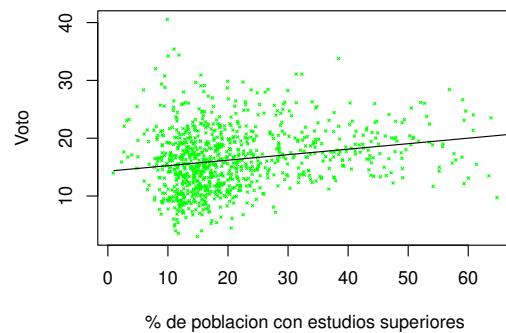
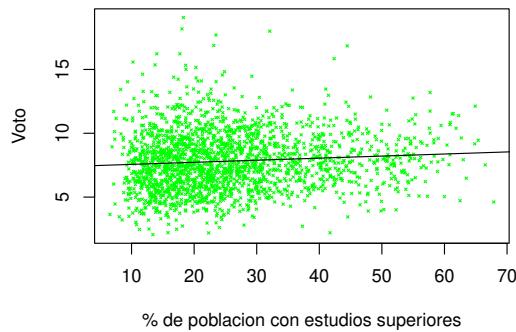
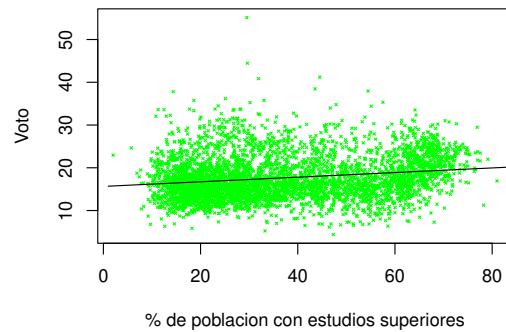
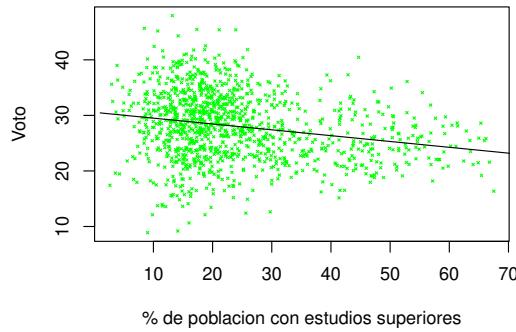
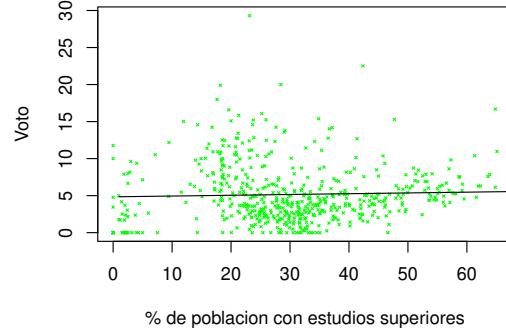
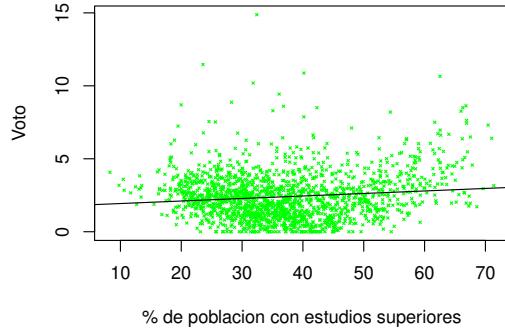
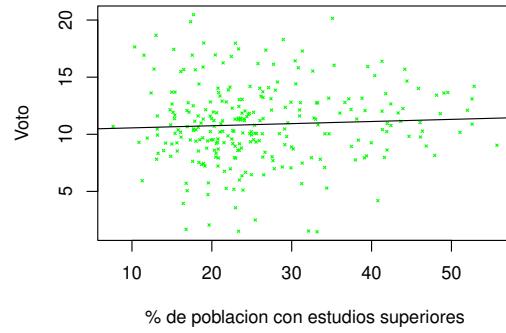
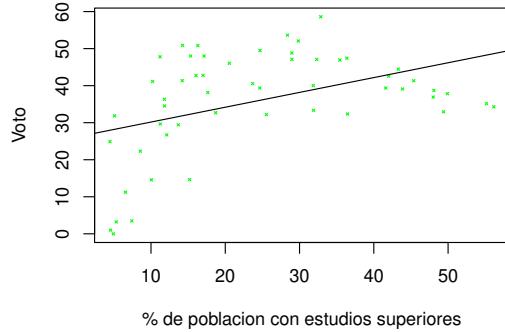
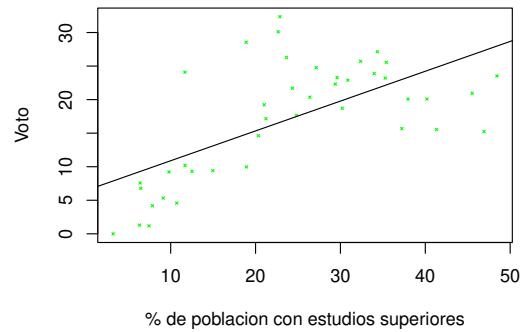


Castilla-La Mancha



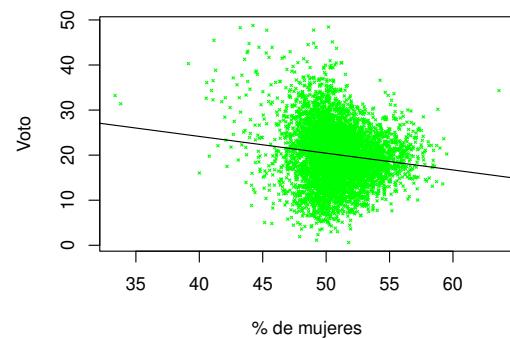
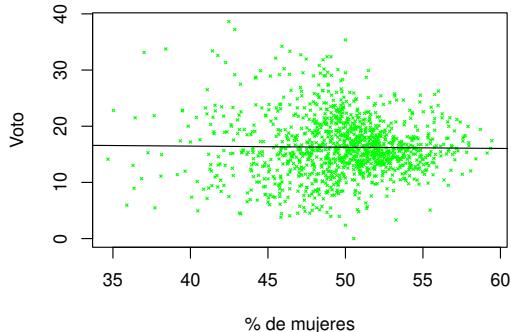
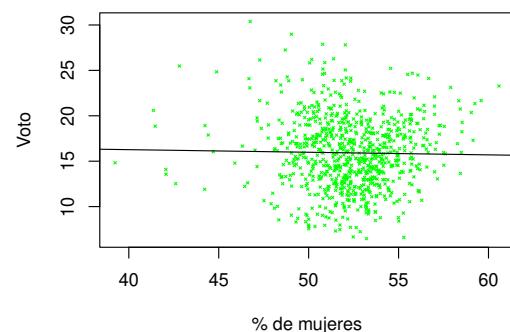
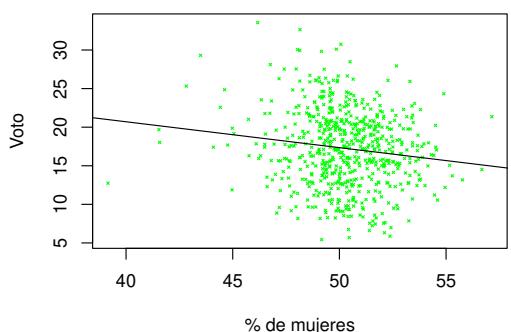
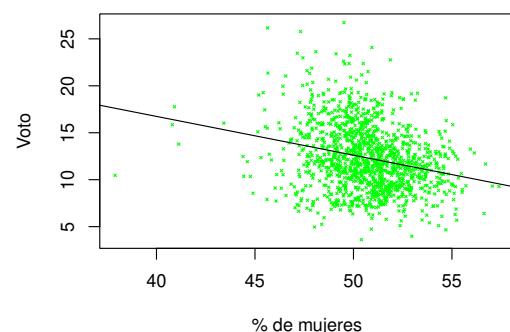
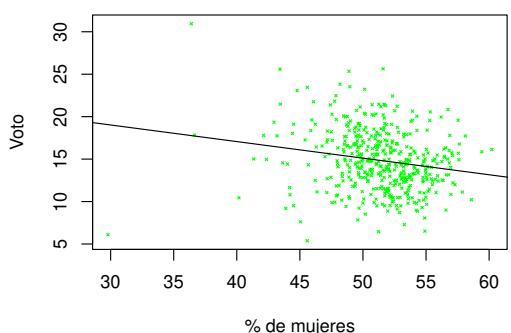
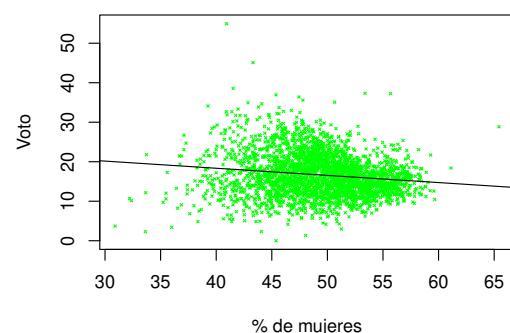
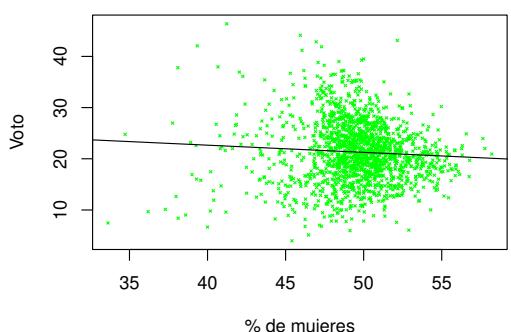
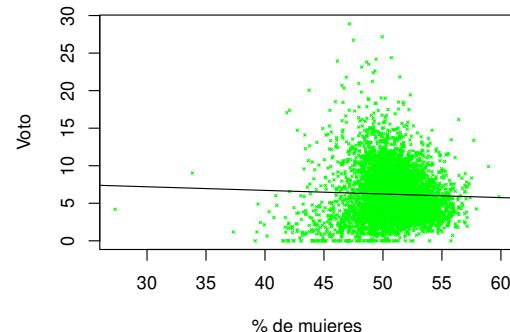
Cataluña

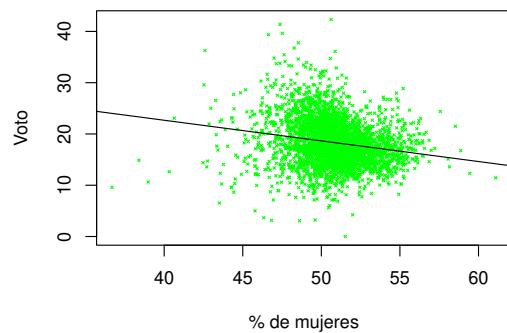
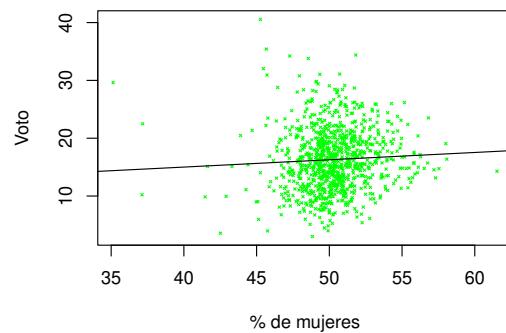
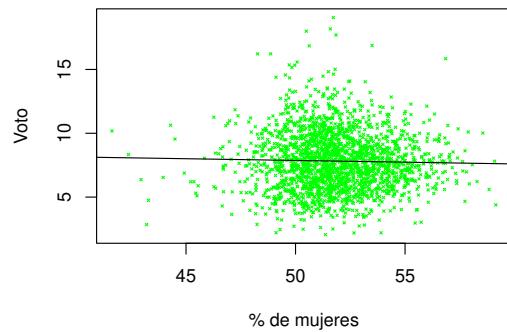
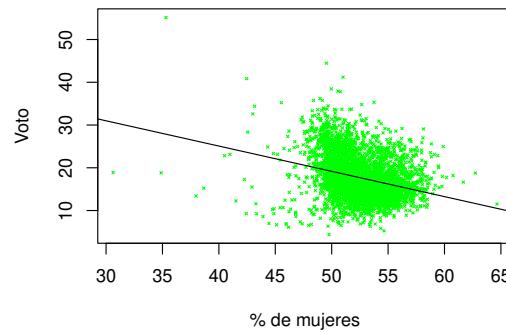
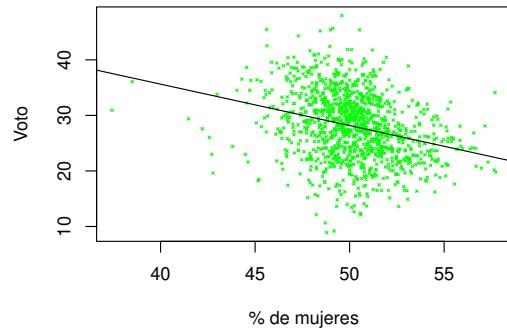
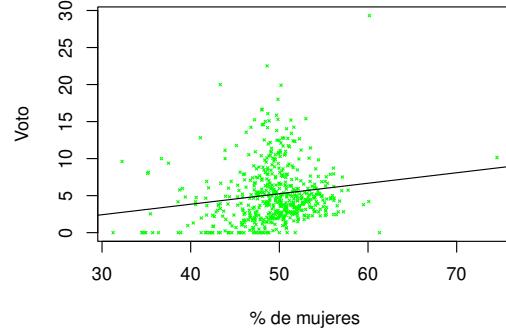
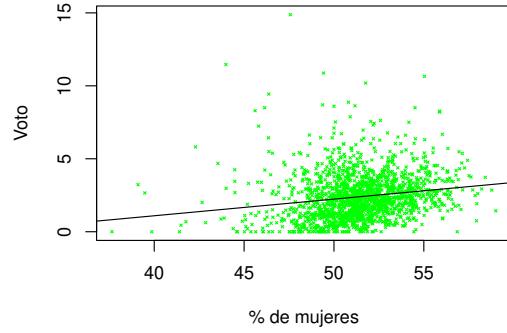
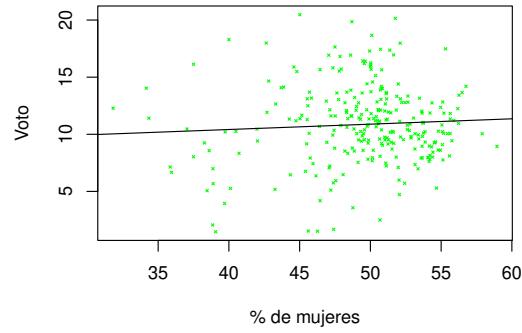
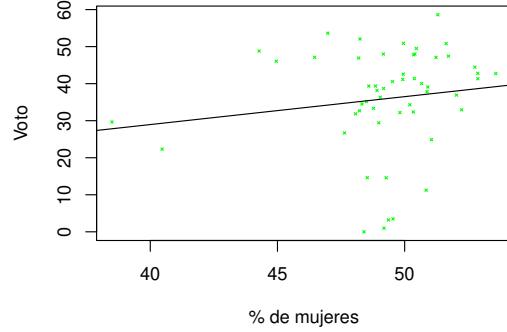
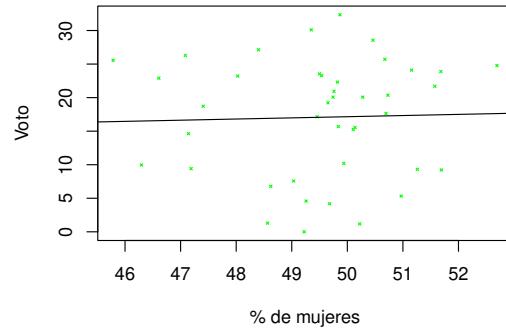


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-10N.

Vox y Género

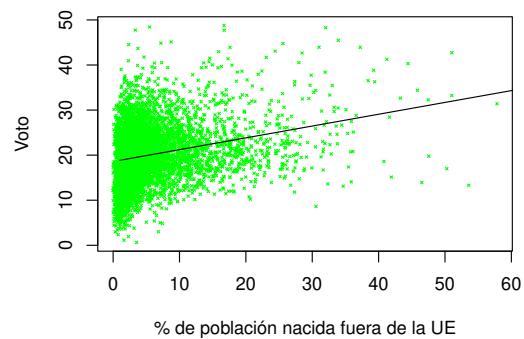
Andalucía**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

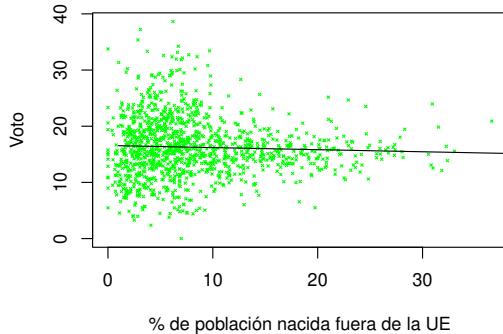
2019-10N.

Vox y Población nacida en países extracomunitarios

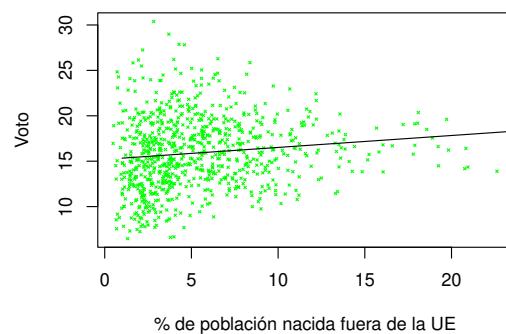
Andalucía



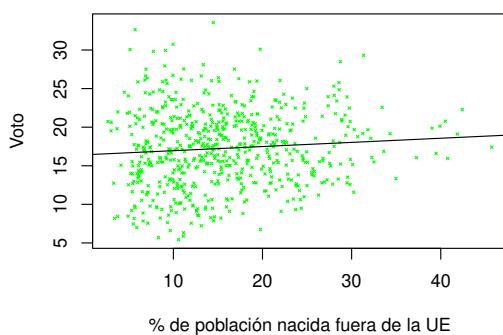
Aragón



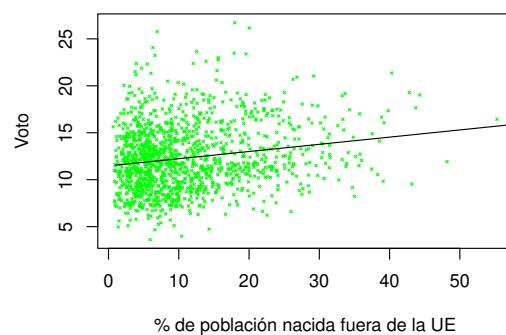
Asturias



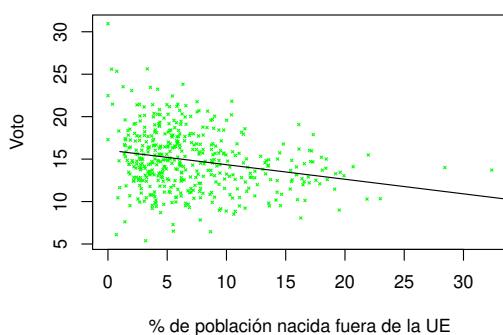
Islas Baleares



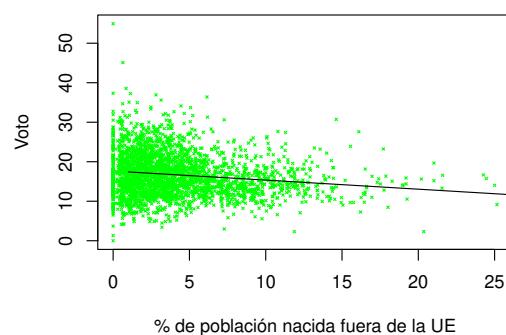
Canarias



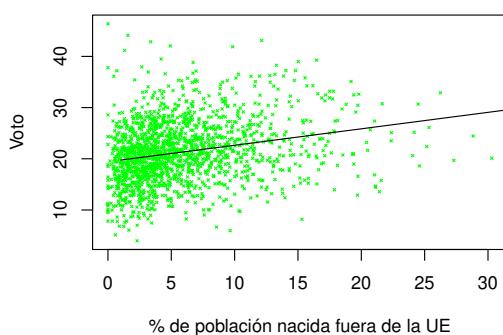
Cantabria



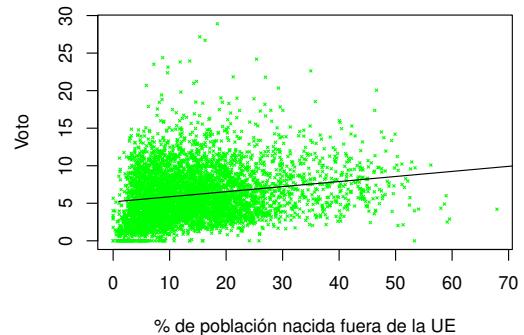
Castilla y León

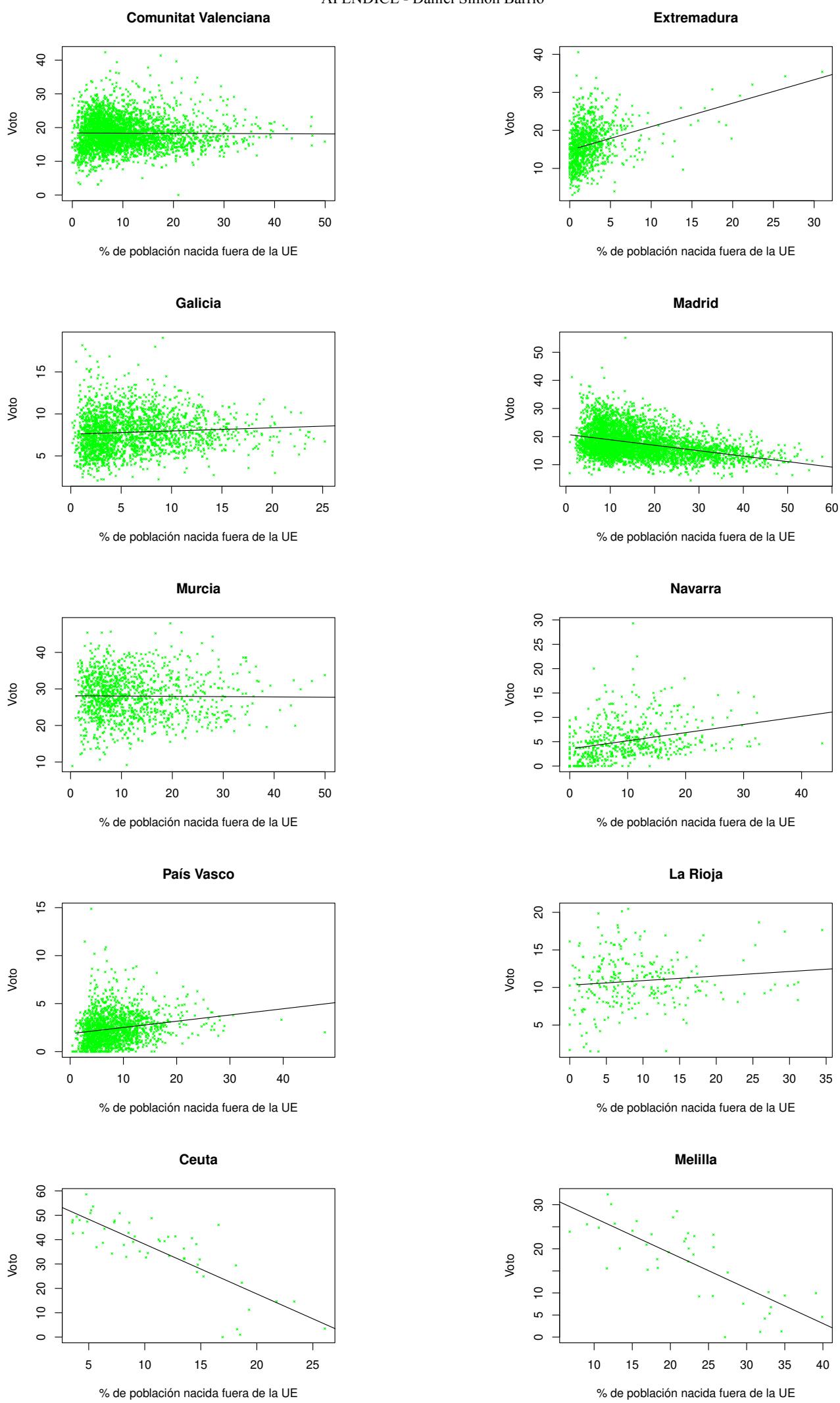


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

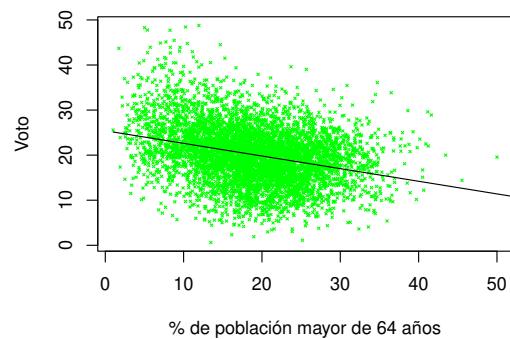




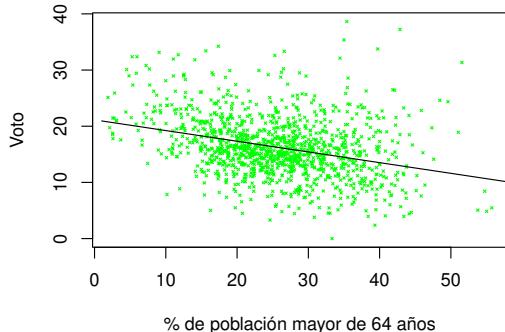
2019-10N.

Vox y Población mayor de 64 años

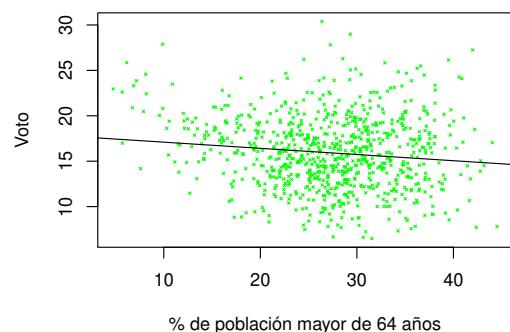
Andalucía



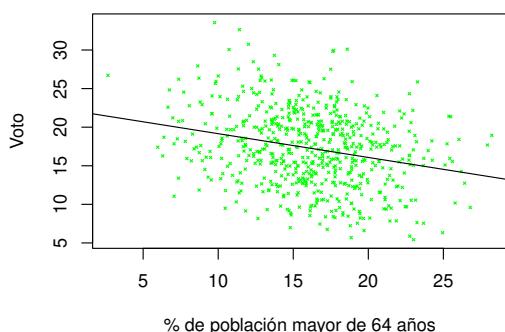
Aragón



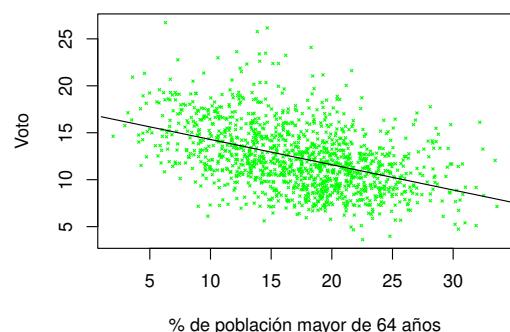
Asturias



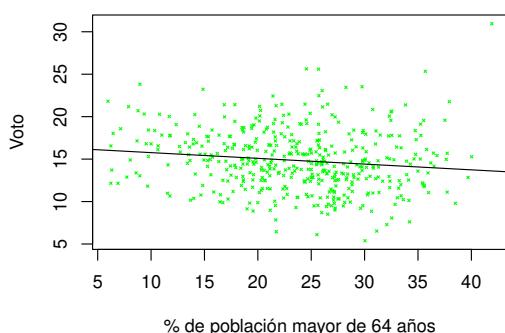
Islas Baleares



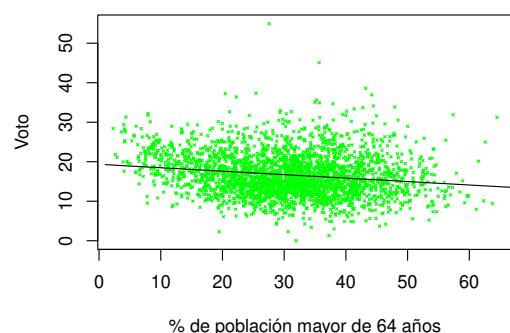
Canarias



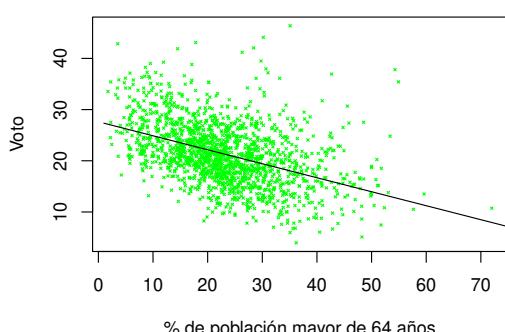
Cantabria



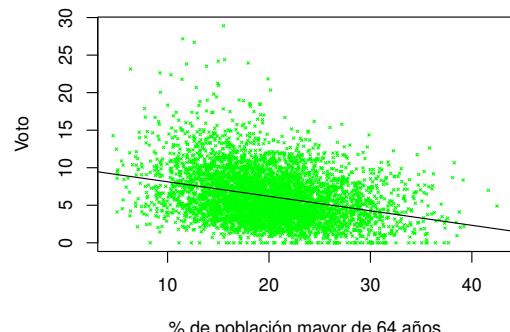
Castilla y León

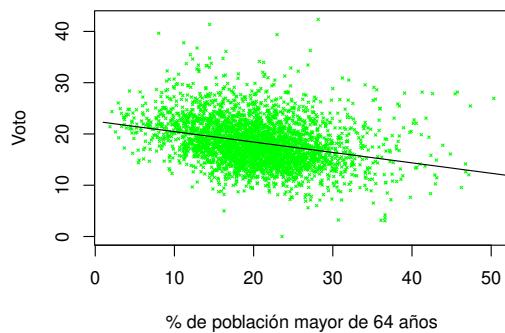
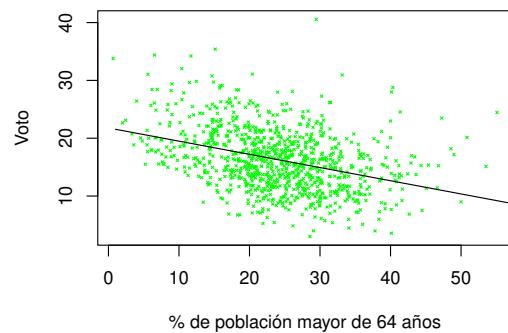
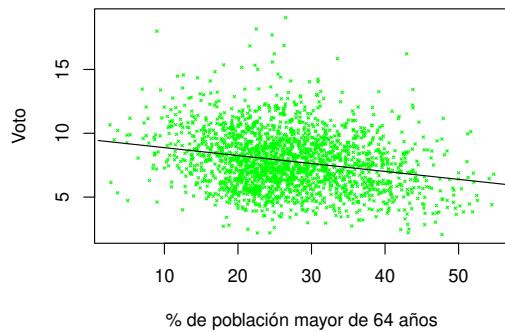
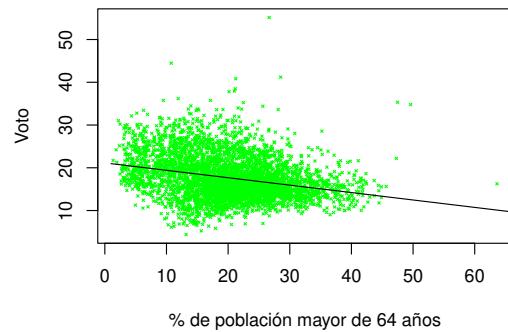
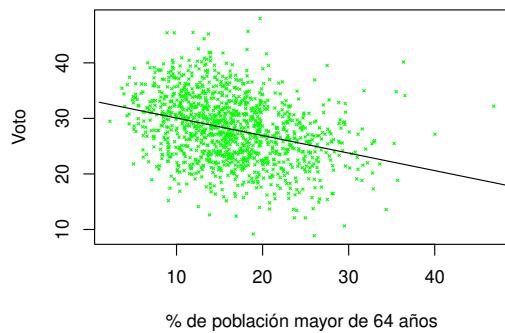
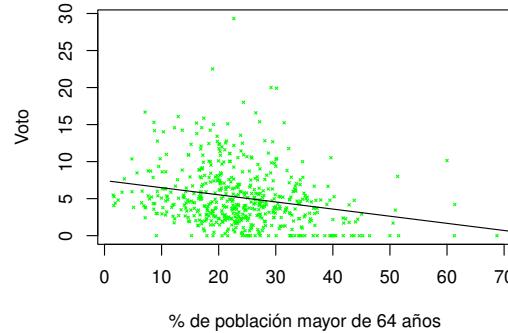
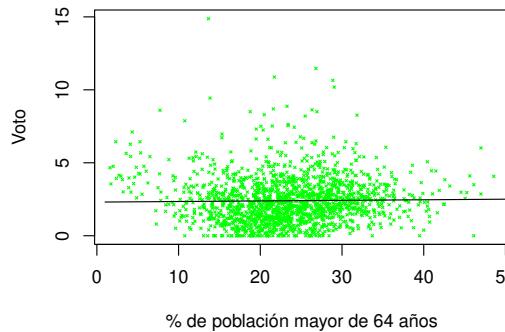
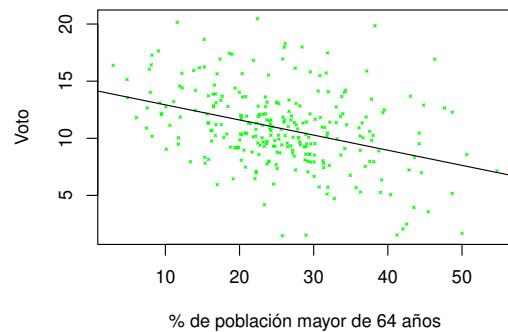
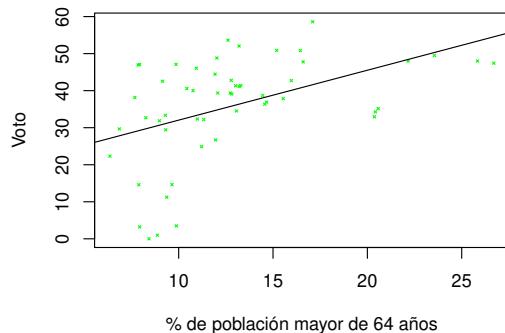
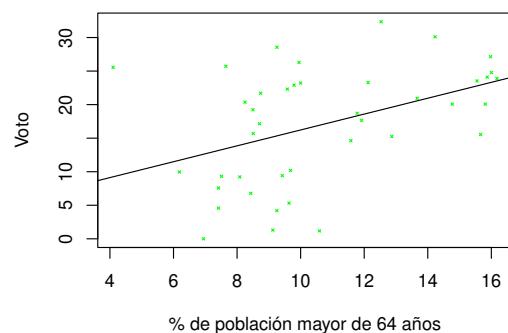


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

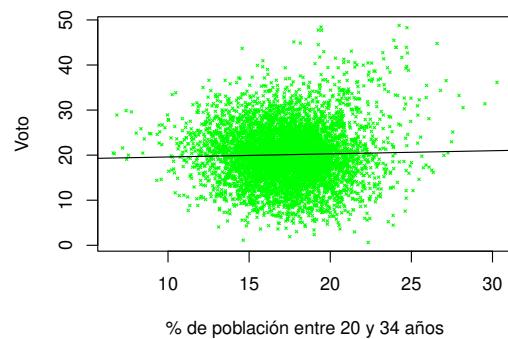


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

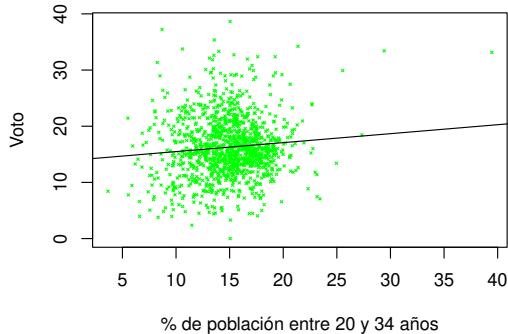
2019-10N.

Vox y Población entre 20 y 34 años

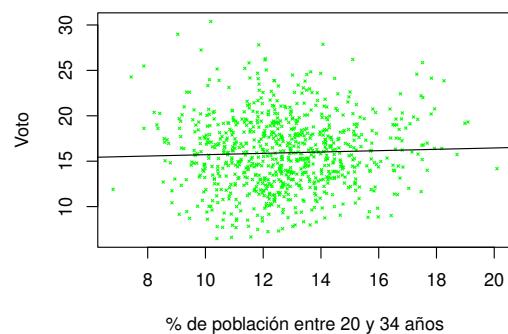
Andalucía



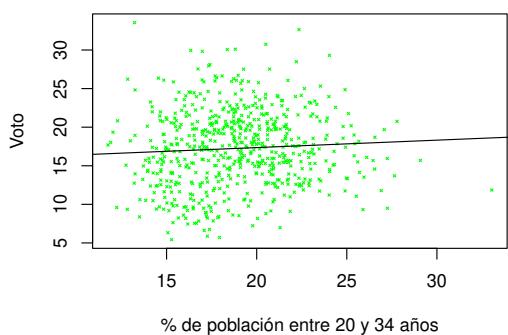
Aragón



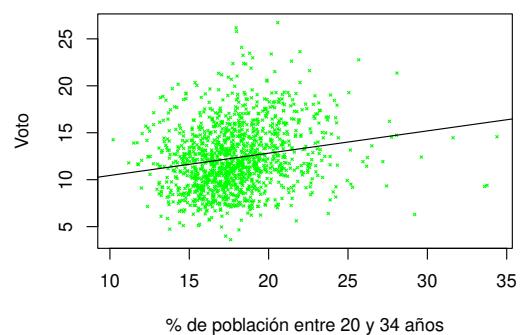
Asturias



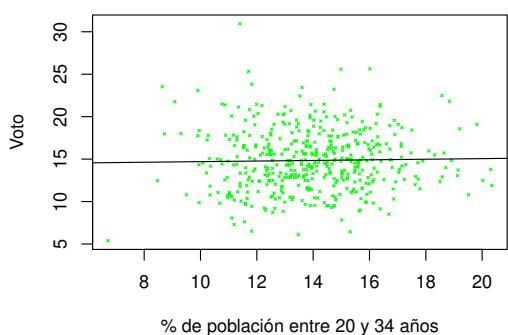
Islas Baleares



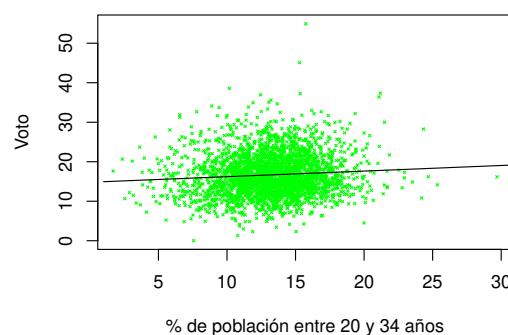
Canarias



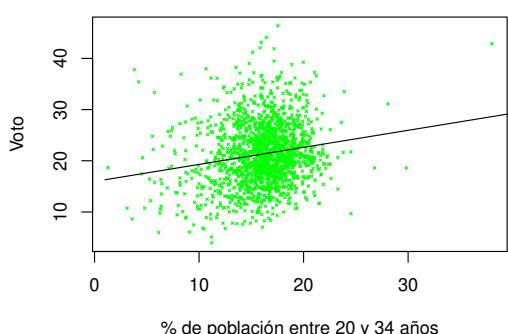
Cantabria



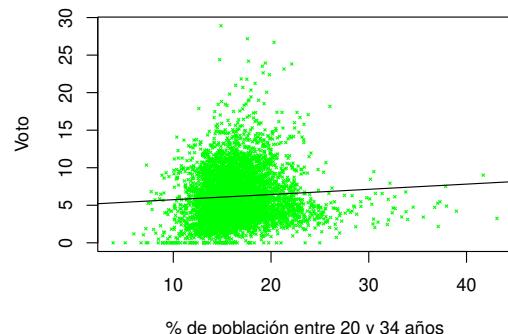
Castilla y León

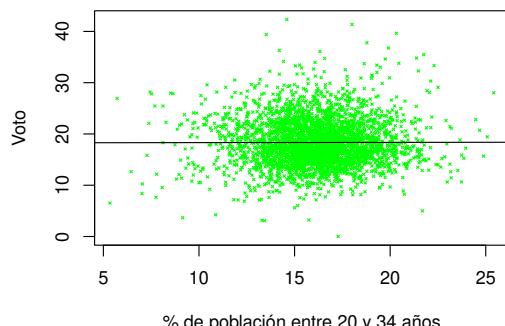
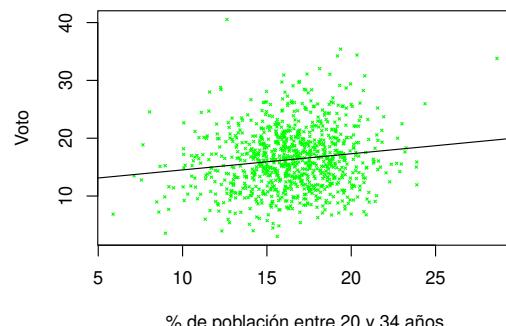
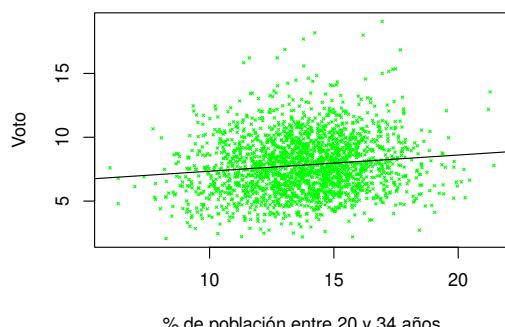
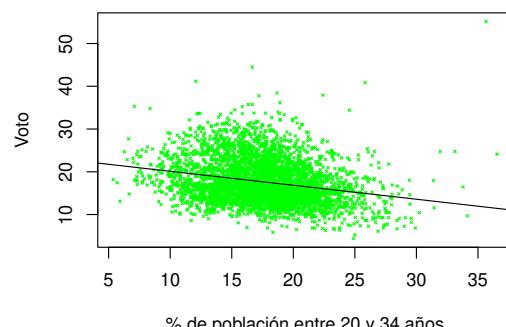
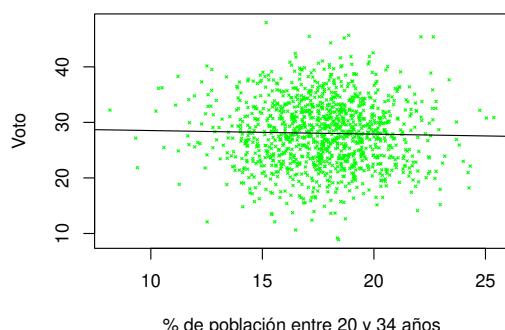
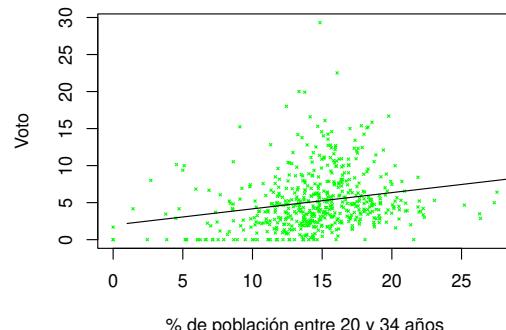
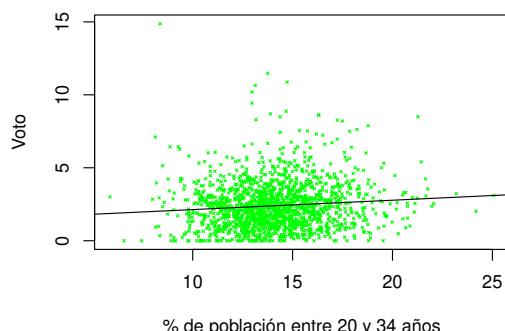
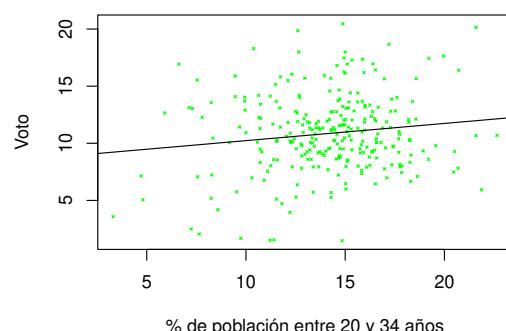
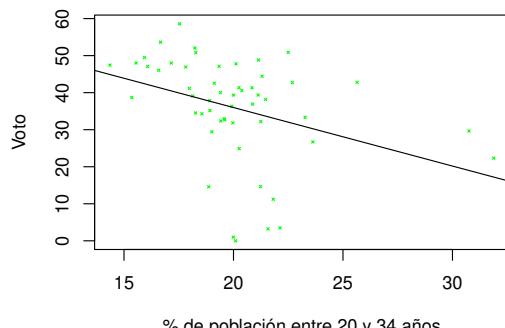
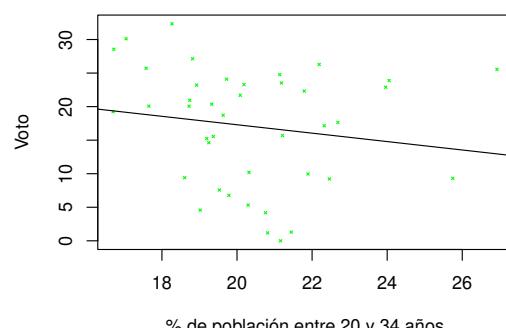


Castilla-La Mancha



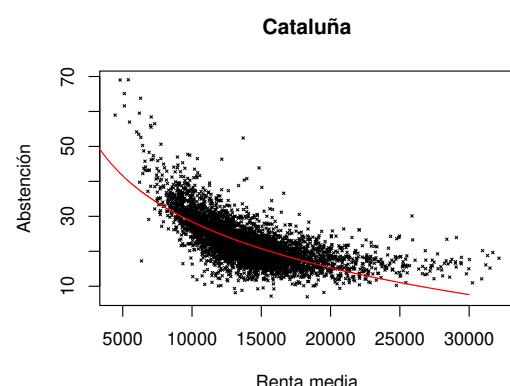
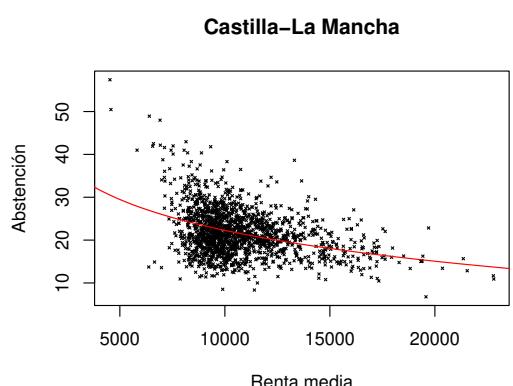
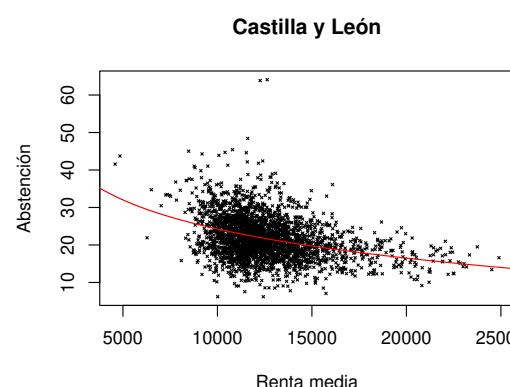
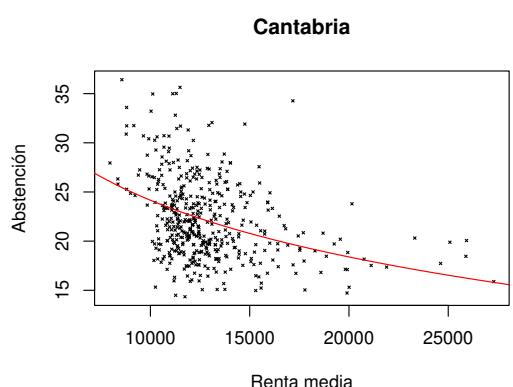
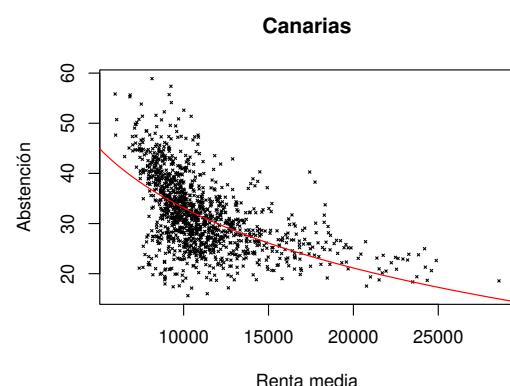
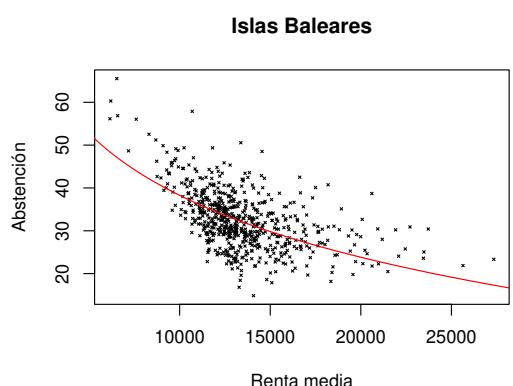
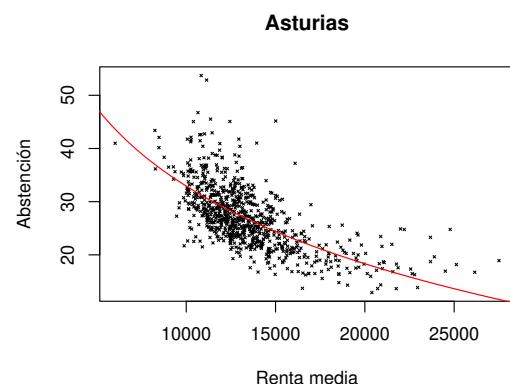
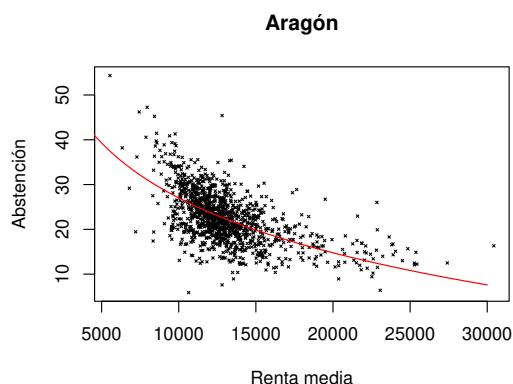
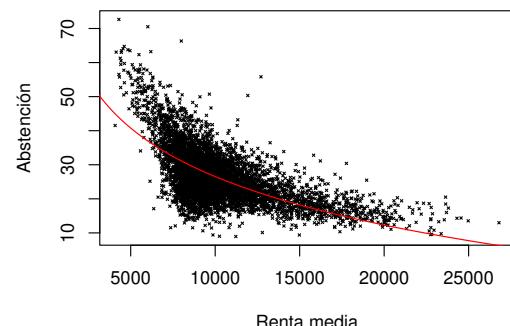
Cataluña

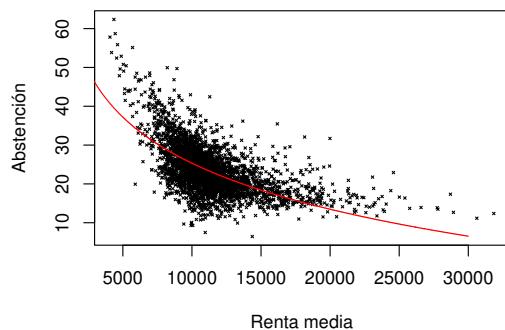
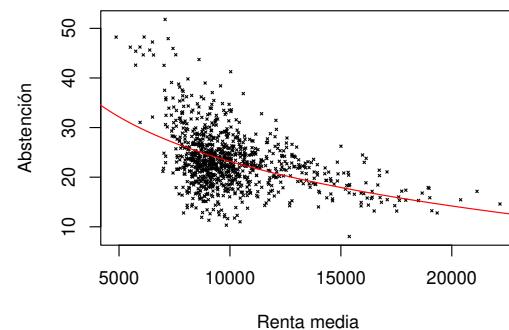
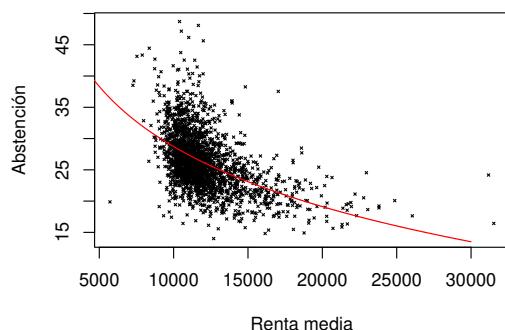
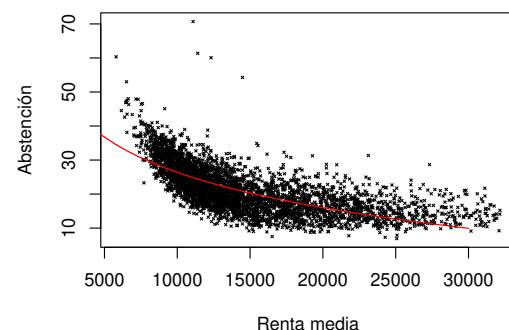
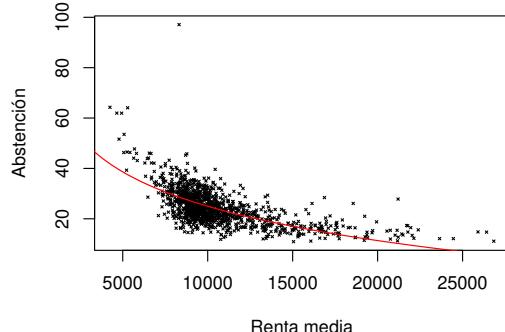
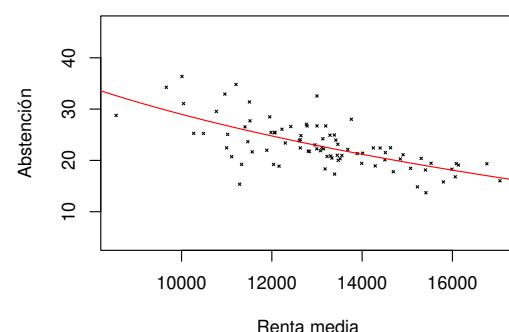
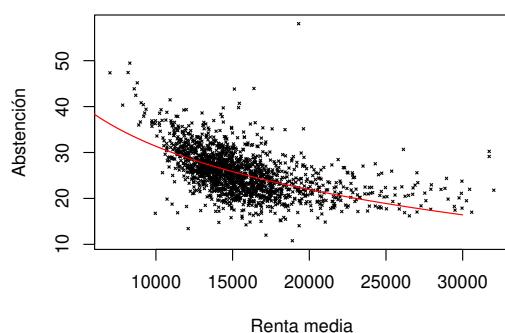
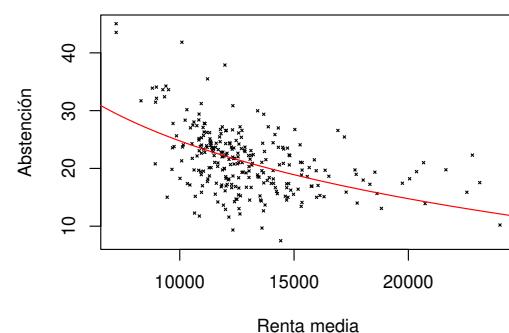
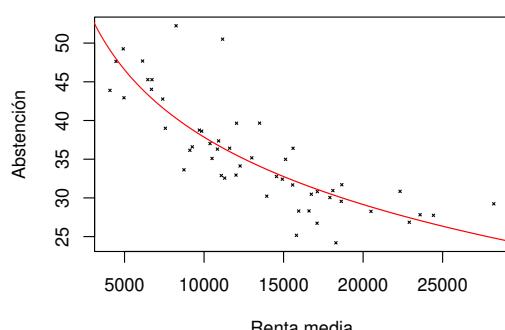
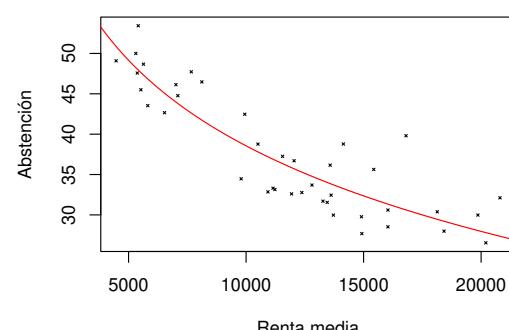


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-28A.

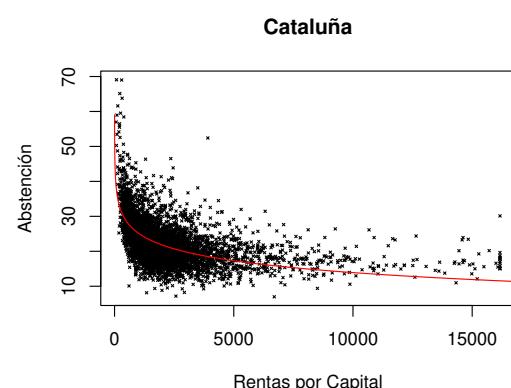
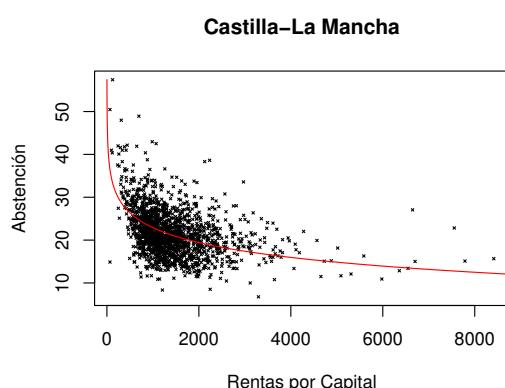
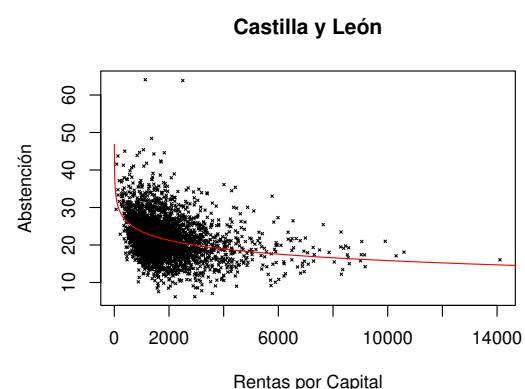
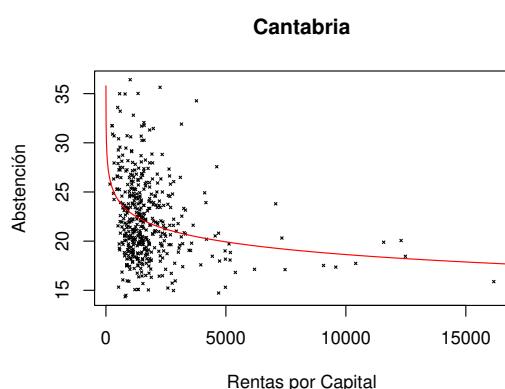
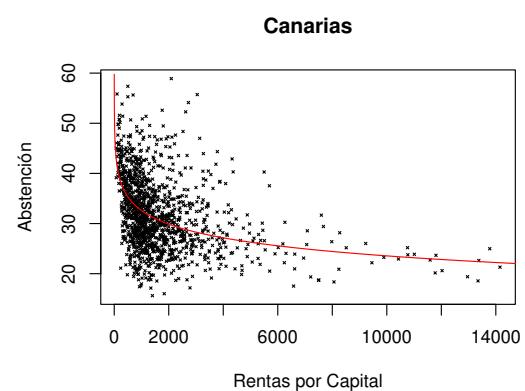
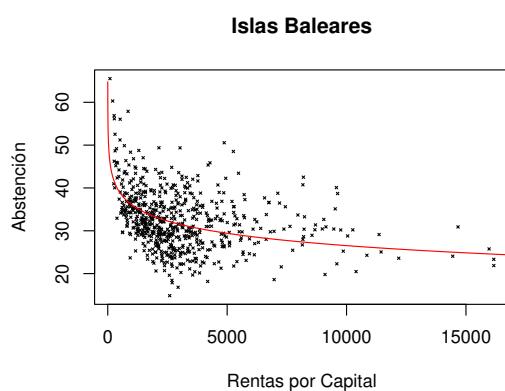
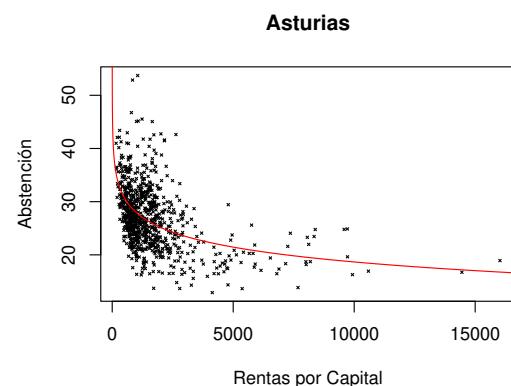
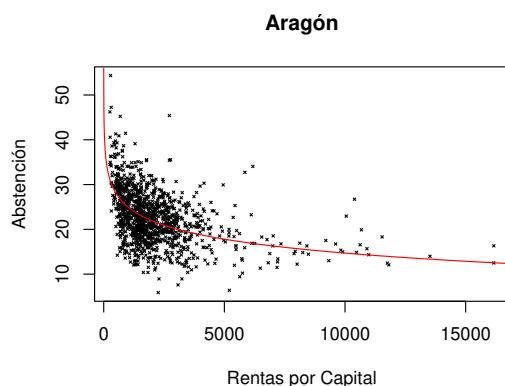
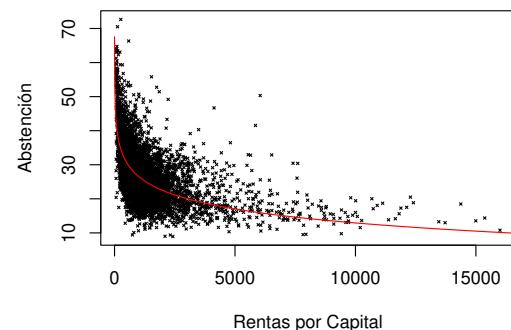
Abstención y Renta media

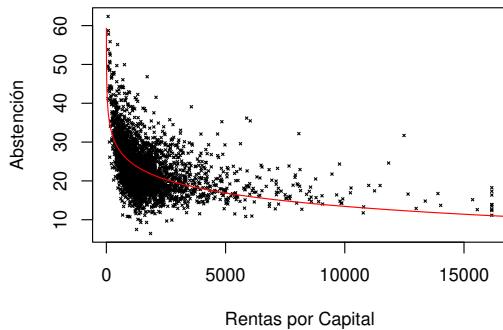
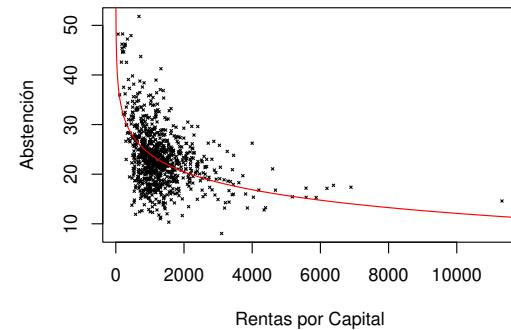
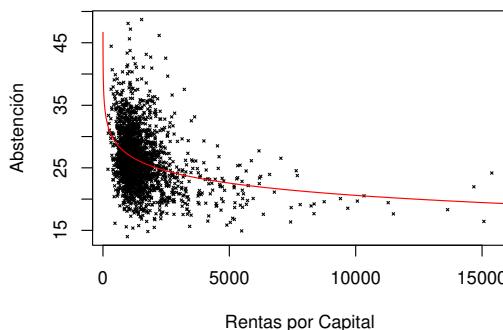
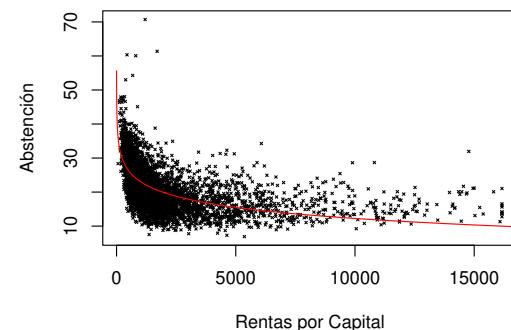
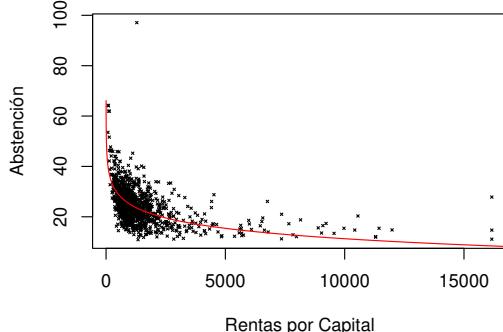
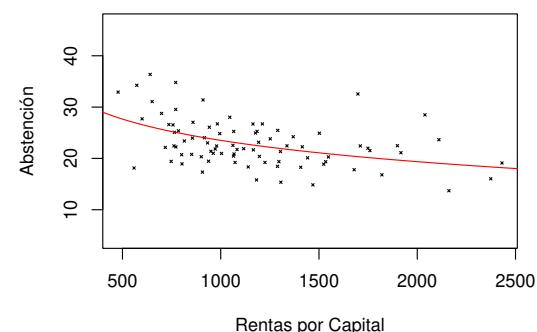
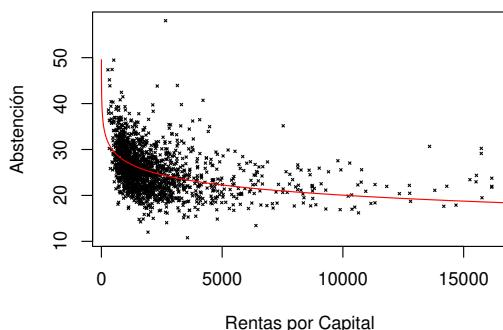
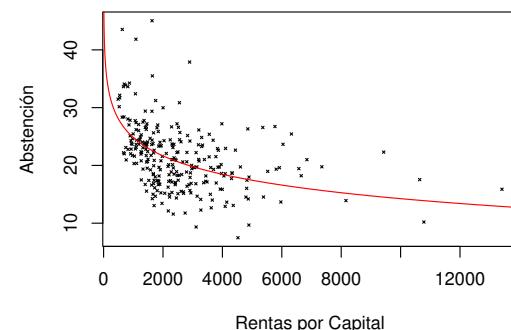
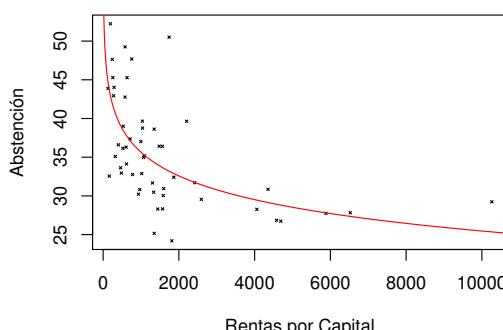
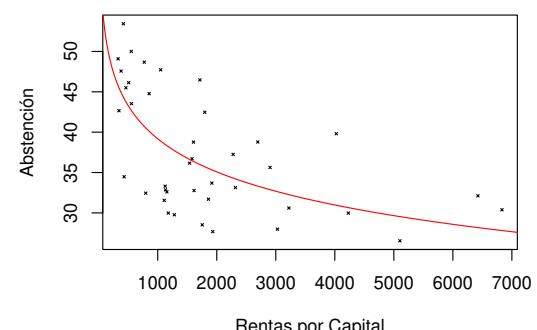


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-28A.

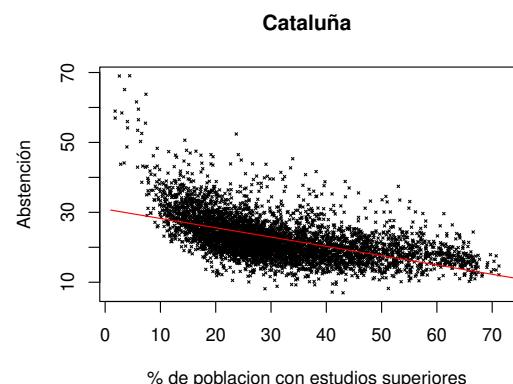
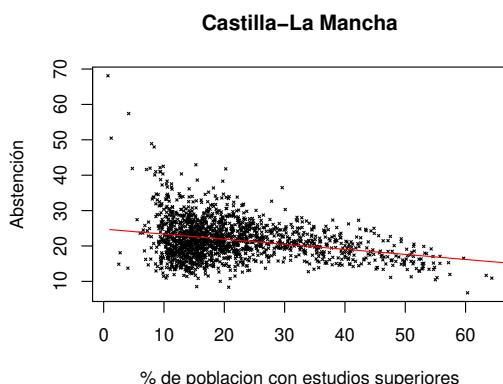
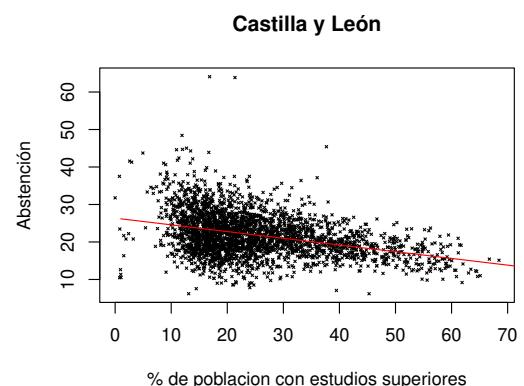
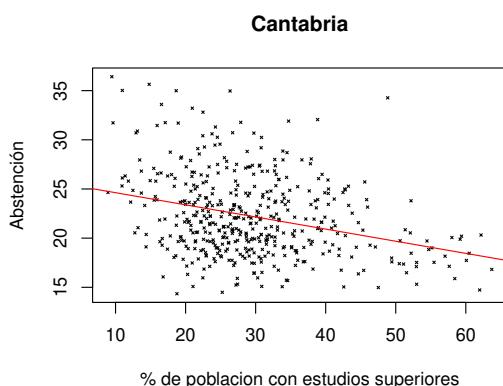
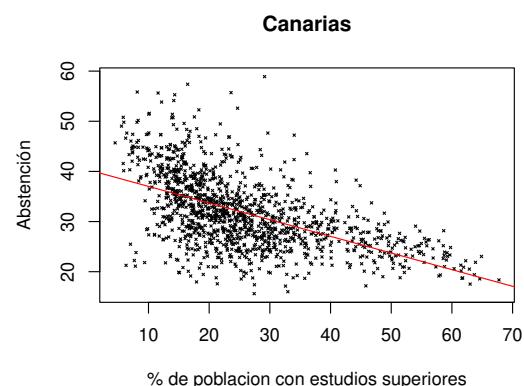
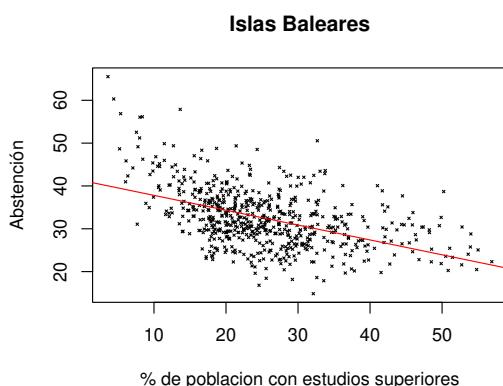
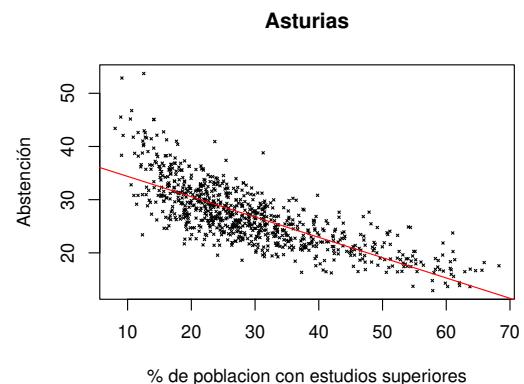
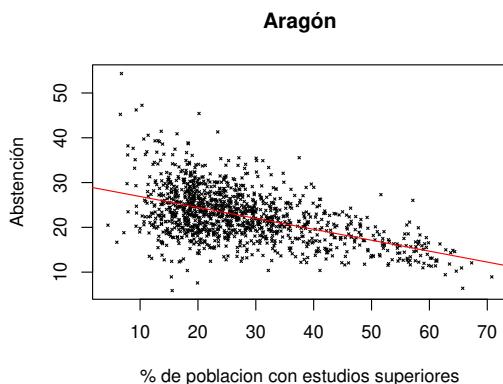
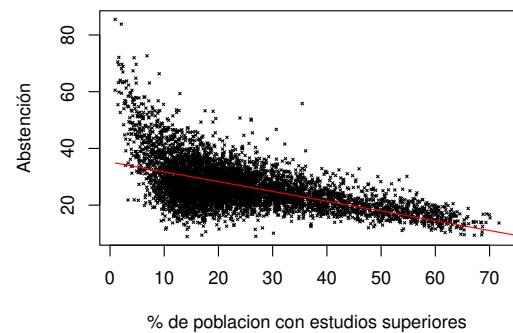
Abstención y Rentas por capital

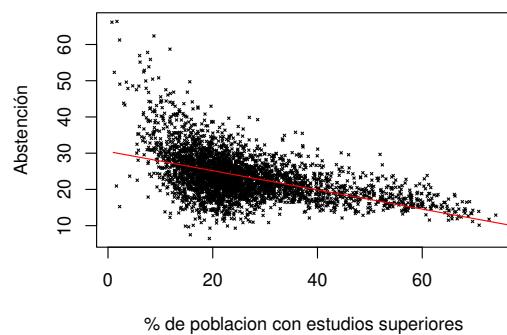
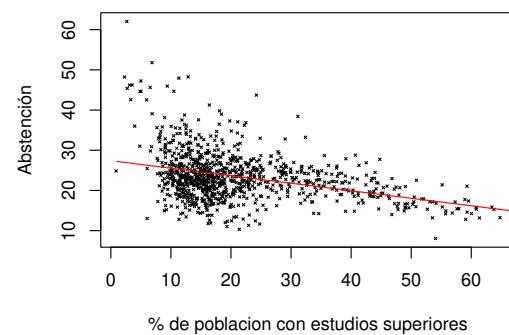
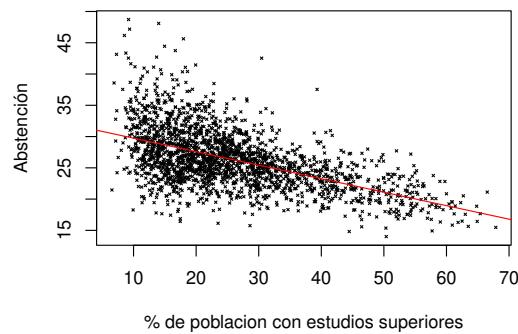
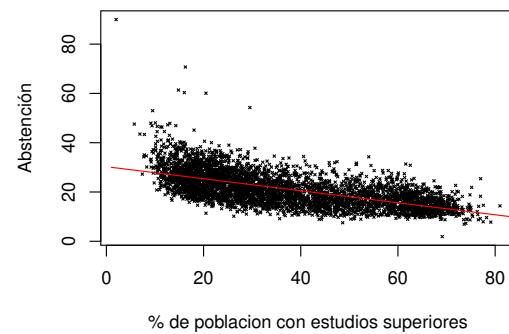
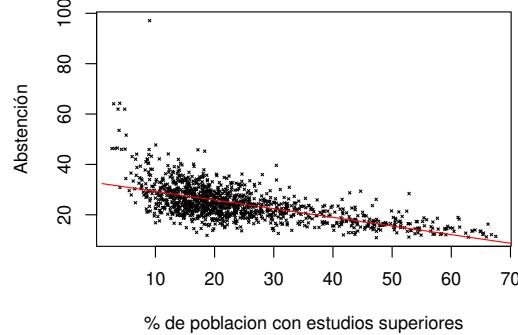
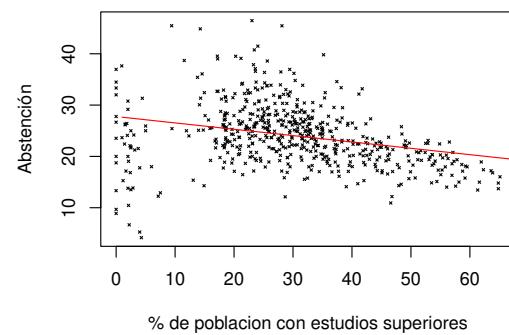
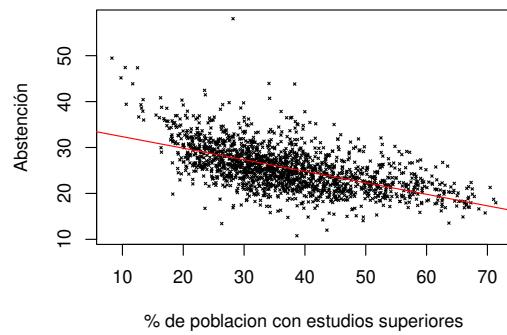
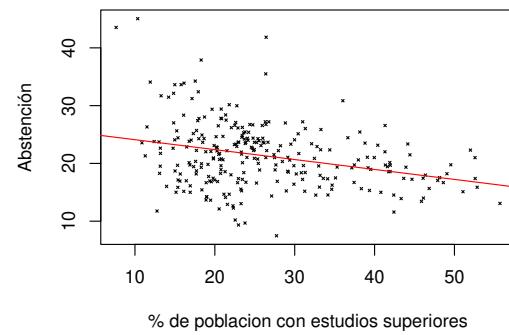
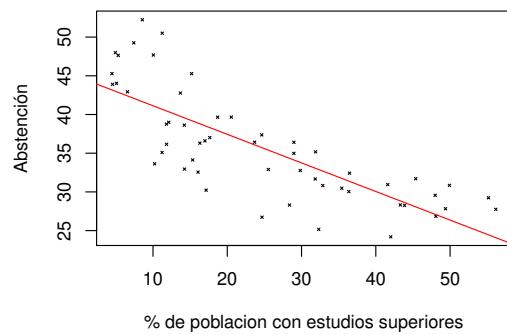
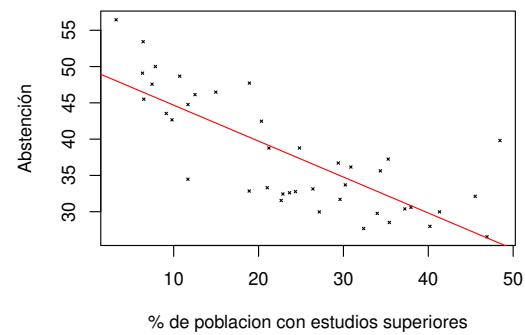


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-28A.

Abstención y Estudios Superiores

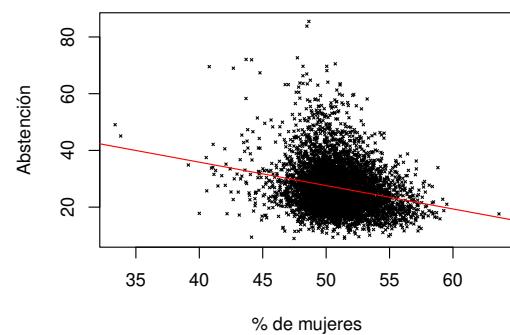
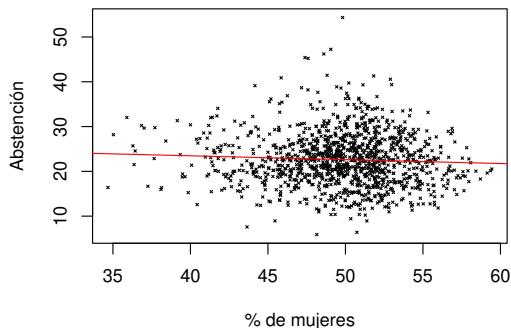
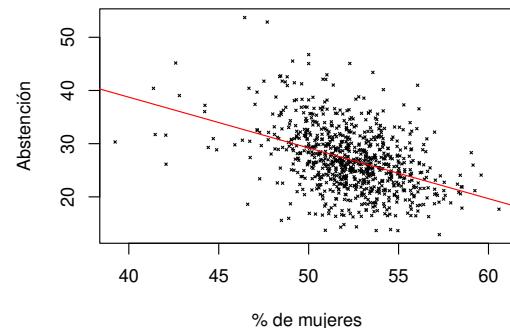
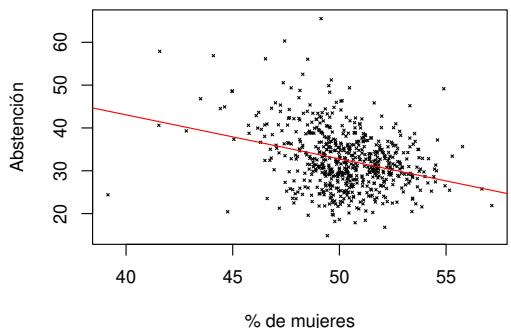
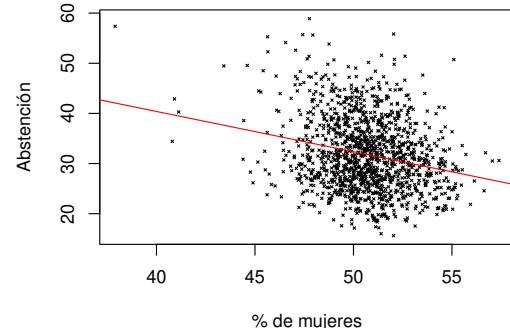
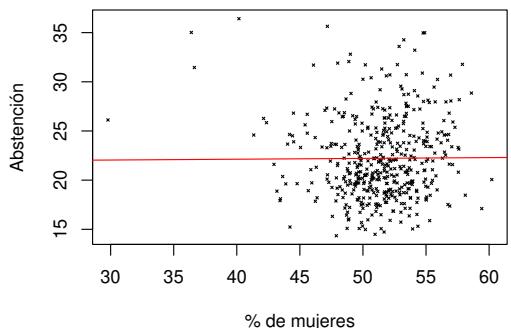
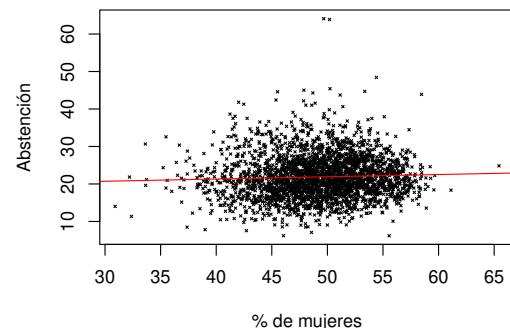
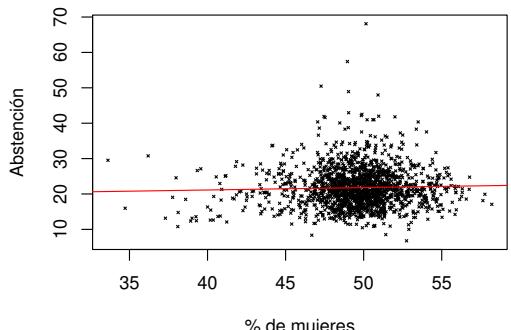
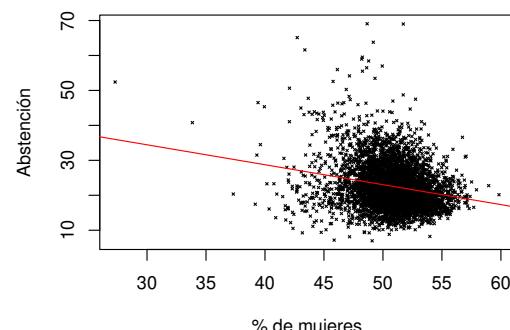


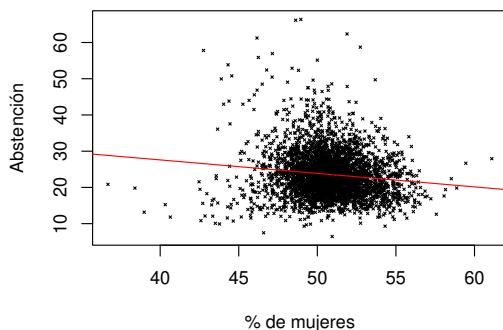
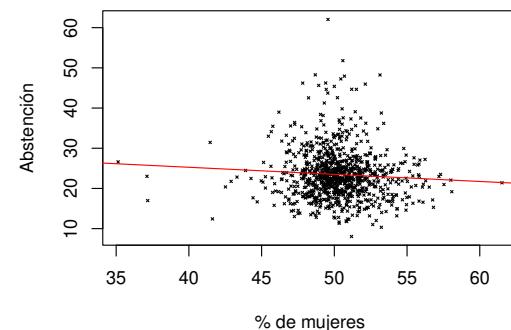
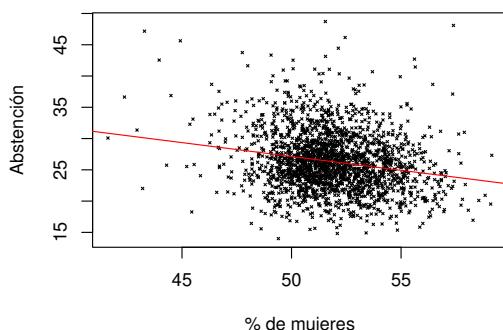
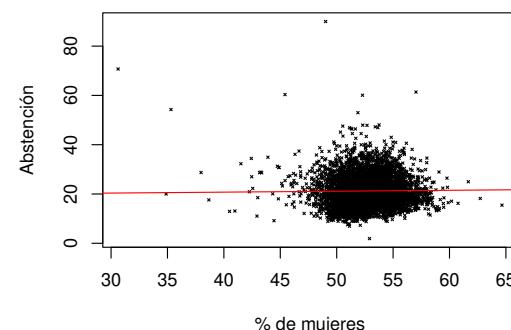
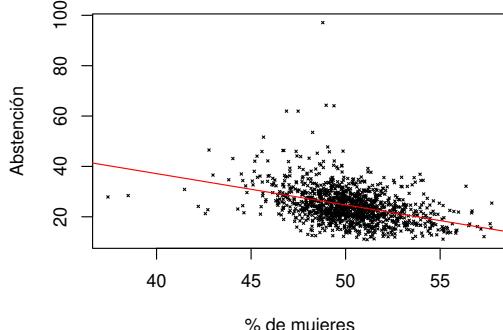
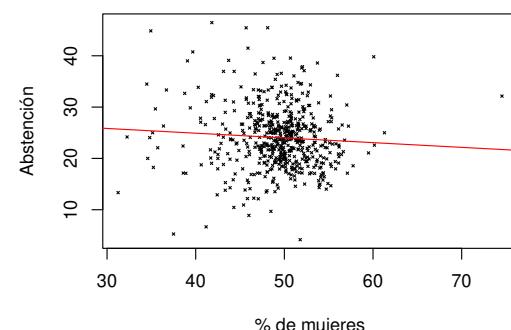
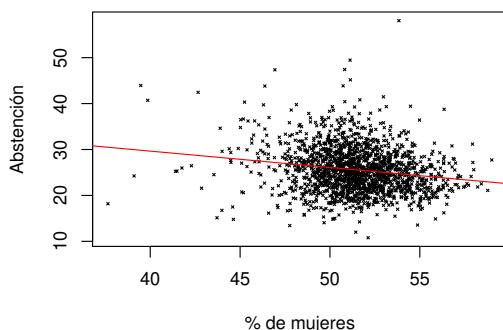
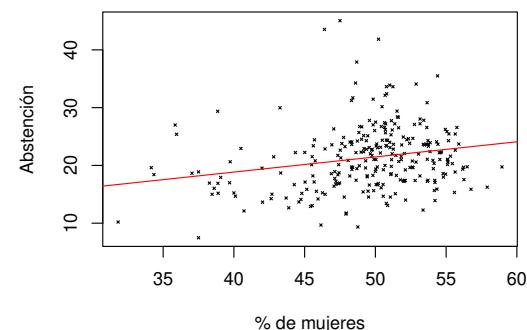
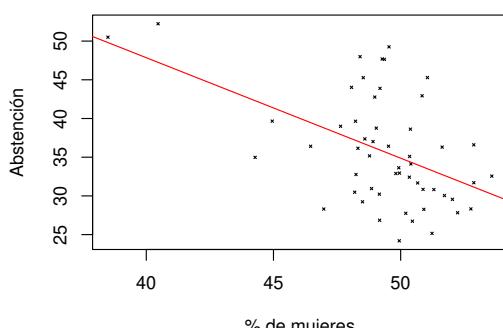
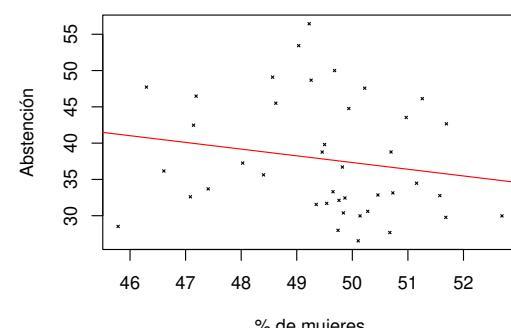
Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

Andalucía

2019-28A.

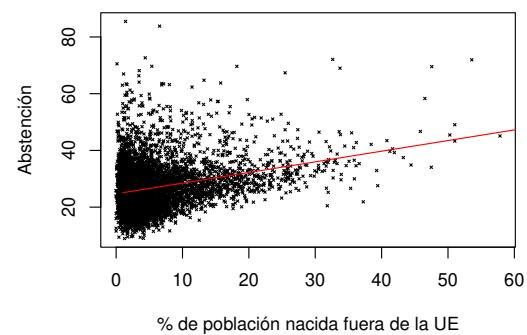
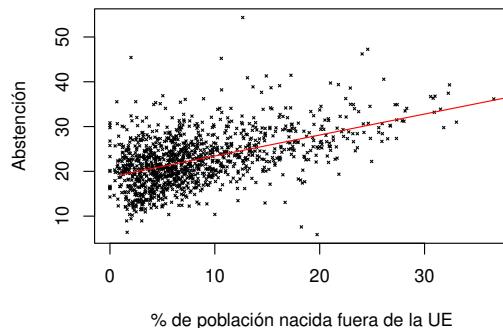
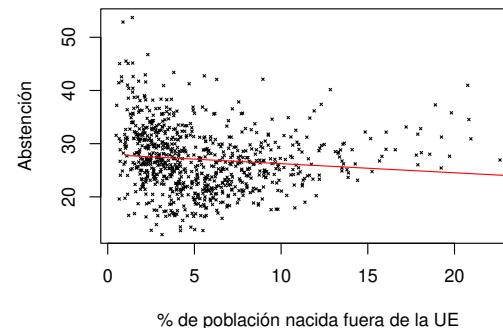
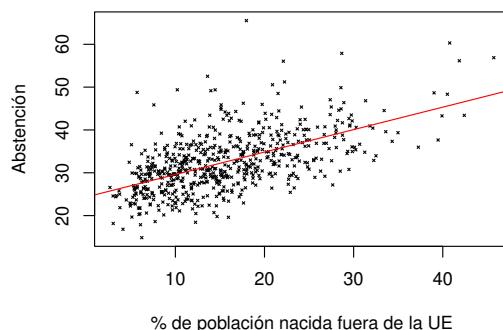
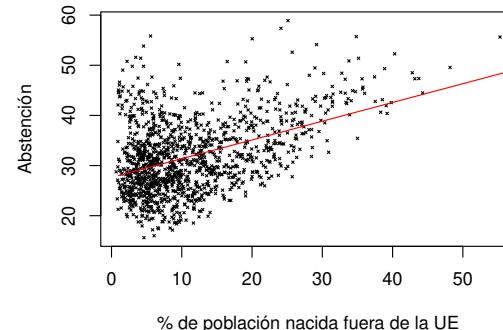
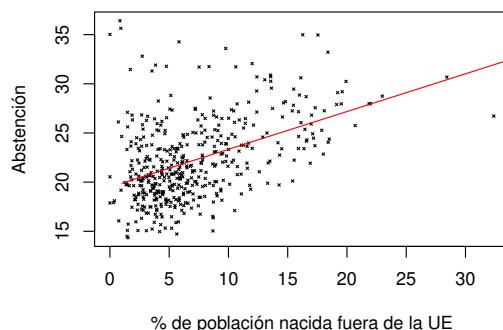
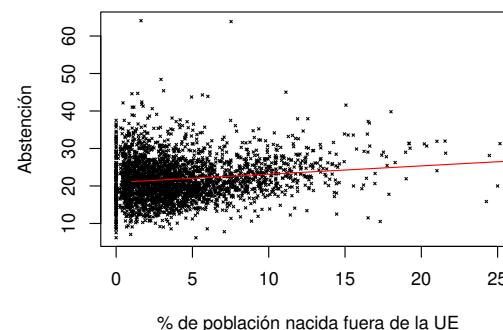
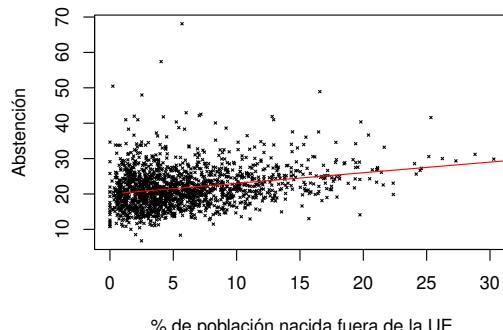
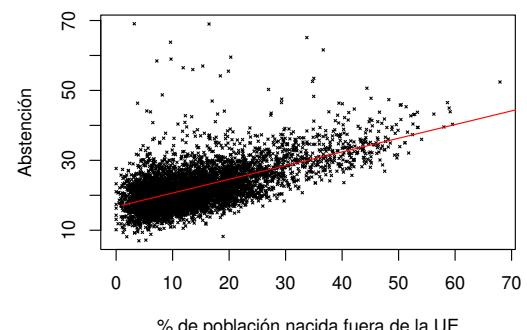
Abstención y Género

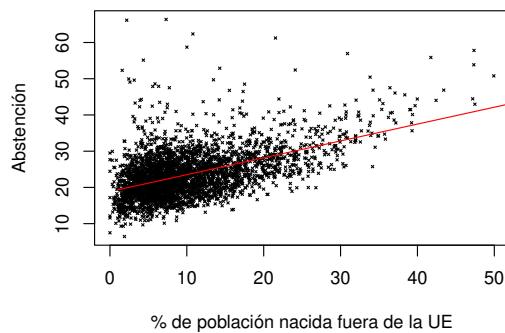
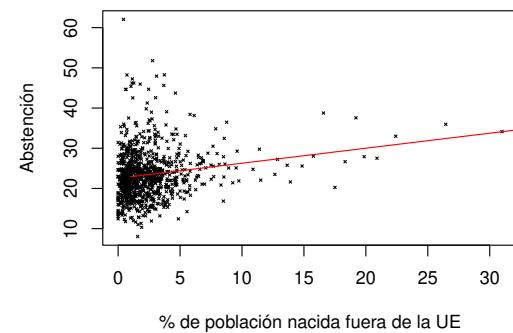
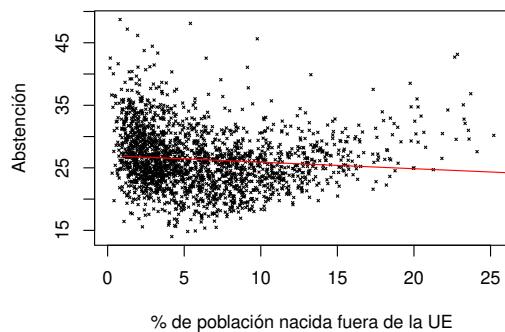
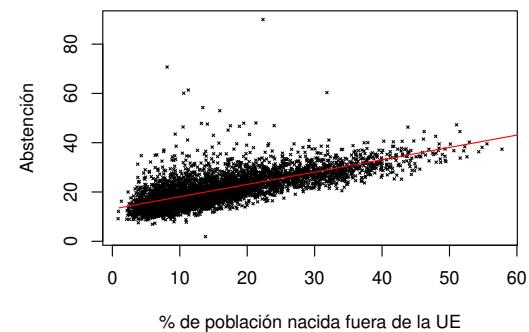
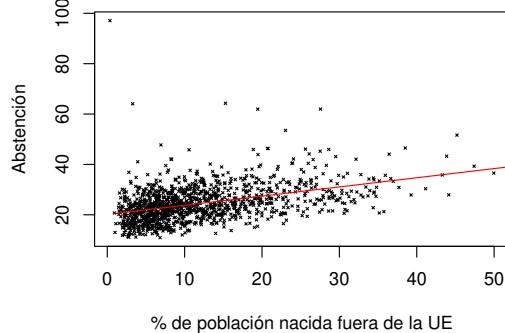
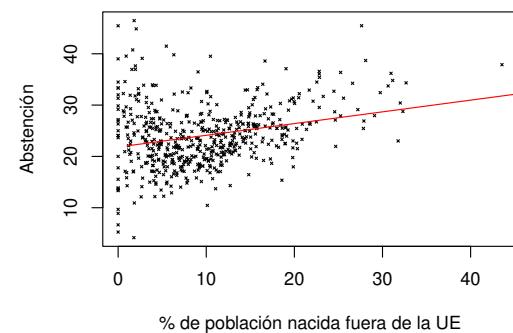
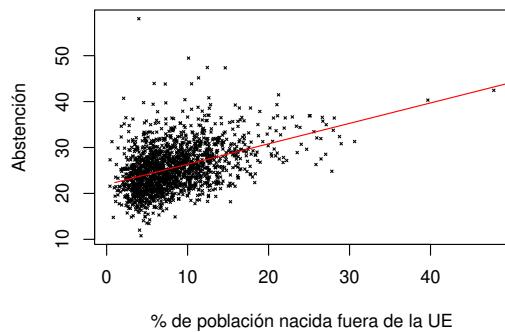
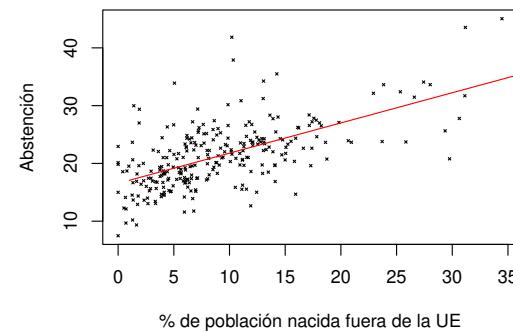
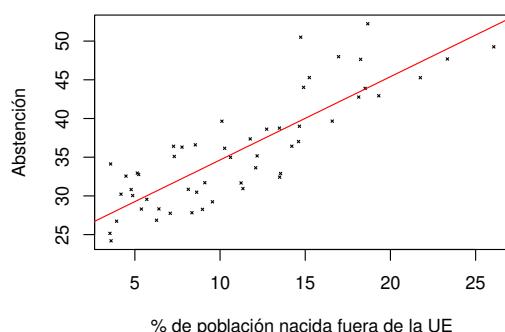
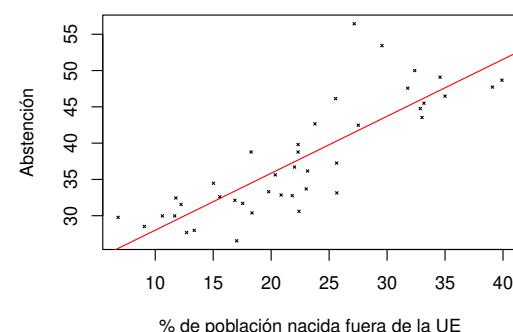
**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-28A.

Abstención y Población nacida en países extracomunitarios

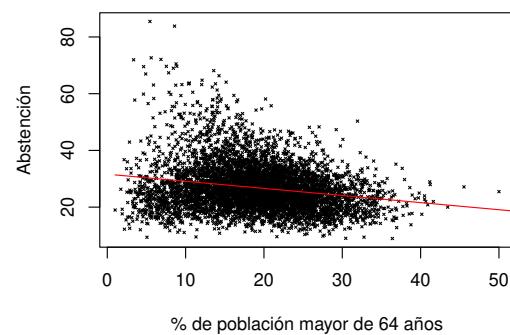
Andalucía**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

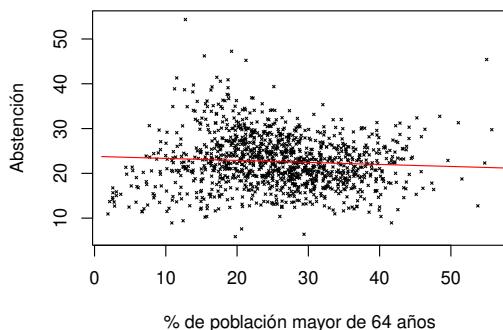
2019-28A.

Abstención y Población mayor de 64 años

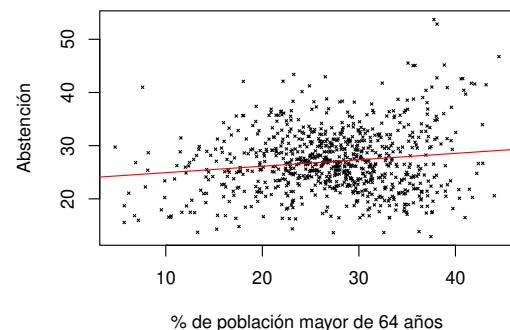
Andalucía



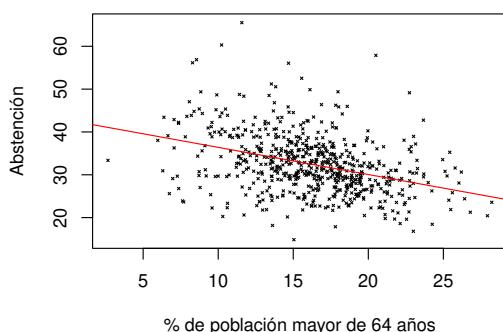
Aragón



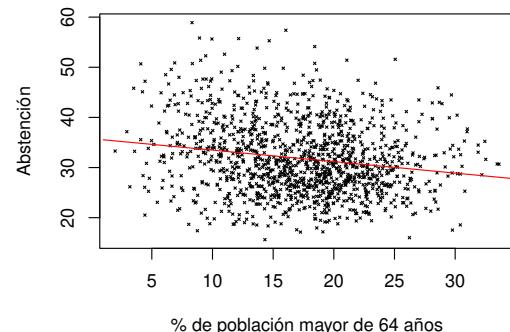
Asturias



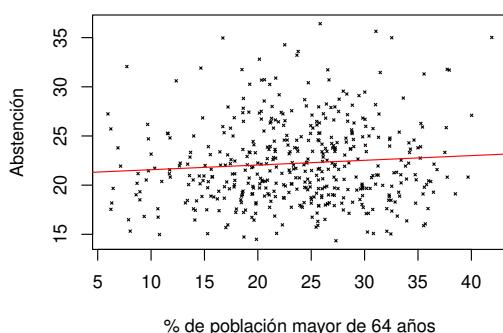
Islas Baleares



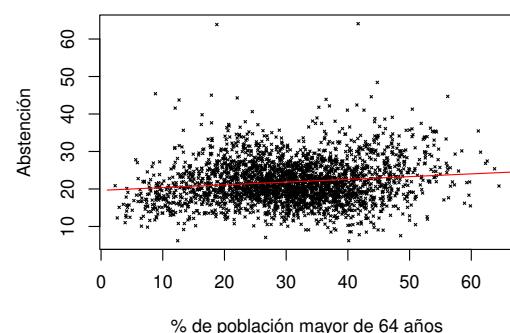
Canarias



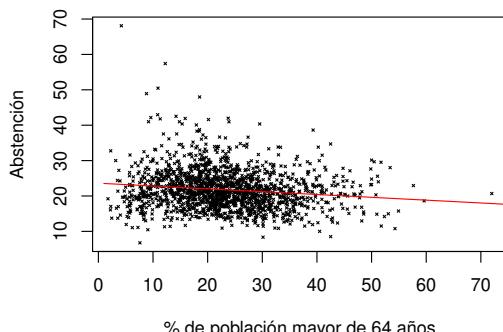
Cantabria



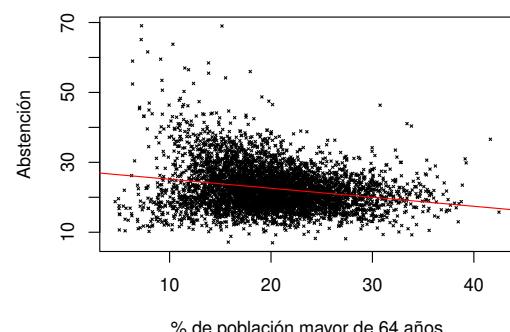
Castilla y León

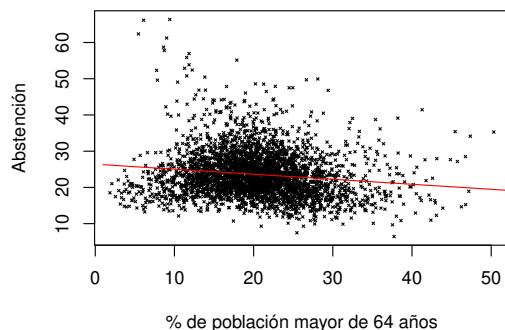
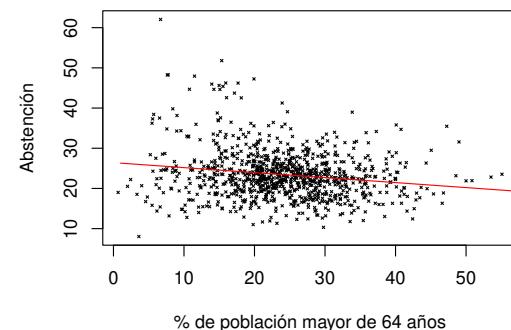
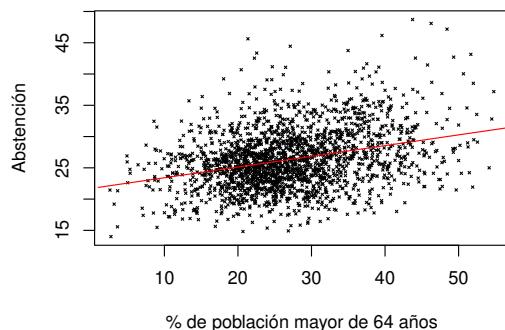
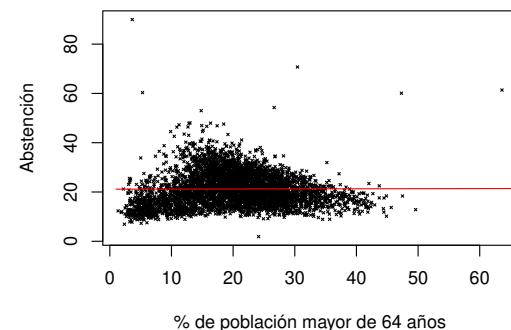
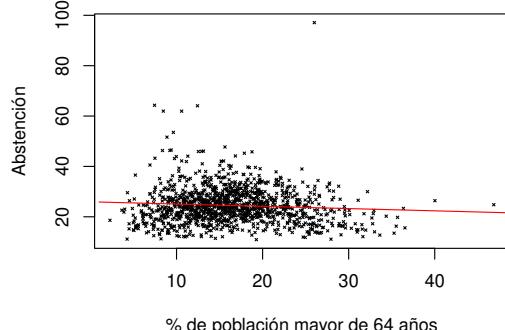
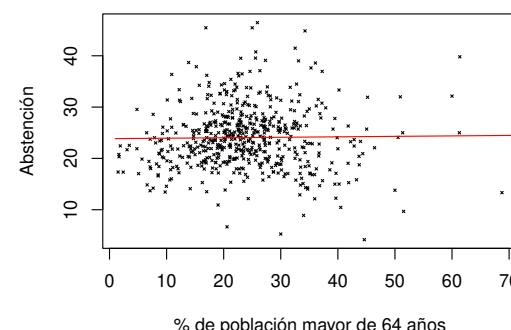
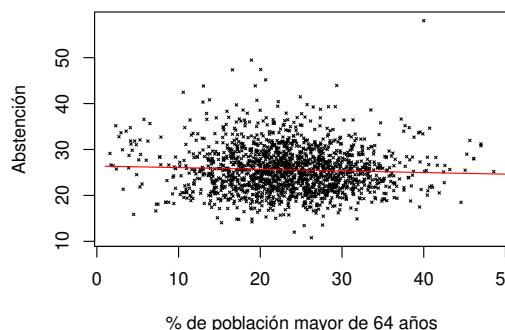
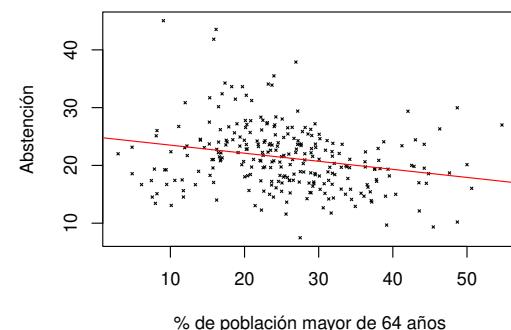
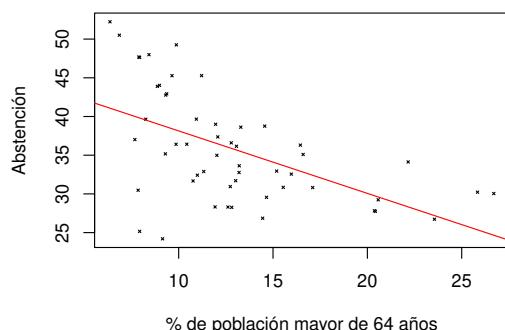
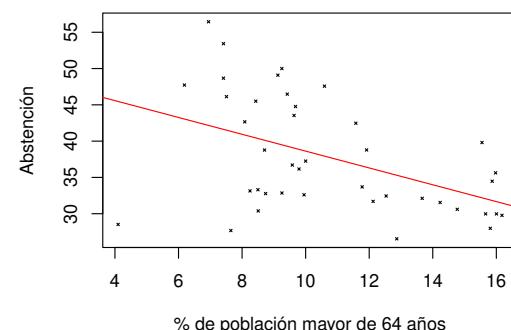


Castilla-La Mancha



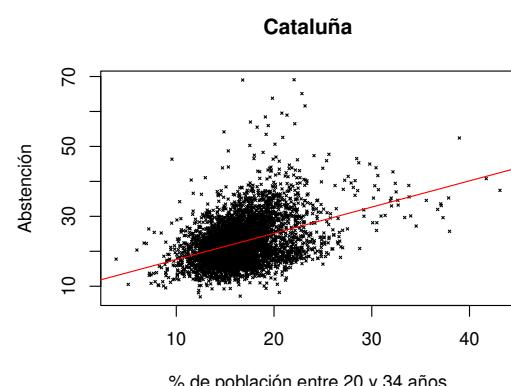
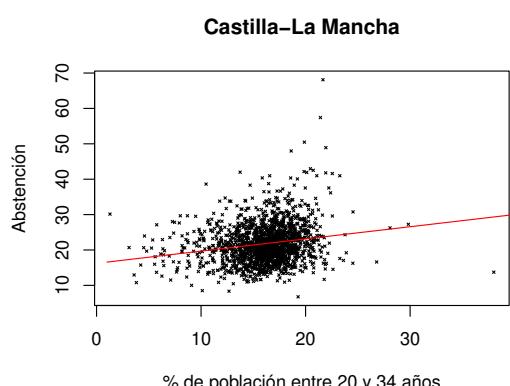
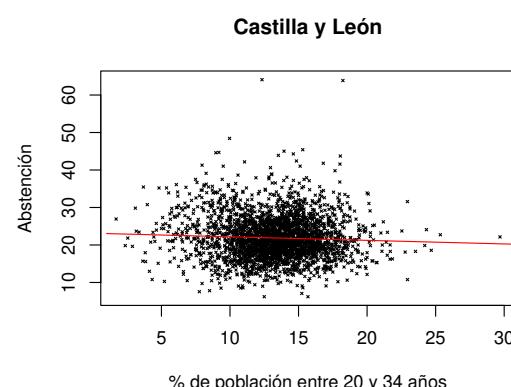
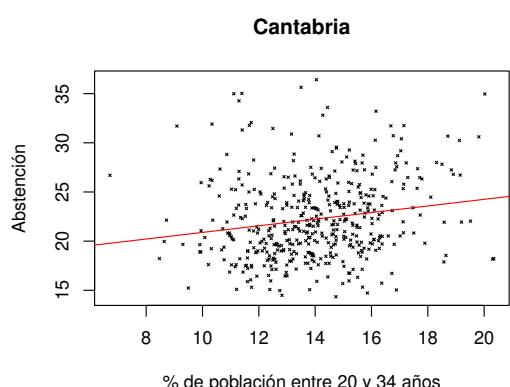
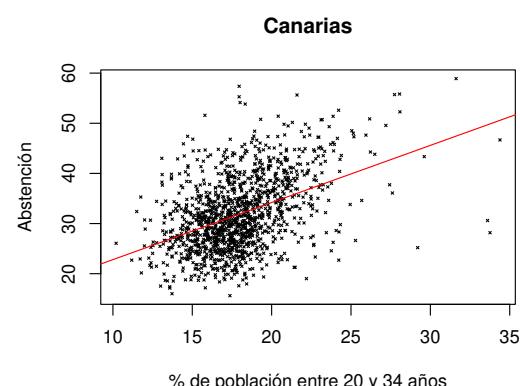
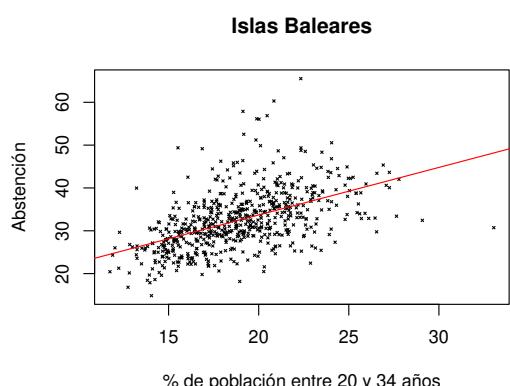
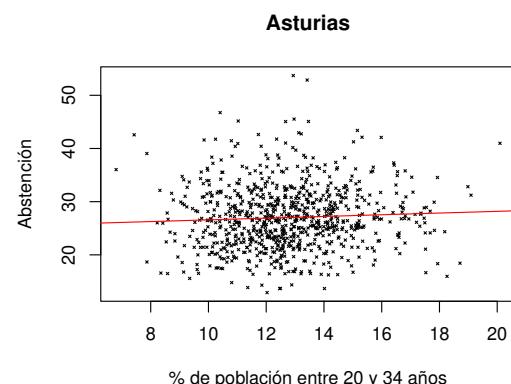
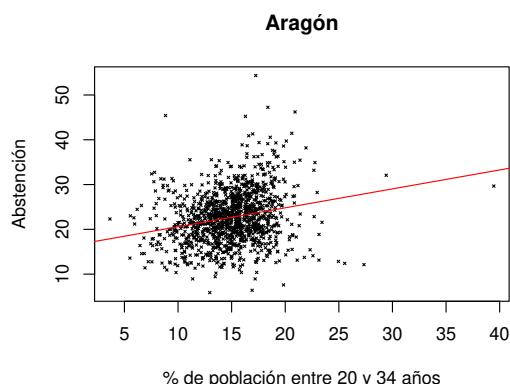
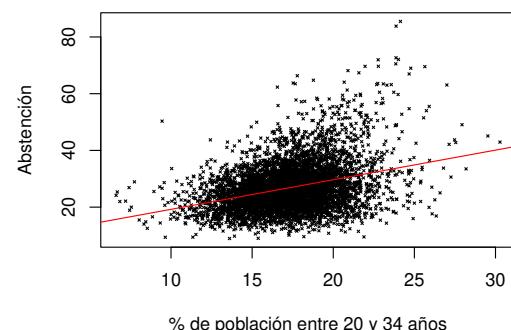
Cataluña

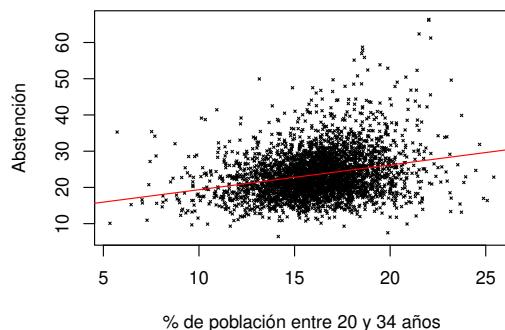
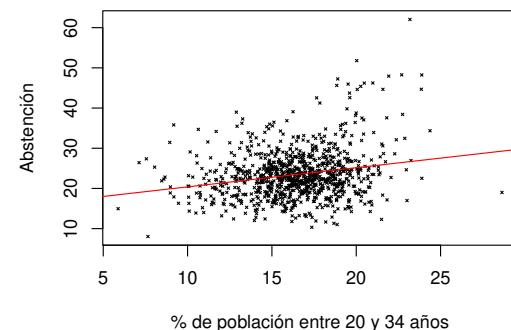
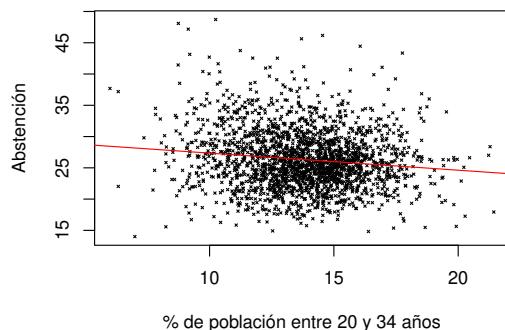
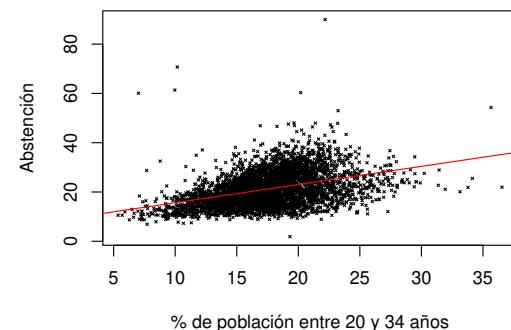
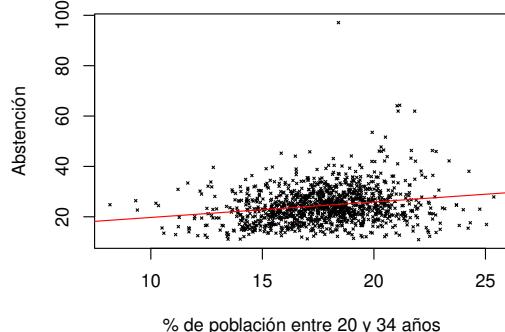
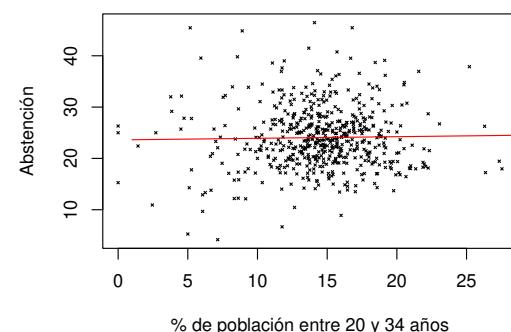
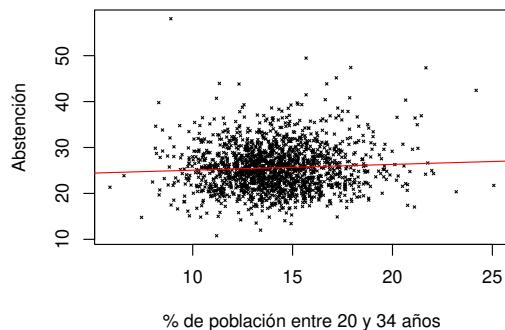
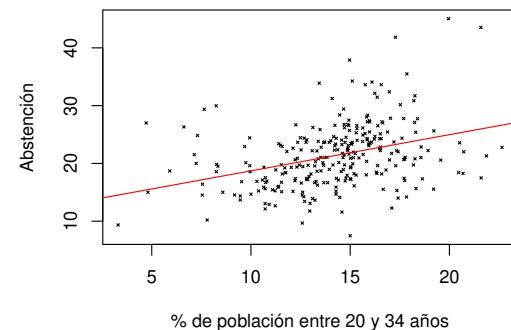
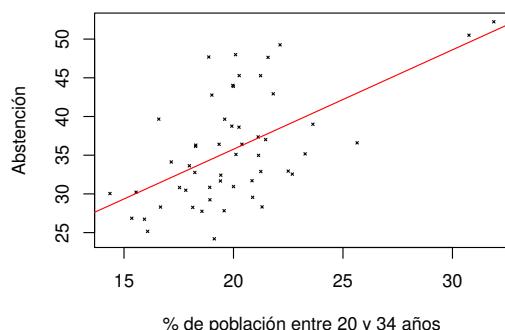
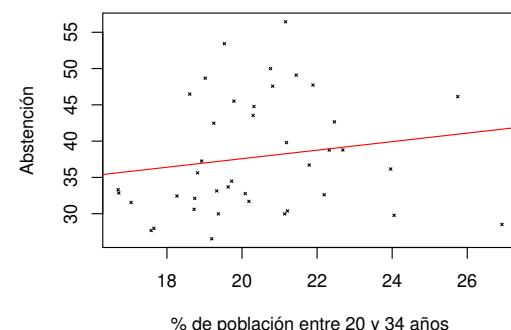


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-28A.

Abstención y Población entre 20 y 34 años

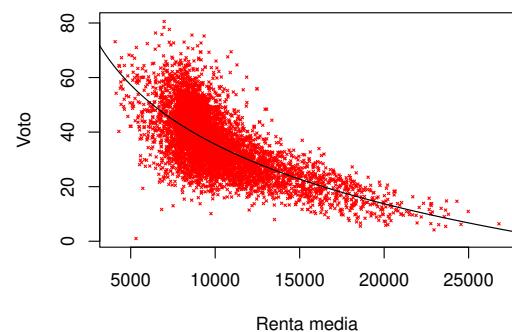


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

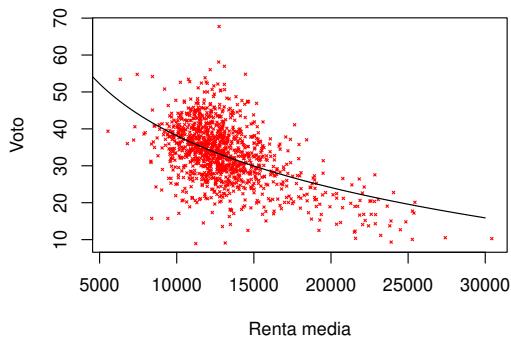
2019-28A.

PSOE y Renta media

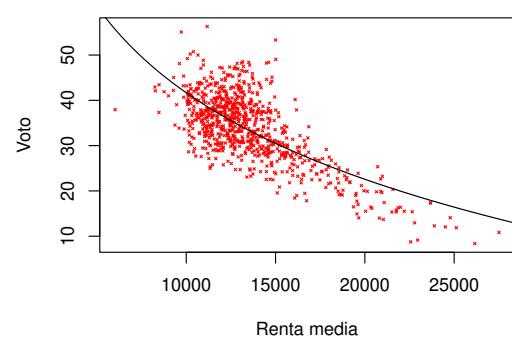
Andalucía



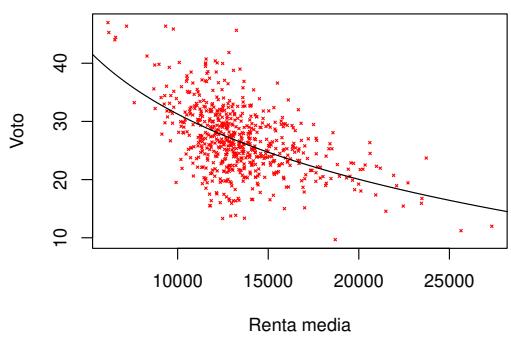
Aragón



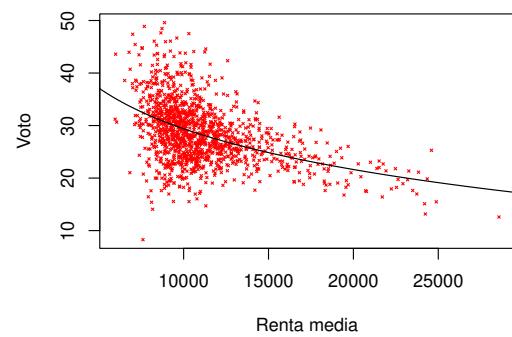
Asturias



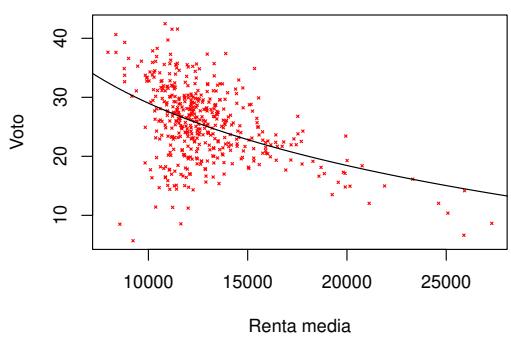
Islas Baleares



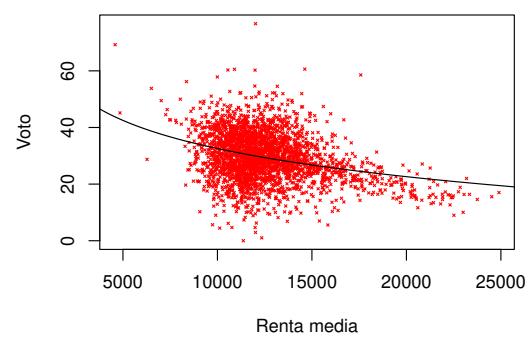
Canarias



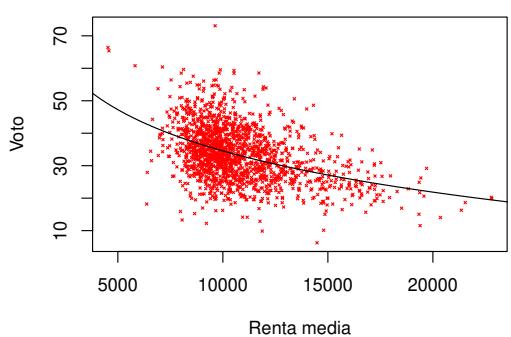
Cantabria



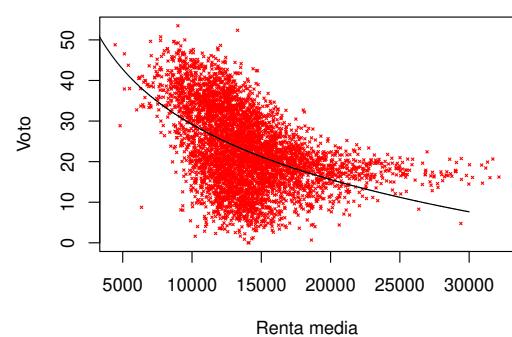
Castilla y León

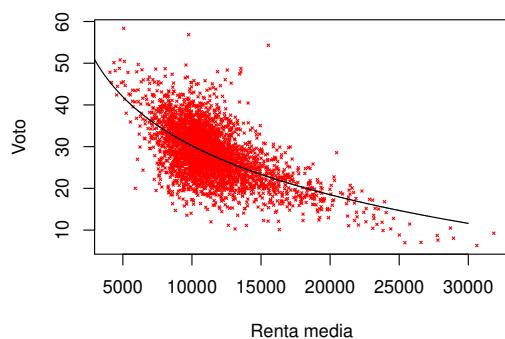
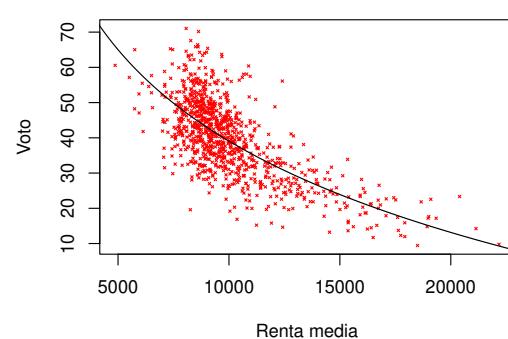
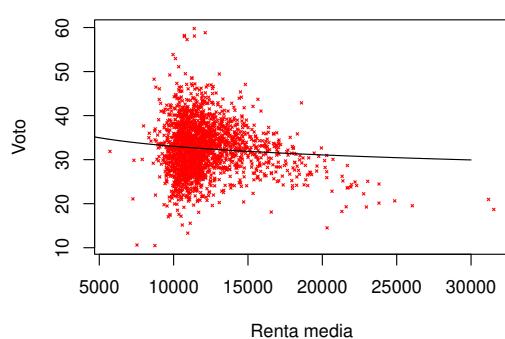
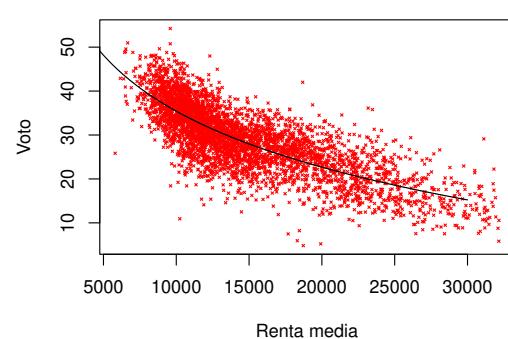
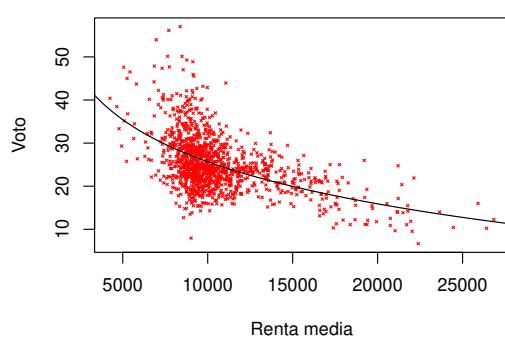
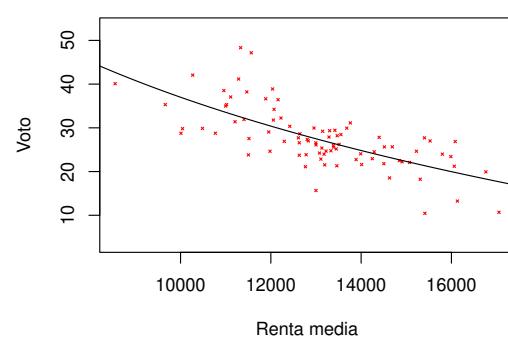
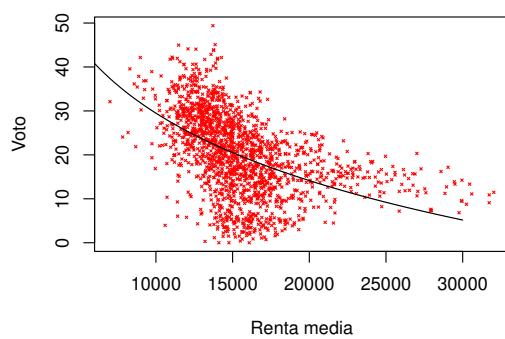
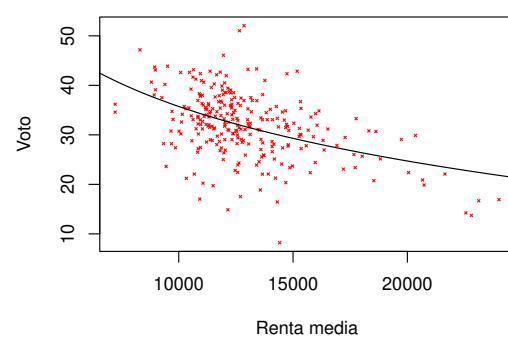
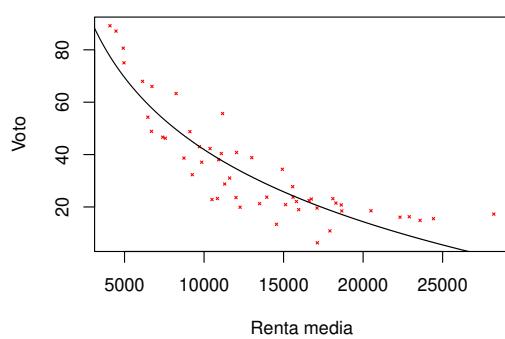
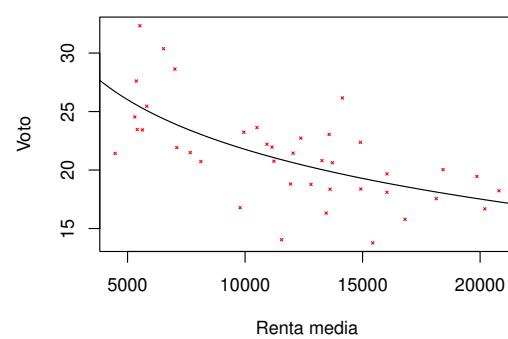


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

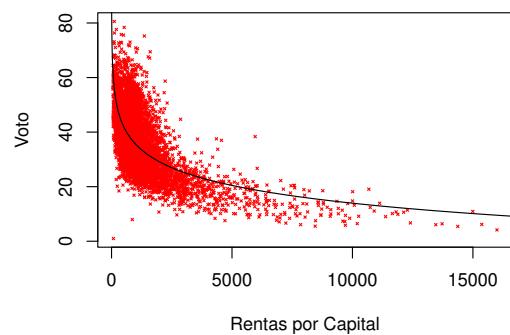


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

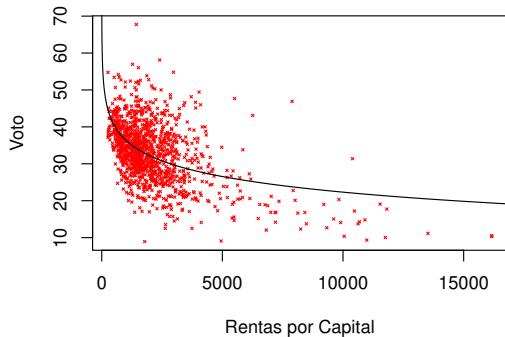
2019-28A.

PSOE y Rentas por capital

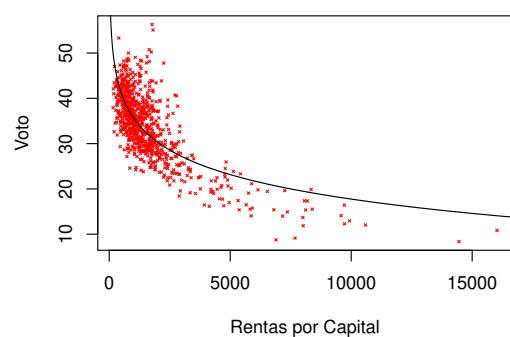
Andalucía



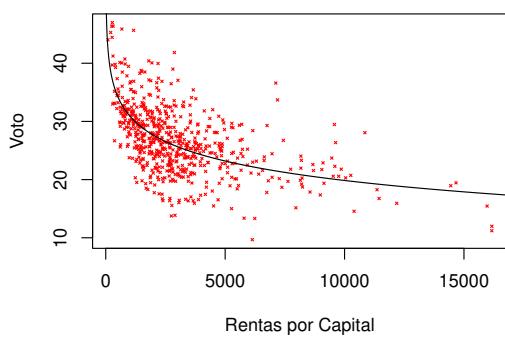
Aragón



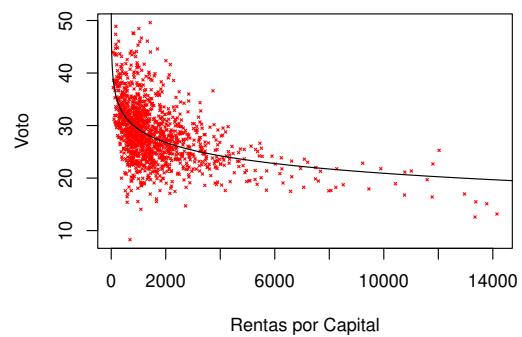
Asturias



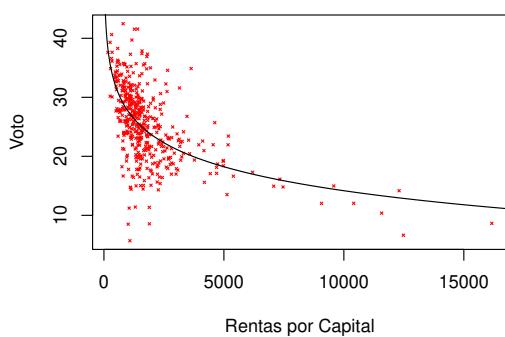
Islas Baleares



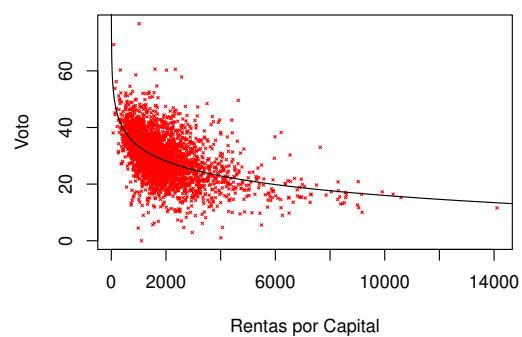
Canarias



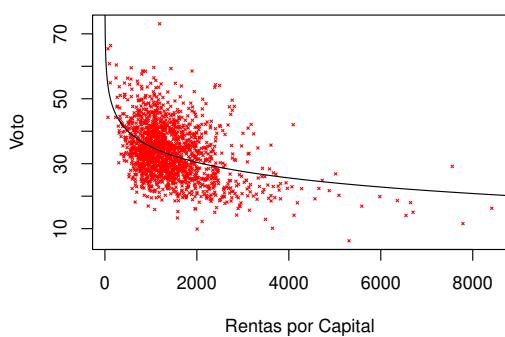
Cantabria



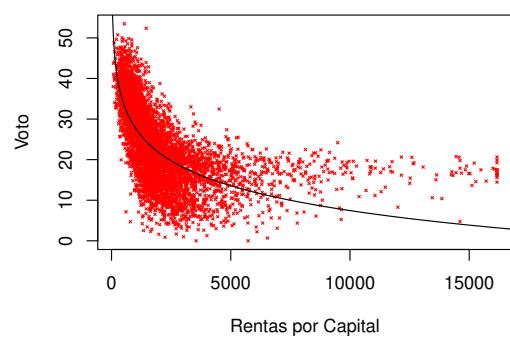
Castilla y León

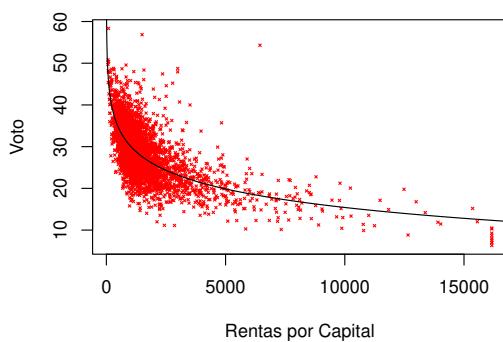
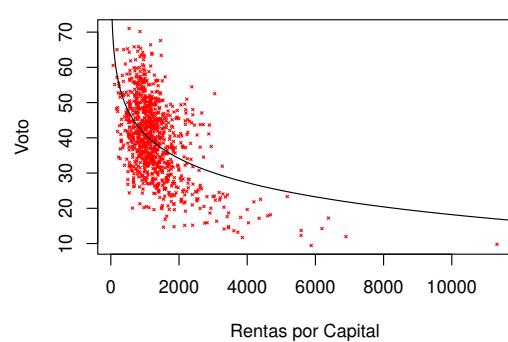
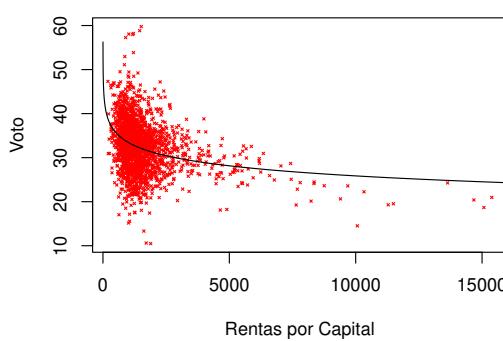
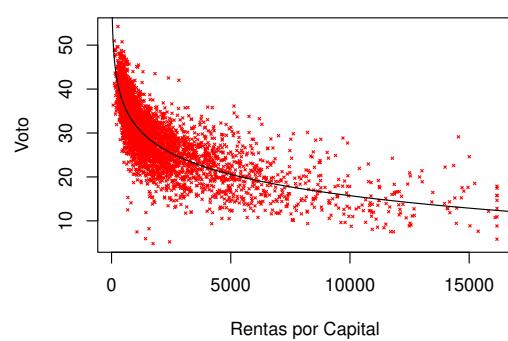
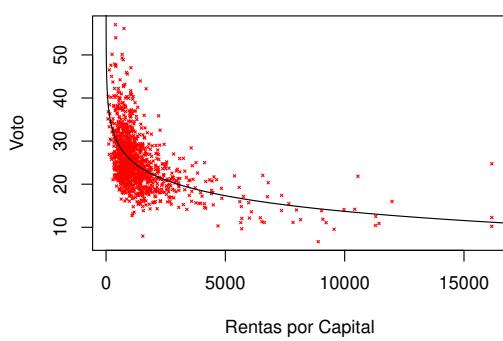
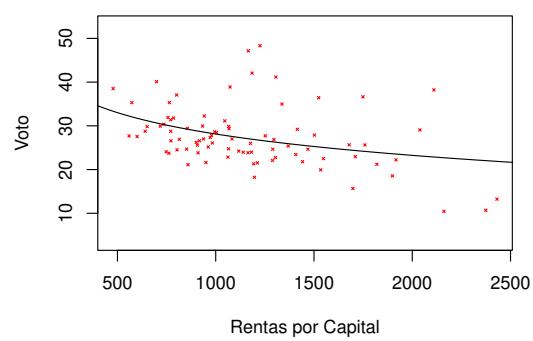
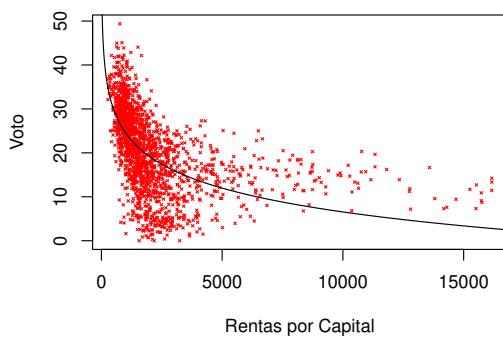
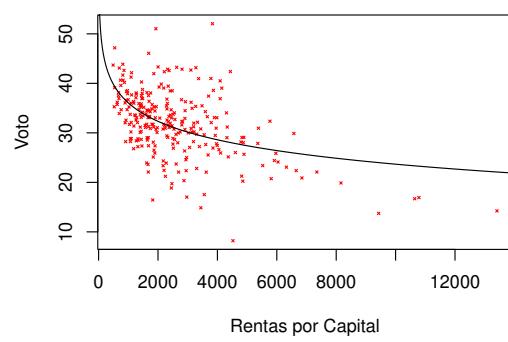
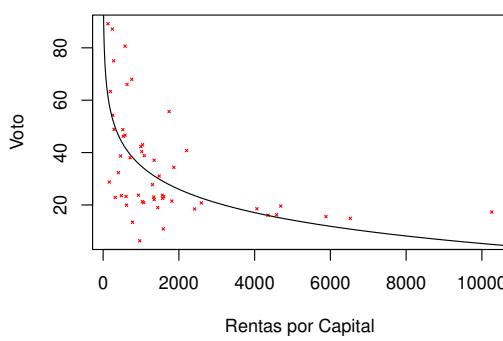
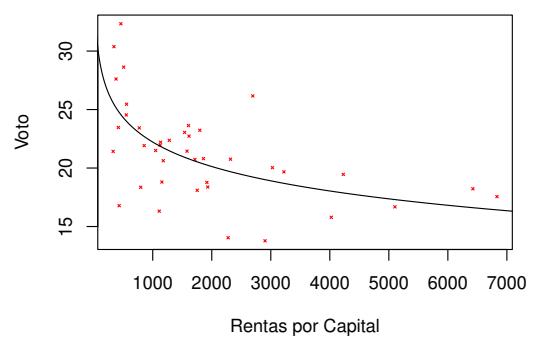


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

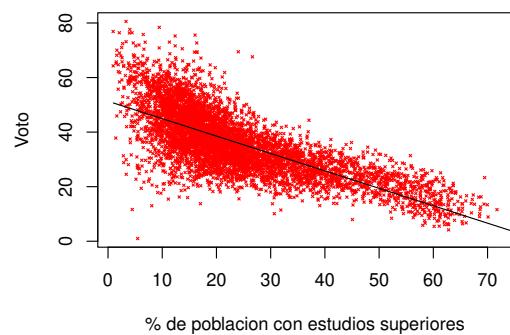


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

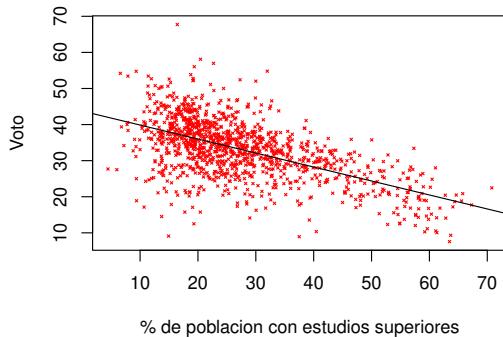
2019-28A.

PSOE y Estudios Superiores

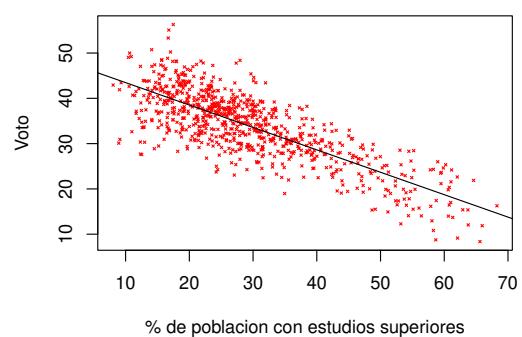
Andalucía



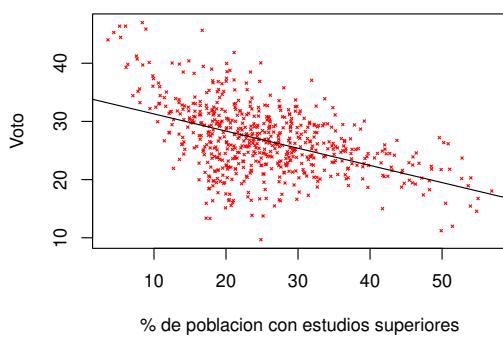
Aragón



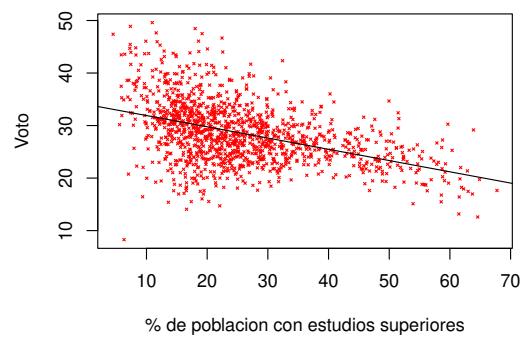
Asturias



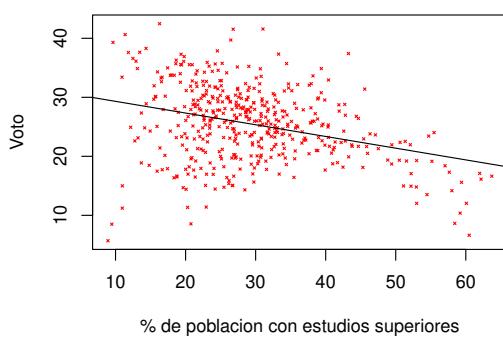
Islas Baleares



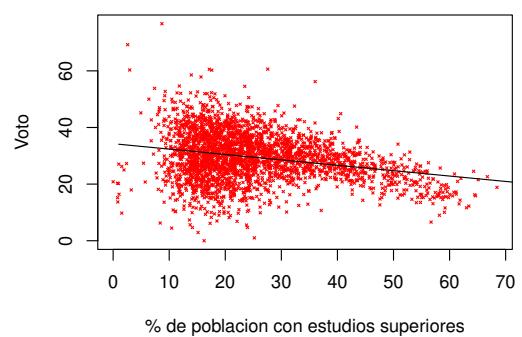
Canarias



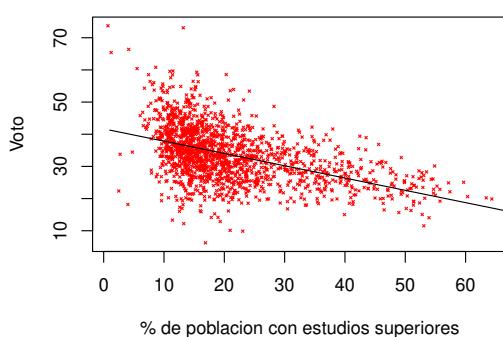
Cantabria



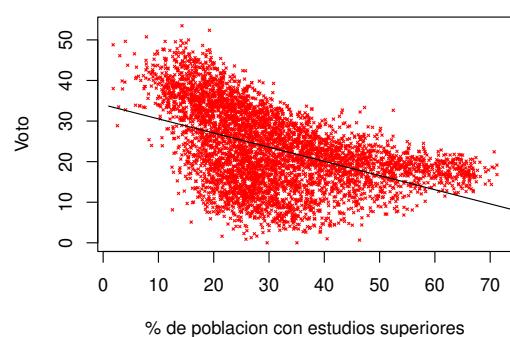
Castilla y León

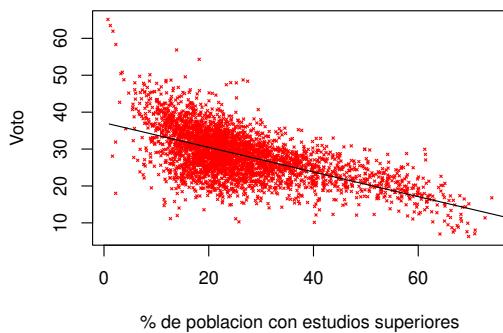
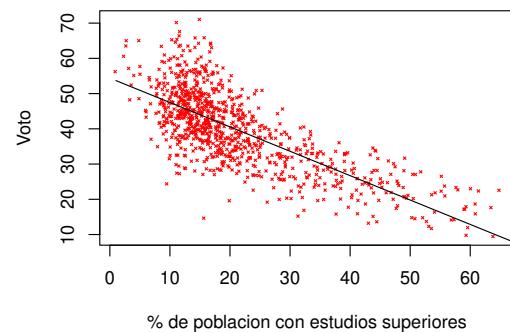
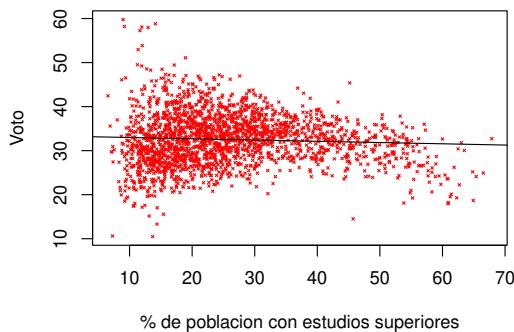
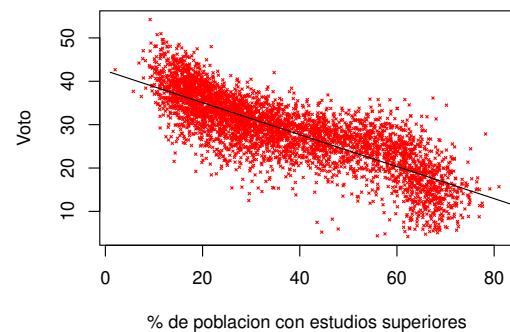
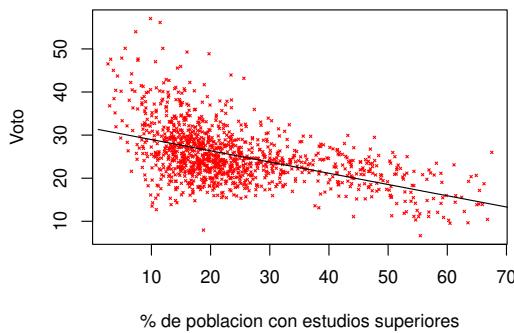
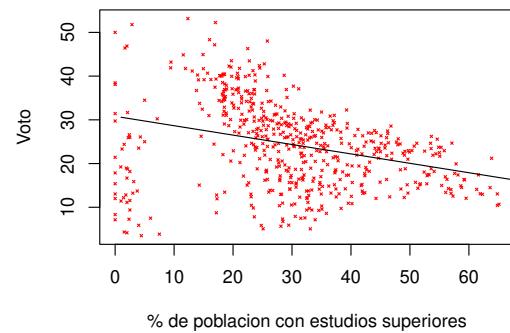
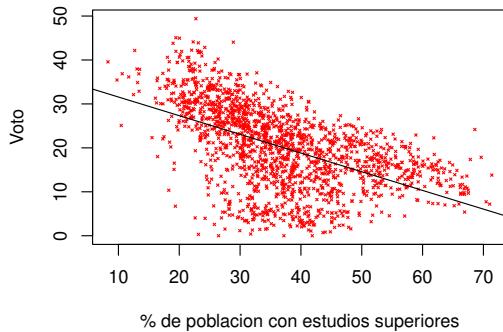
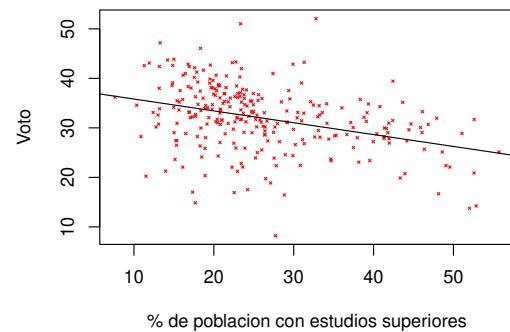
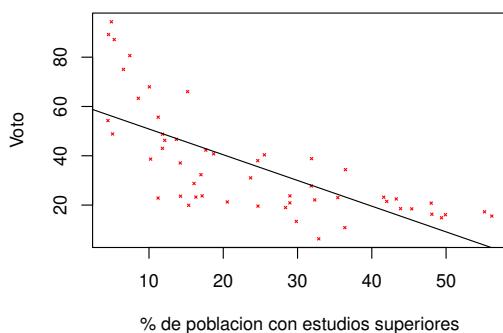
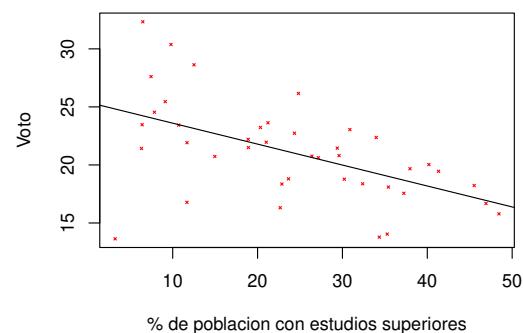


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

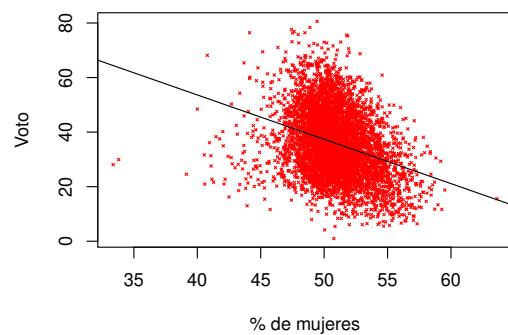


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

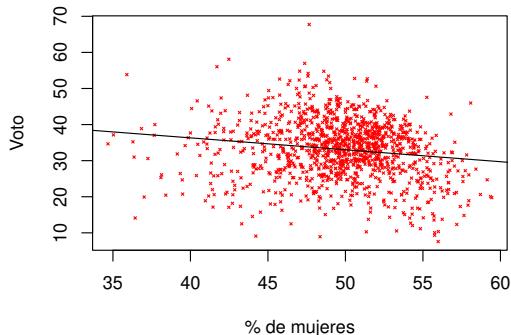
2019-28A.

PSOE y Género

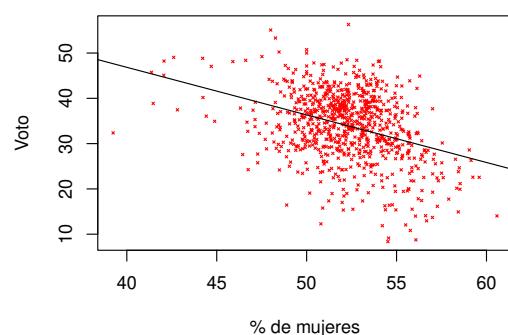
Andalucía



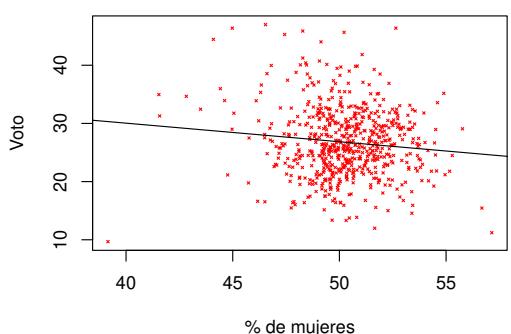
Aragón



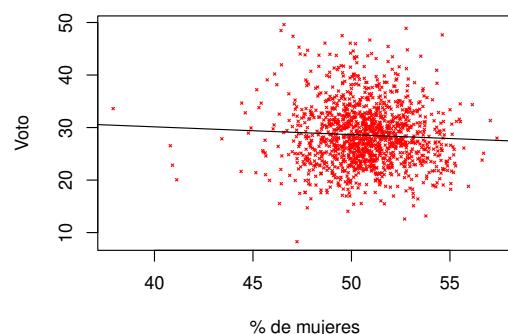
Asturias



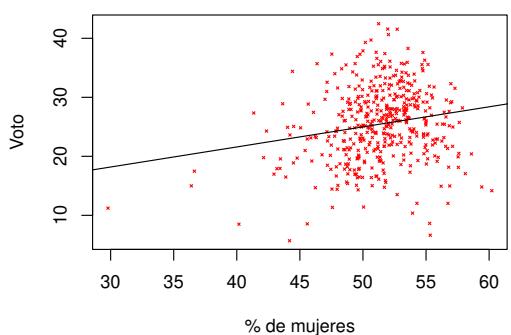
Islas Baleares



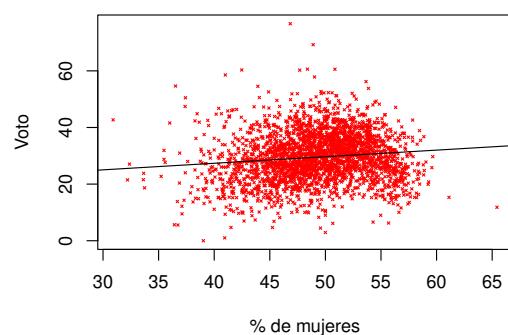
Canarias



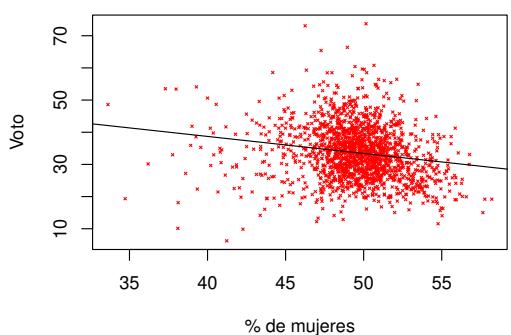
Cantabria



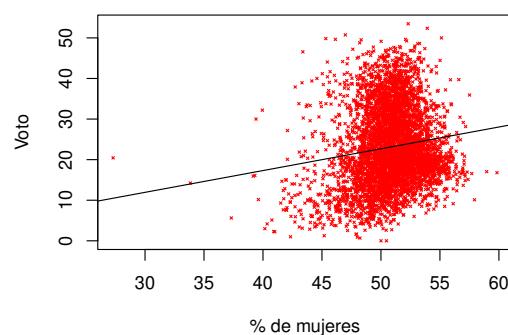
Castilla y León

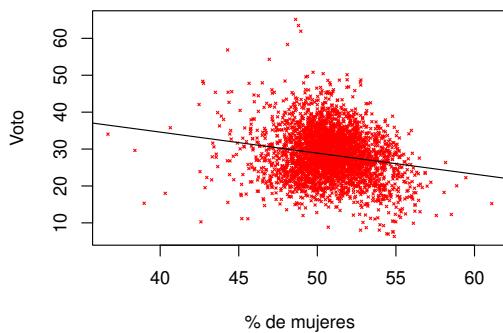
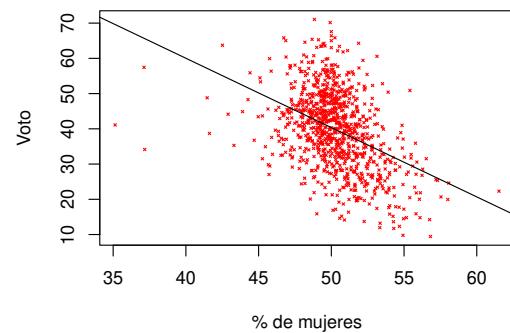
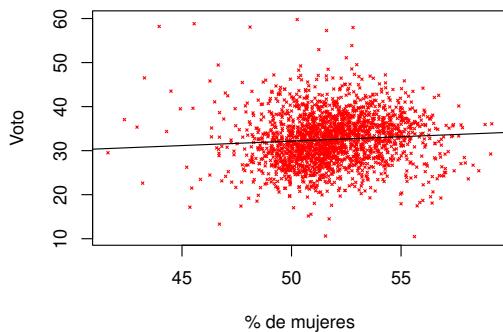
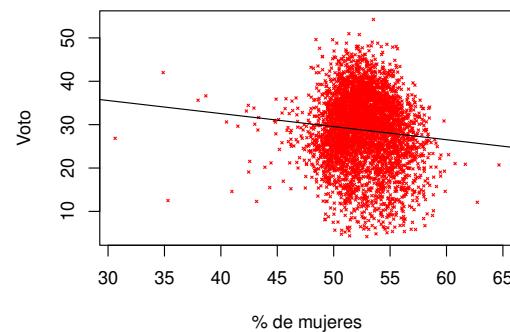
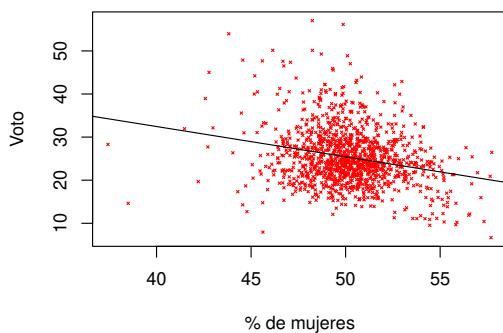
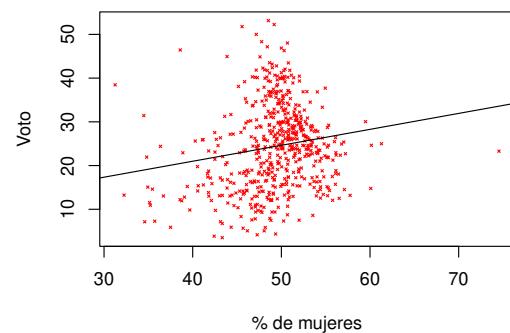
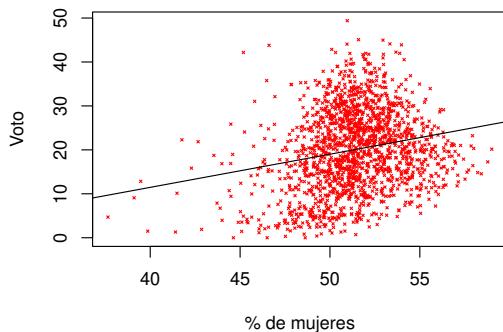
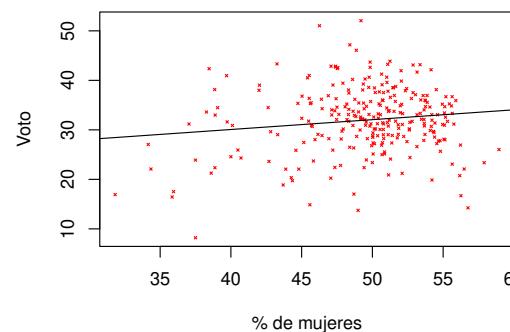
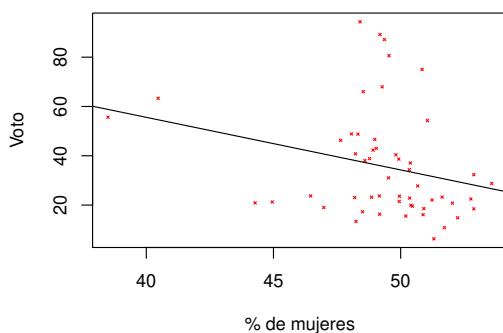
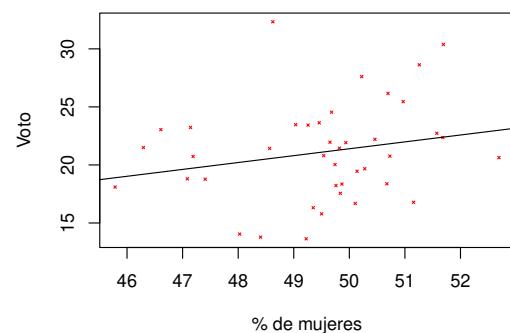


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

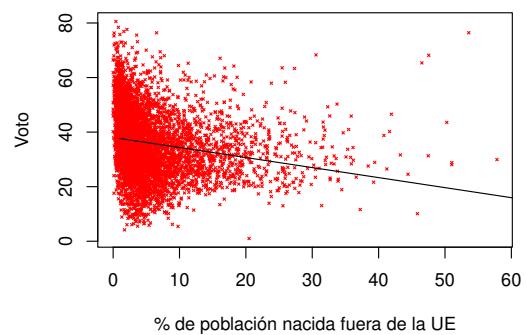


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

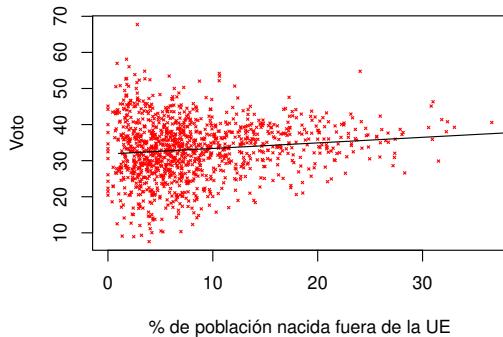
2019-28A.

PSOE y Población nacida en países extracomunitarios

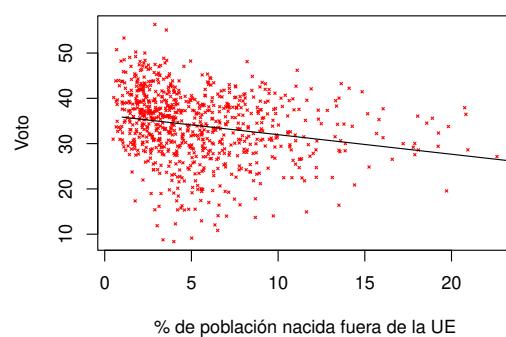
Andalucía



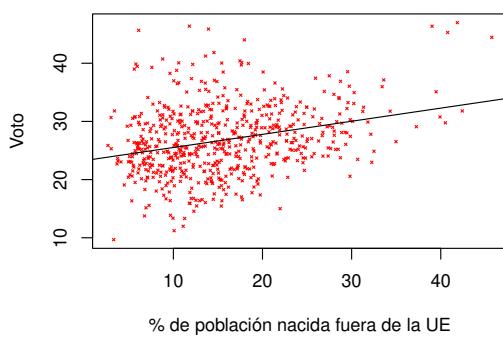
Aragón



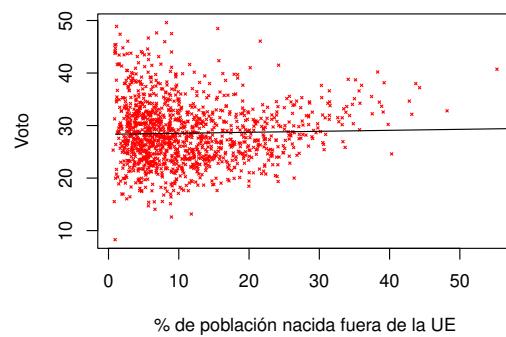
Asturias



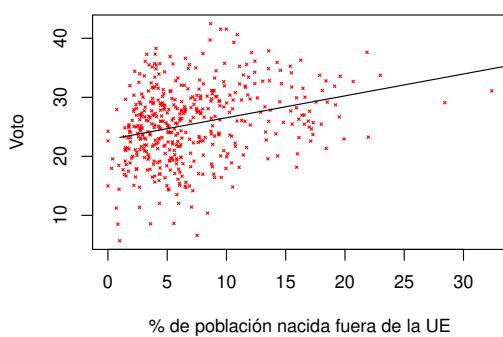
Islas Baleares



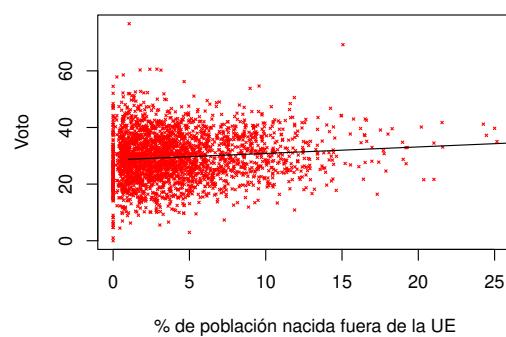
Canarias



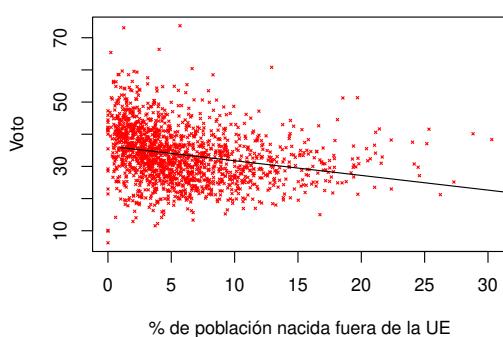
Cantabria



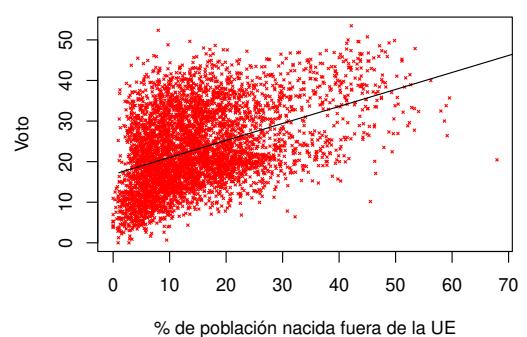
Castilla y León

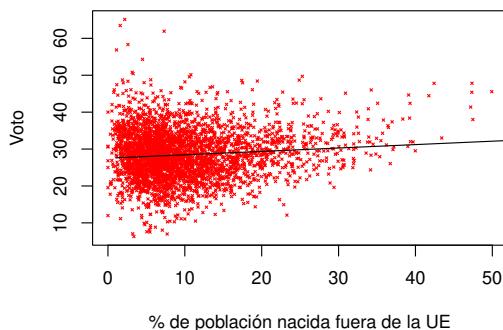
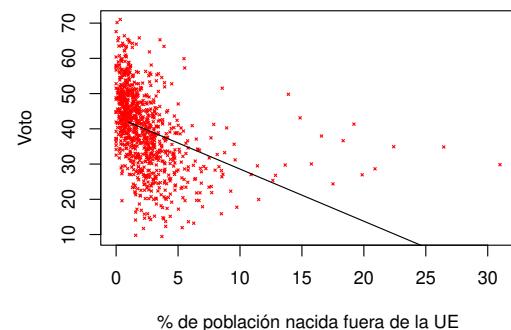
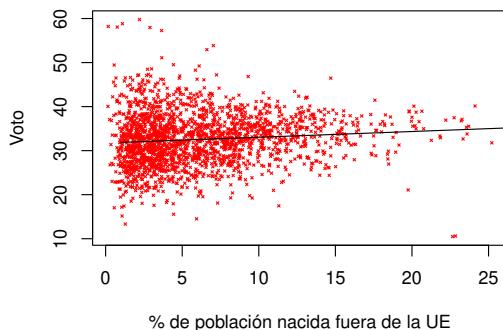
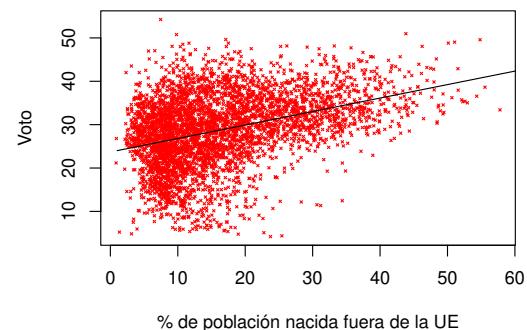
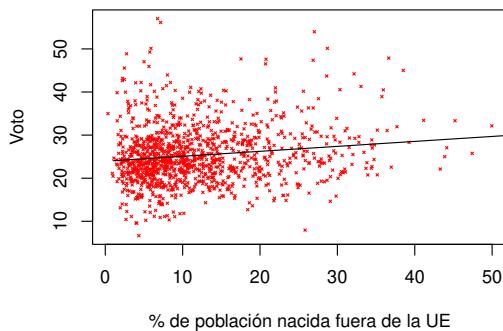
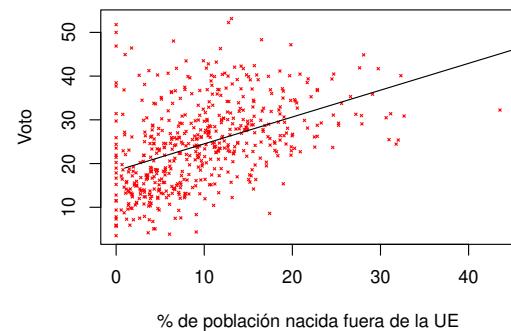
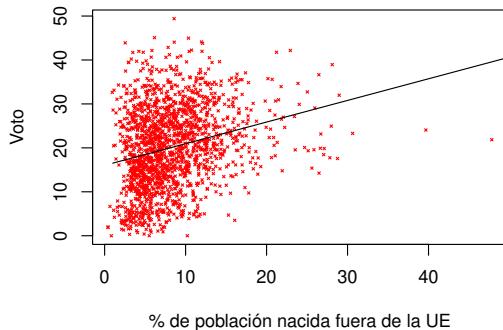
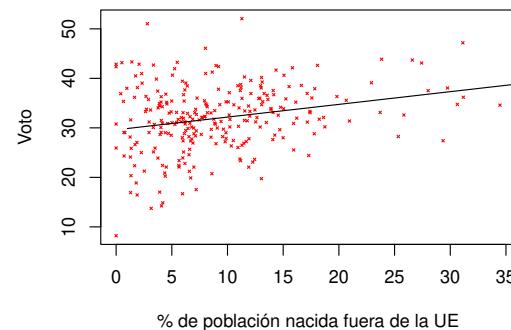
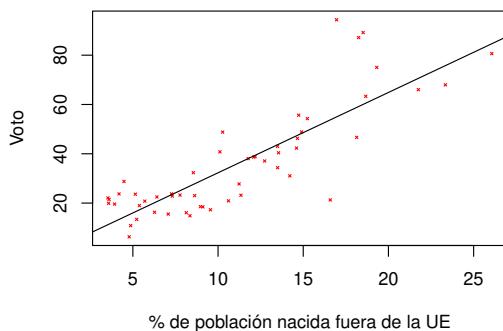
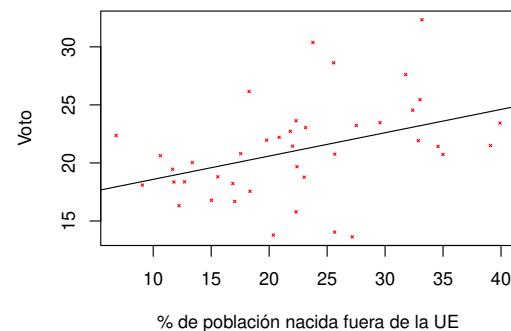


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

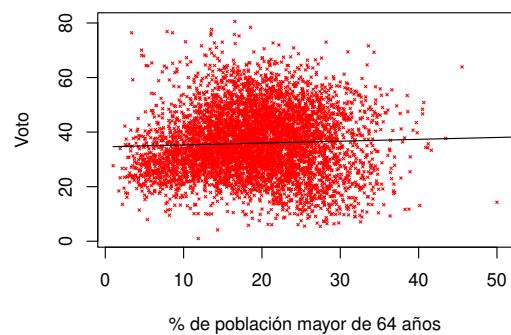


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

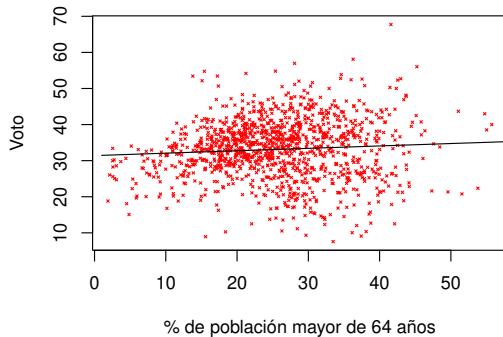
2019-28A.

PSOE y Población mayor de 64 años

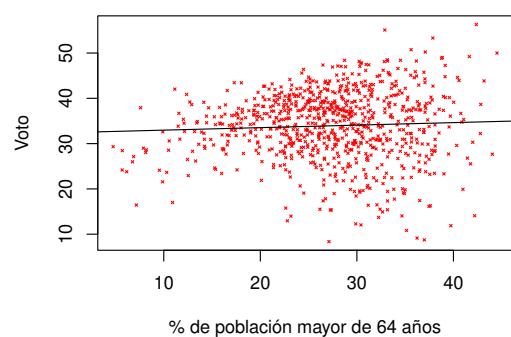
Andalucía



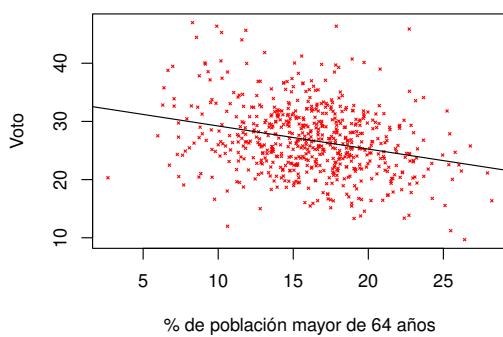
Aragón



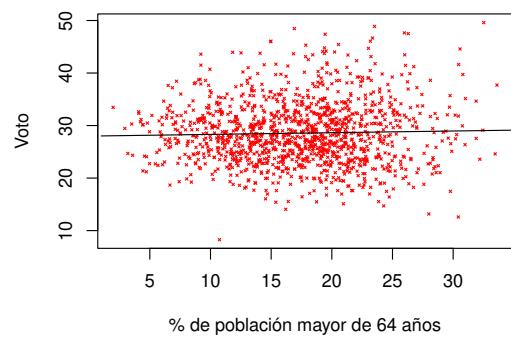
Asturias



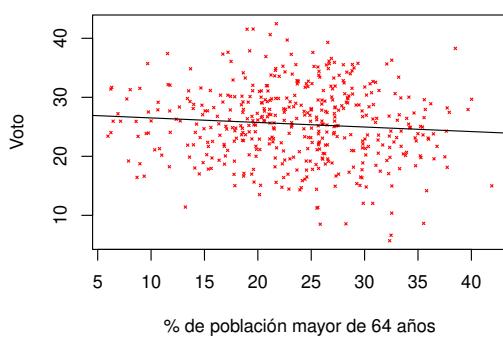
Islas Baleares



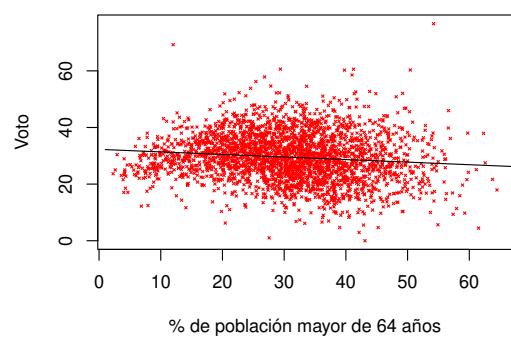
Canarias



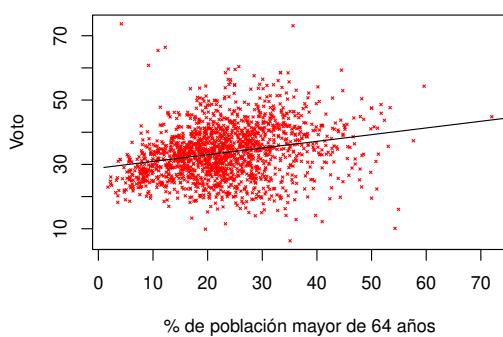
Cantabria



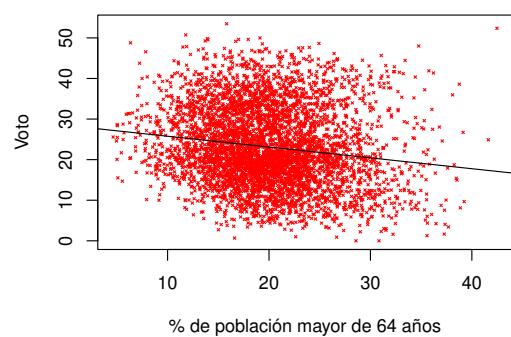
Castilla y León

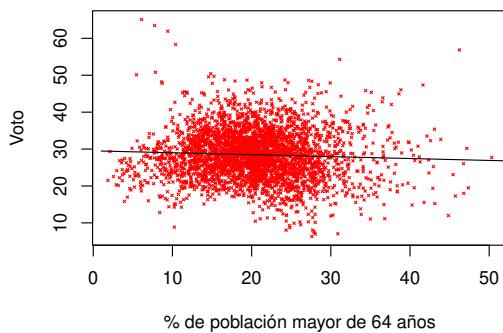
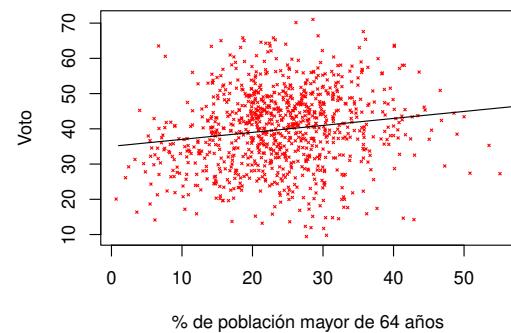
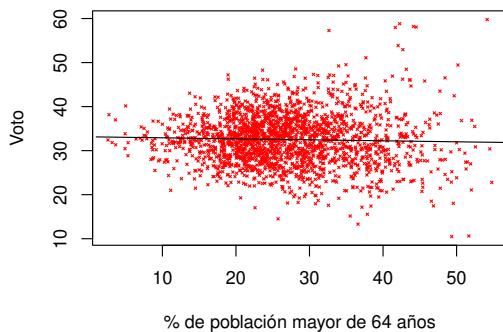
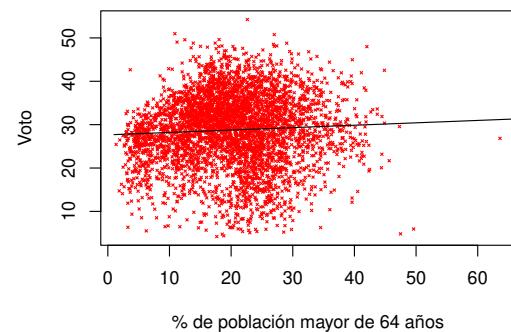
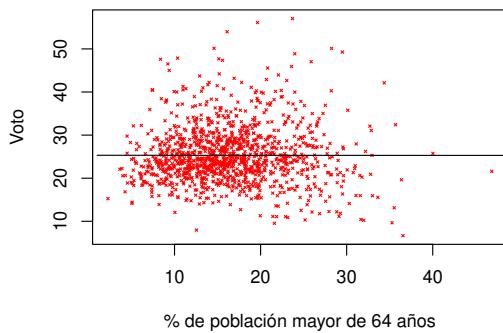
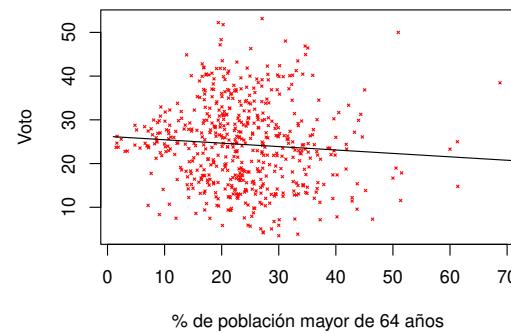
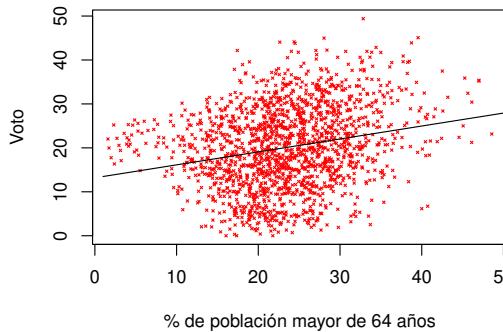
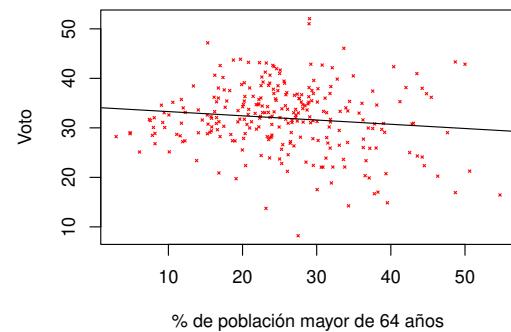
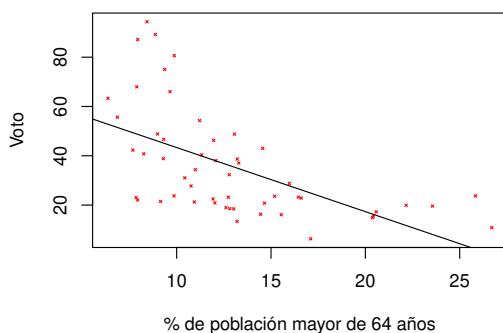
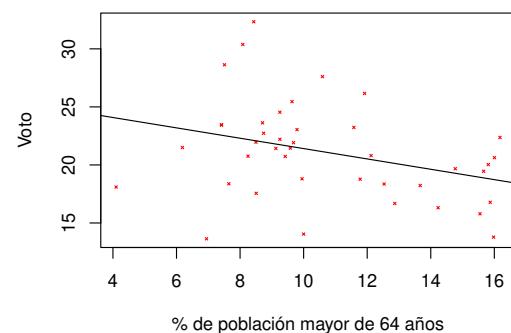


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

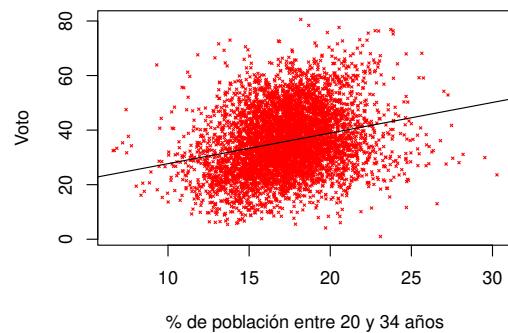


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

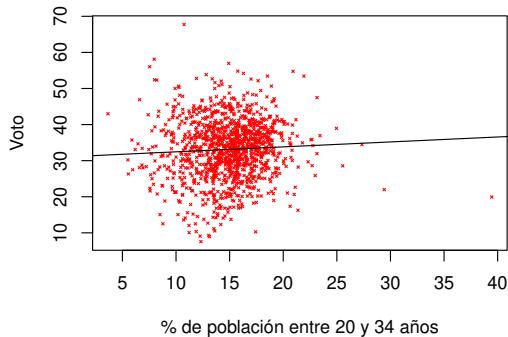
2019-28A.

PSOE y Población entre 20 y 34 años

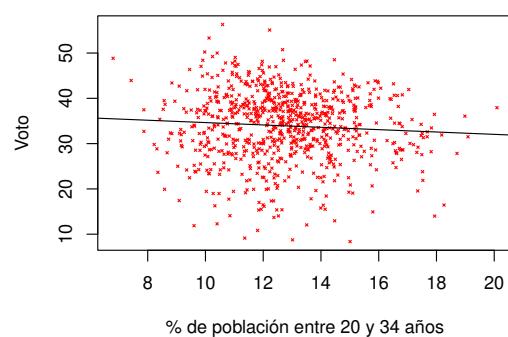
Andalucía



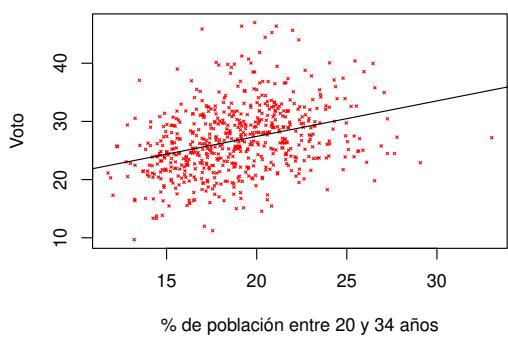
Aragón



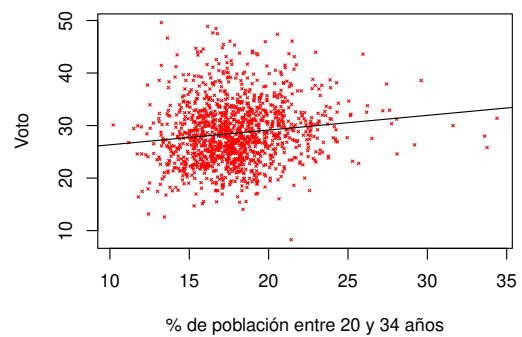
Asturias



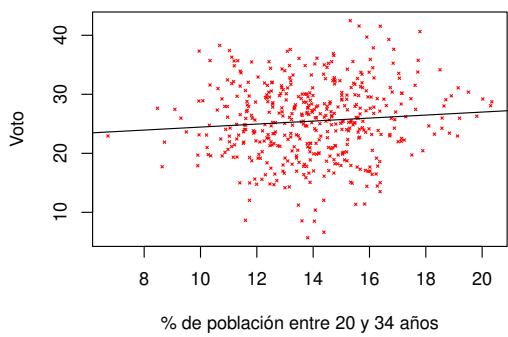
Islas Baleares



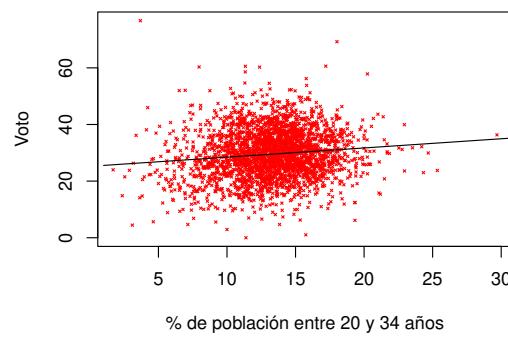
Canarias



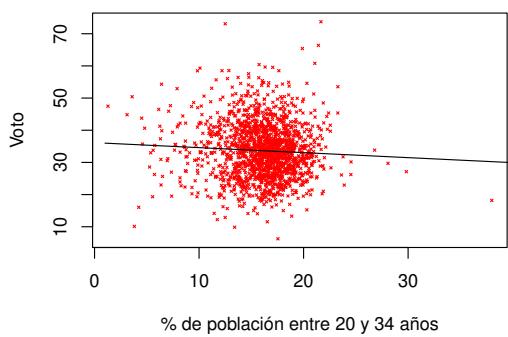
Cantabria



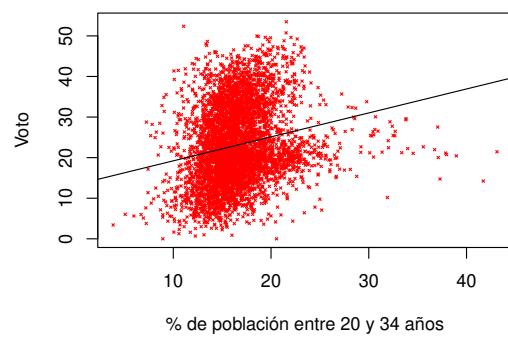
Castilla y León

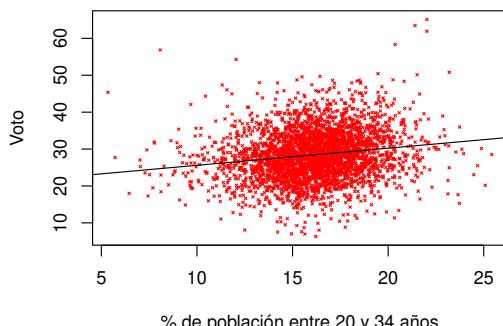
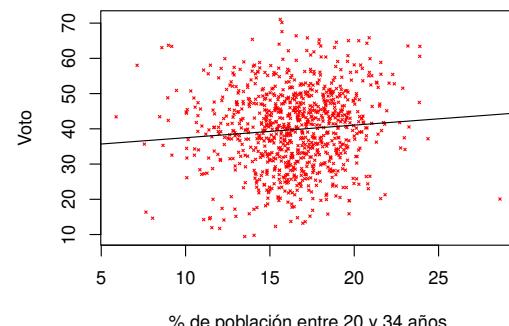
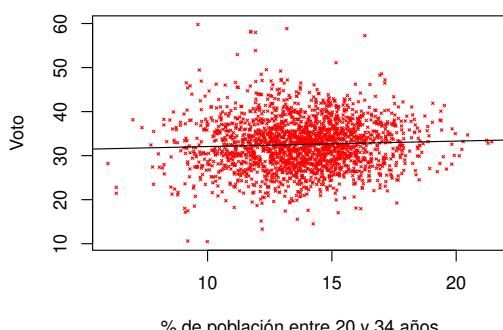
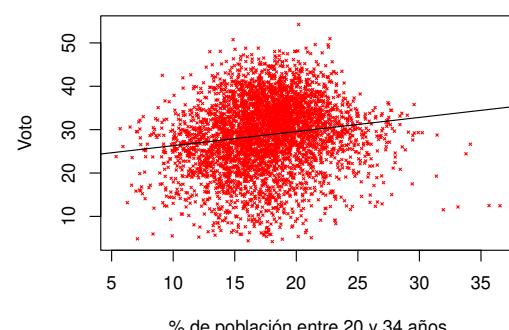
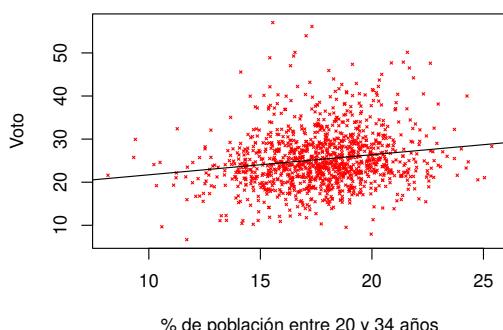
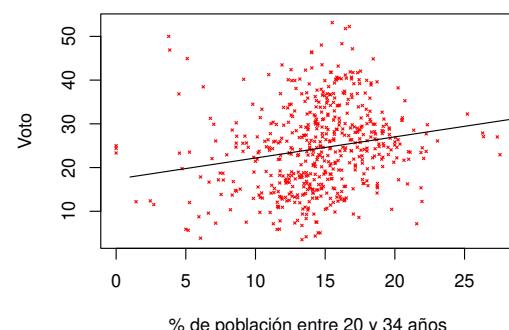
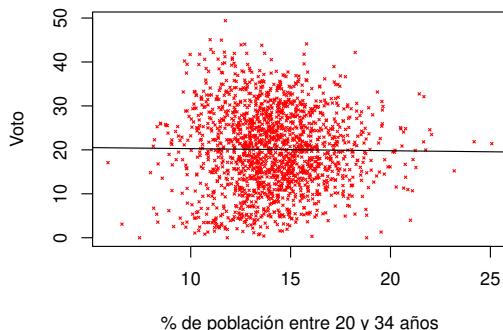
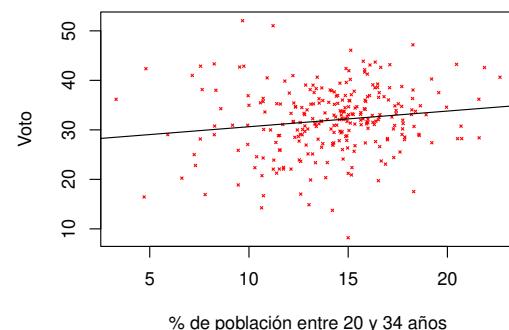
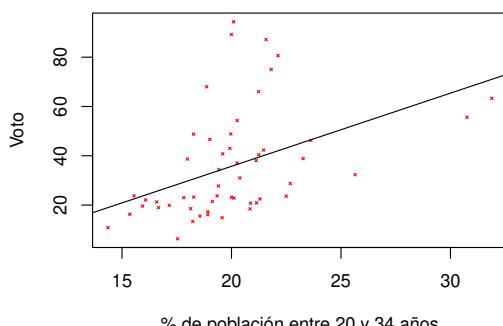
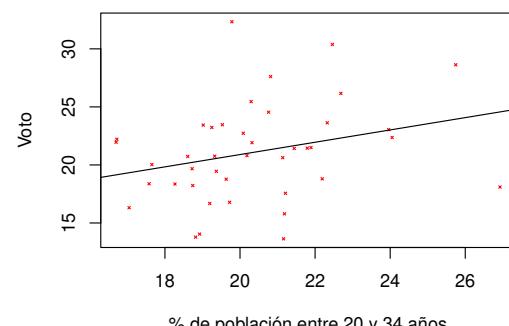


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

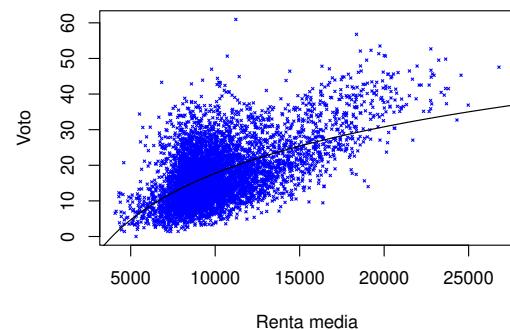


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

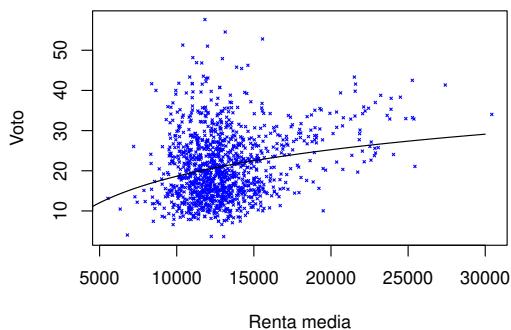
2019-28A.

PP y Renta media

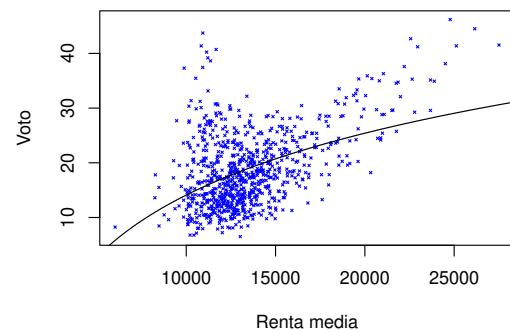
Andalucía



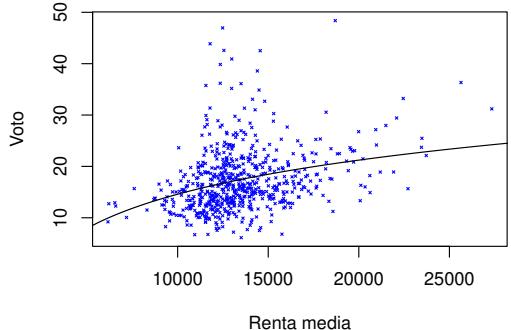
Aragón



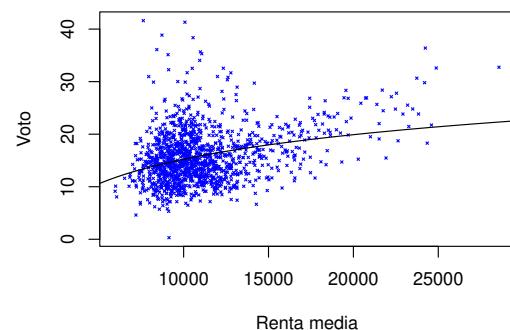
Asturias



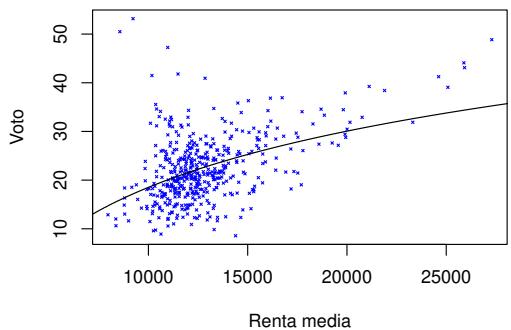
Islas Baleares



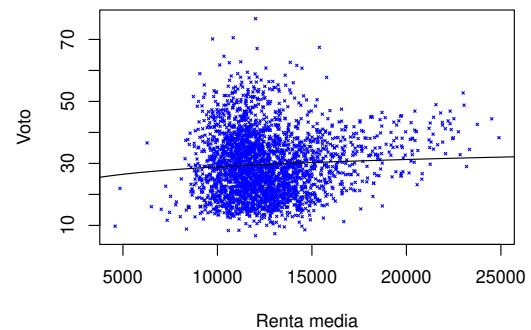
Canarias



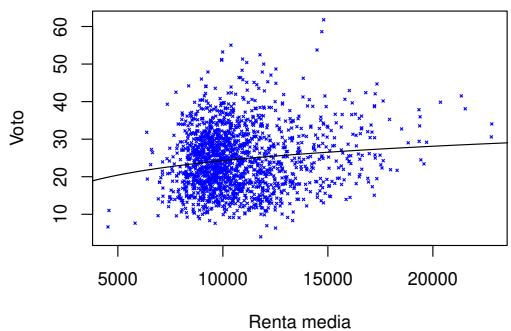
Cantabria



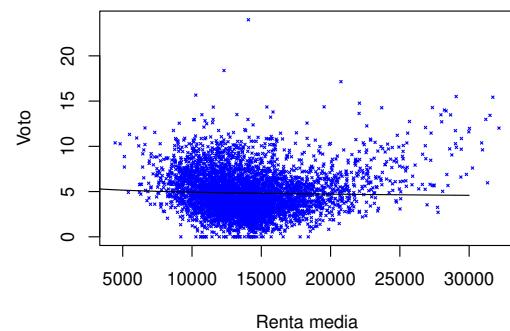
Castilla y León

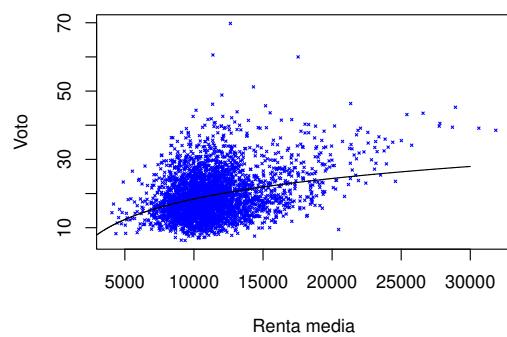
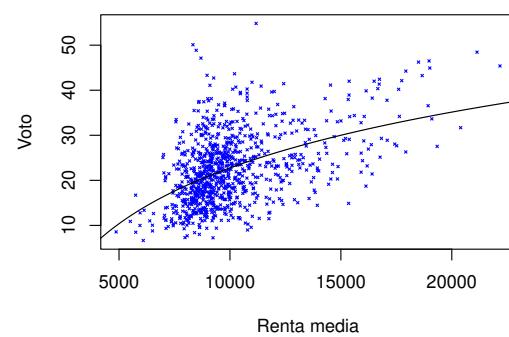
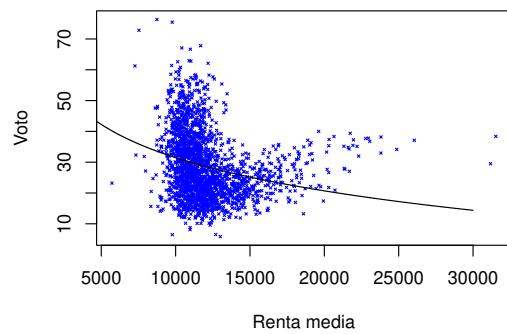
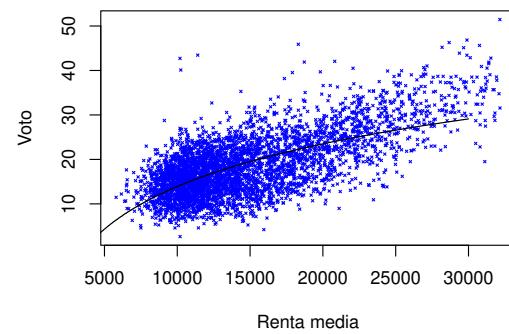
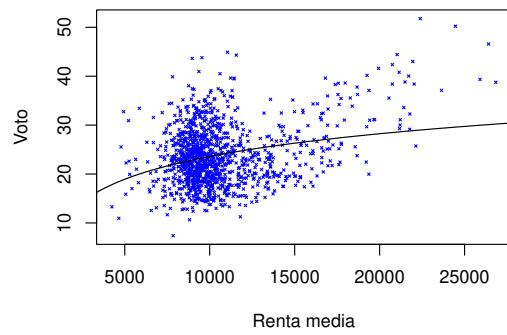
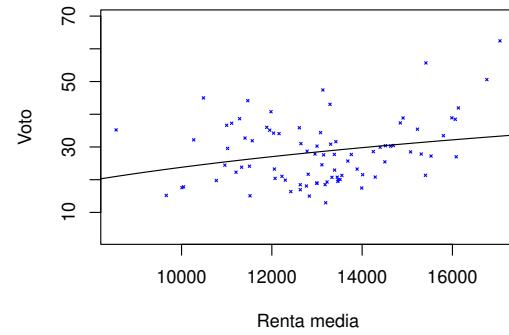
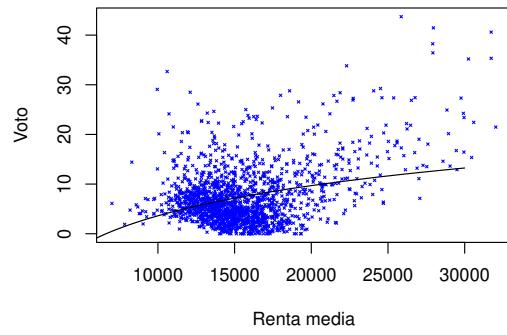
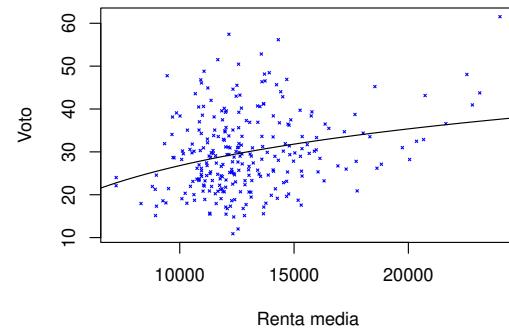
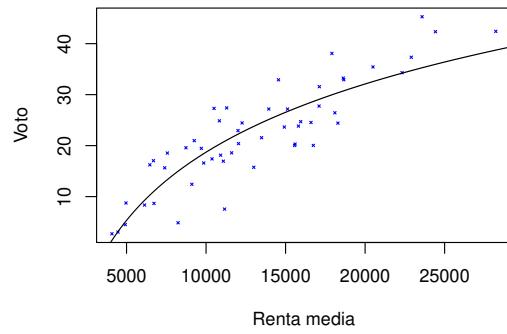
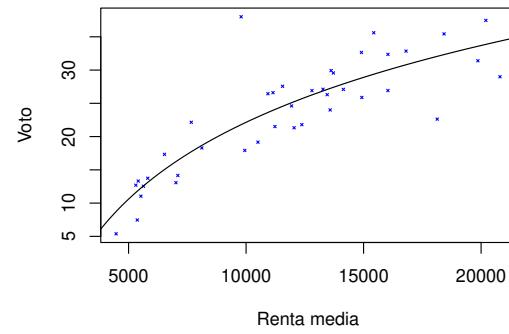


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

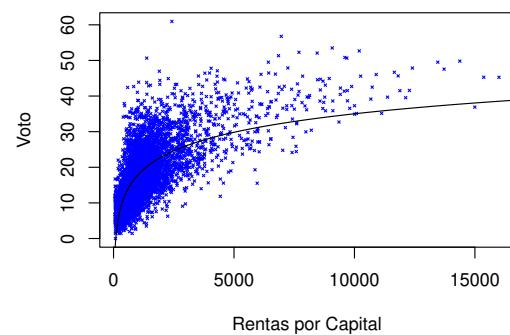


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

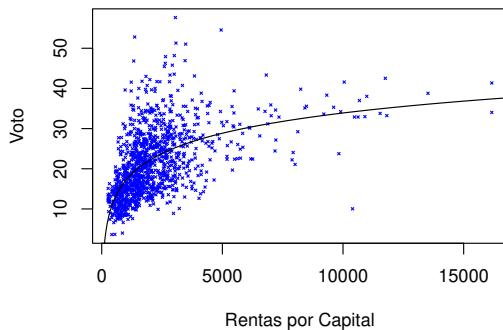
2019-28A.

PP y Rentas por capital

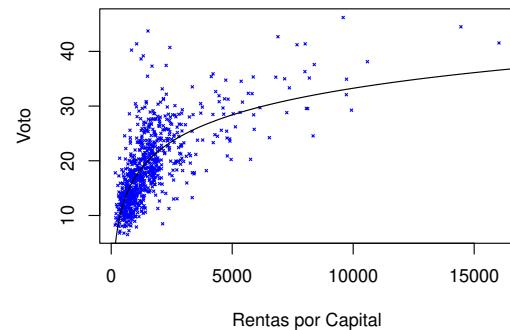
Andalucía



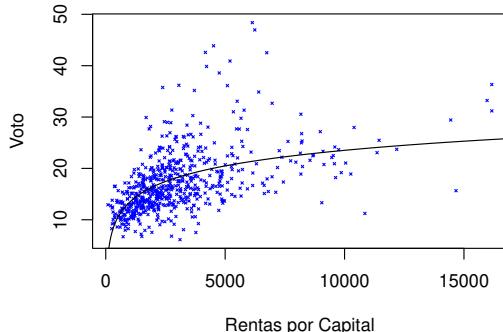
Aragón



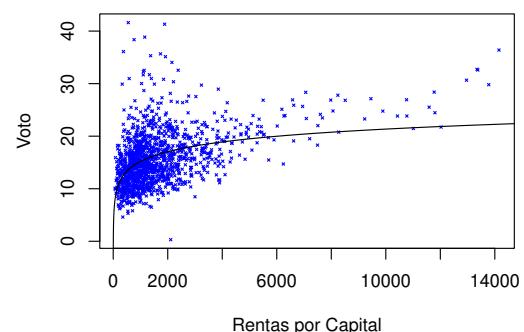
Asturias



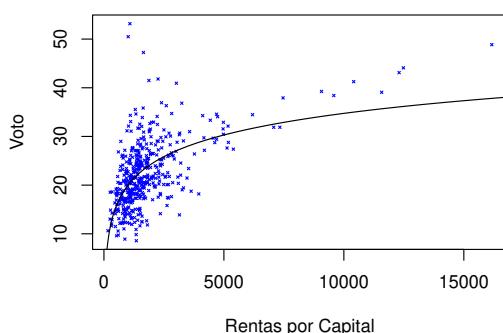
Islas Baleares



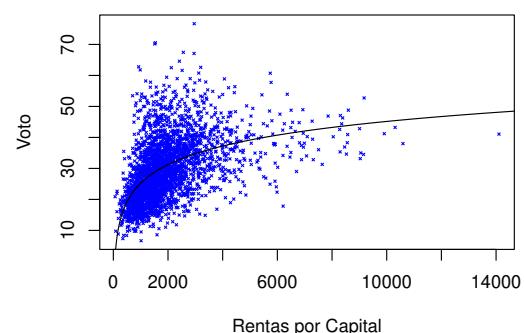
Canarias



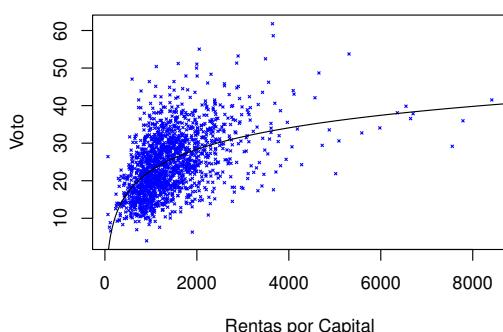
Cantabria



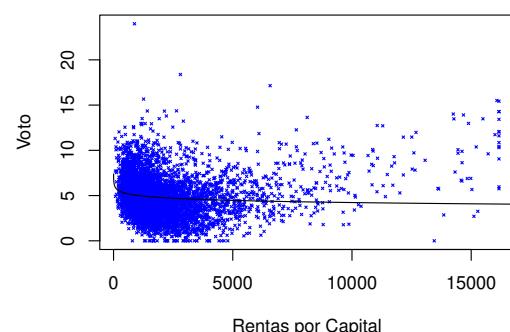
Castilla y León

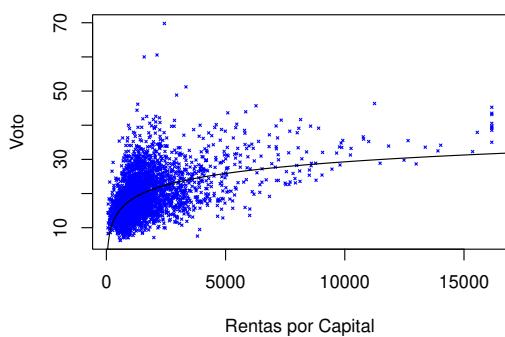
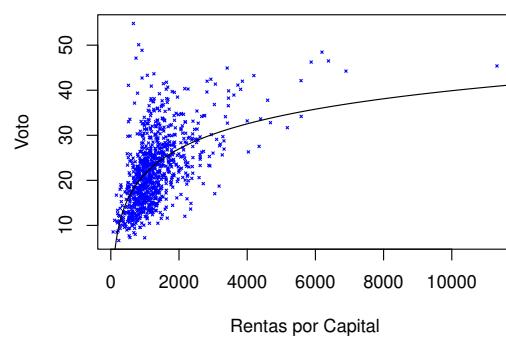
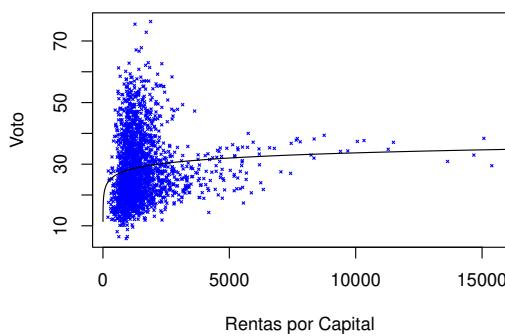
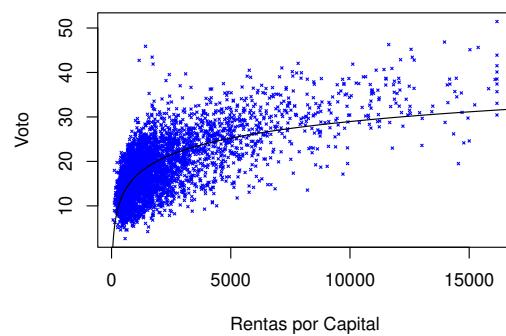
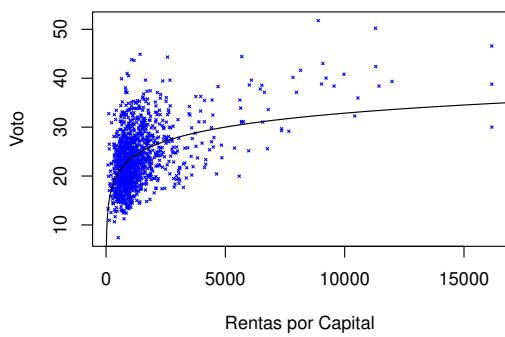
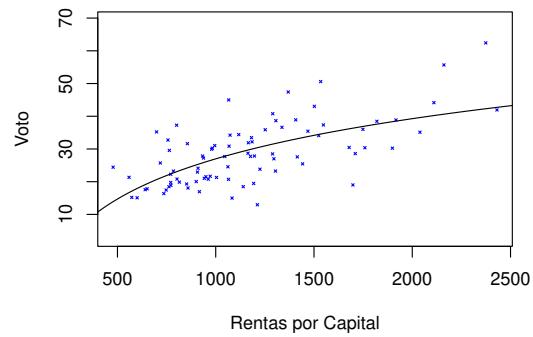
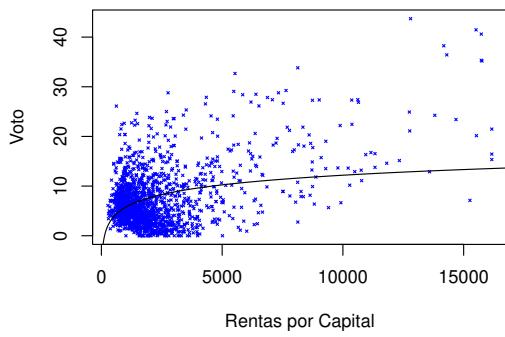
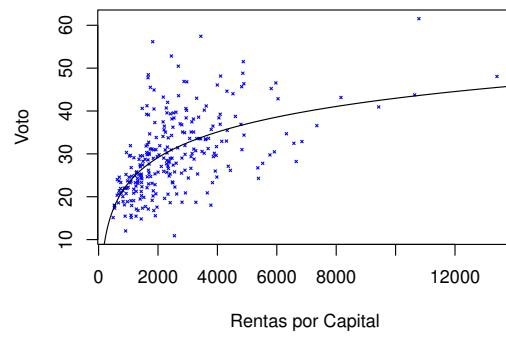
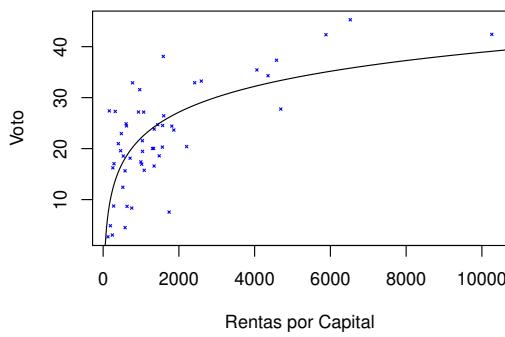
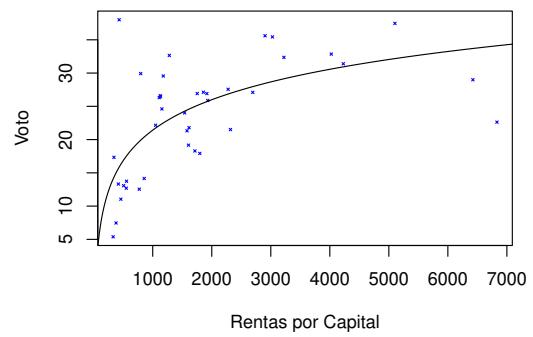


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

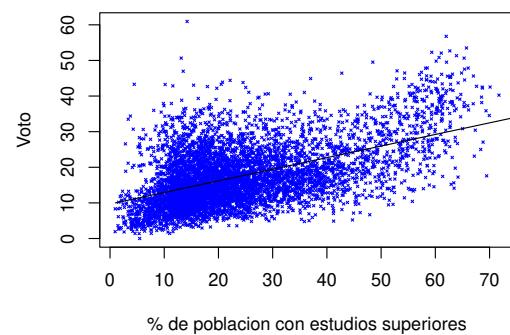


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

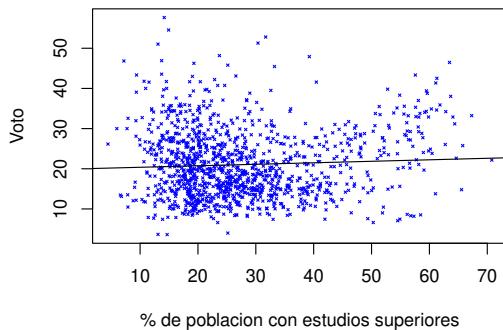
2019-28A.

PP y Estudios Superiores

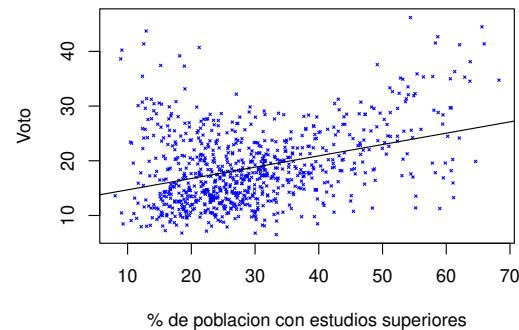
Andalucía



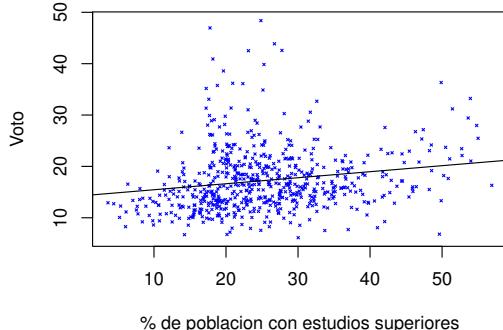
Aragón



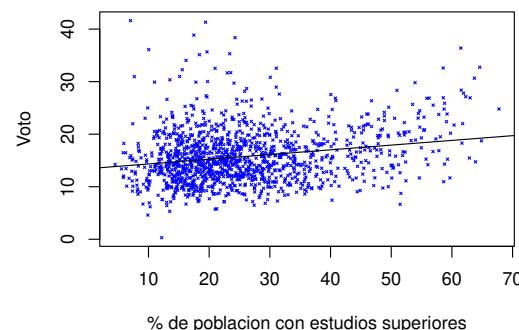
Asturias



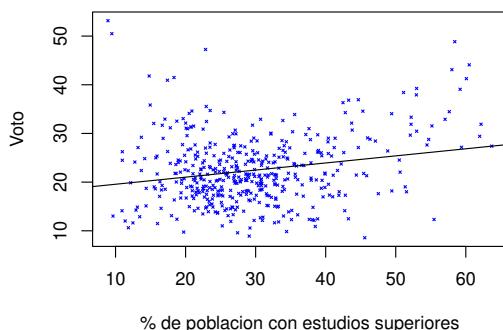
Islas Baleares



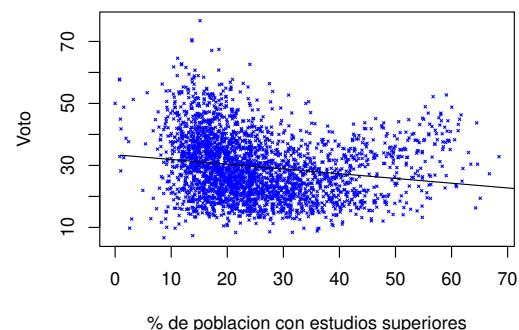
Canarias



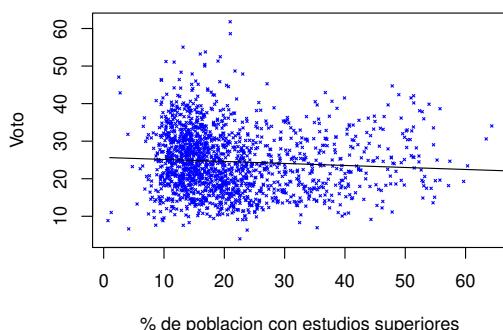
Cantabria



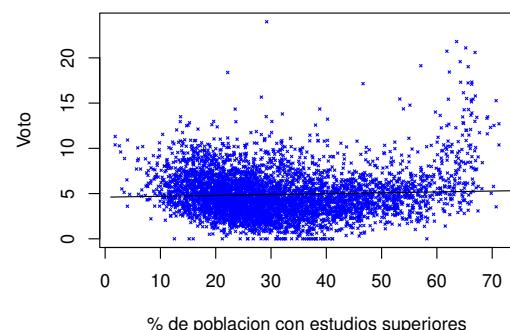
Castilla y León

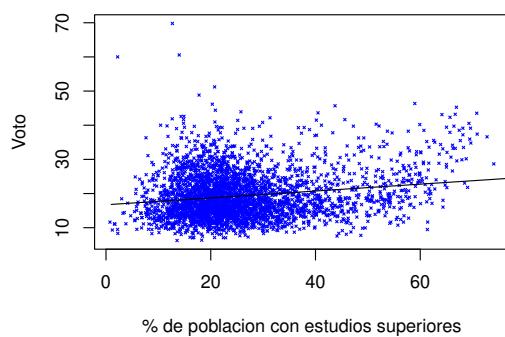
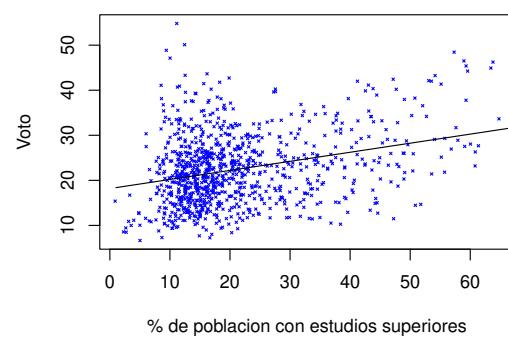
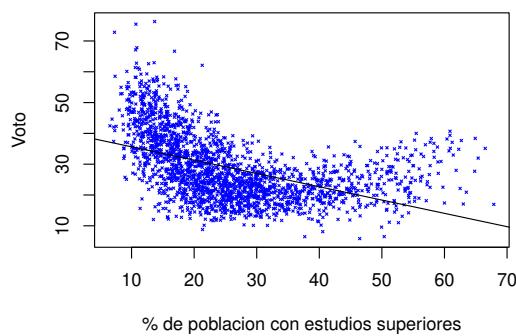
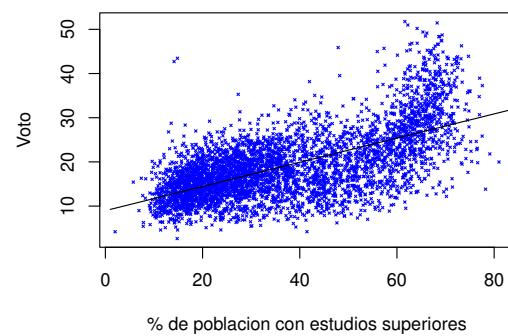
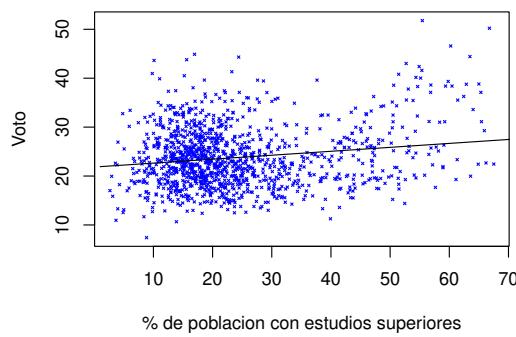
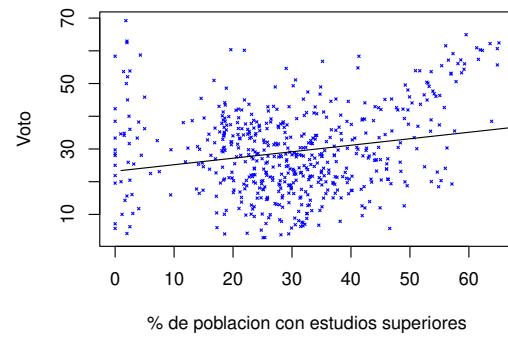
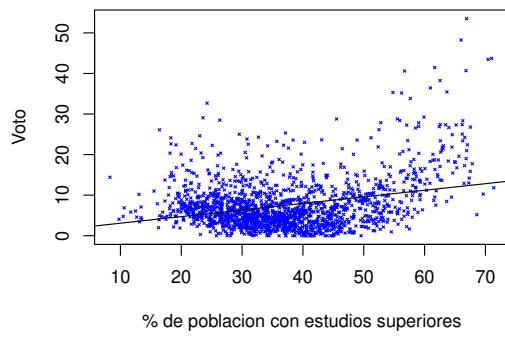
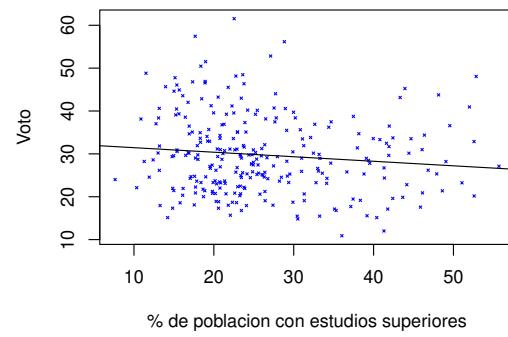
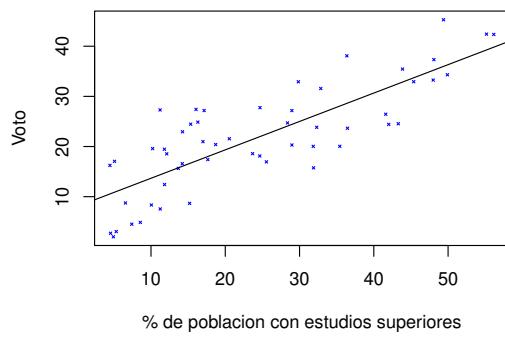
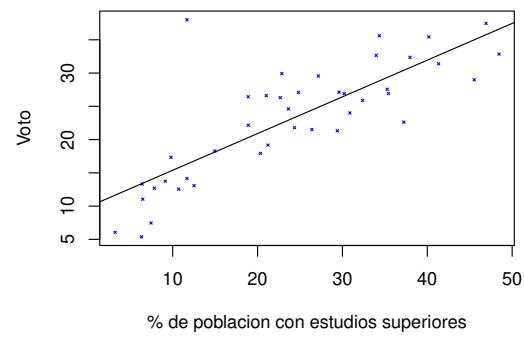


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

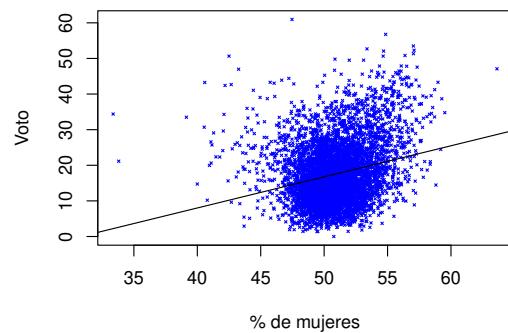


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

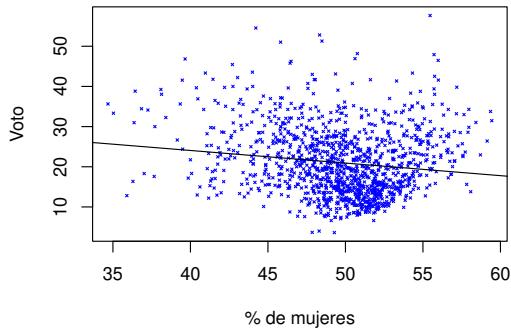
2019-28A.

PP y Género

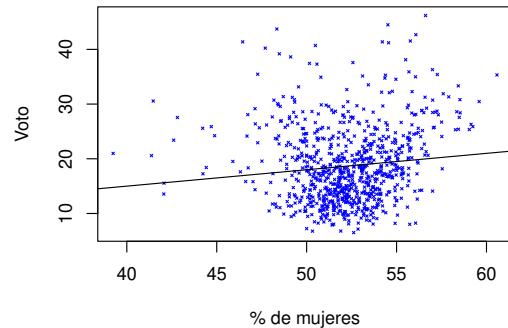
Andalucía



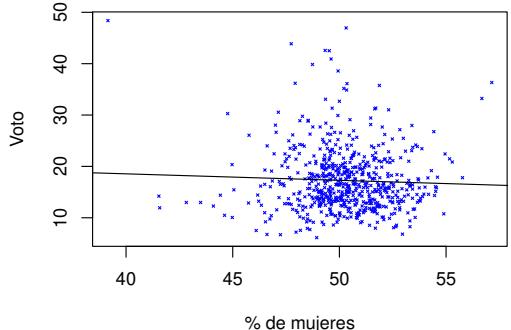
Aragón



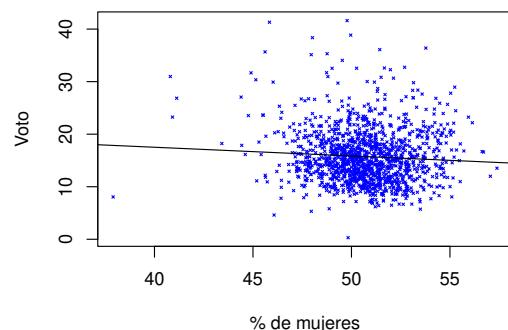
Asturias



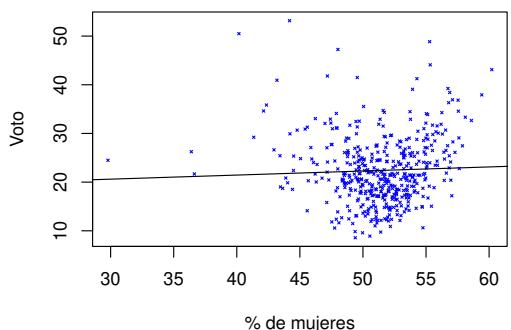
Islas Baleares



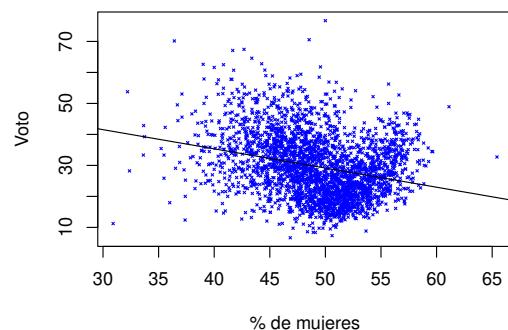
Canarias



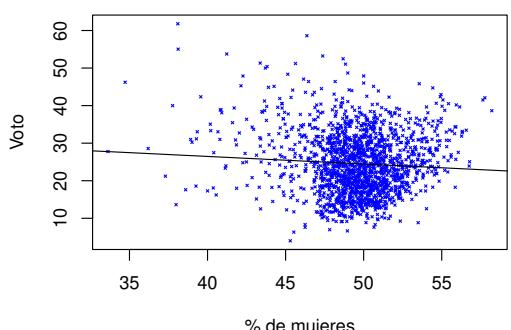
Cantabria



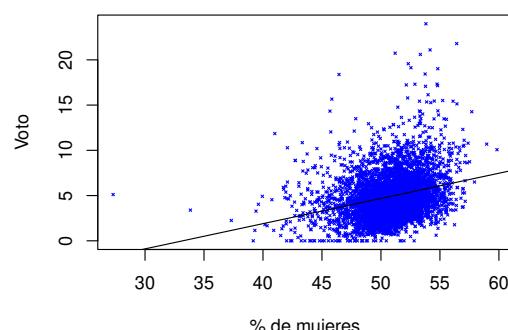
Castilla y León

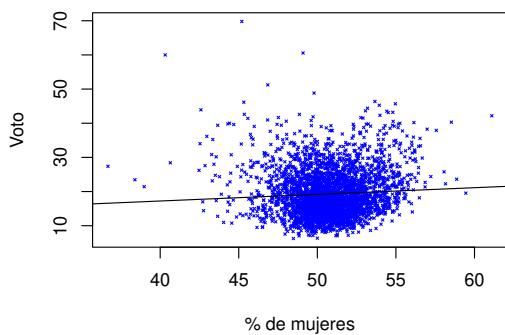
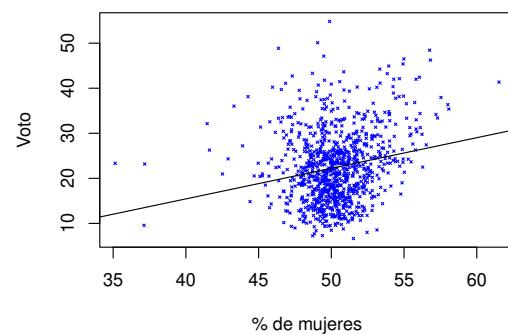
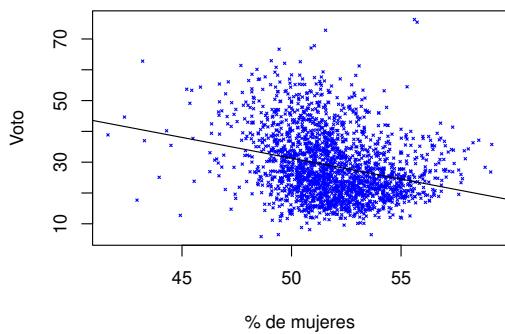
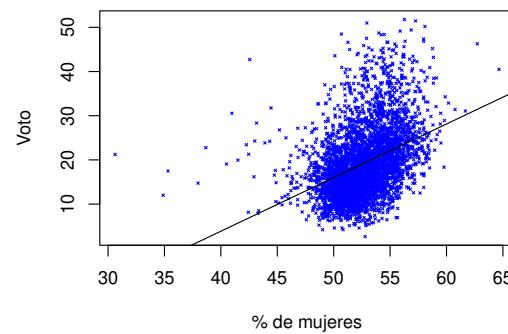
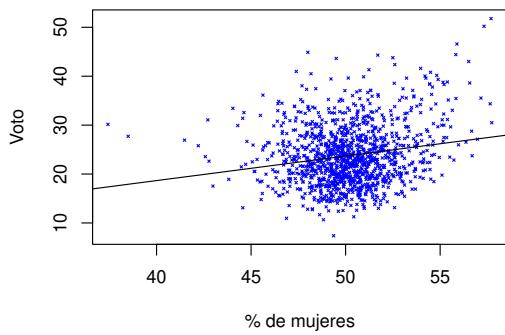
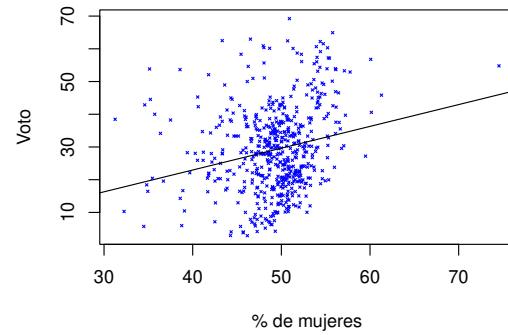
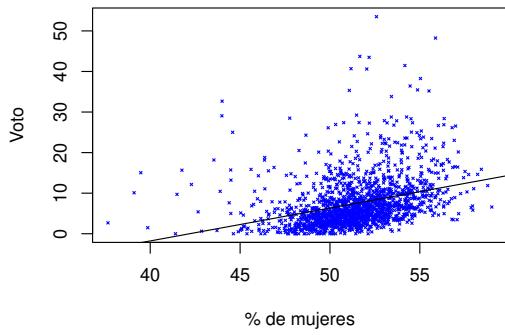
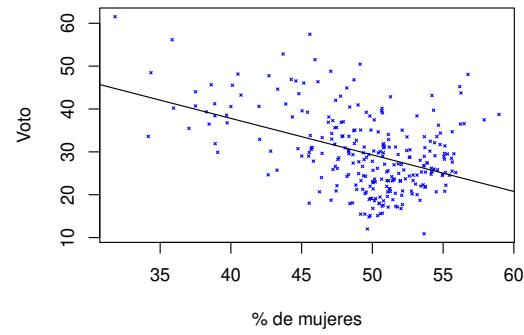
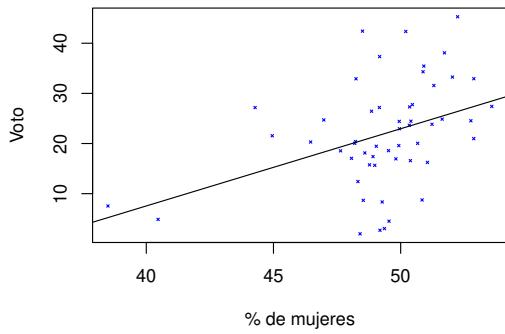
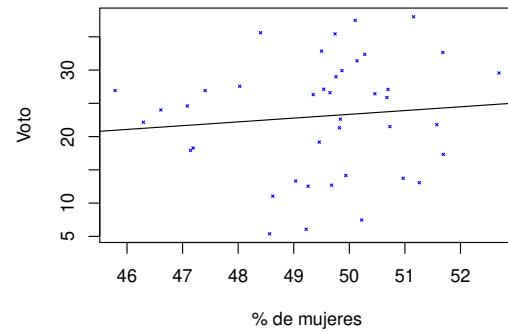


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

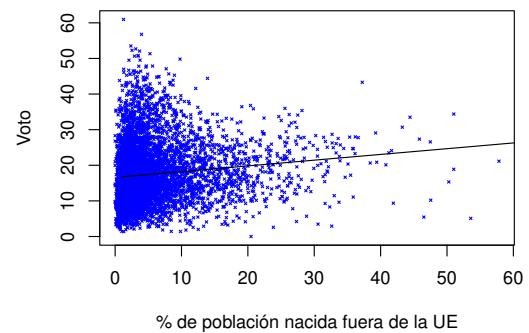


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

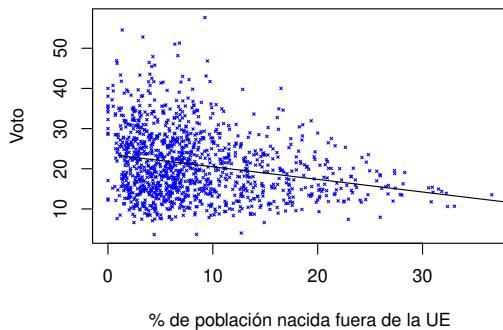
2019-28A.

PP y Población nacida en países extracomunitarios

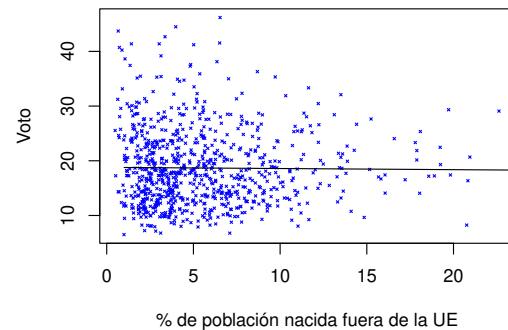
Andalucía



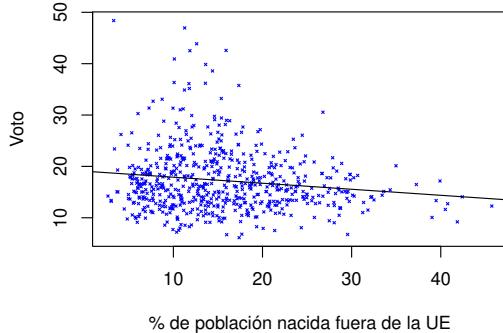
Aragón



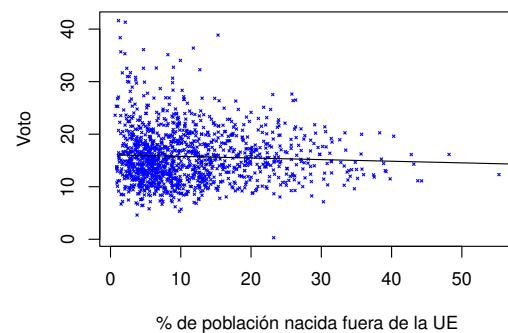
Asturias



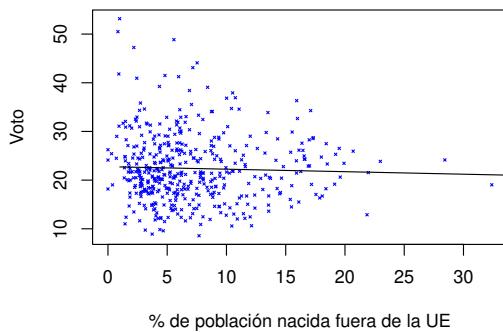
Islas Baleares



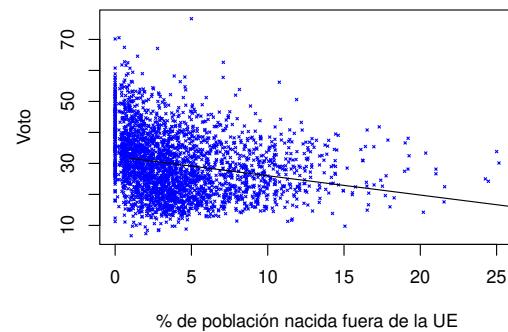
Canarias



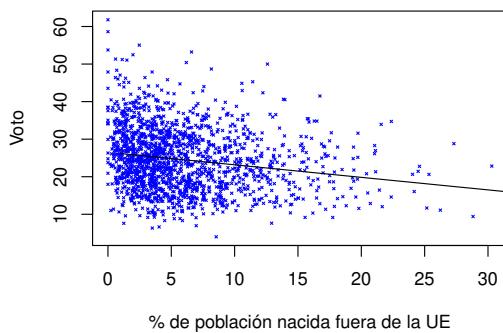
Cantabria



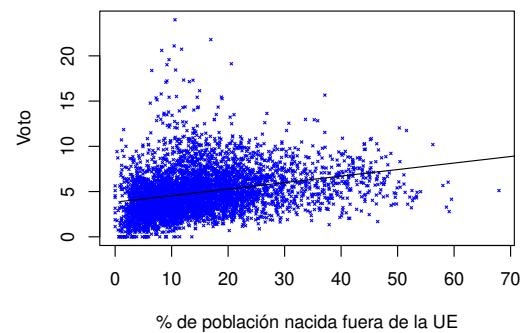
Castilla y León

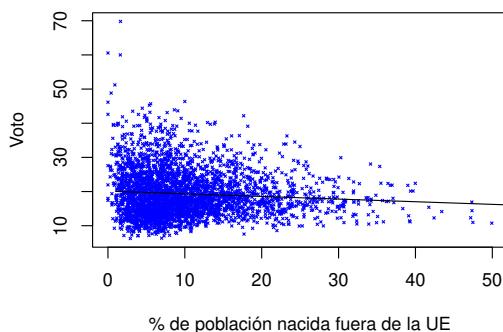
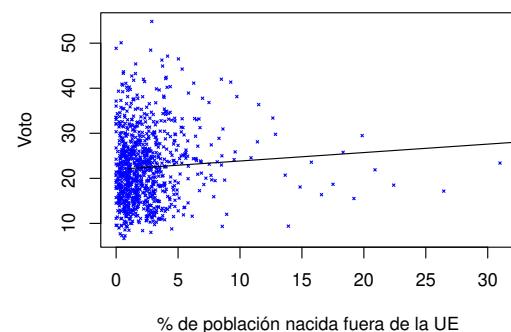
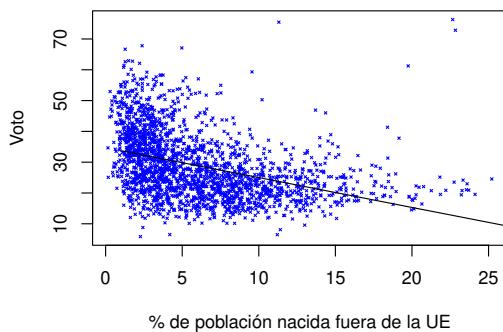
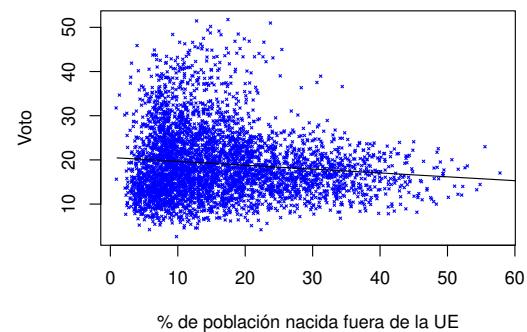
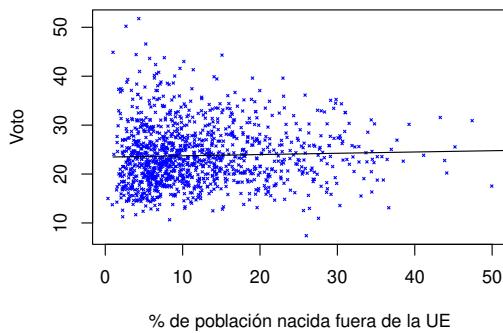
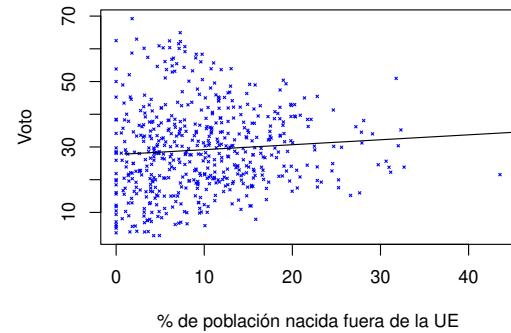
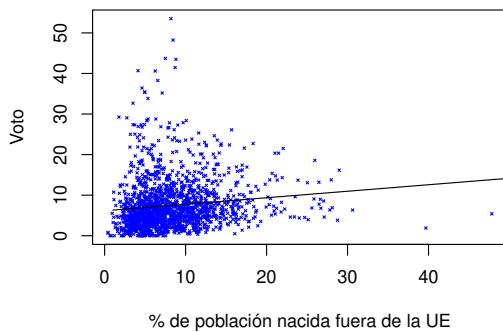
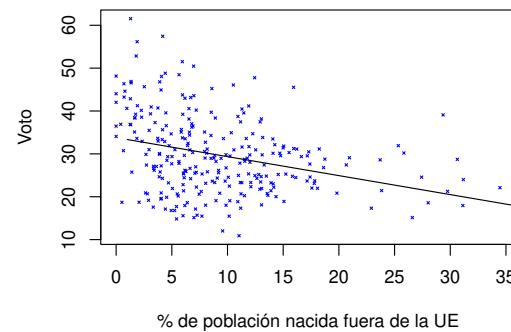
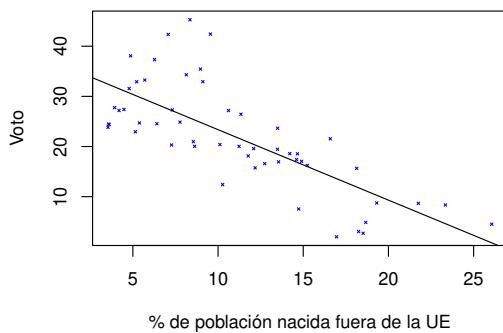
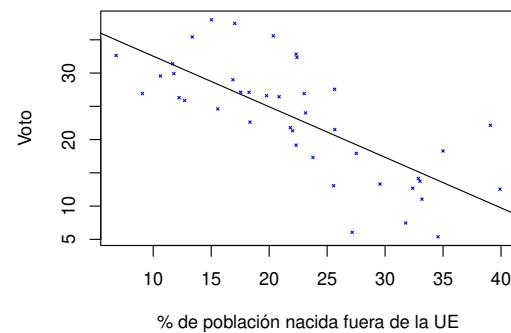


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

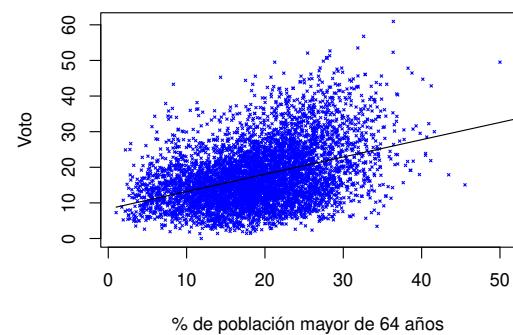


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

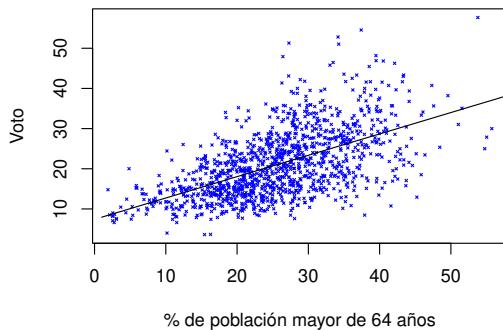
2019-28A.

PP y Población mayor de 64 años

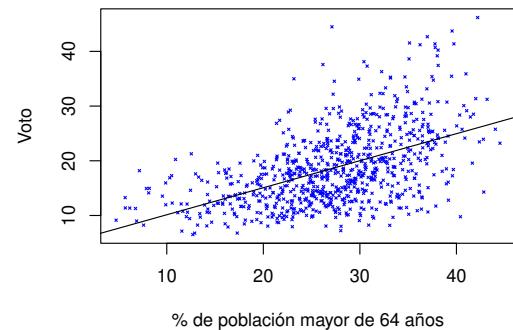
Andalucía



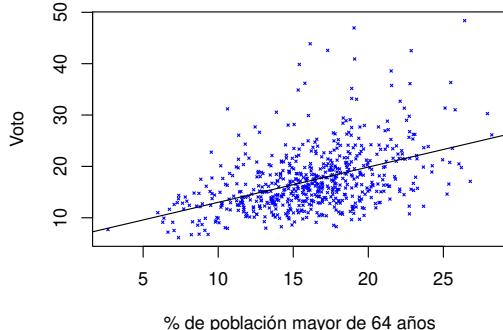
Aragón



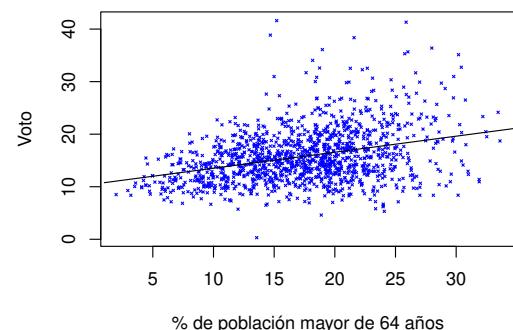
Asturias



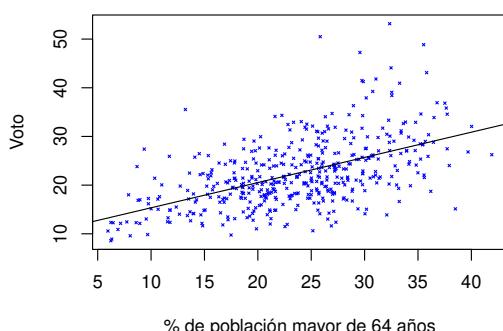
Islas Baleares



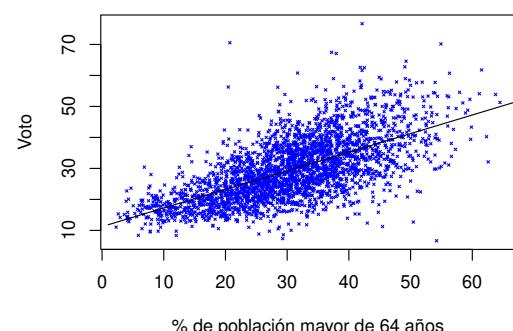
Canarias



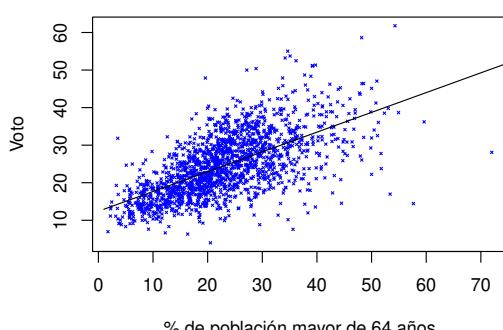
Cantabria



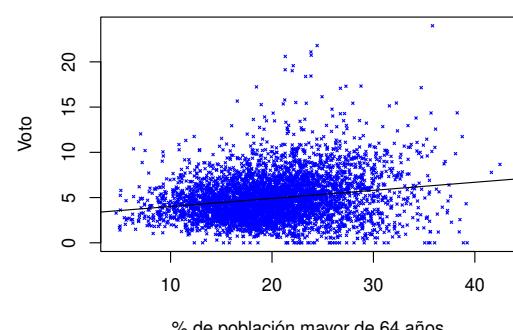
Castilla y León

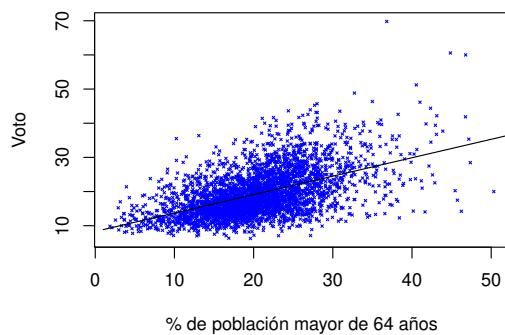
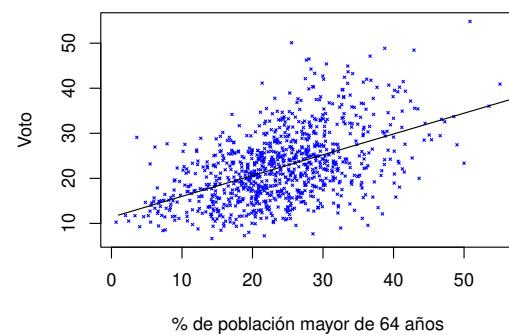
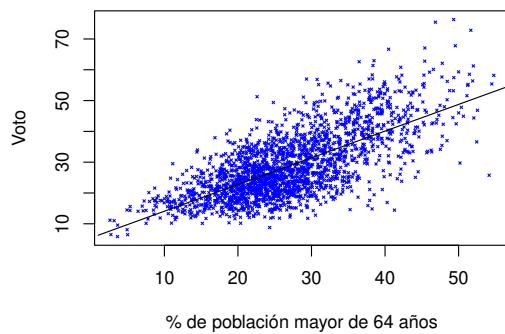
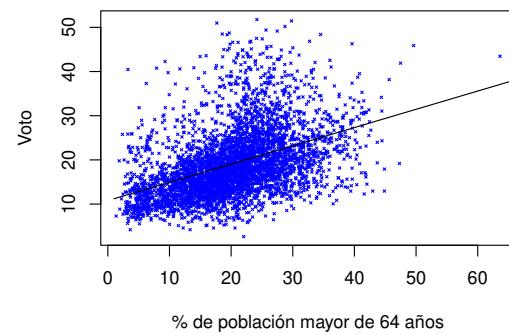
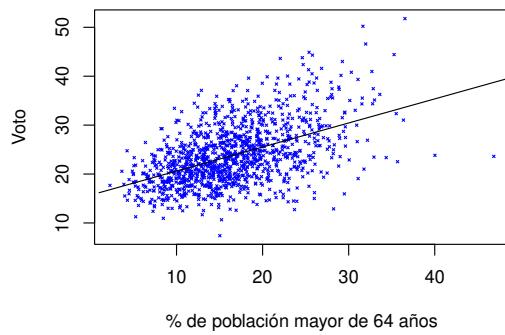
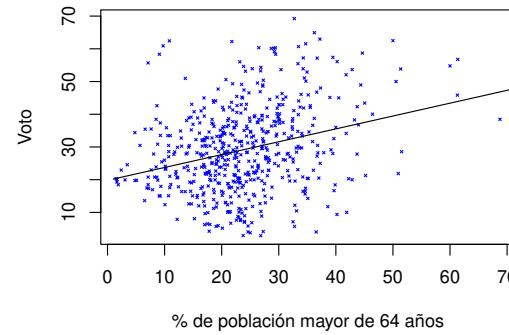
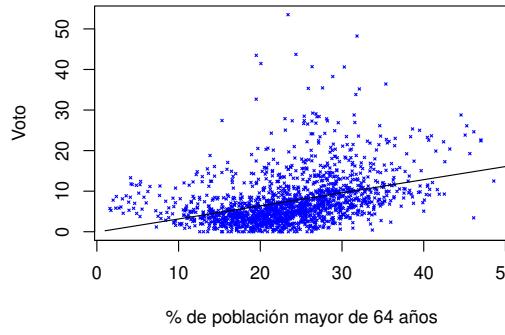
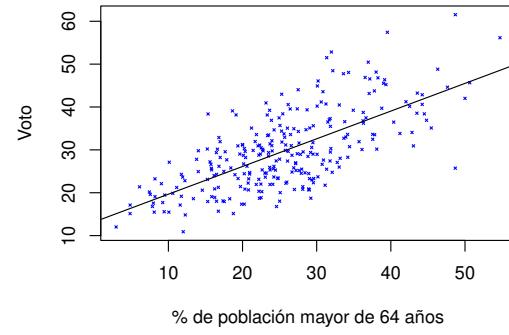
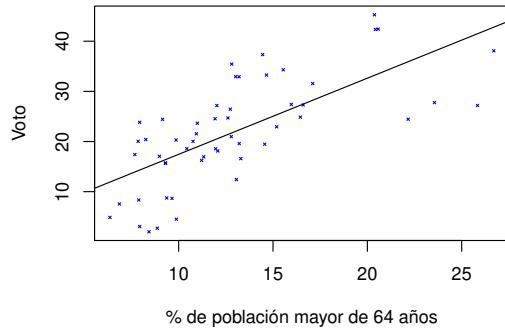
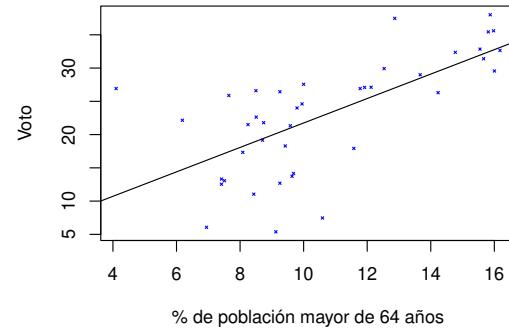


Castilla-La Mancha



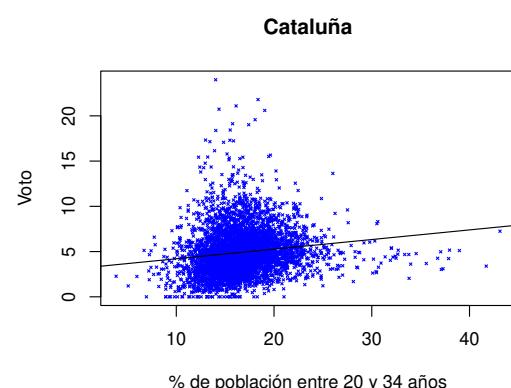
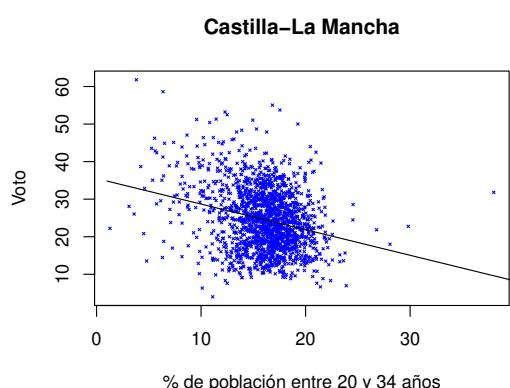
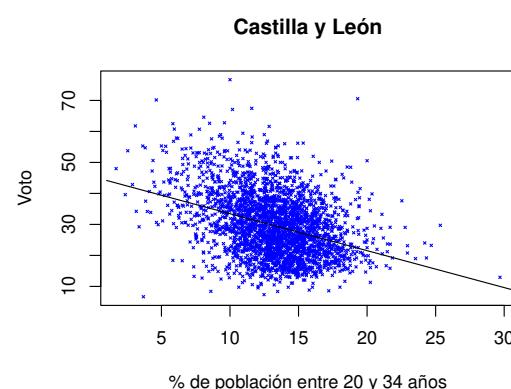
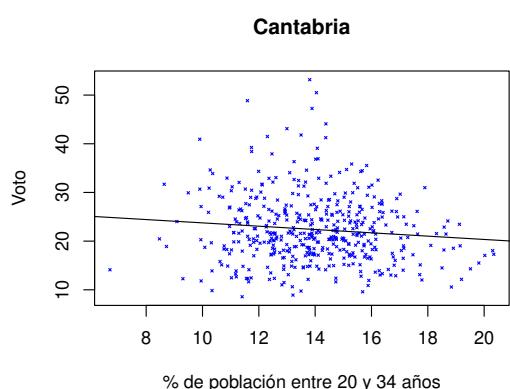
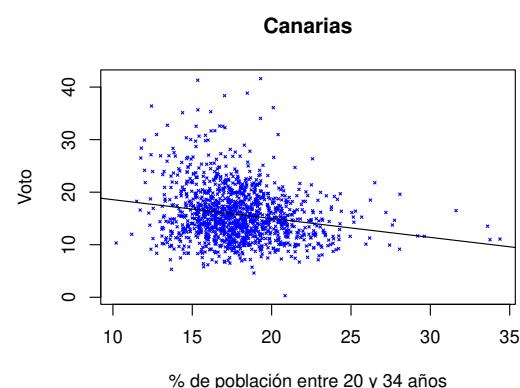
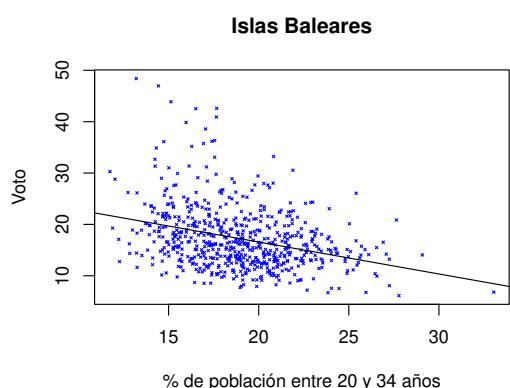
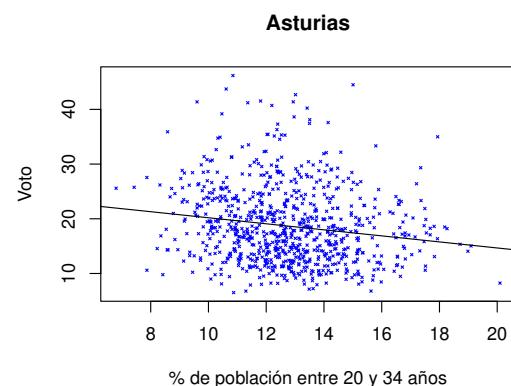
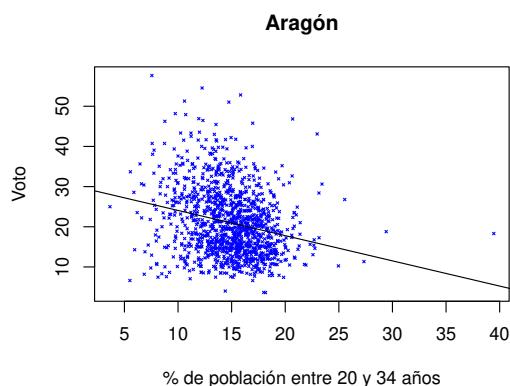
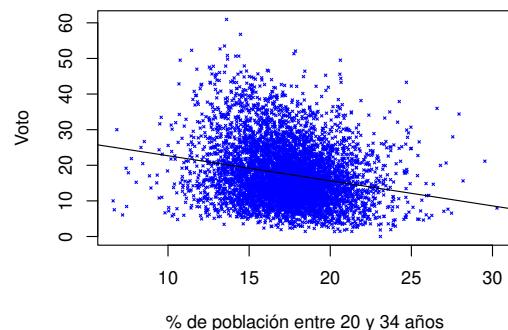
Cataluña

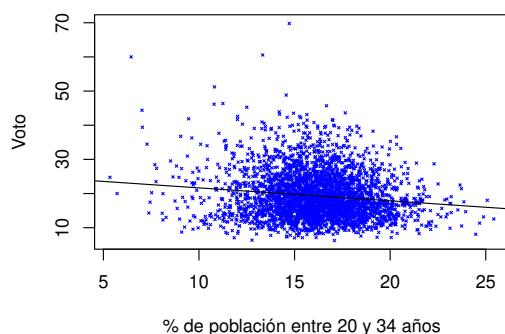
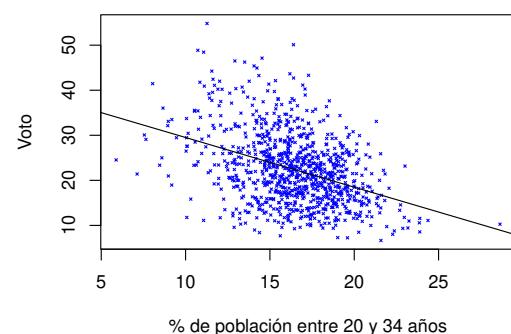
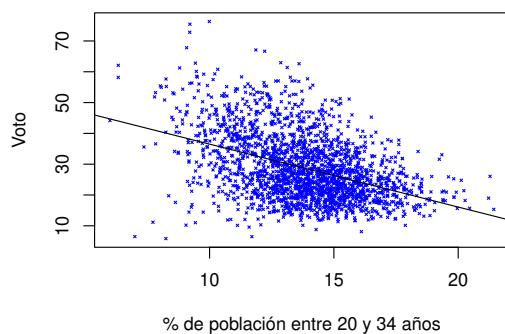
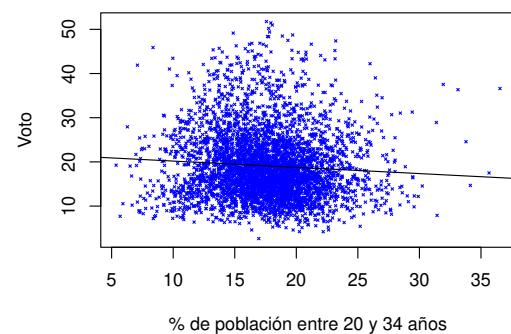
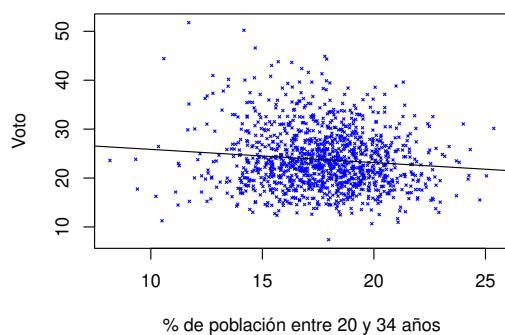
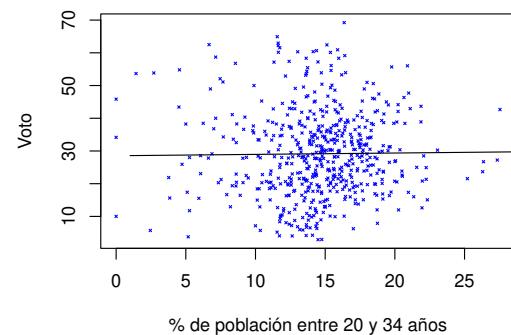
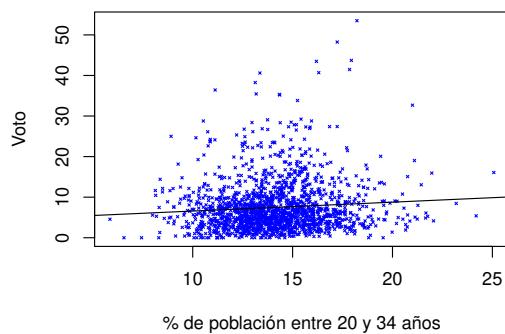
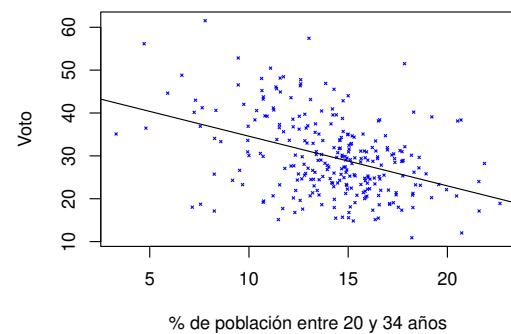
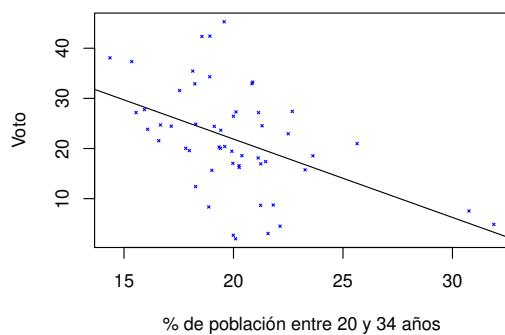
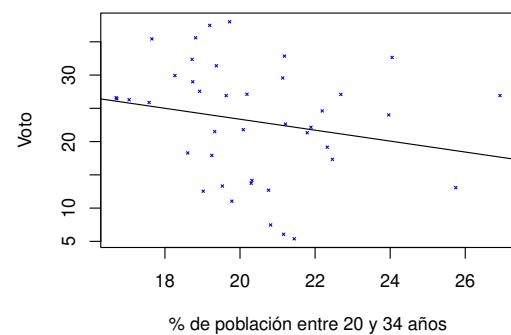


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-28A.

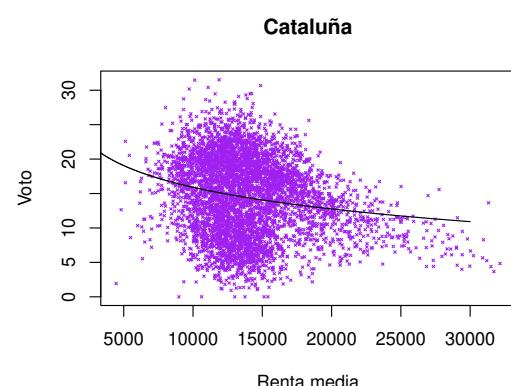
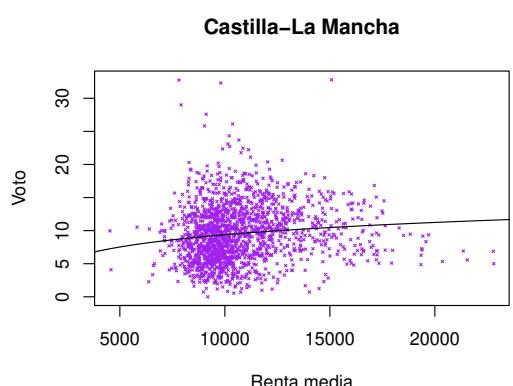
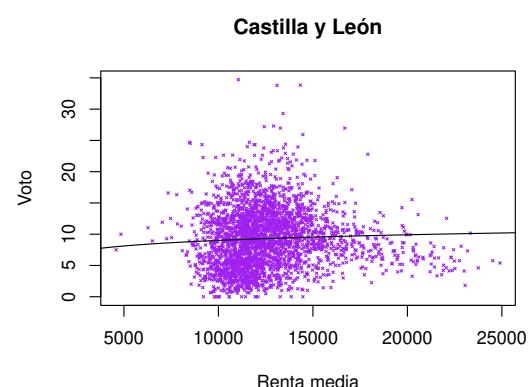
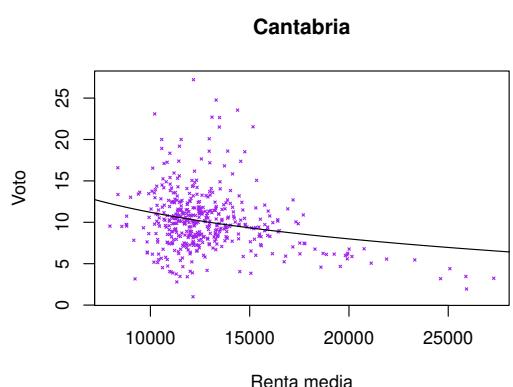
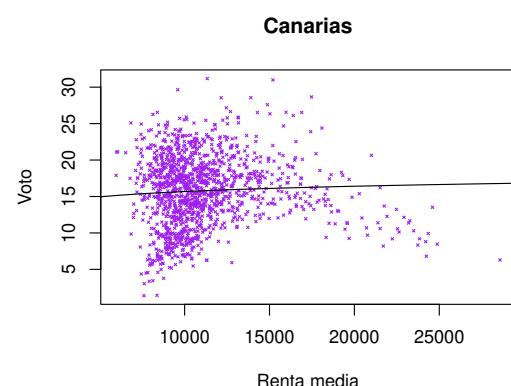
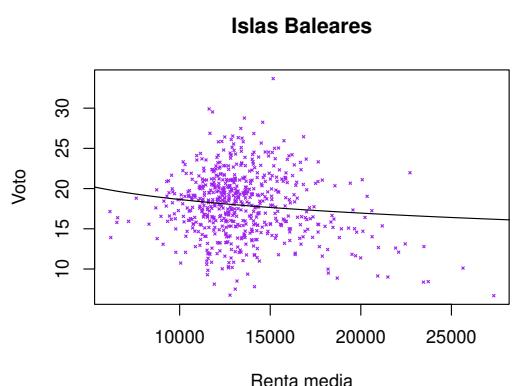
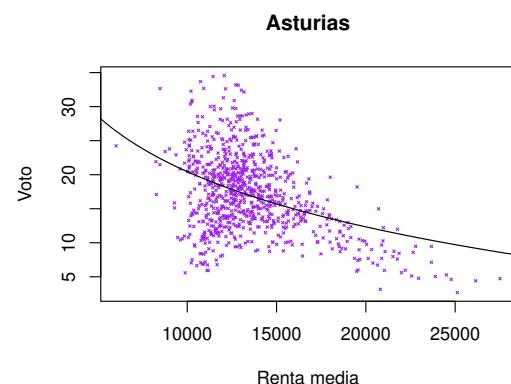
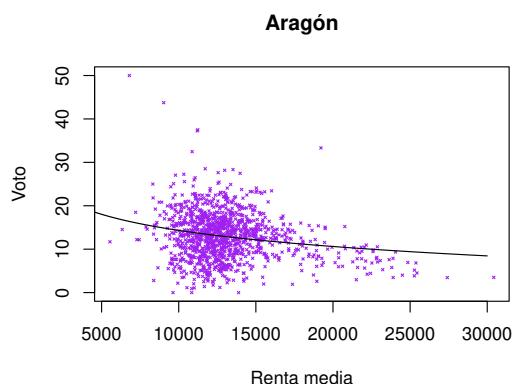
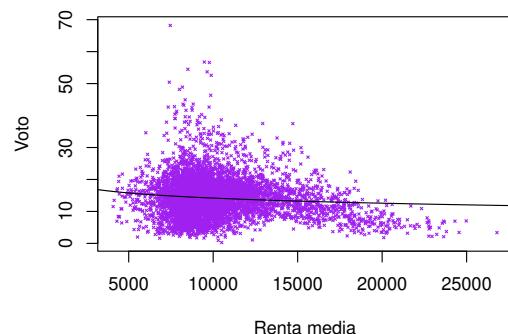
PP y Población entre 20 y 34 años

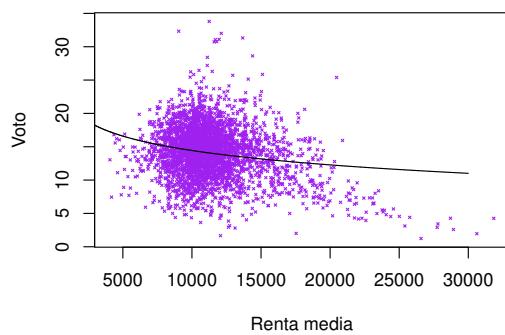
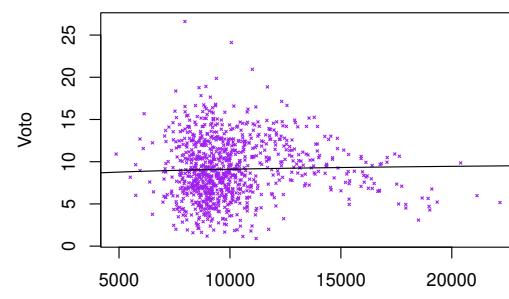
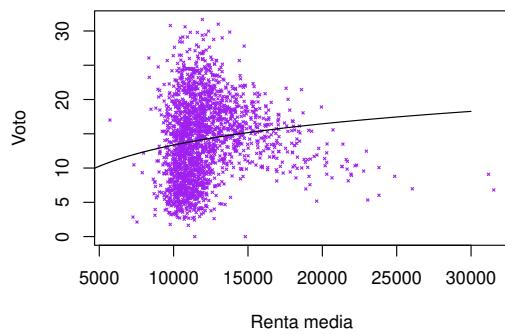
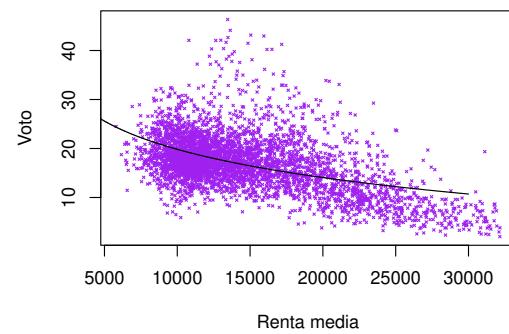
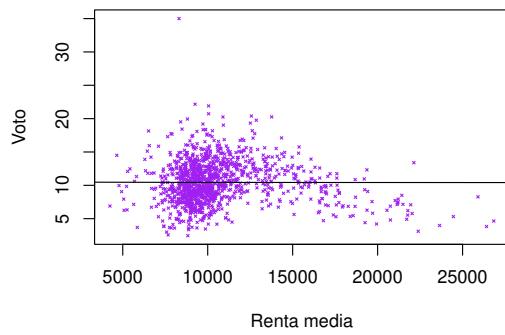
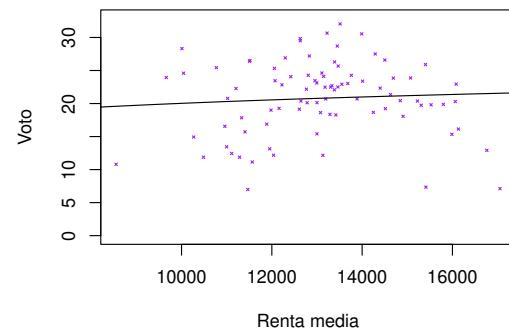
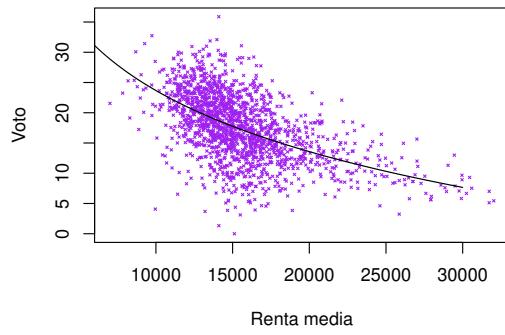
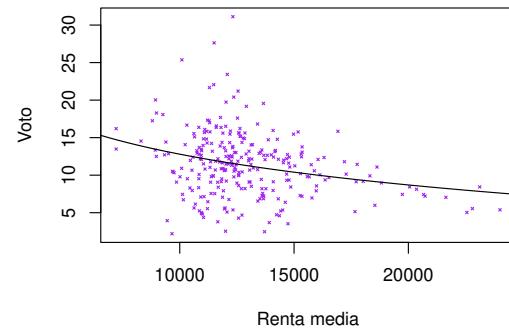
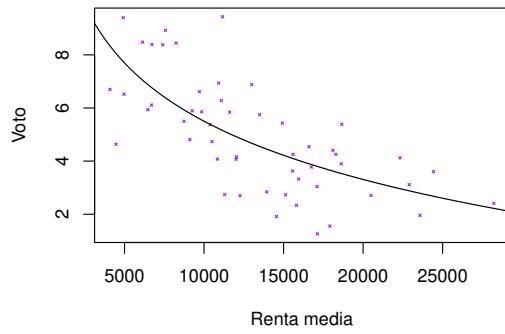
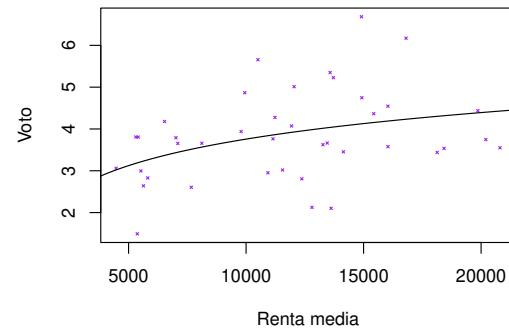


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-28A.

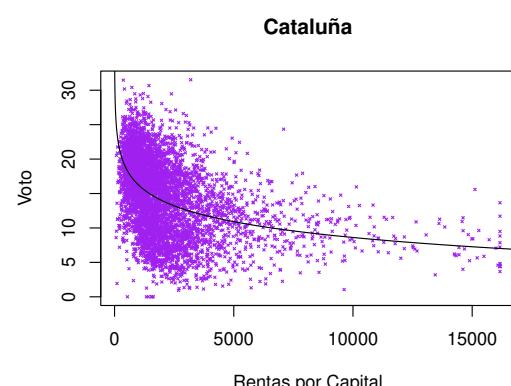
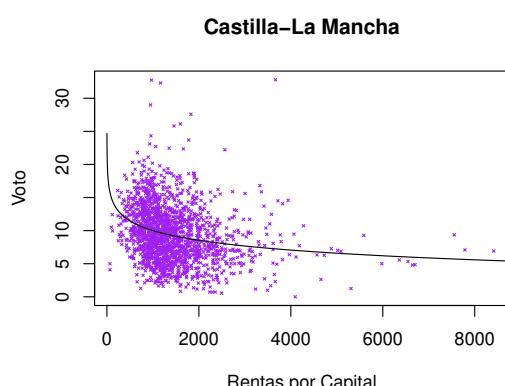
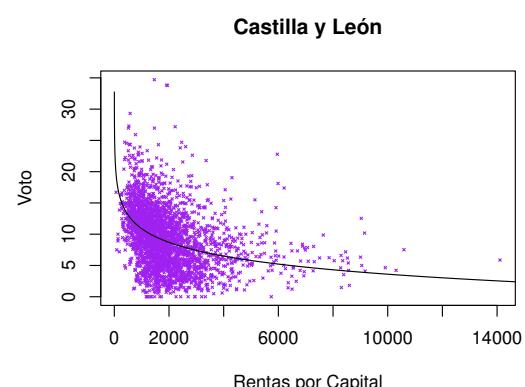
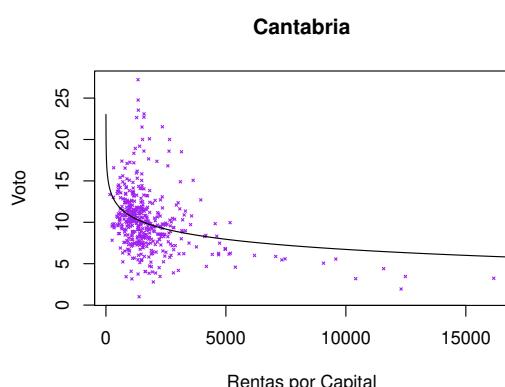
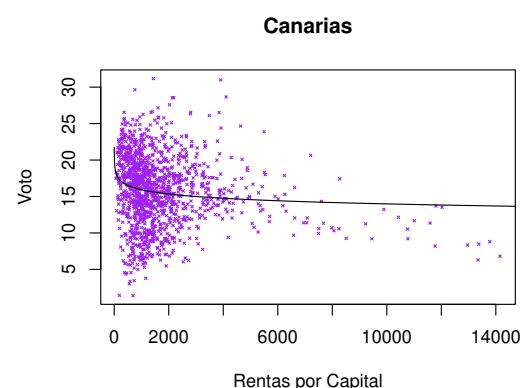
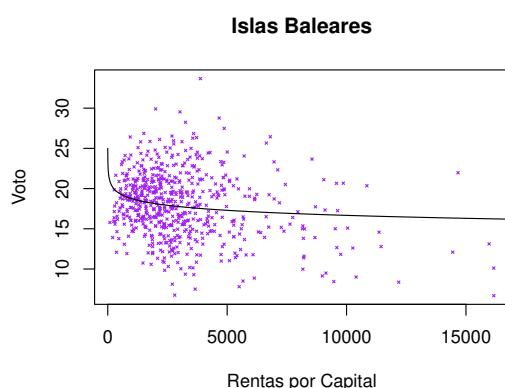
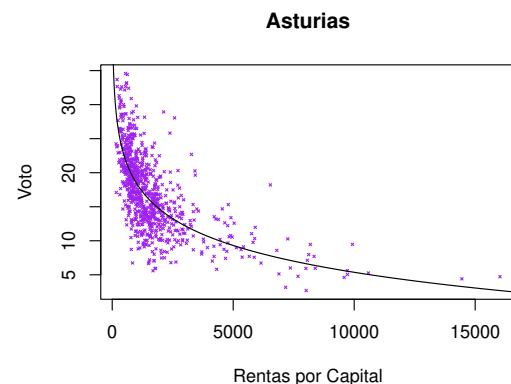
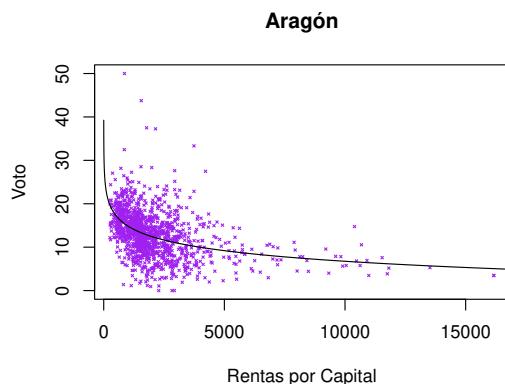
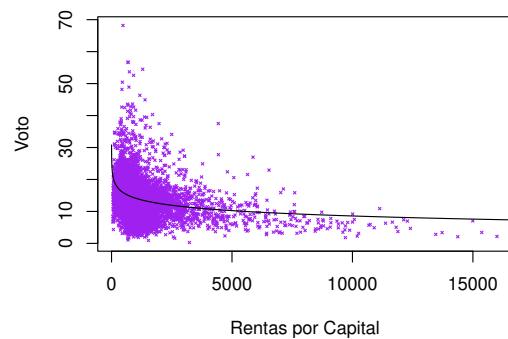
Podemos + IU y Renta media

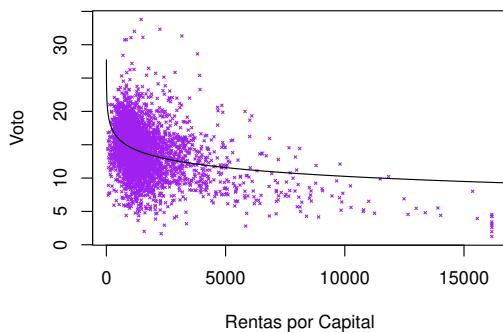
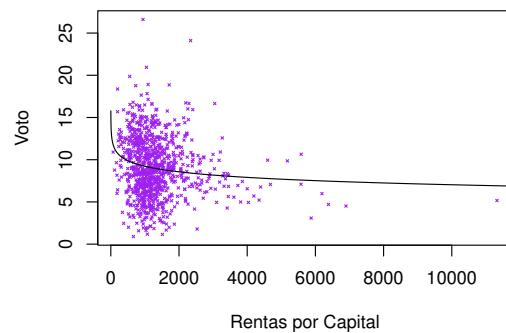
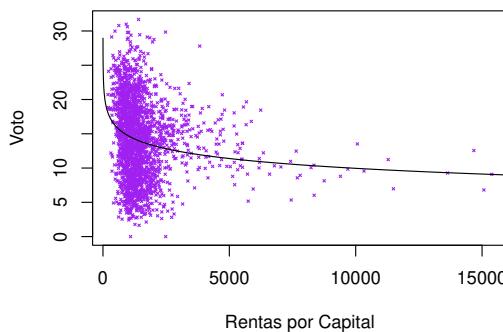
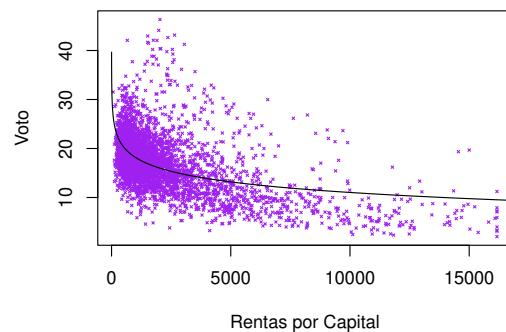
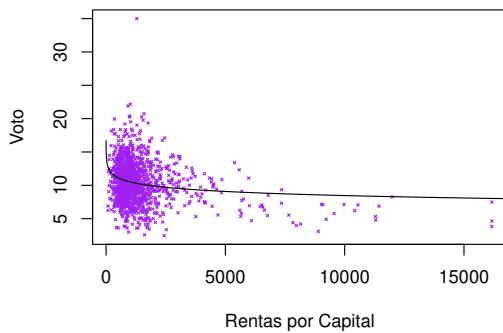
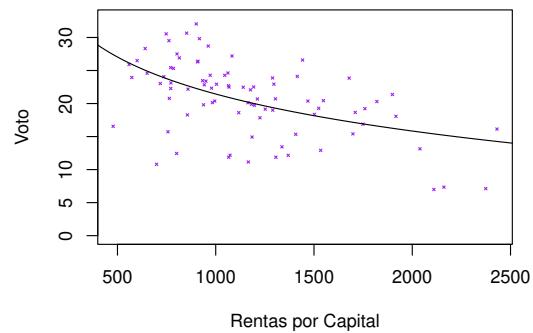
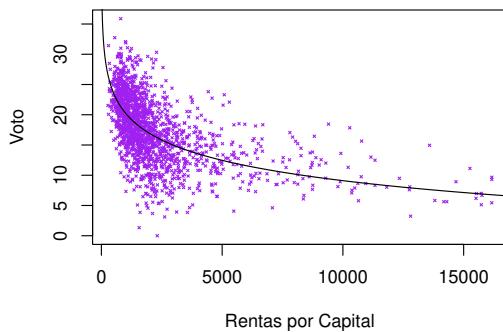
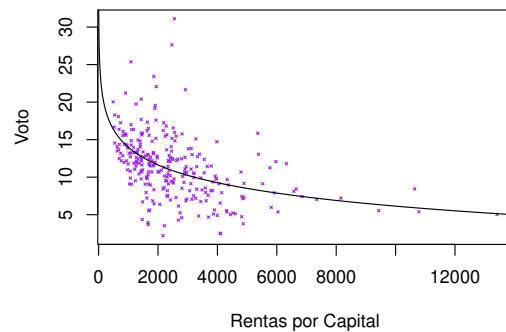
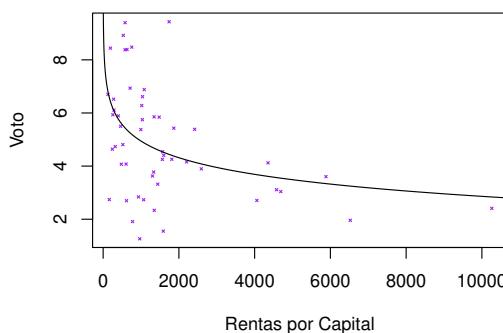
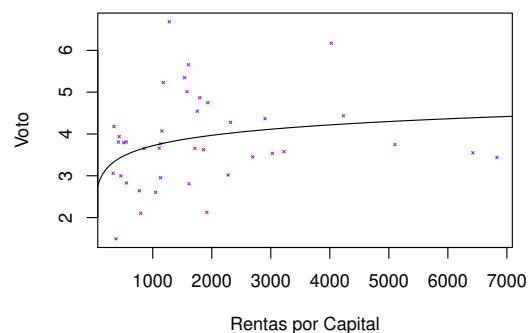


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-28A.

Podemos + IU y Rentas por capital

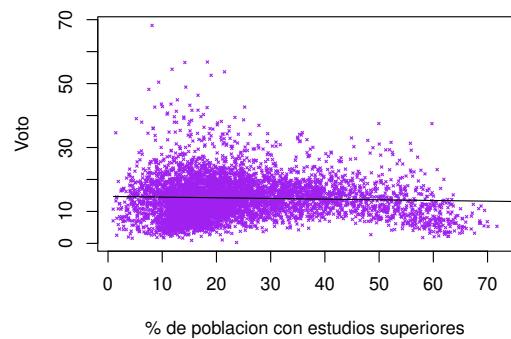


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

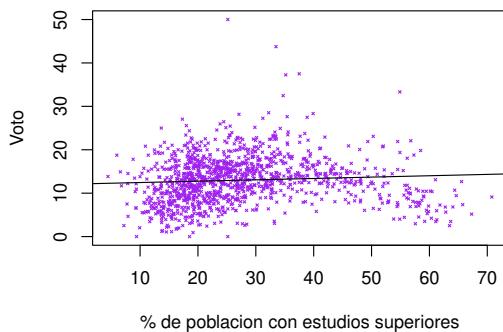
2019-28A.

Podemos + IU y Estudios Superiores

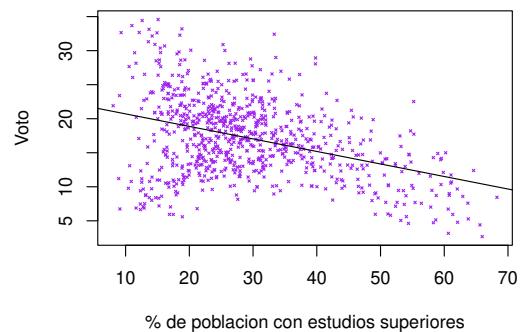
Andalucía



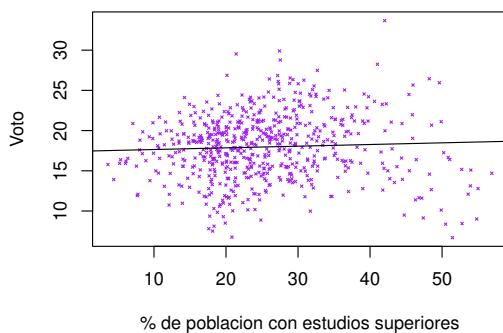
Aragón



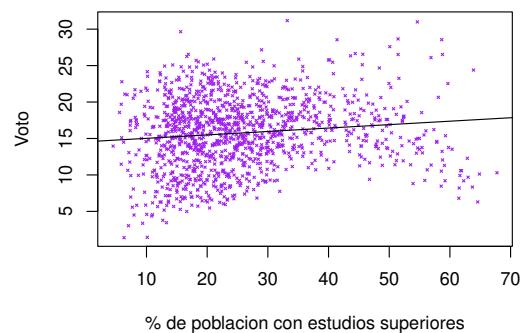
Asturias



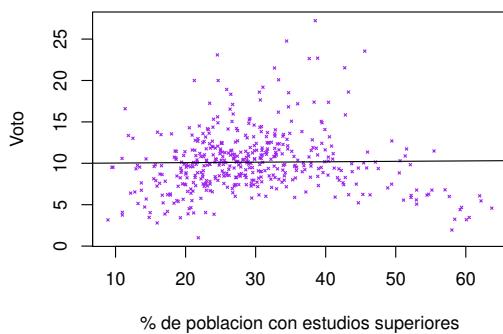
Islas Baleares



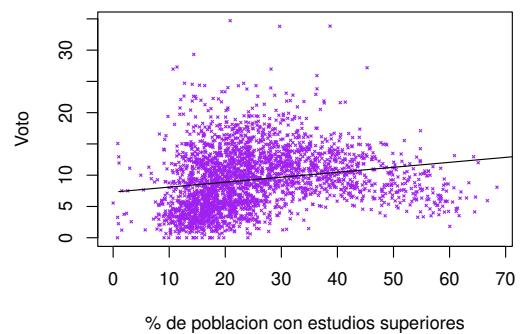
Canarias



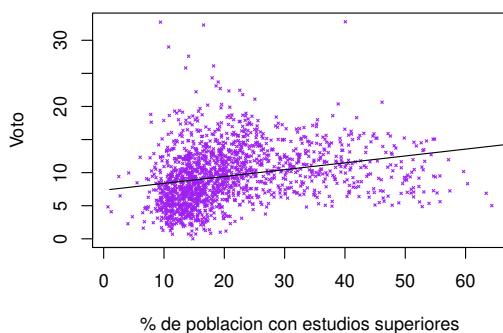
Cantabria



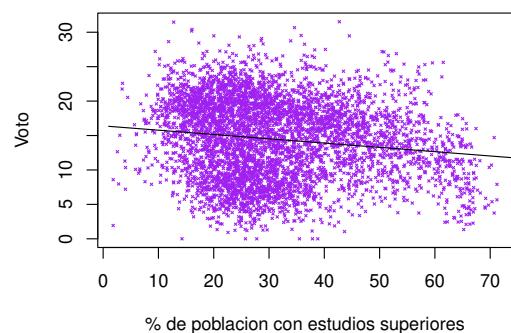
Castilla y León

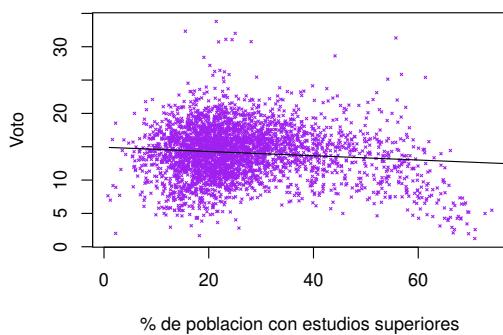
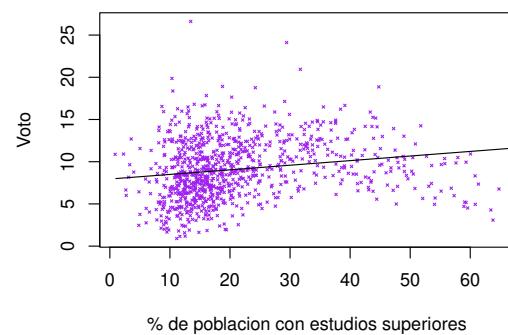
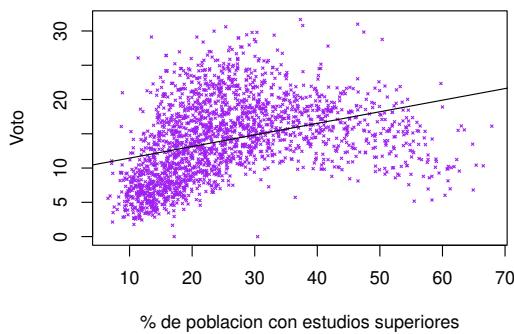
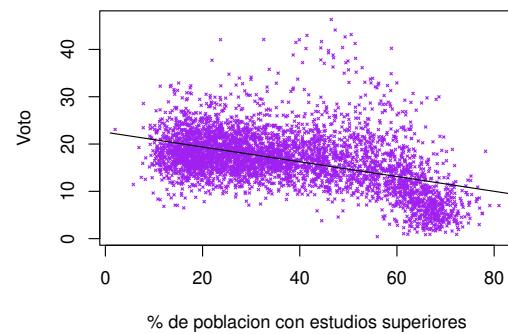
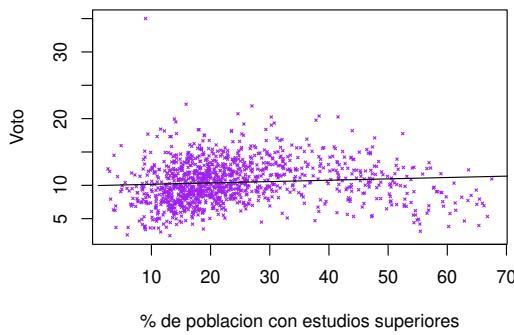
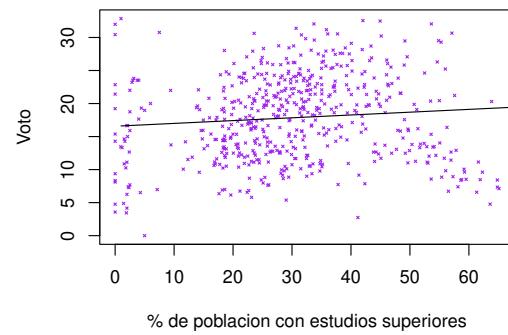
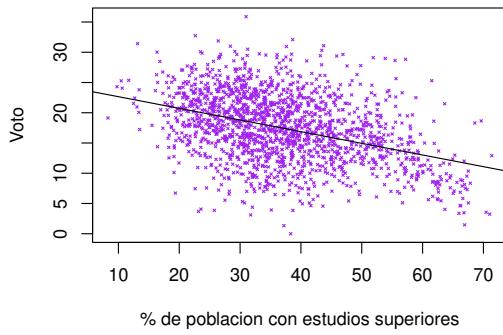
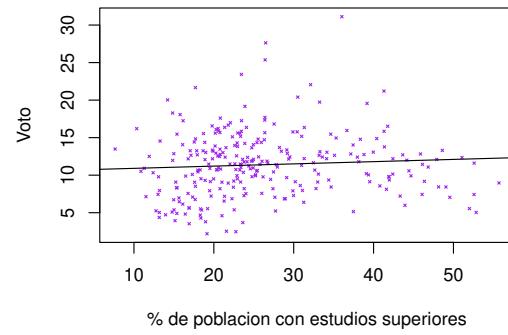
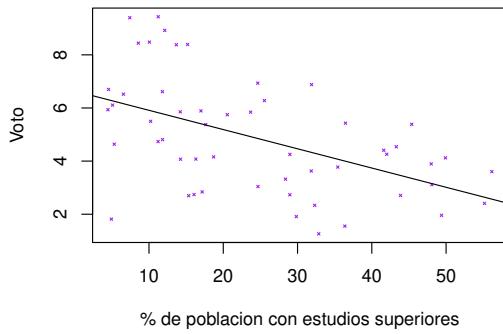
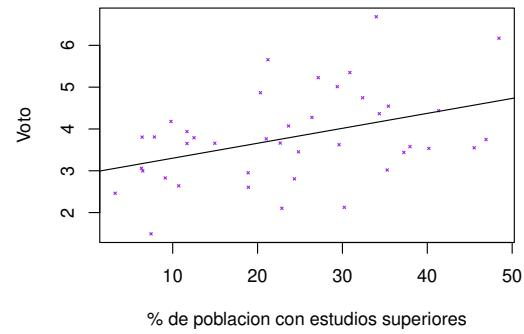


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

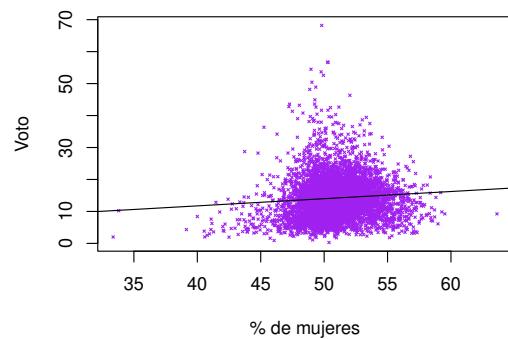


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

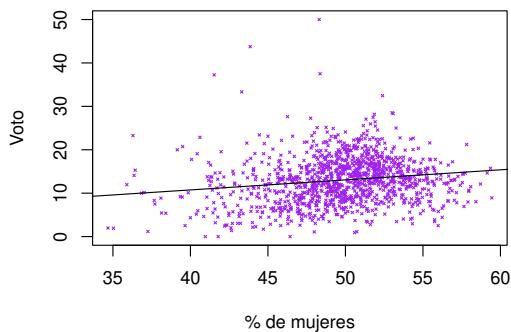
2019-28A.

Podemos + IU y Género

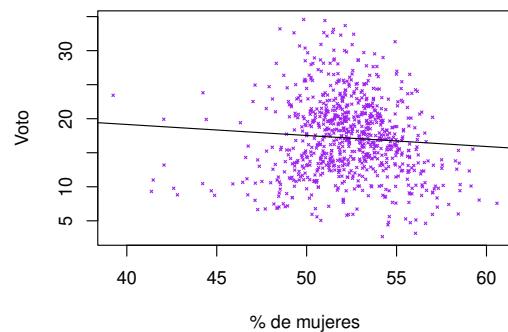
Andalucía



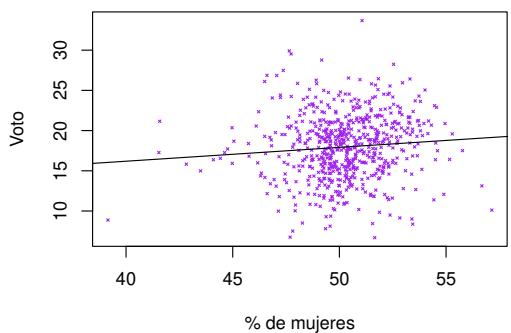
Aragón



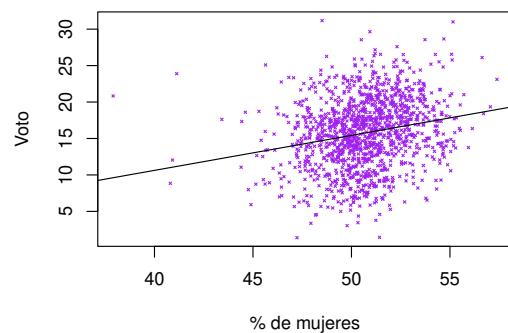
Asturias



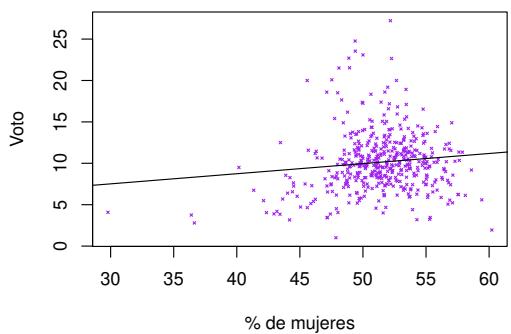
Islas Baleares



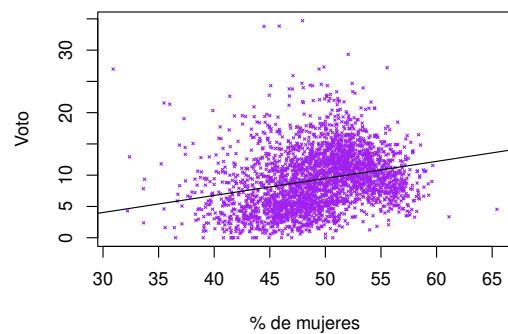
Canarias



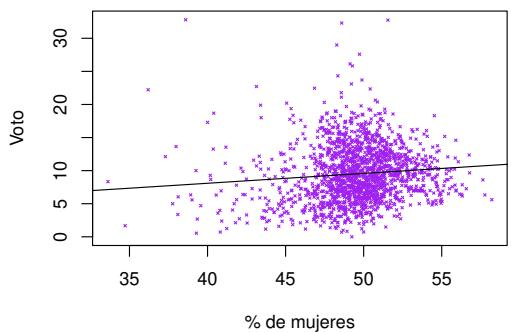
Cantabria



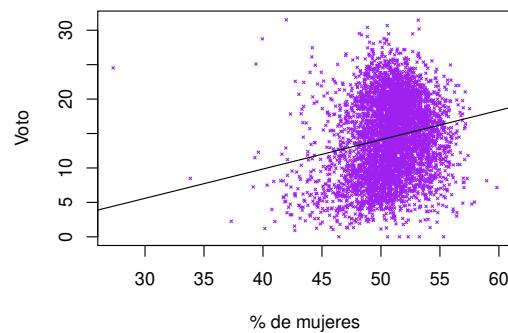
Castilla y León

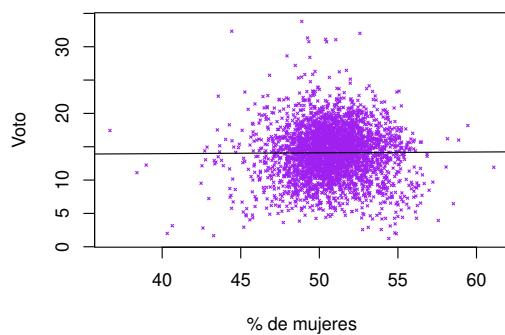
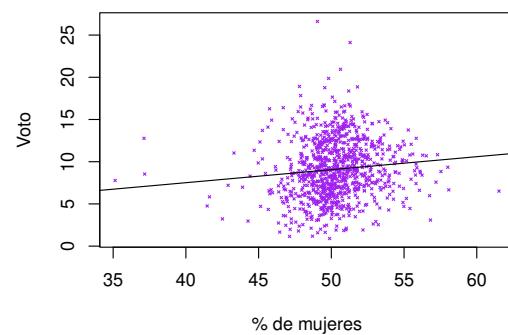
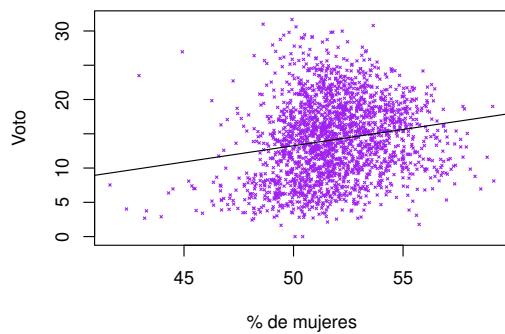
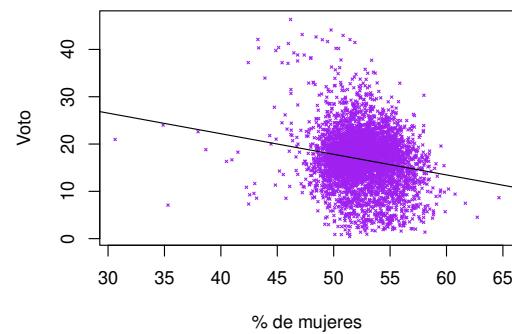
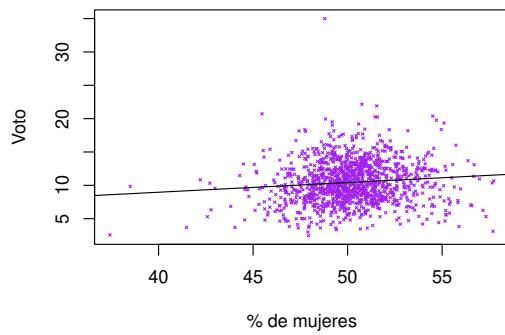
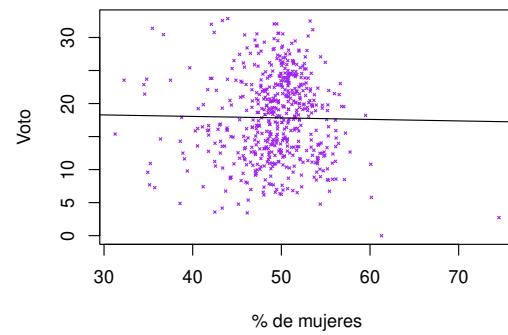
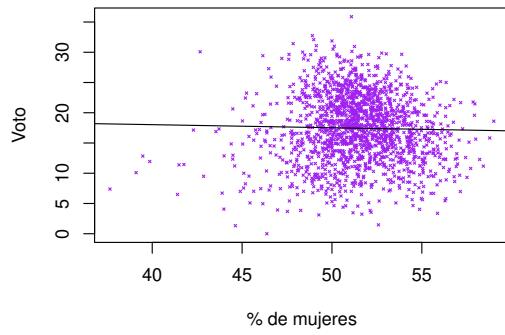
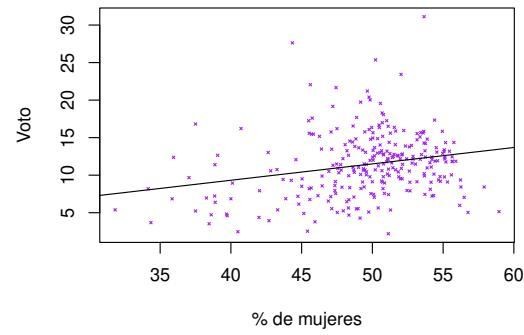
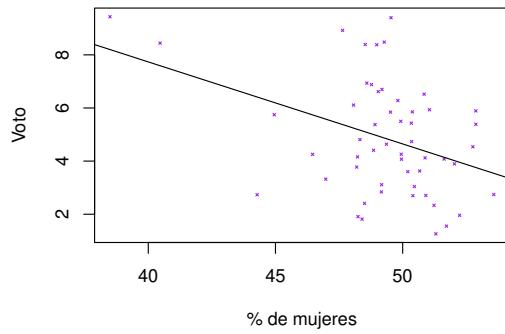
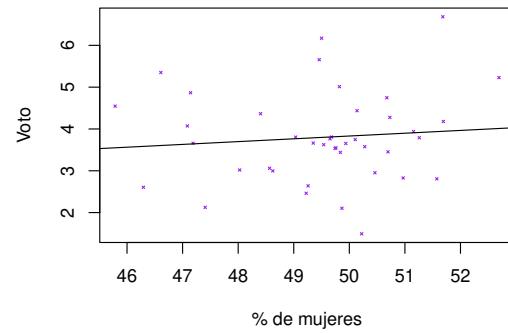


Castilla-La Mancha

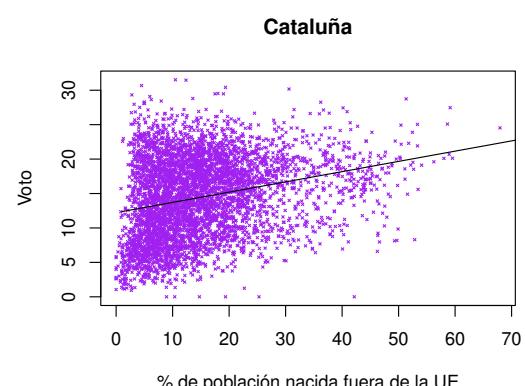
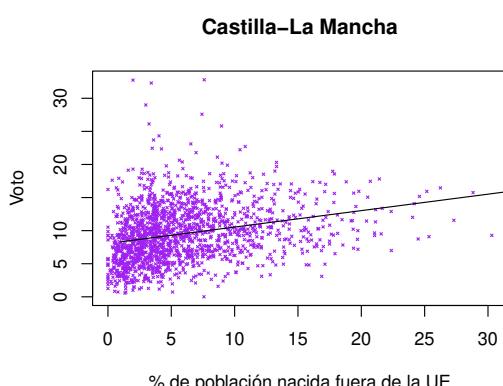
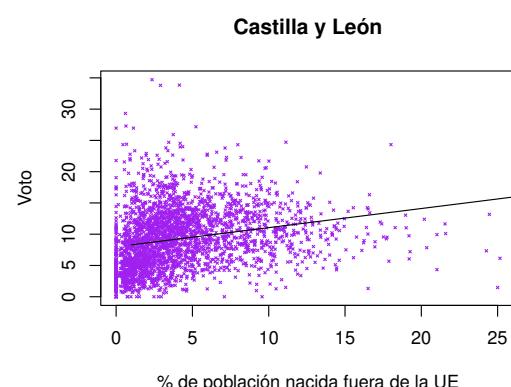
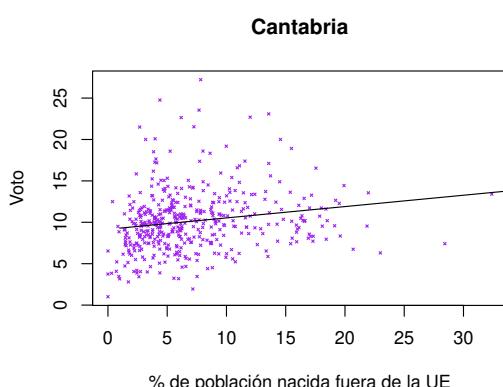
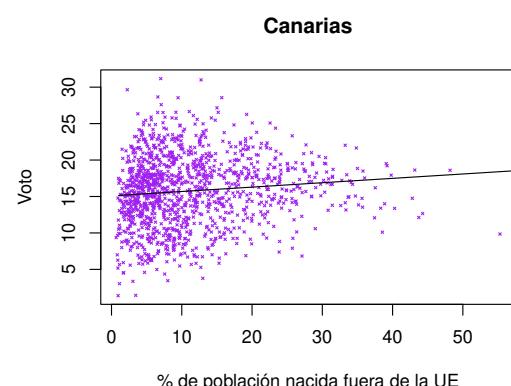
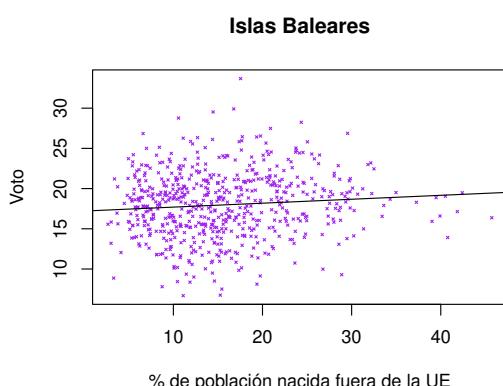
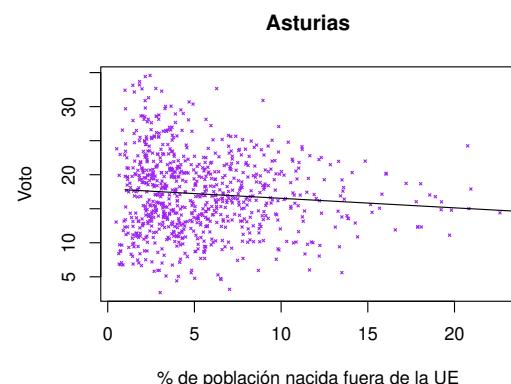
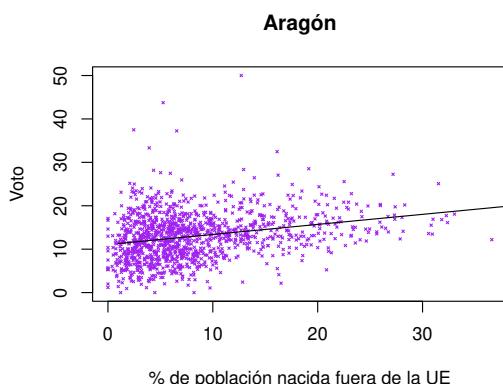
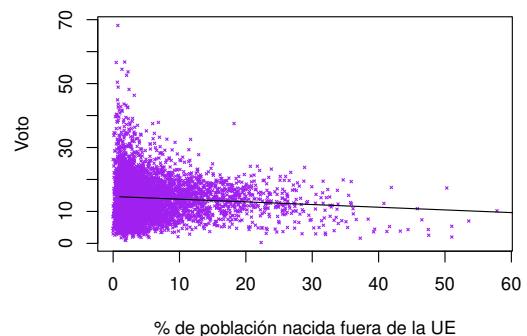


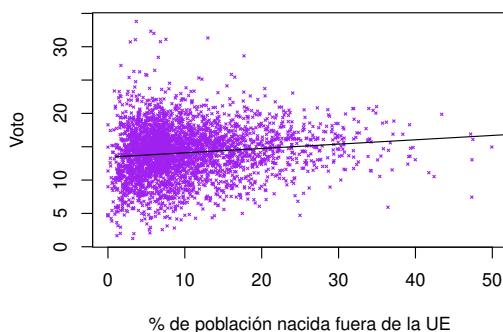
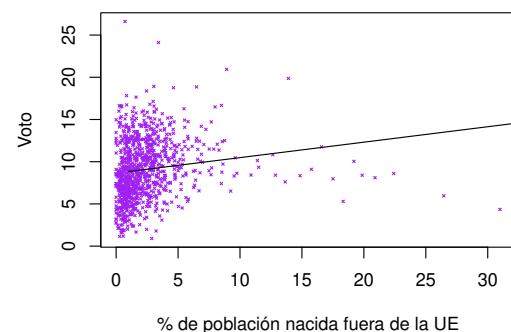
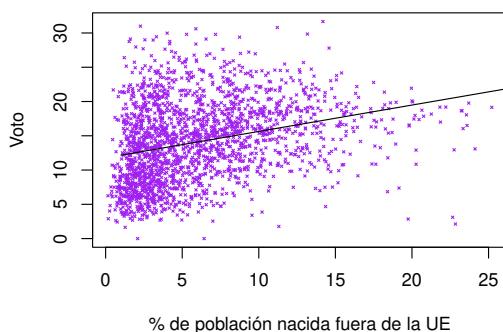
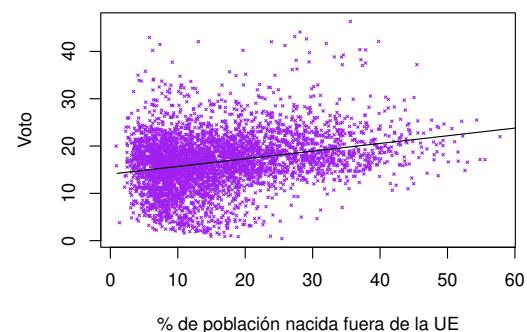
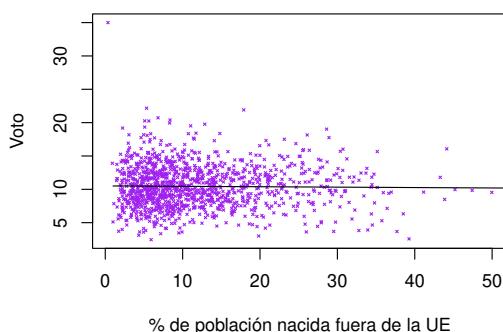
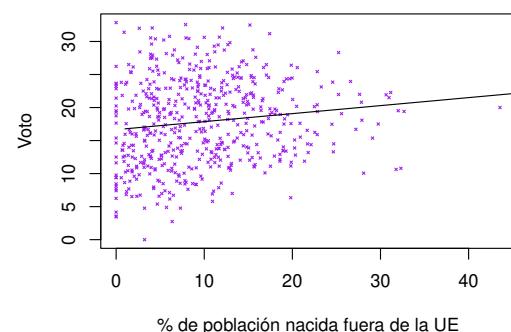
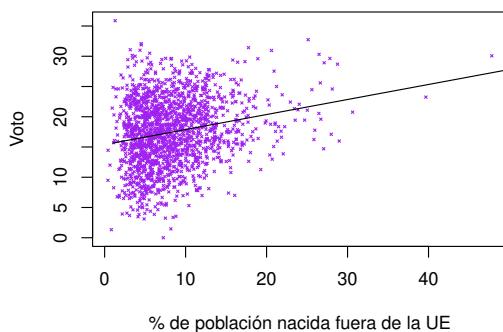
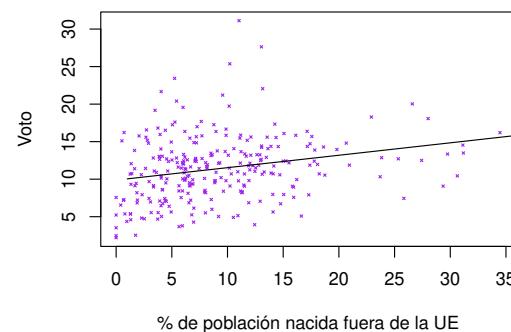
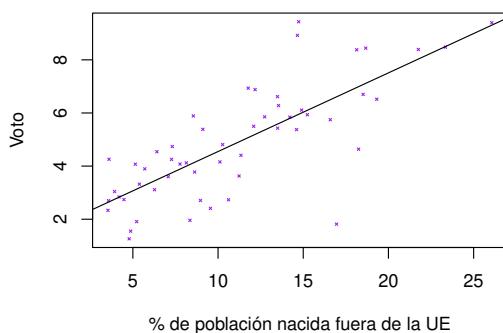
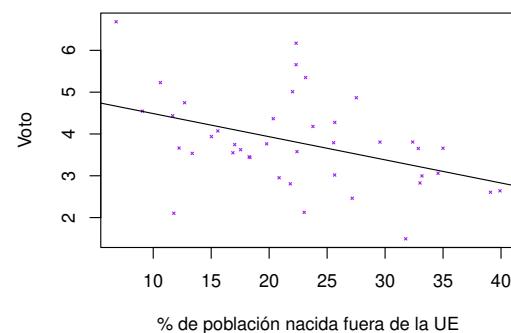
Cataluña



Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-28A.
Podemos + IU y
Población nacida en
países extracomunitarios

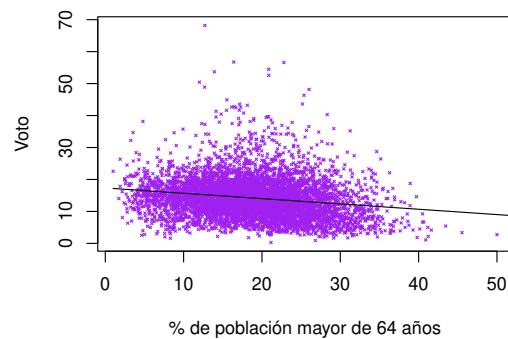


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

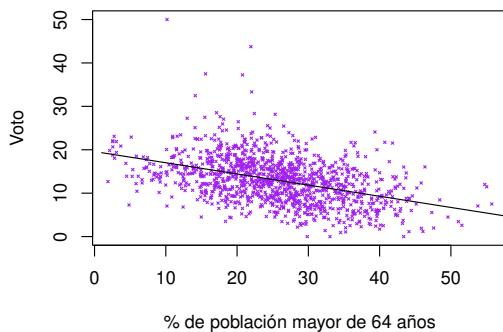
2019-28A.

Podemos + IU y Población mayor de 64 años

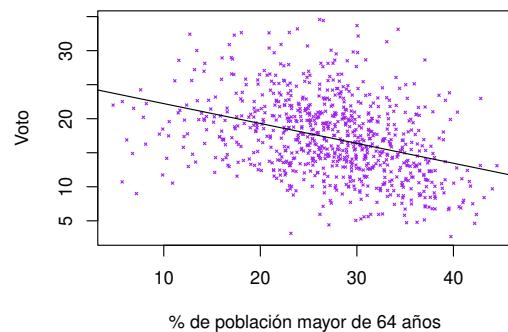
Andalucía



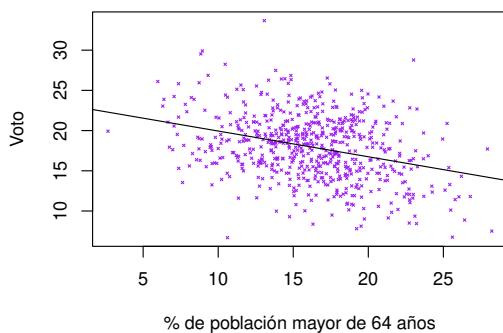
Aragón



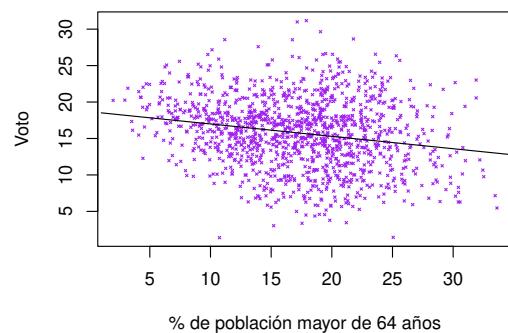
Asturias



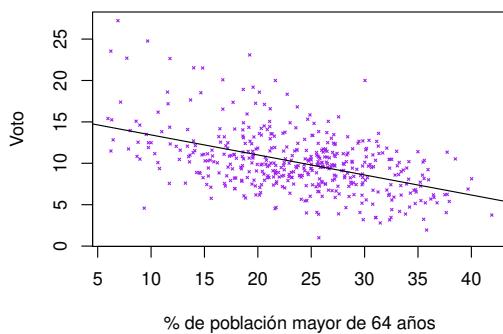
Islas Baleares



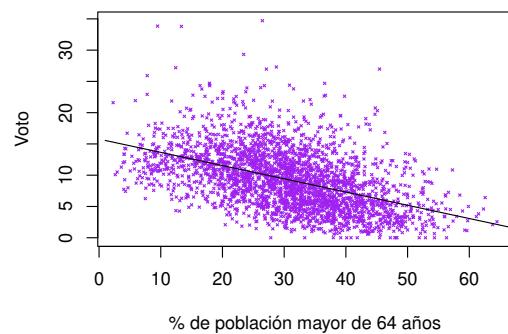
Canarias



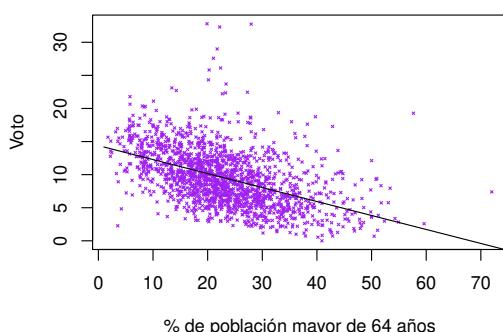
Cantabria



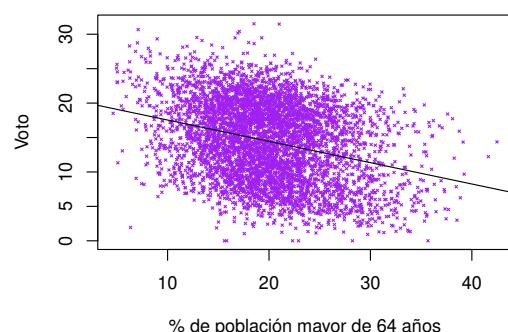
Castilla y León

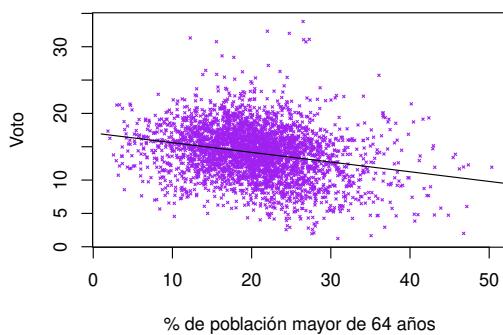
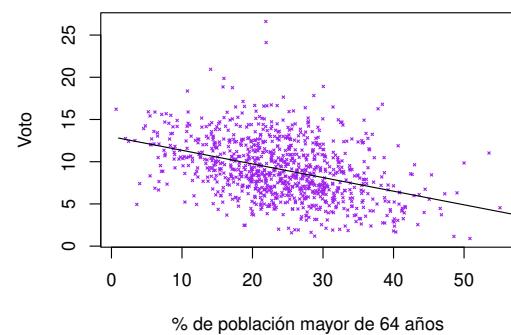
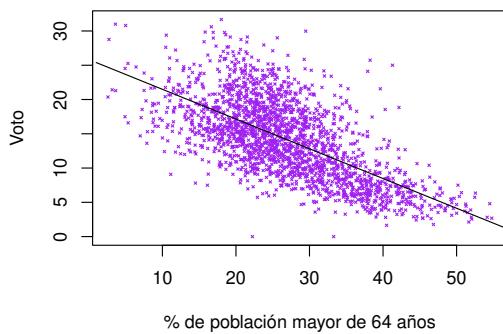
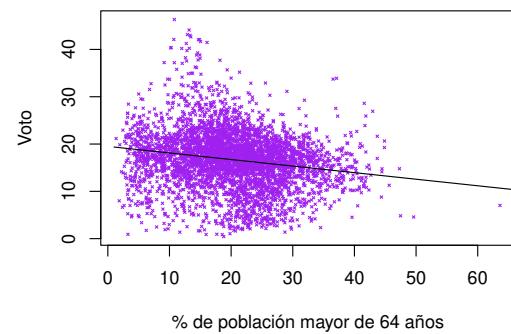
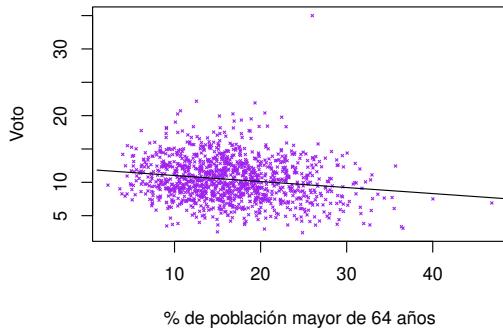
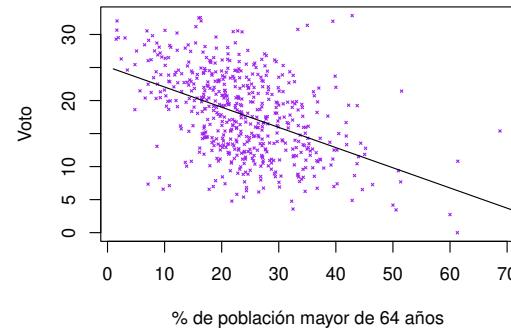
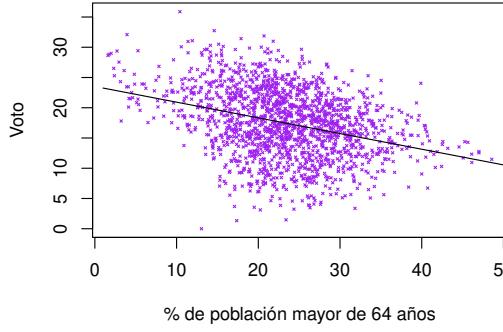
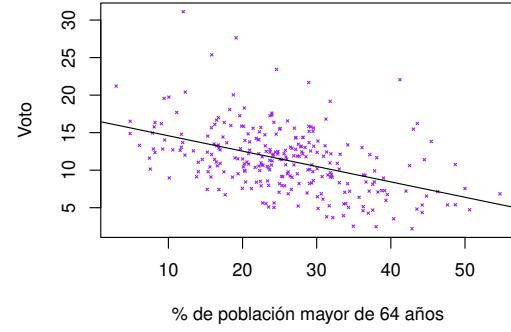
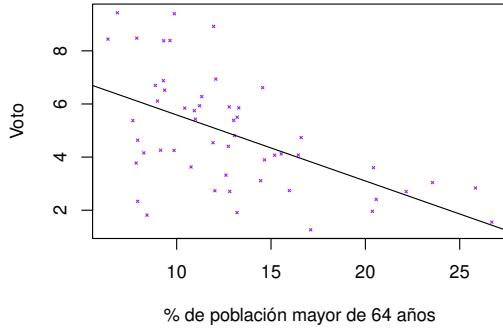
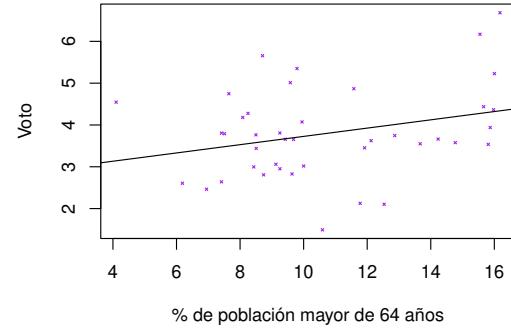


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

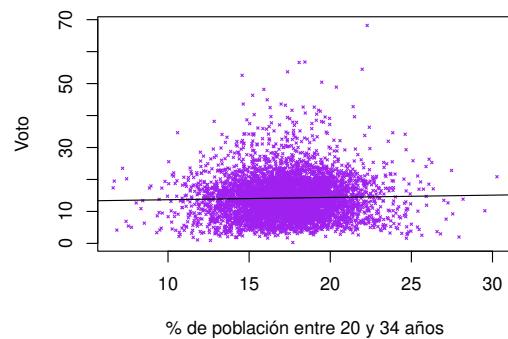


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

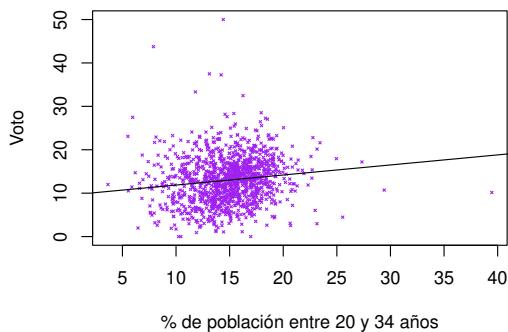
2019-28A.

Podemos + IU y Población entre 20 y 34 años

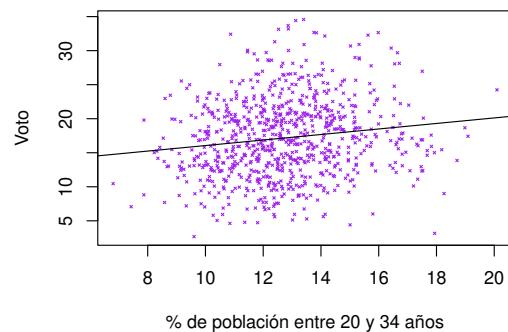
Andalucía



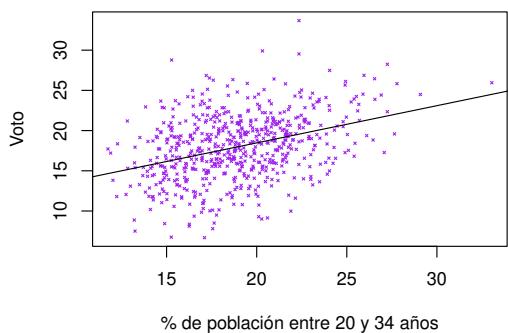
Aragón



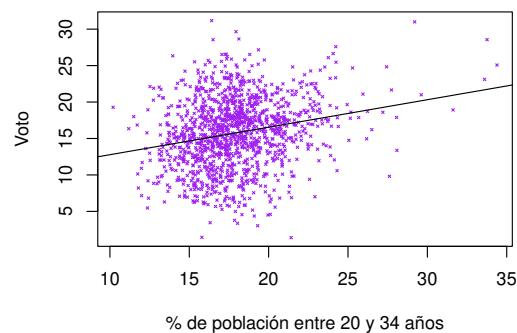
Asturias



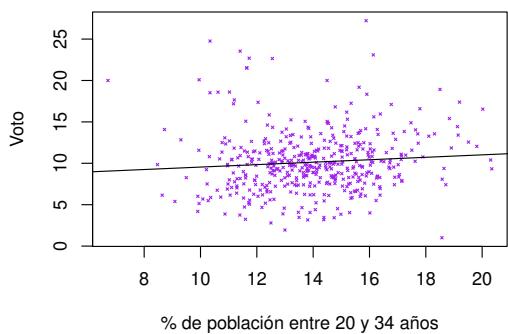
Islas Baleares



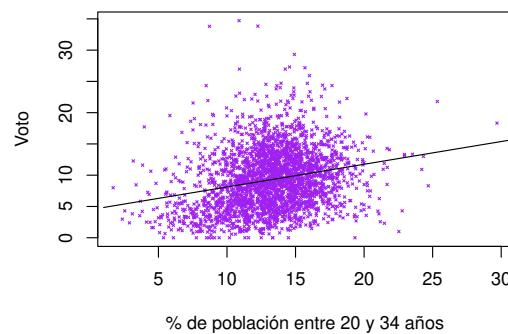
Canarias



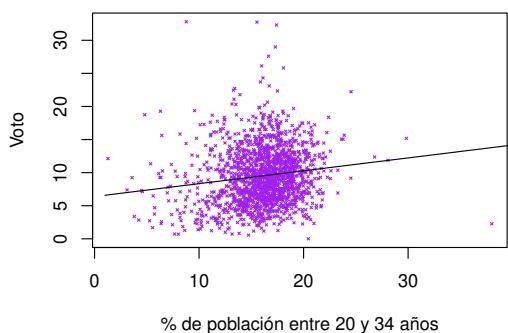
Cantabria



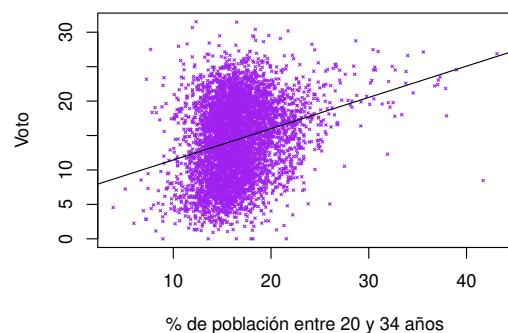
Castilla y León

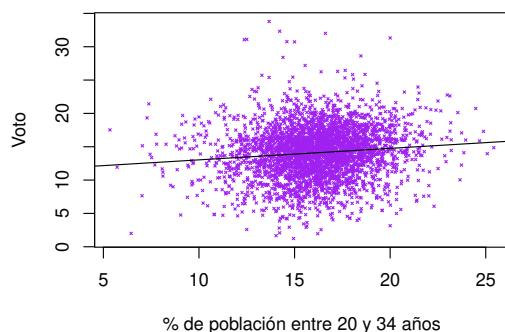
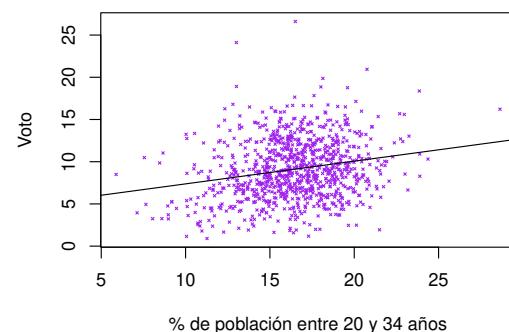
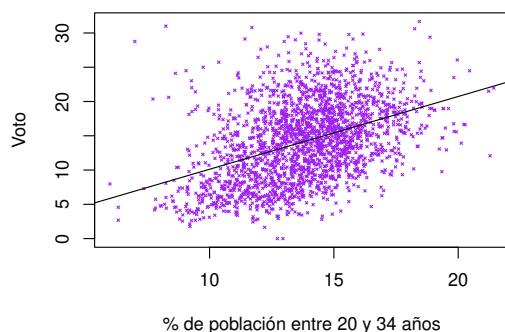
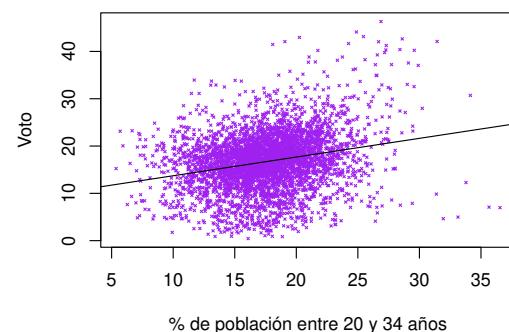
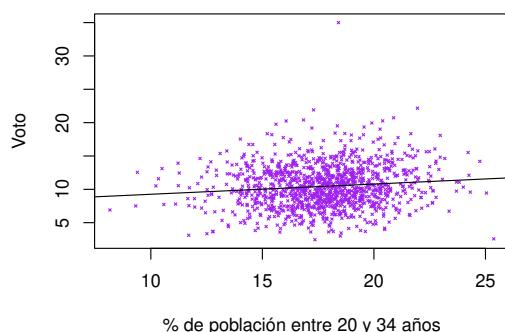
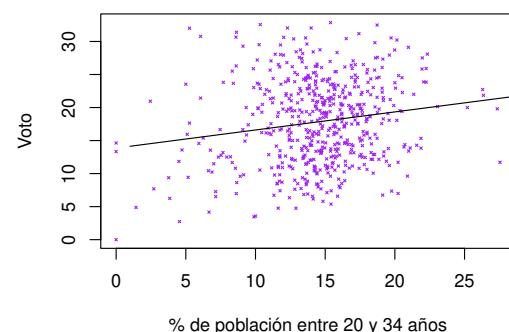
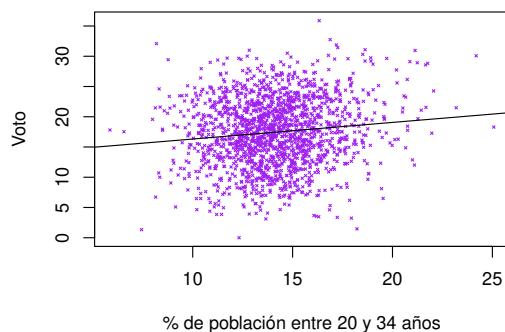
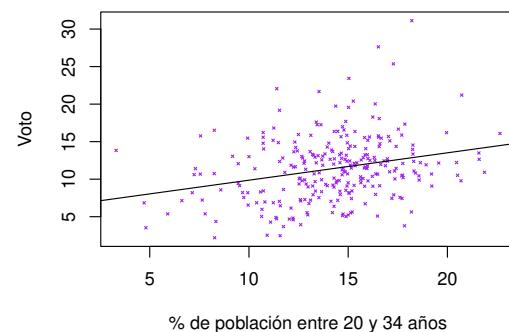
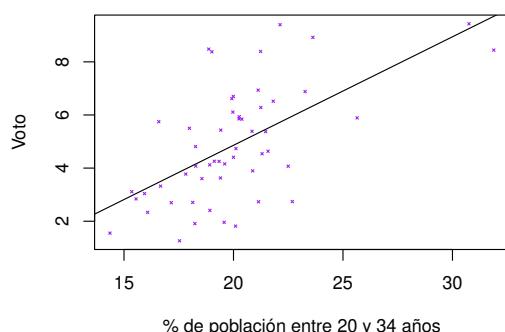
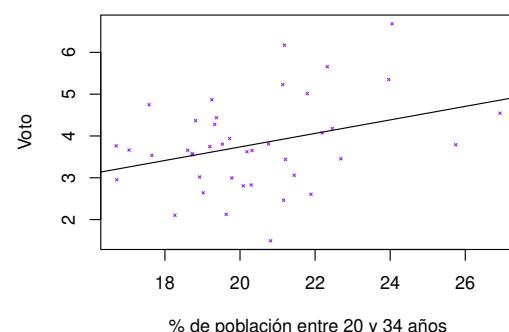


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

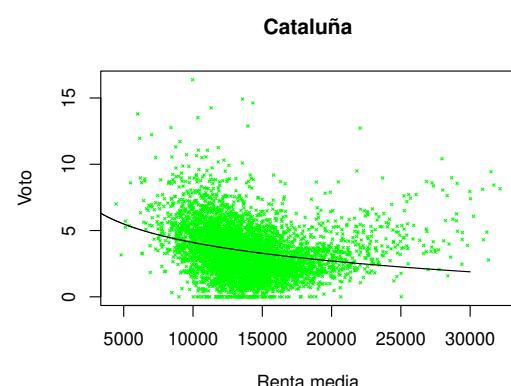
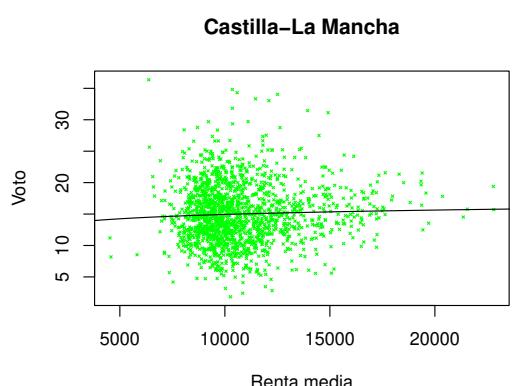
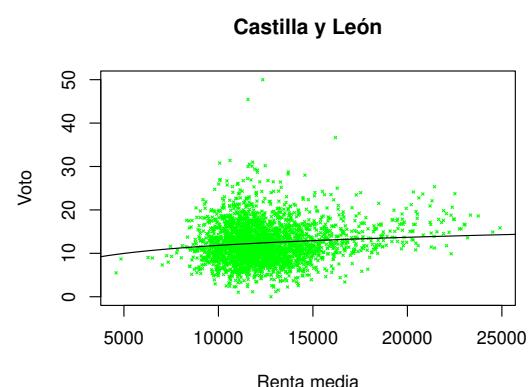
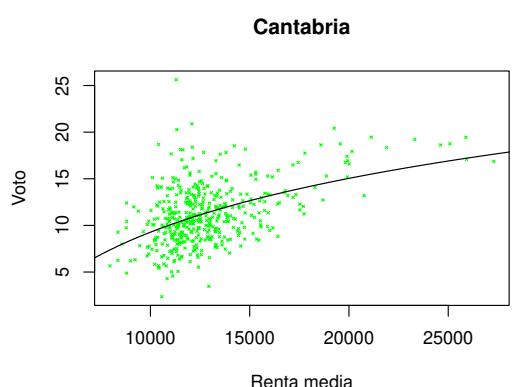
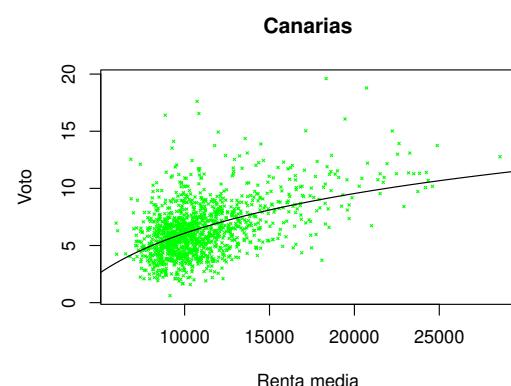
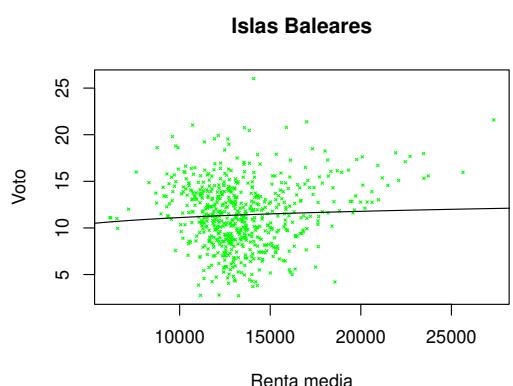
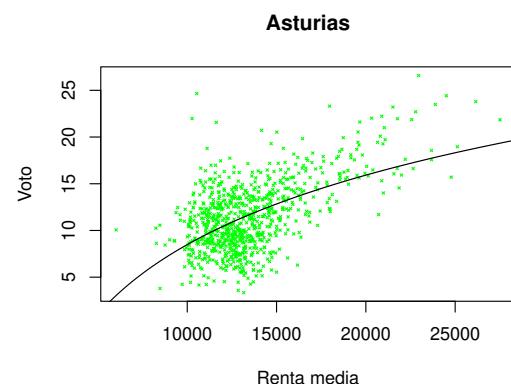
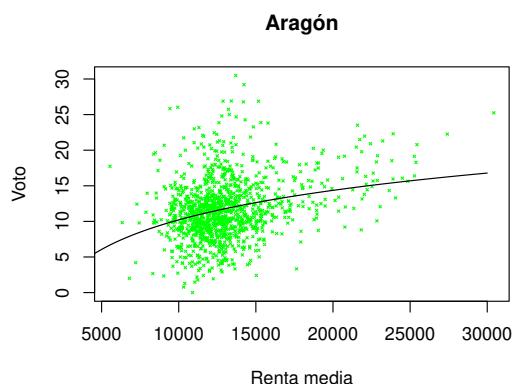
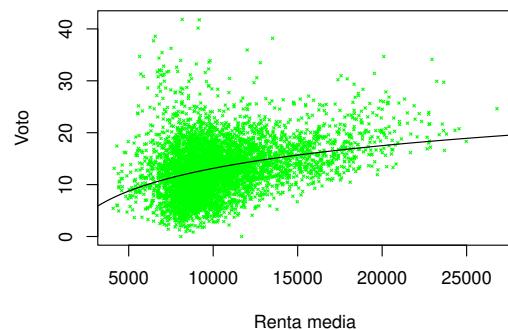


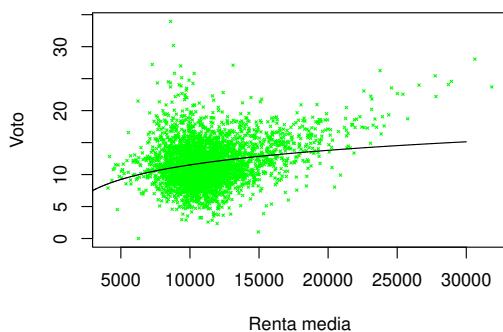
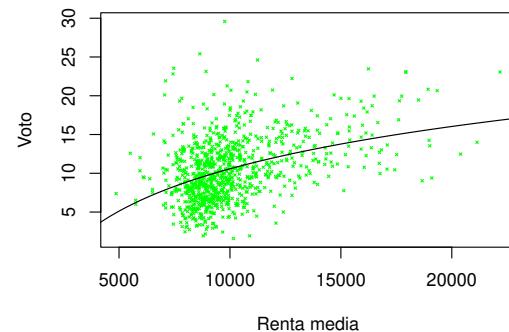
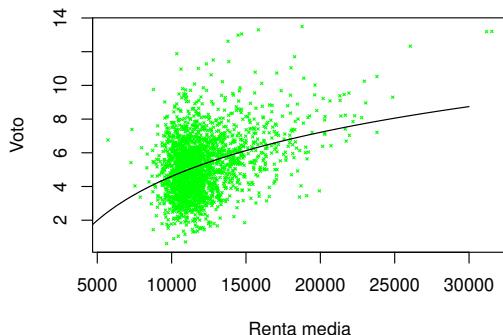
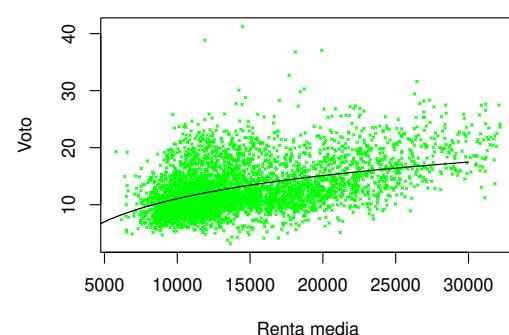
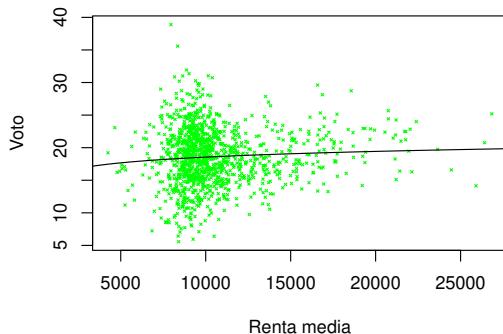
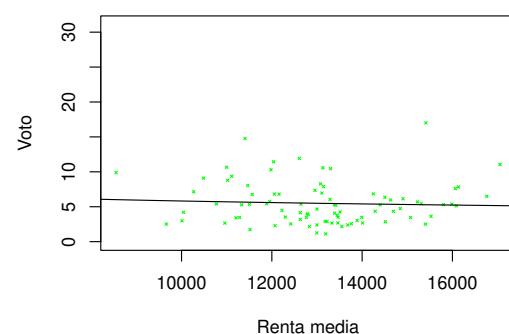
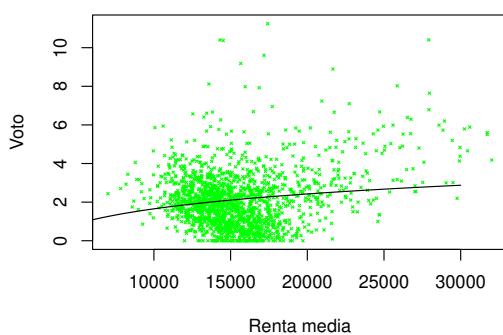
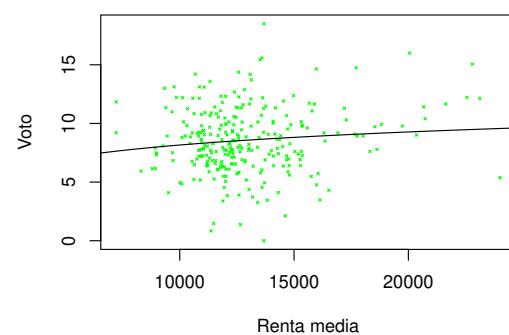
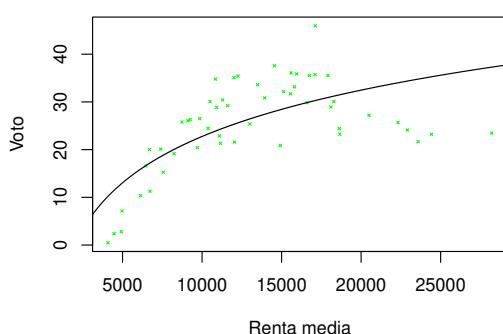
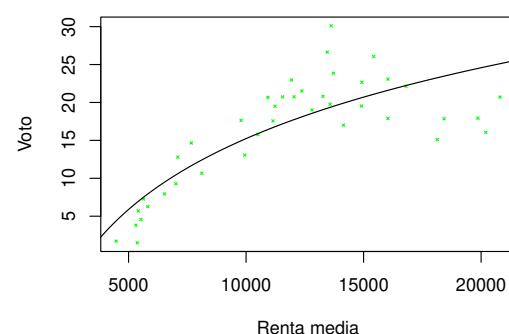
Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

Andalucía

2019-28A.

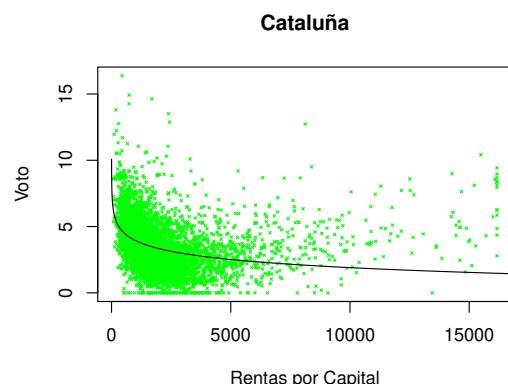
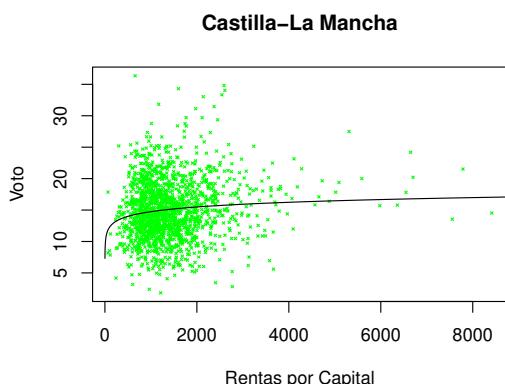
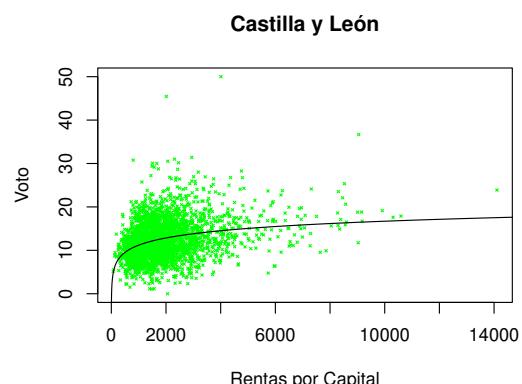
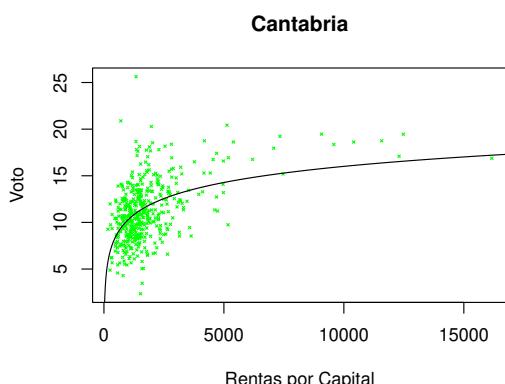
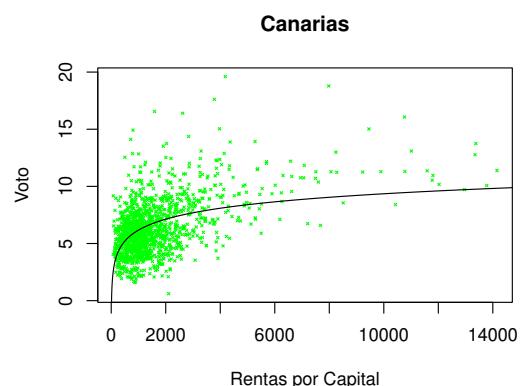
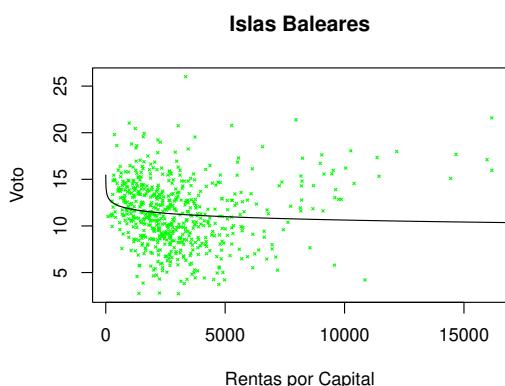
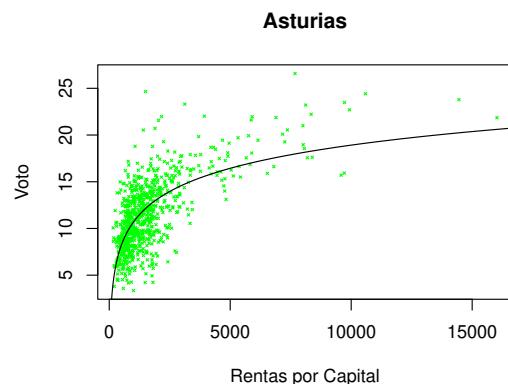
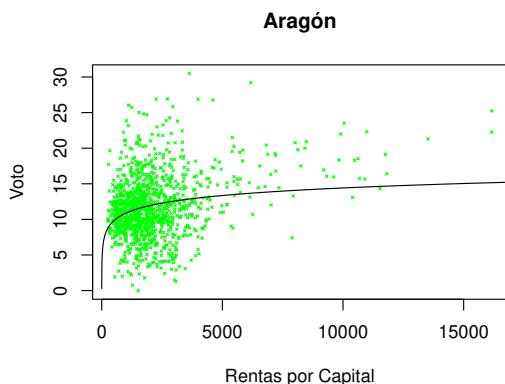
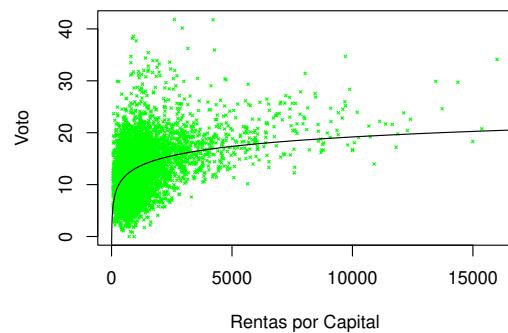
Vox y Renta media

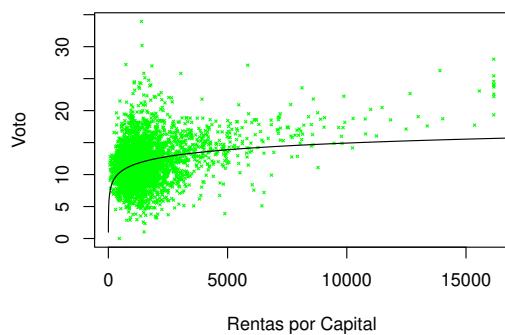
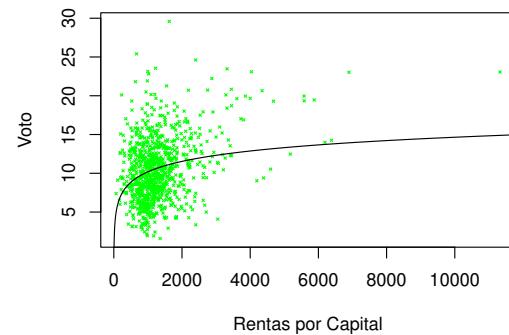
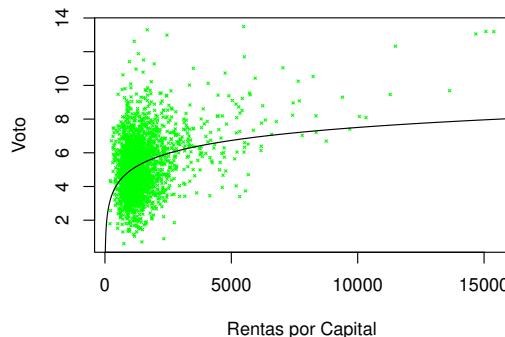
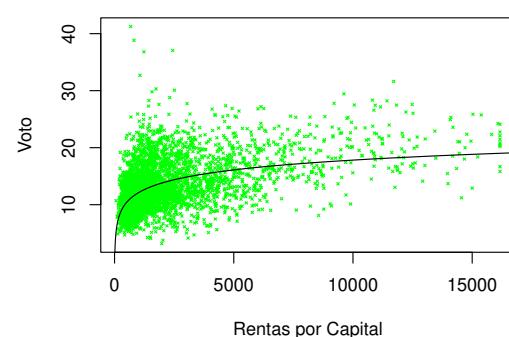
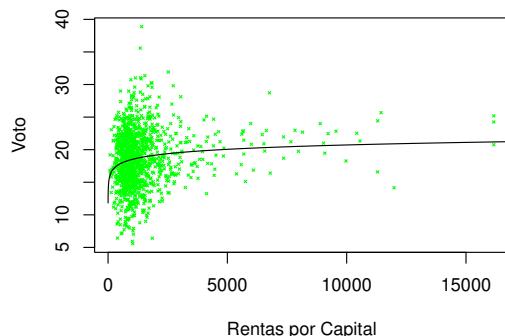
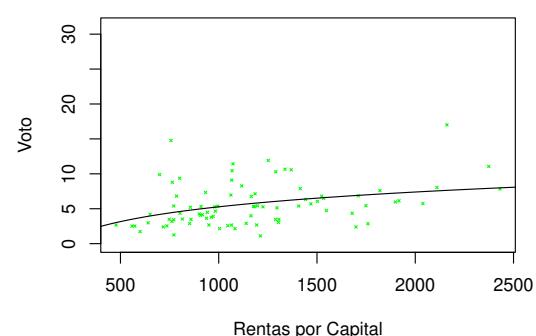
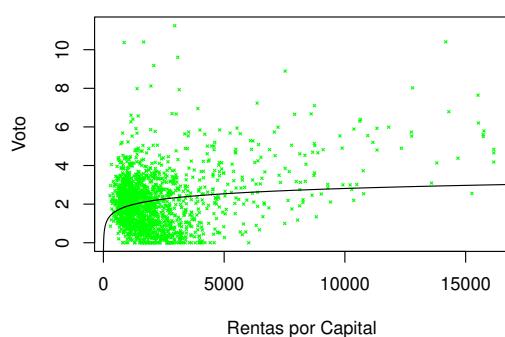
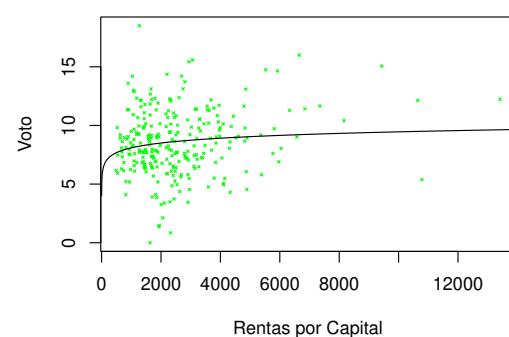
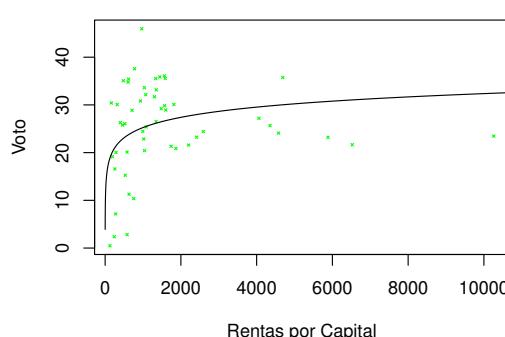
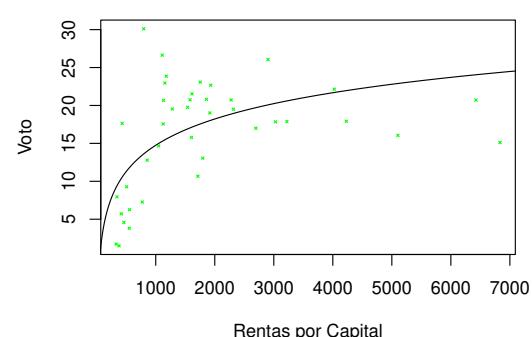


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-28A.

Vox y Rentas por capital

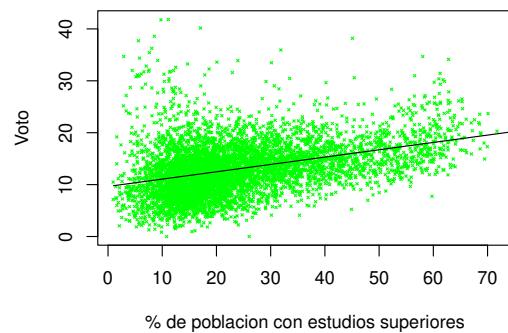


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

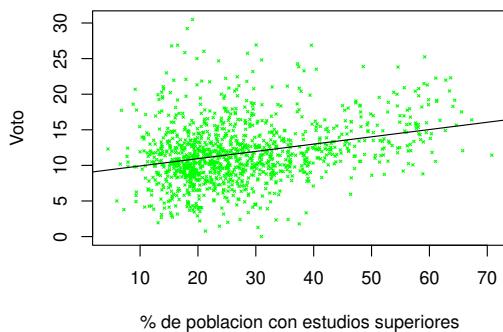
2019-28A.

Vox y Estudios Superiores

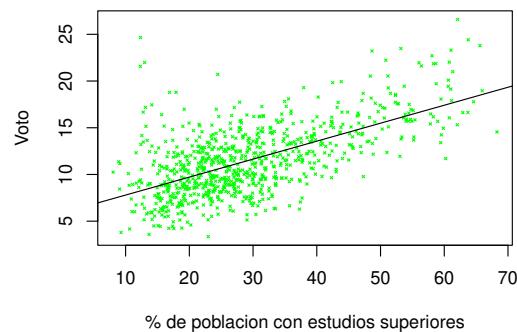
Andalucía



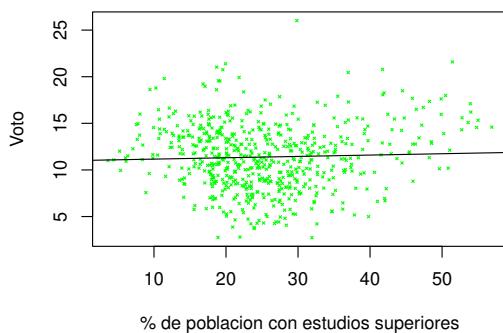
Aragón



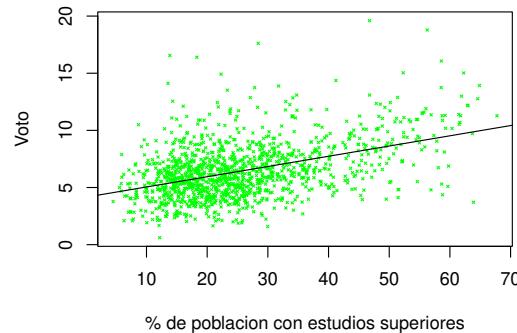
Asturias



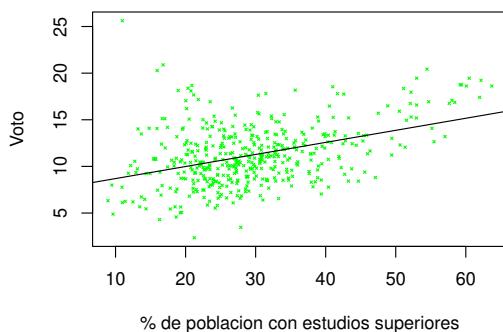
Islas Baleares



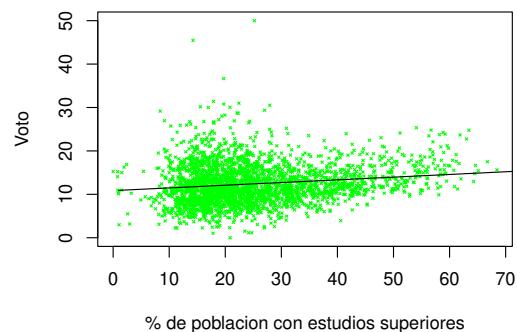
Canarias



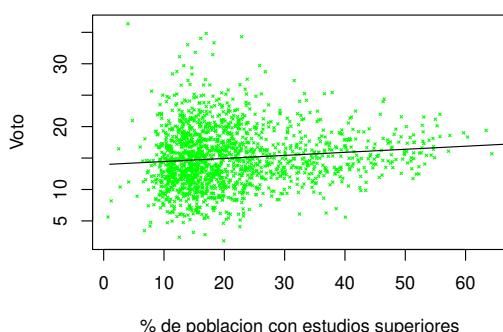
Cantabria



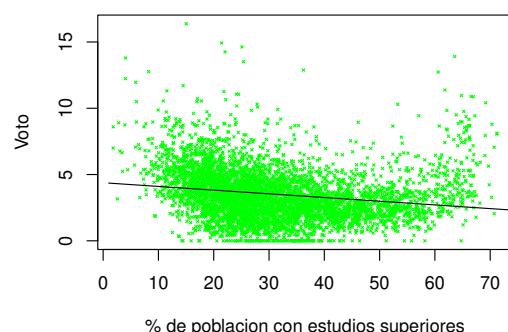
Castilla y León

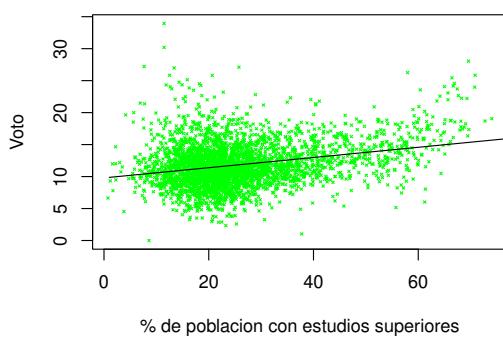
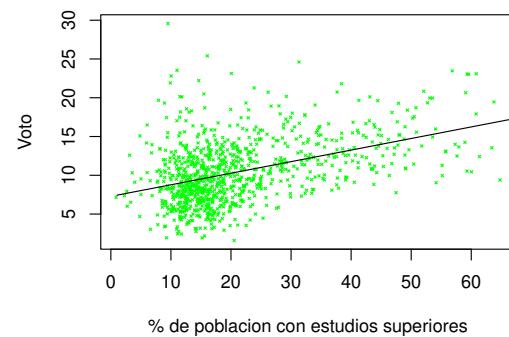
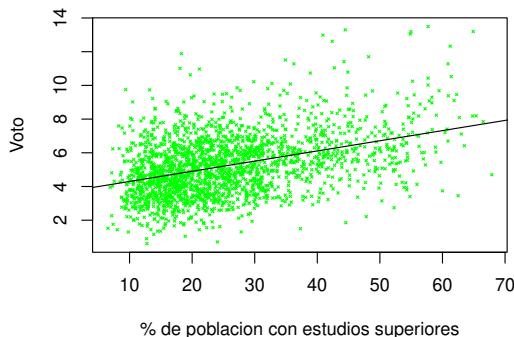
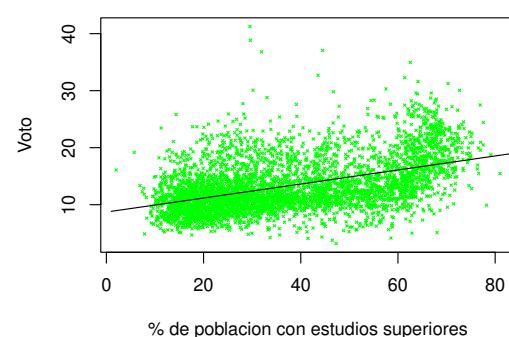
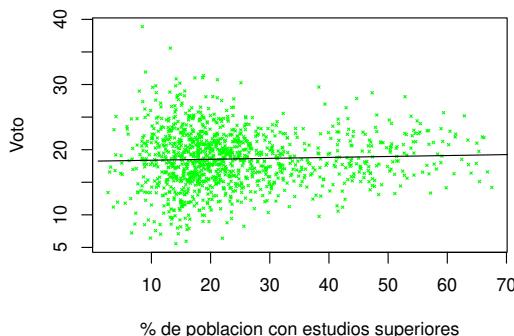
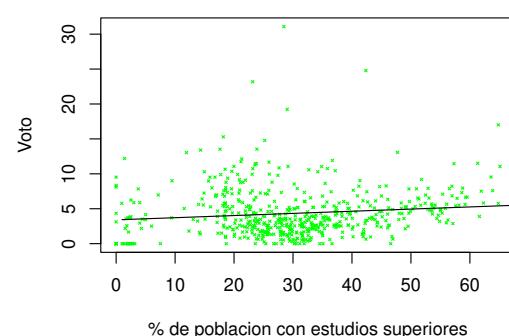
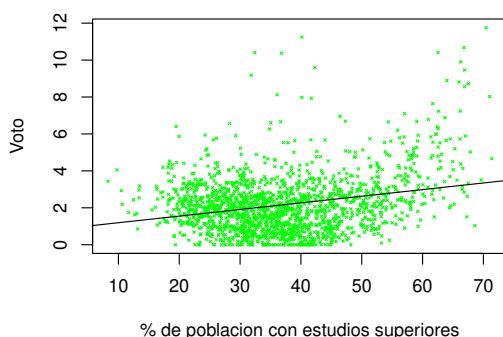
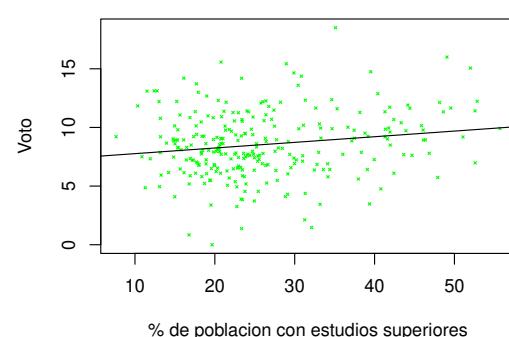
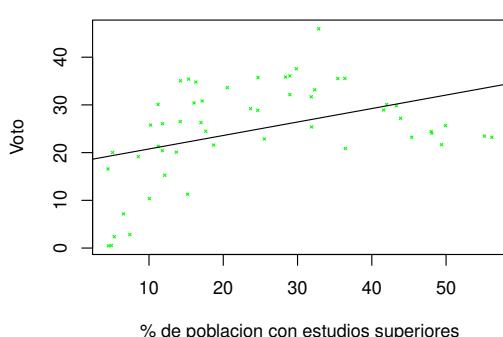
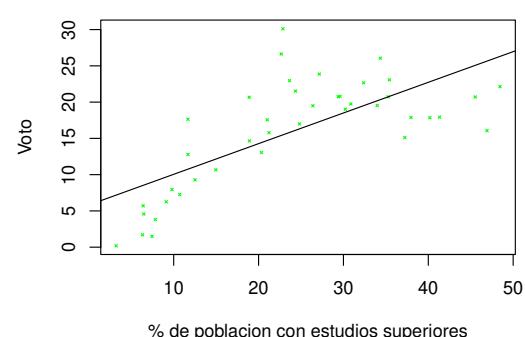


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

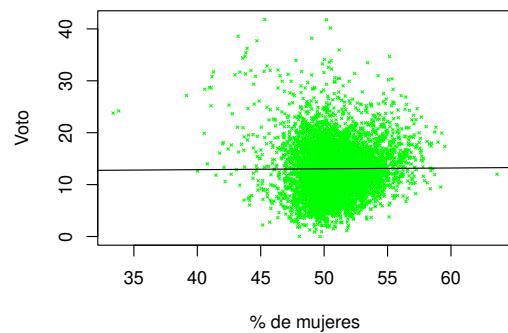


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

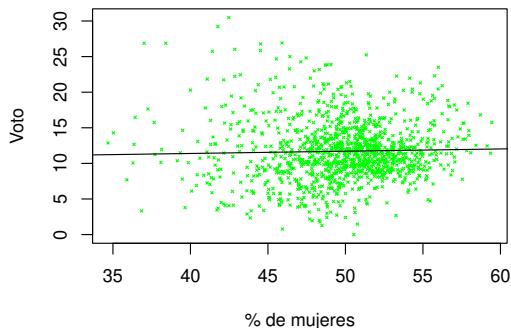
2019-28A.

Vox y Género

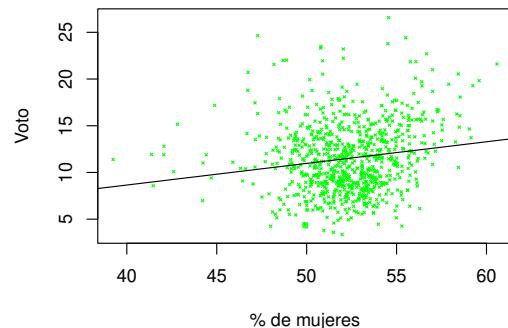
Andalucía



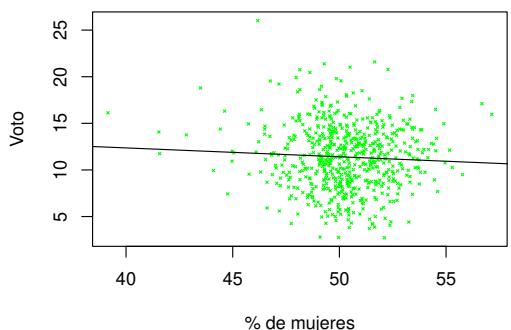
Aragón



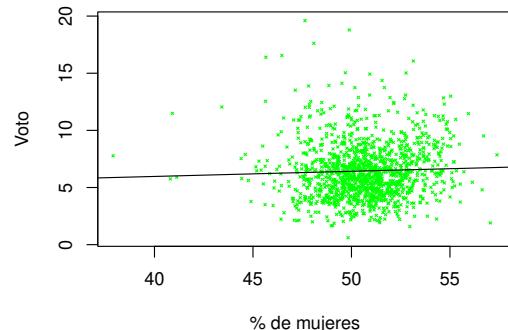
Asturias



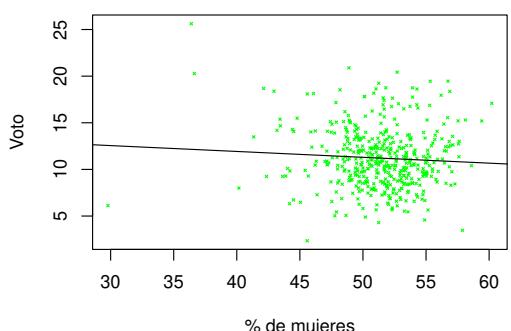
Islas Baleares



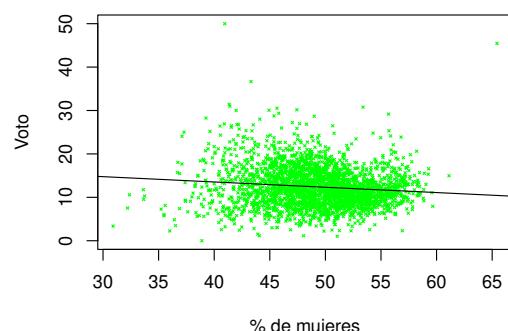
Canarias



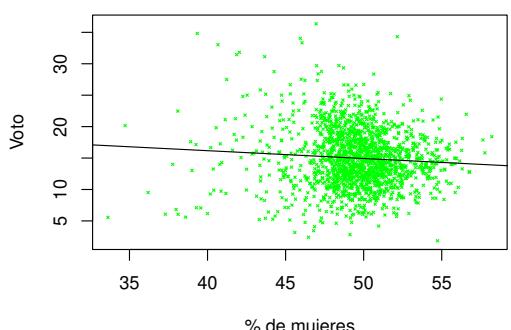
Cantabria



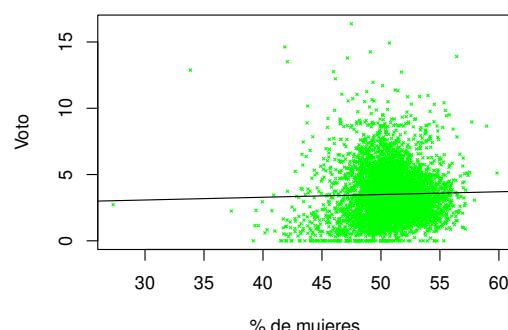
Castilla y León

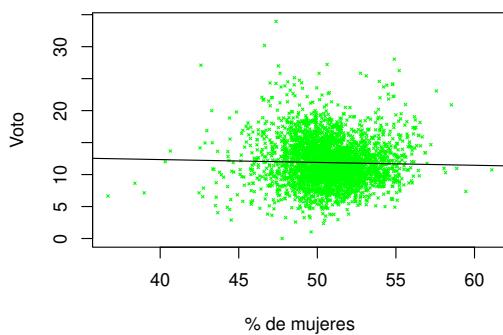
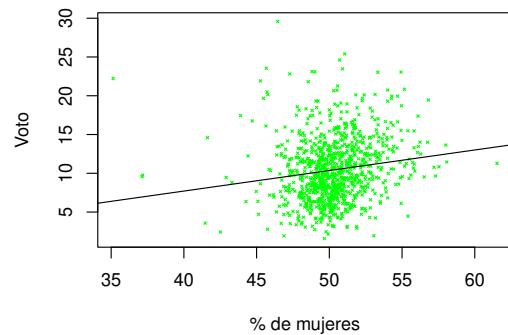
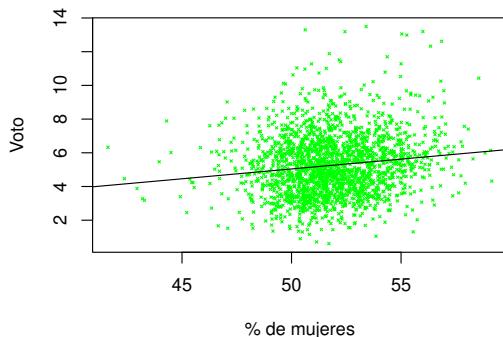
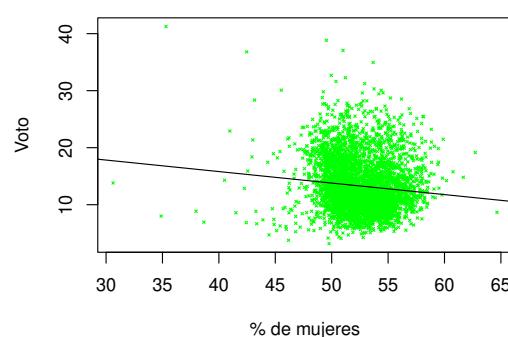
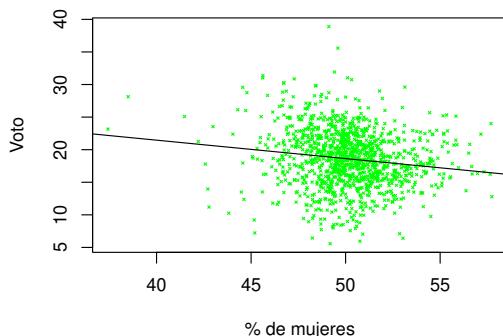
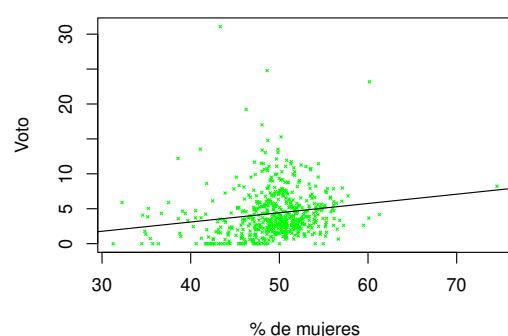
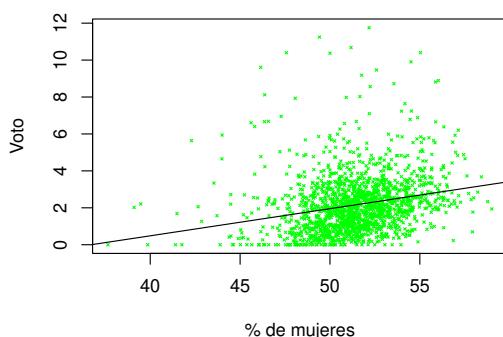
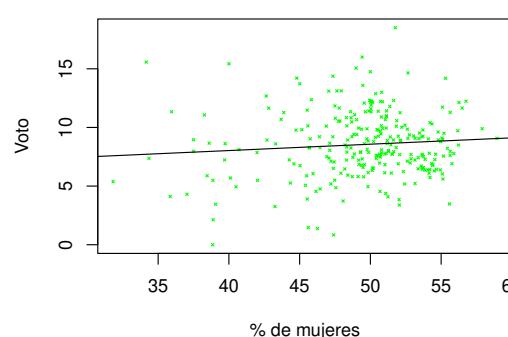
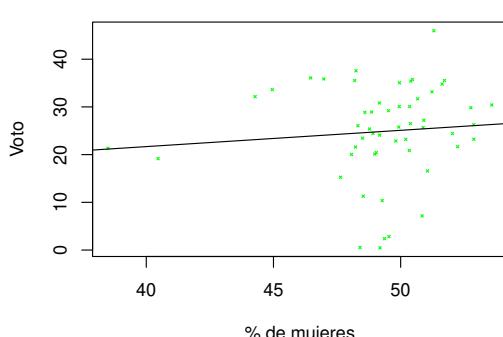
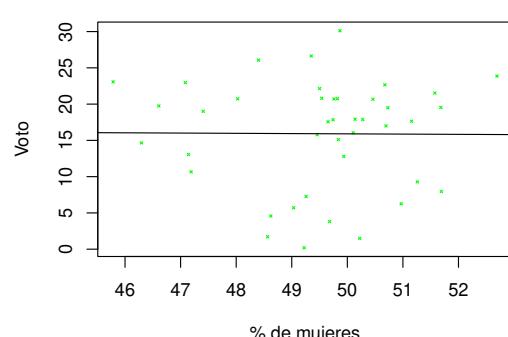


Castilla-La Mancha



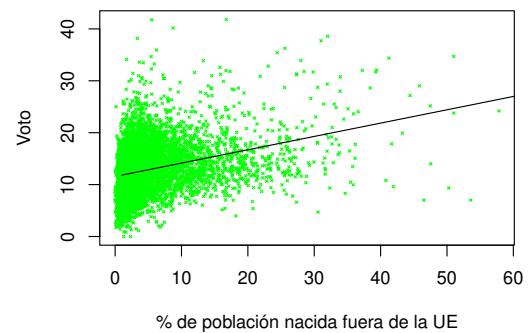
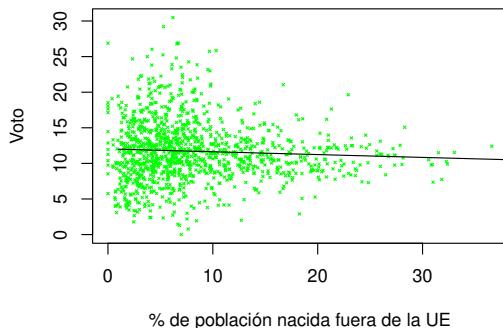
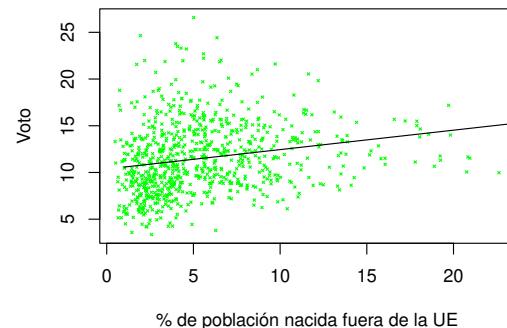
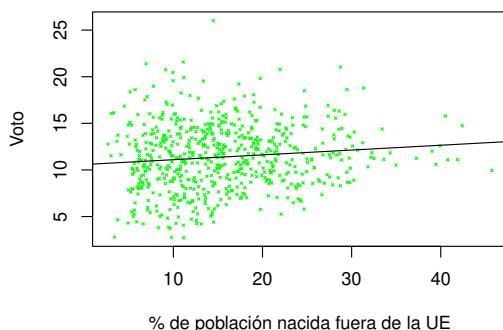
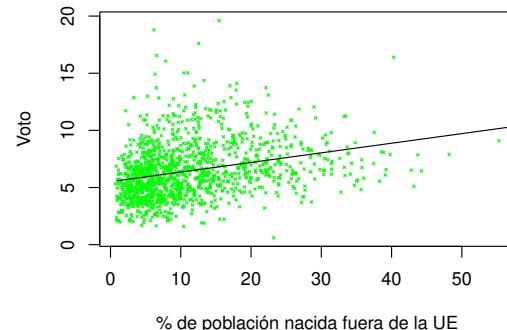
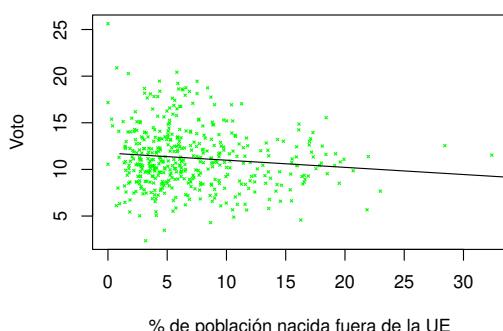
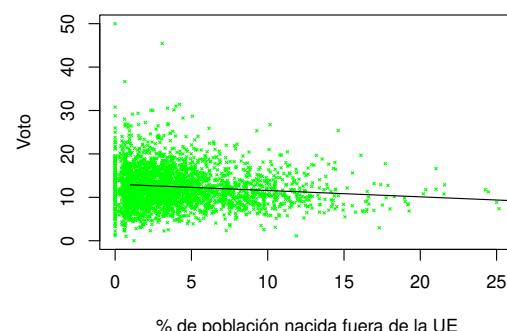
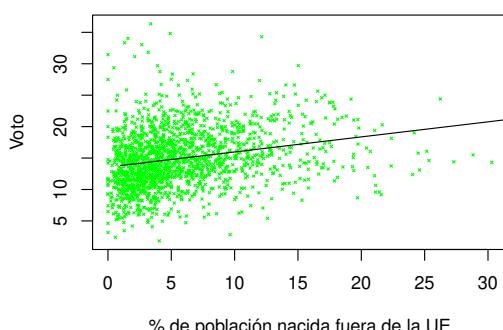
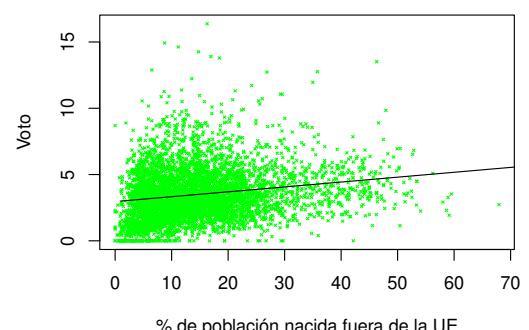
Cataluña

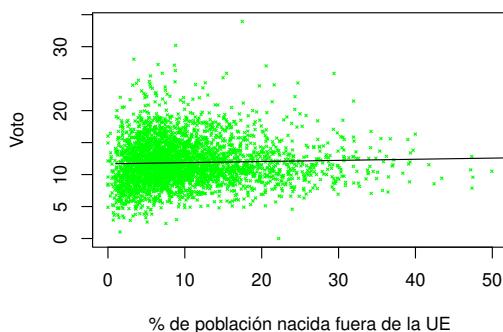
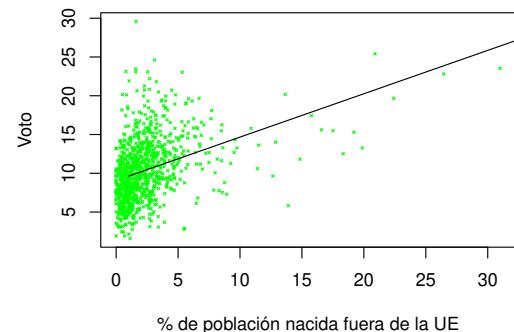
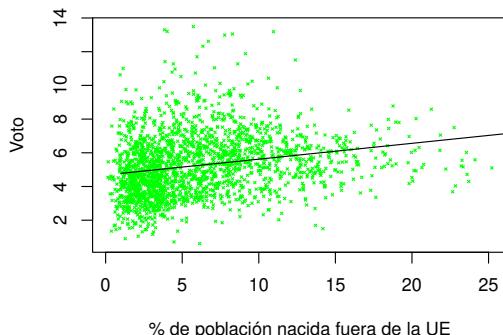
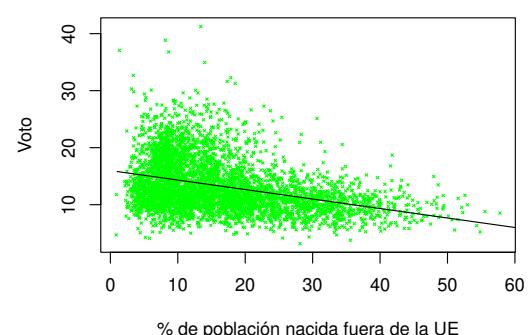
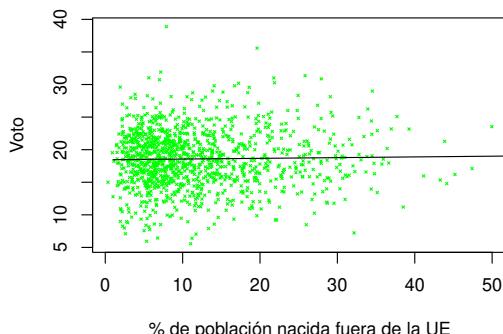
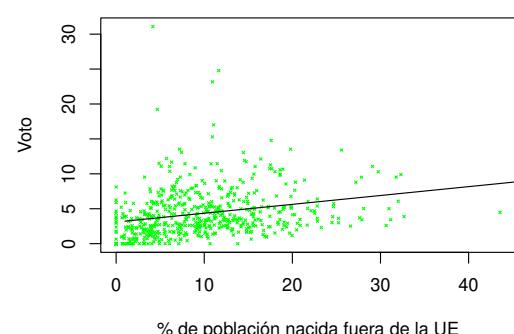
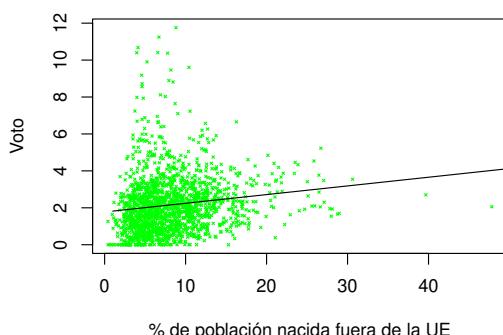
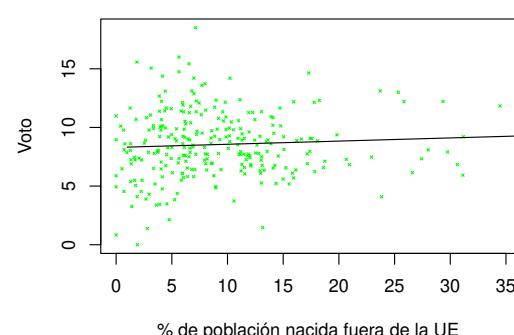
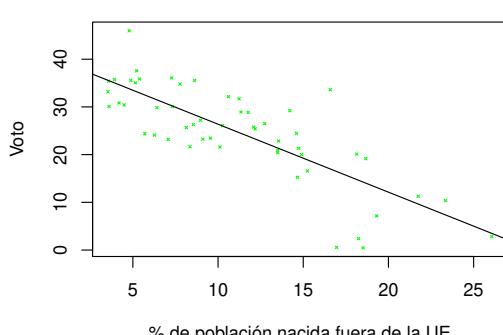
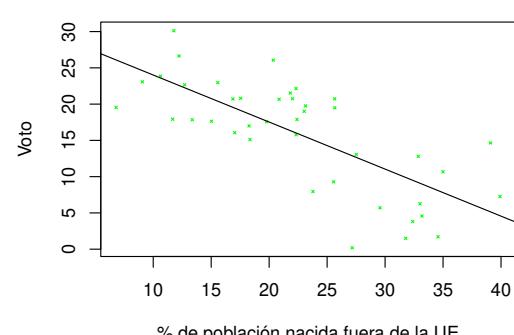


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-28A.

Vox y Población nacida en países extracomunitarios

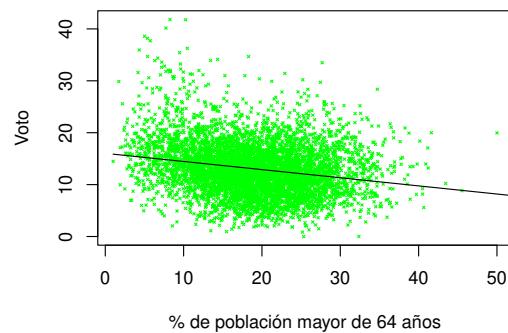
Andalucía**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

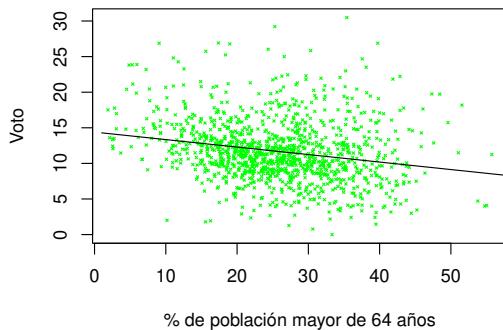
2019-28A.

Vox y Población mayor de 64 años

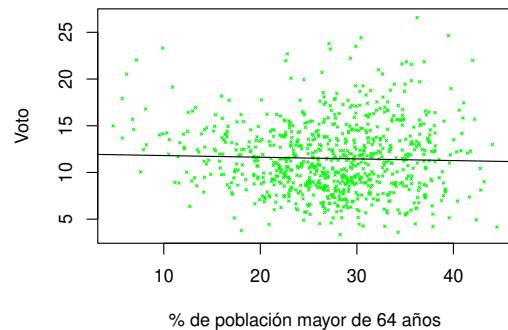
Andalucía



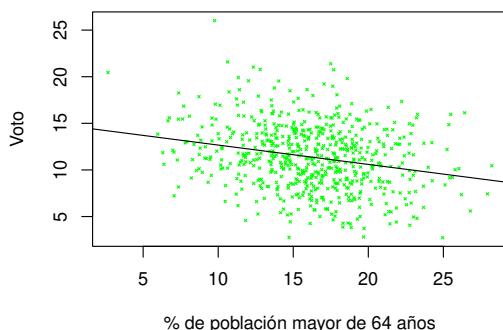
Aragón



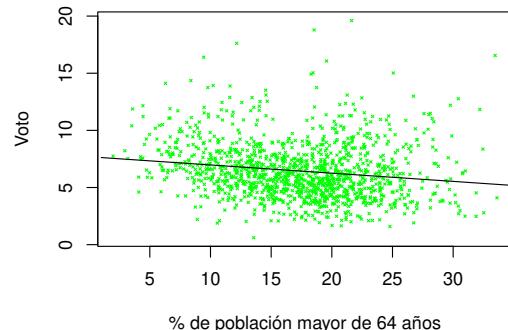
Asturias



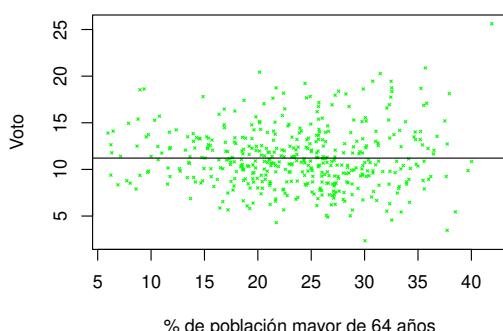
Islas Baleares



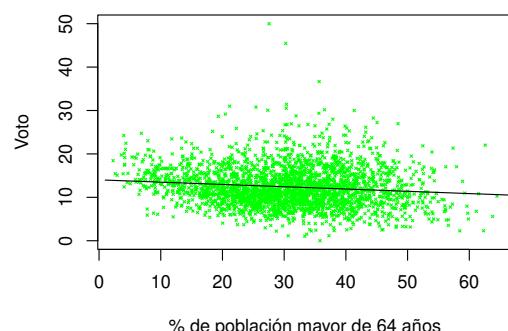
Canarias



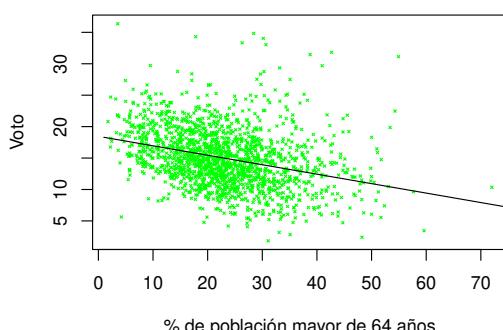
Cantabria



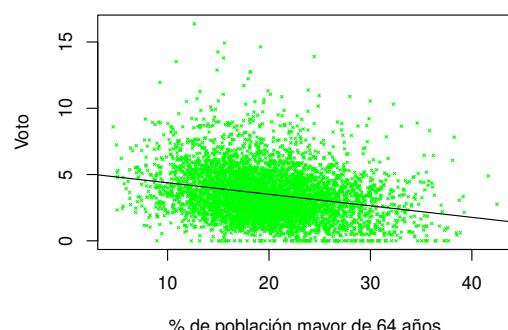
Castilla y León

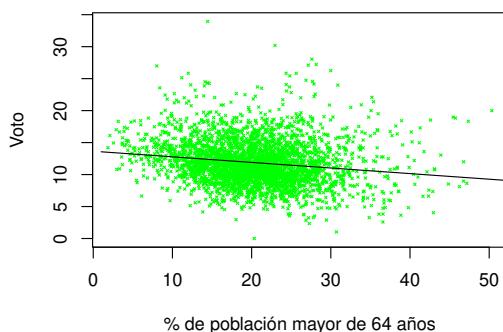
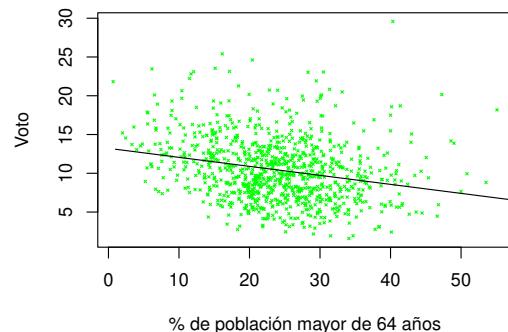
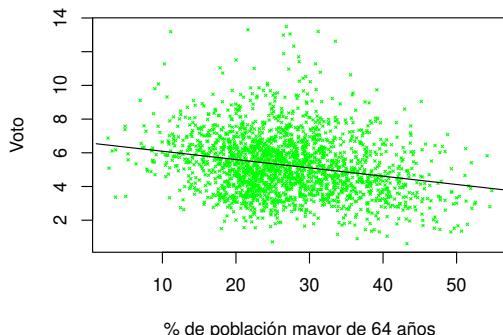
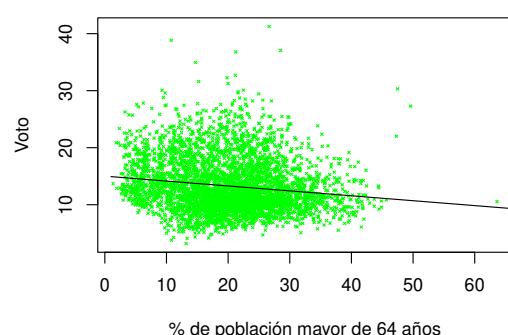
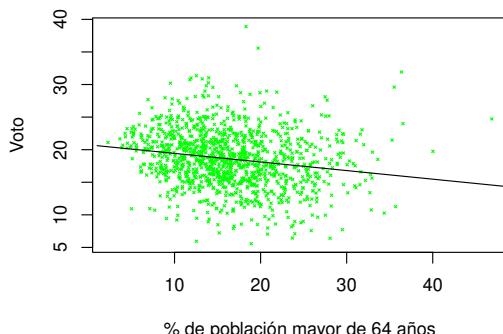
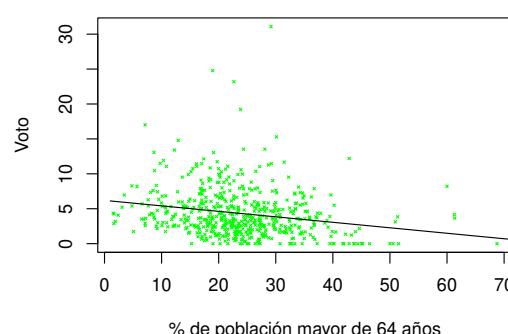
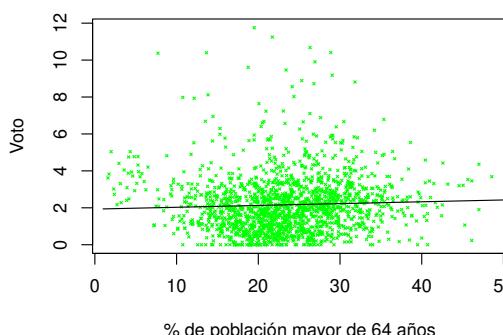
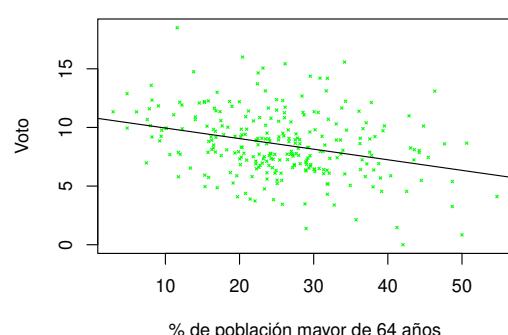
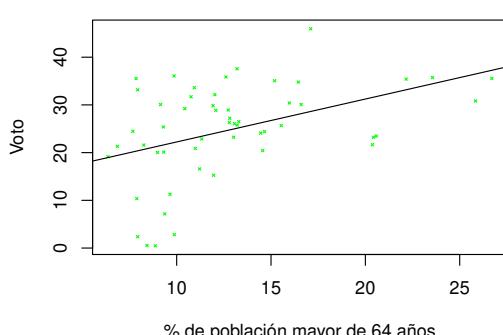
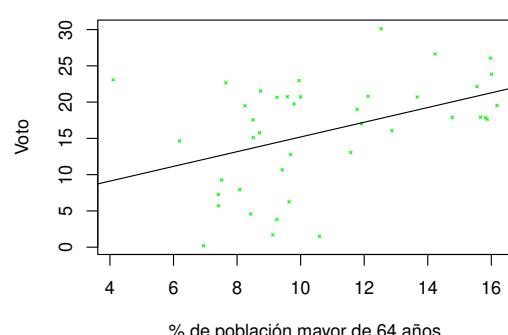


Castilla-La Mancha



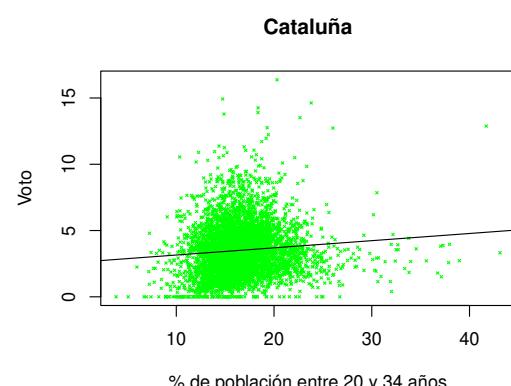
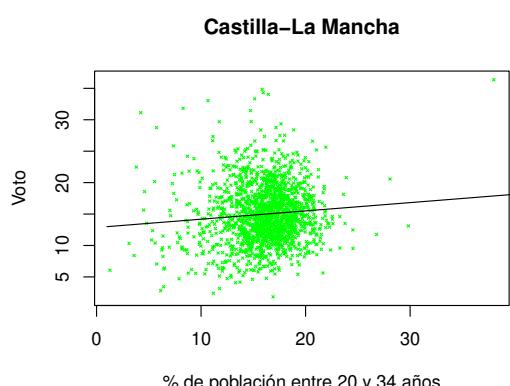
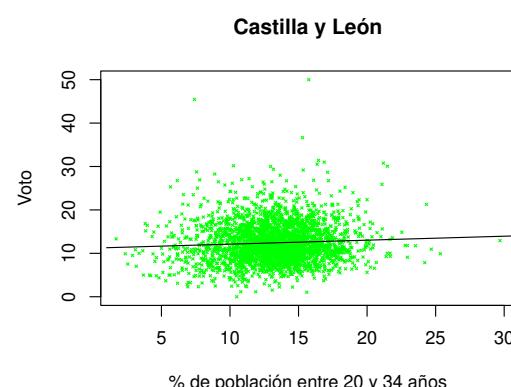
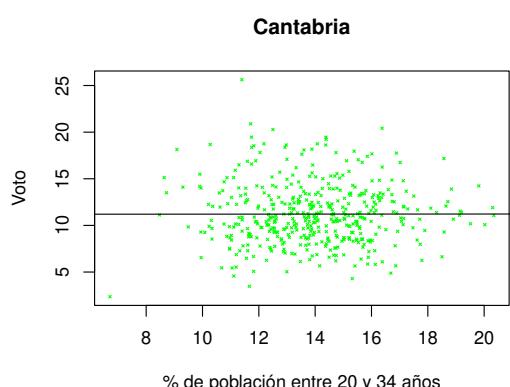
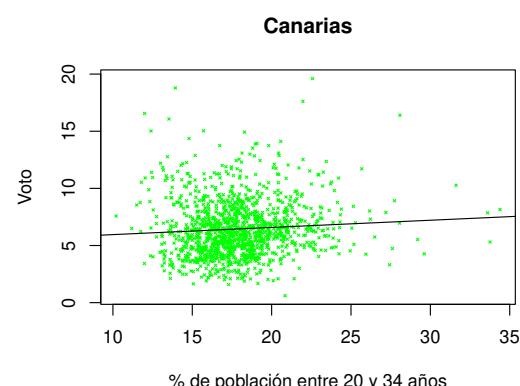
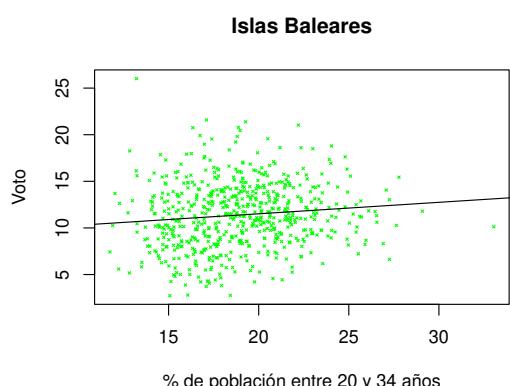
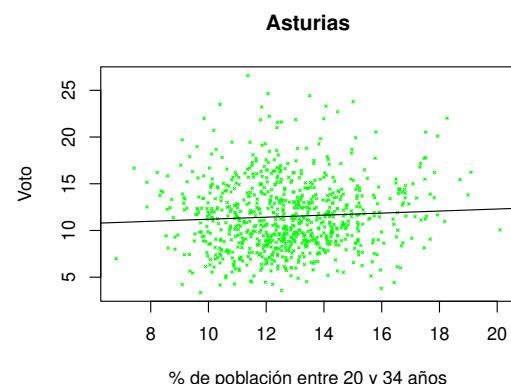
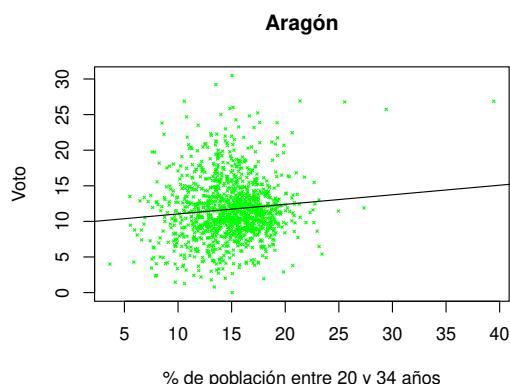
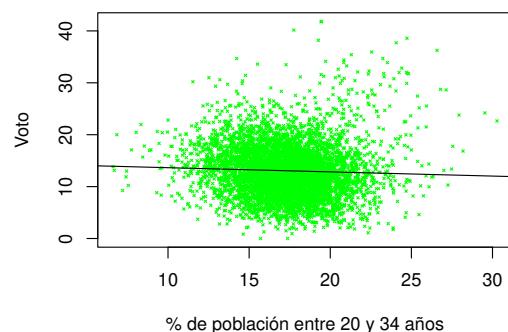
Cataluña

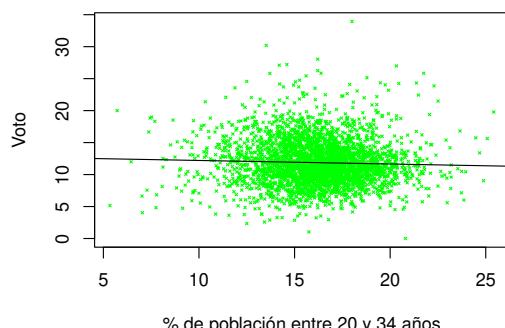
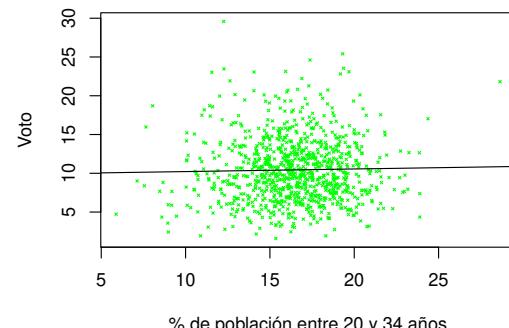
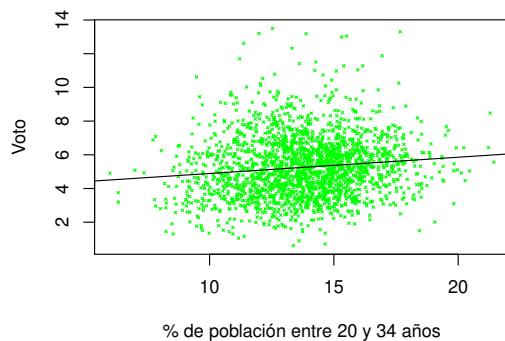
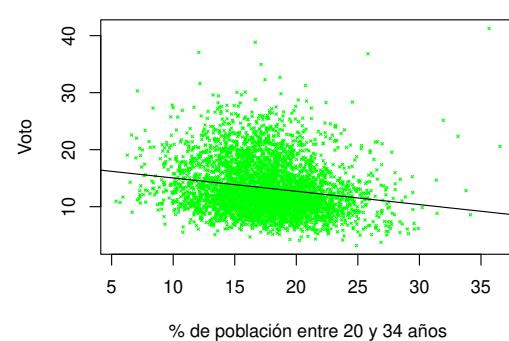
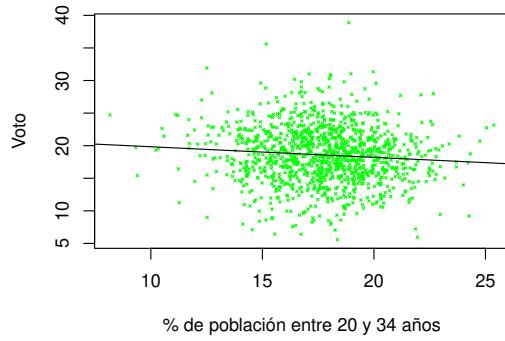
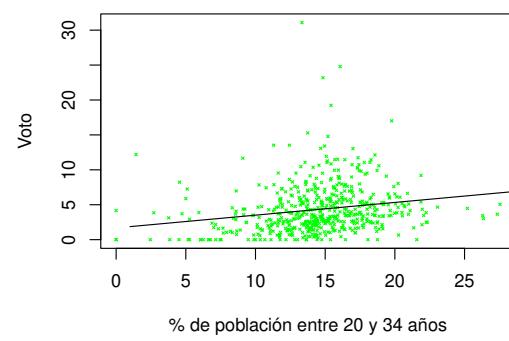
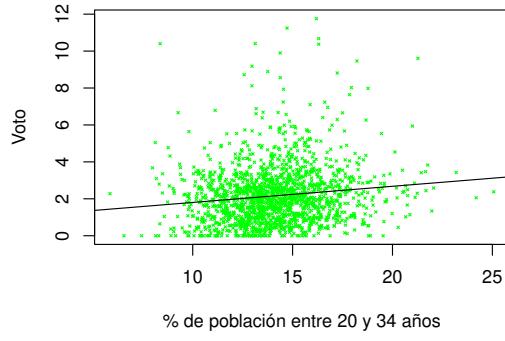
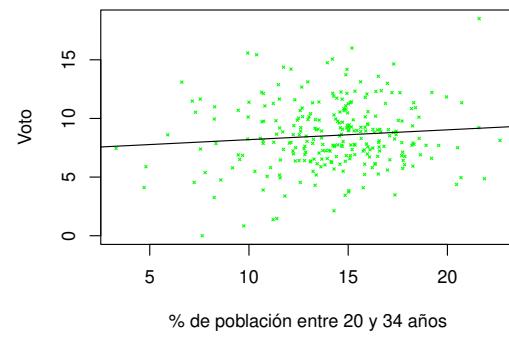
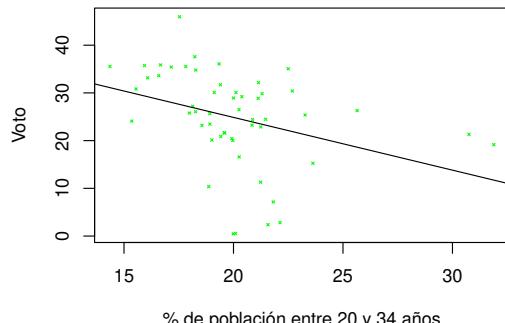
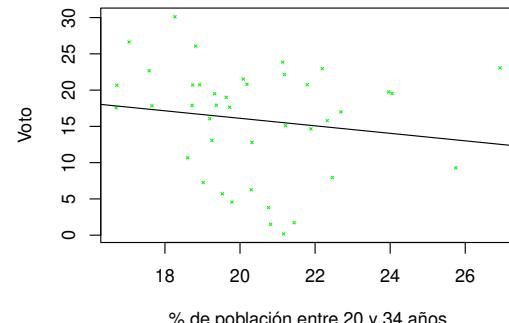


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2019-28A.

Vox y Población entre 20 y 34 años

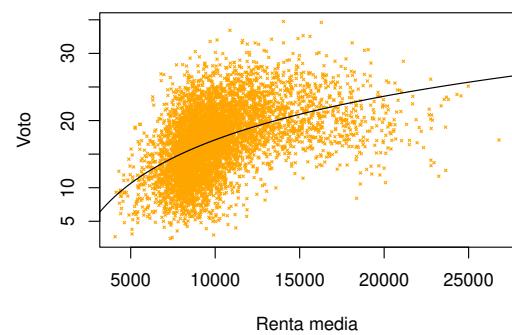


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

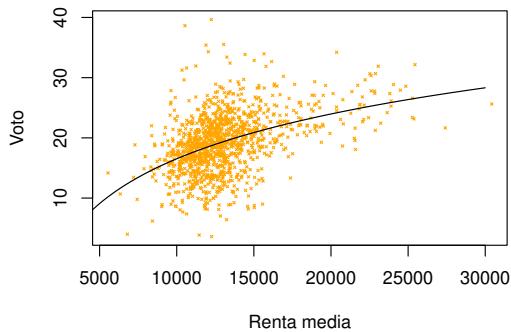
2019-28A.

Ciudadanos y Renta media

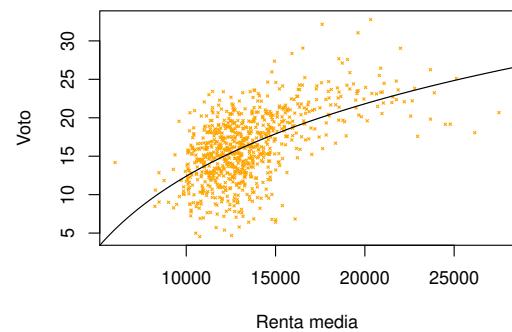
Andalucía



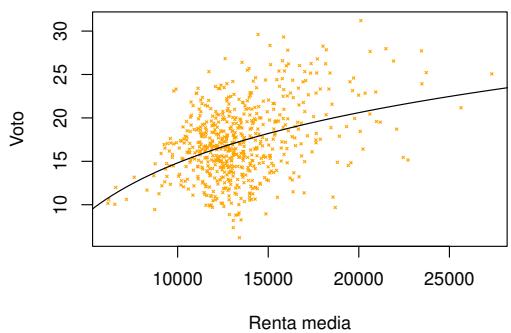
Aragón



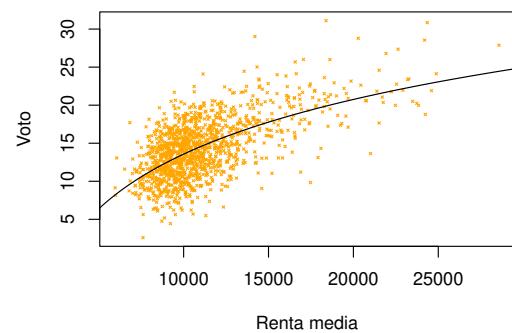
Asturias



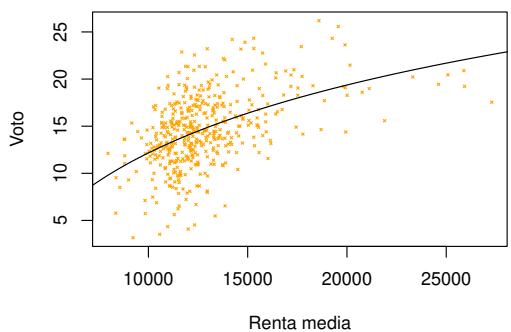
Islas Baleares



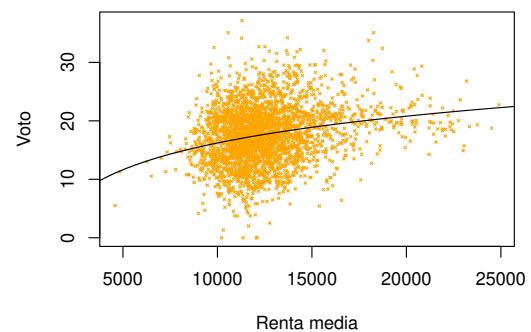
Canarias



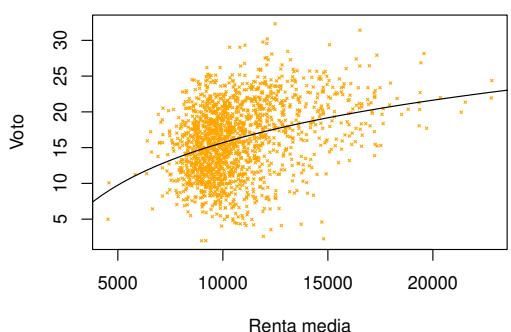
Cantabria



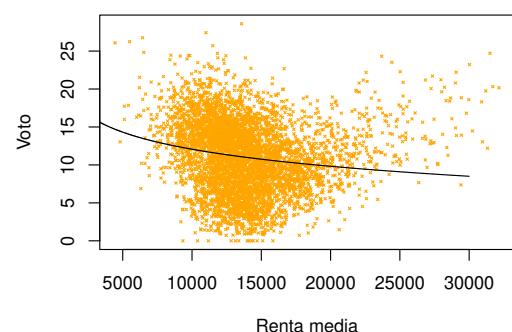
Castilla y León

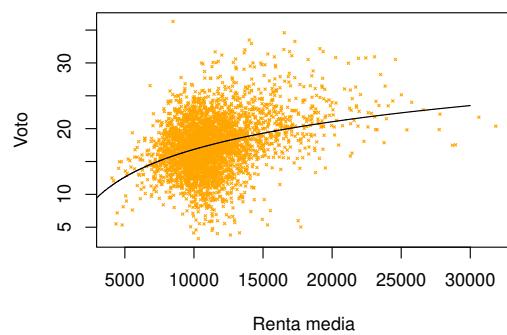
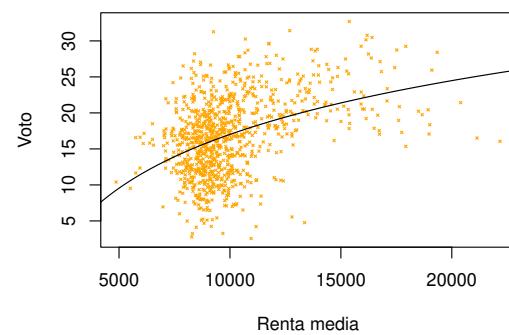
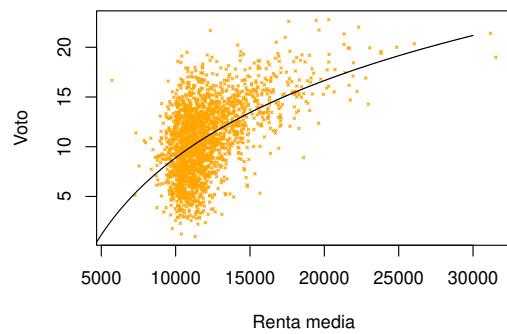
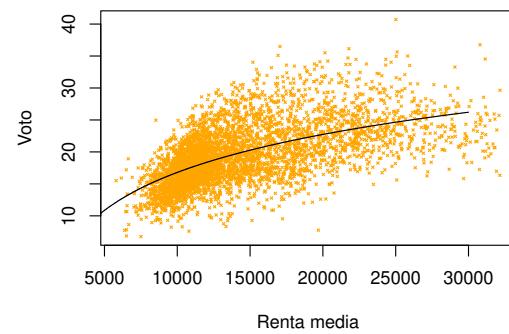
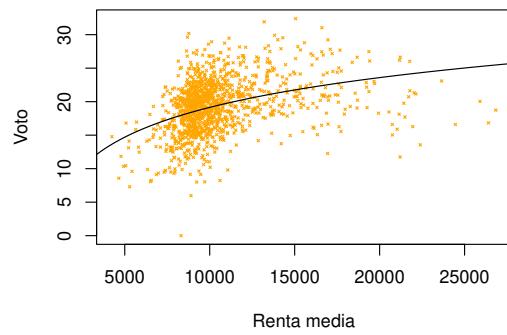
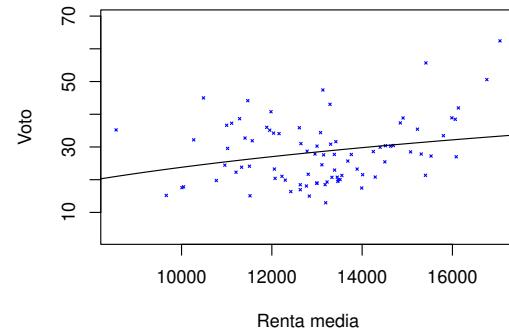
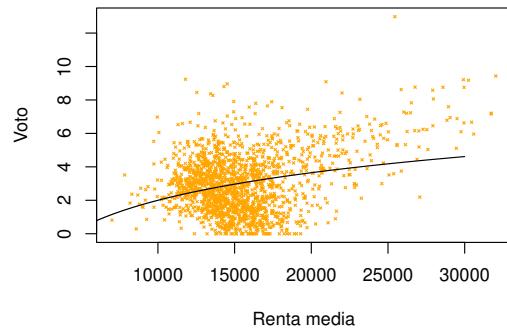
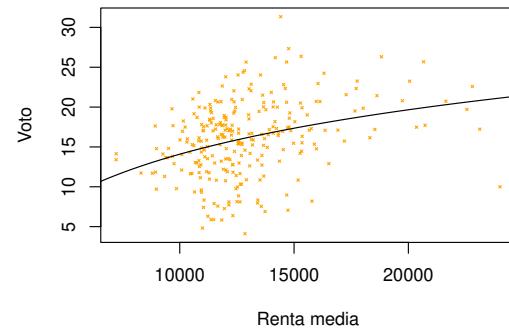
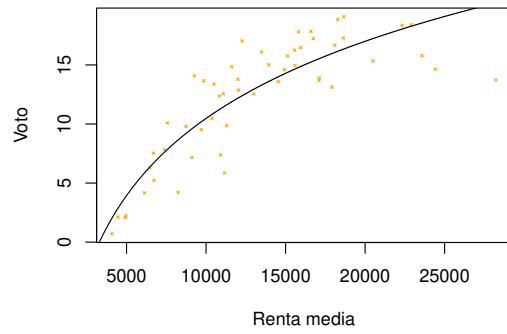
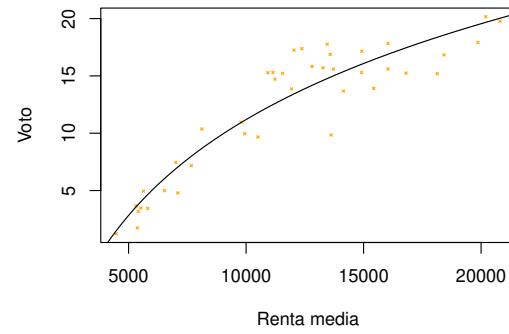


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

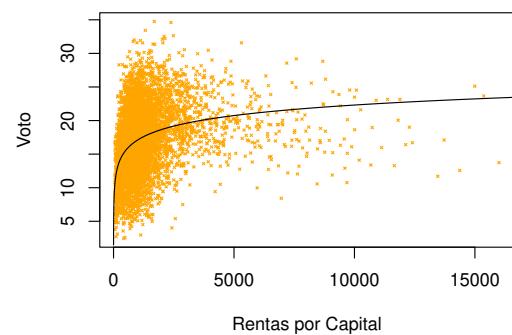


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

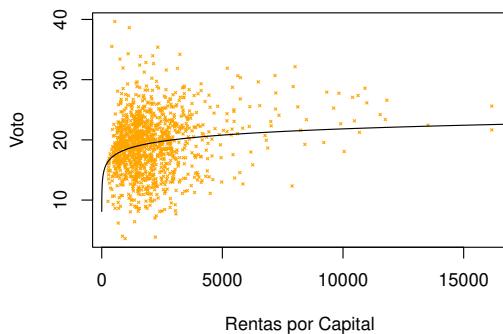
2019-28A.

Ciudadanos y Rentas por capital

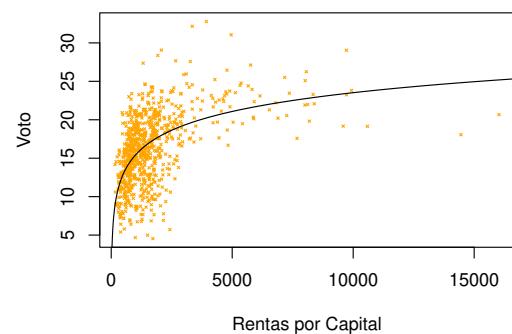
Andalucía



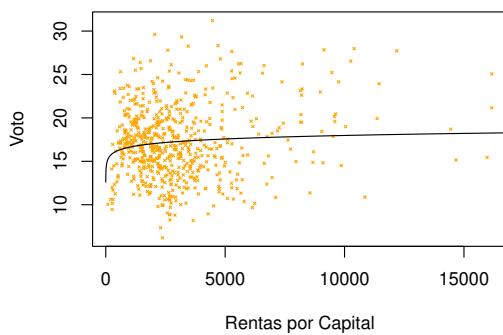
Aragón



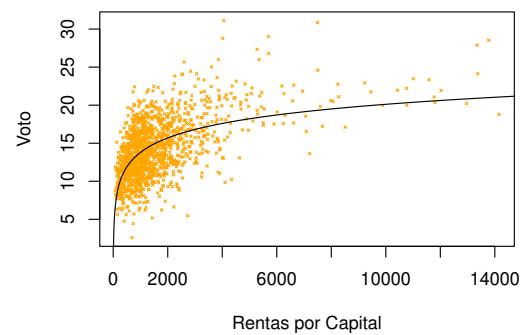
Asturias



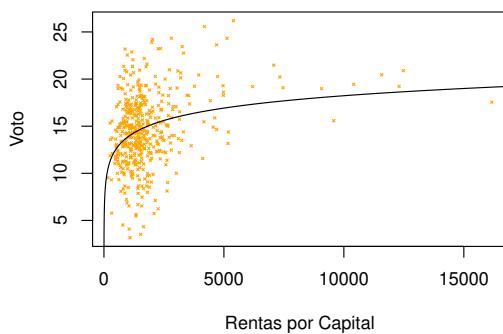
Islas Baleares



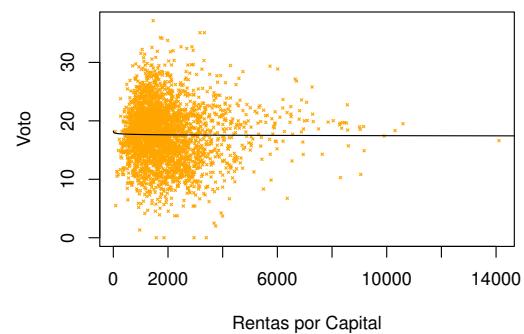
Canarias



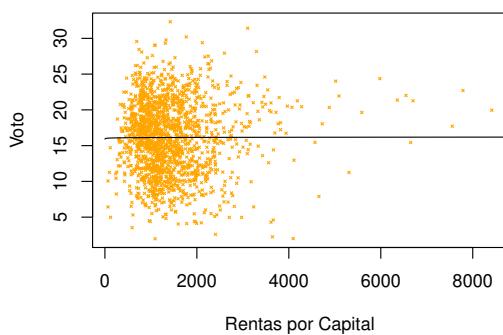
Cantabria



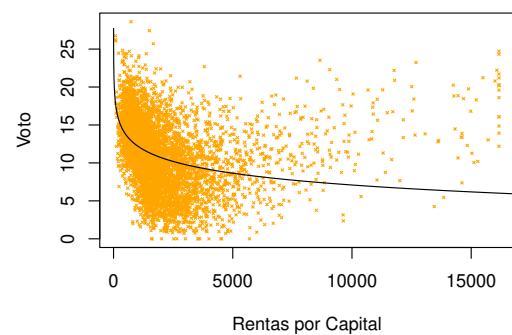
Castilla y León

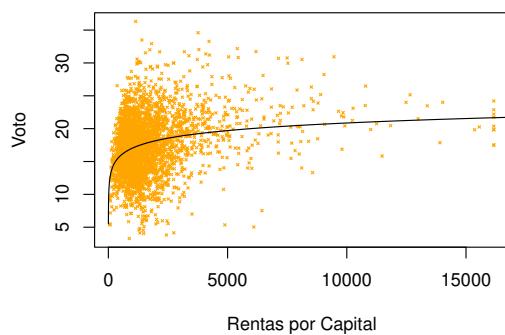
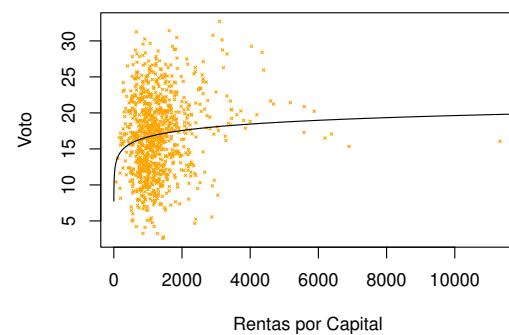
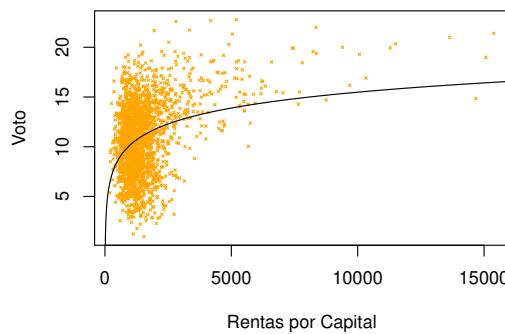
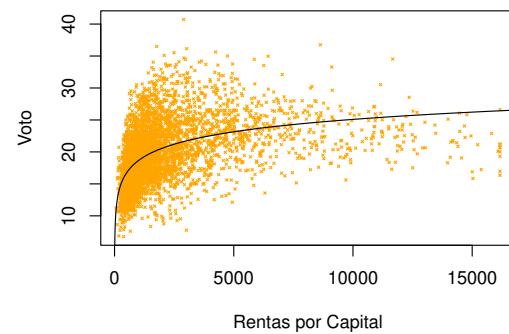
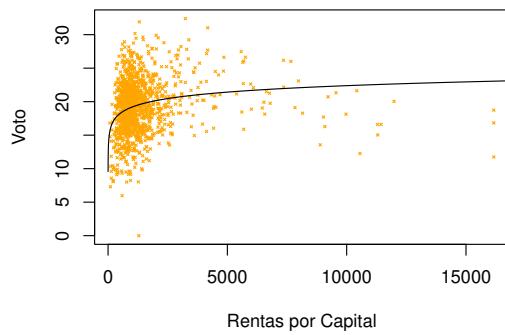
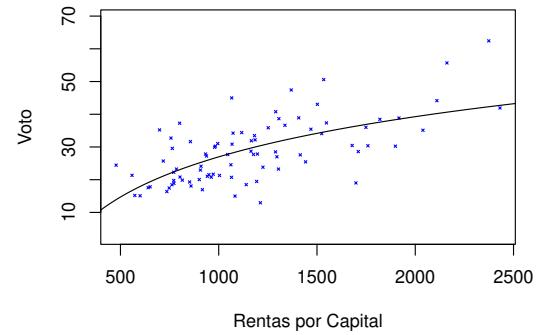
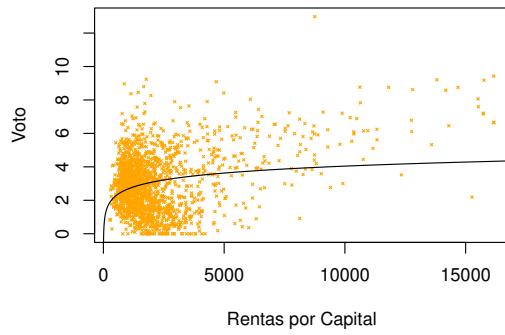
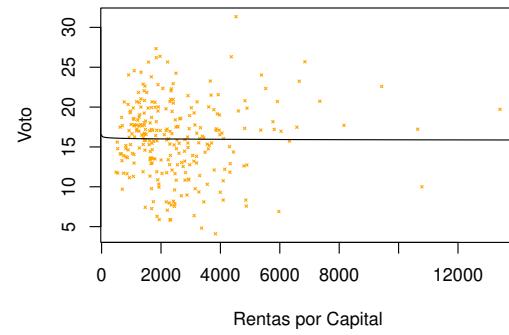
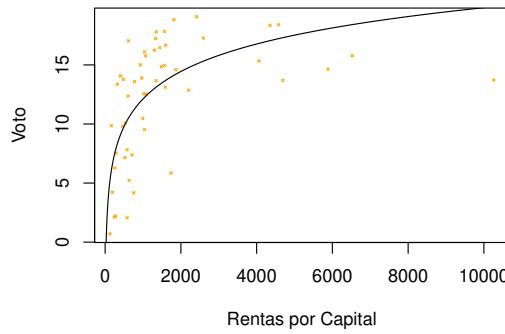
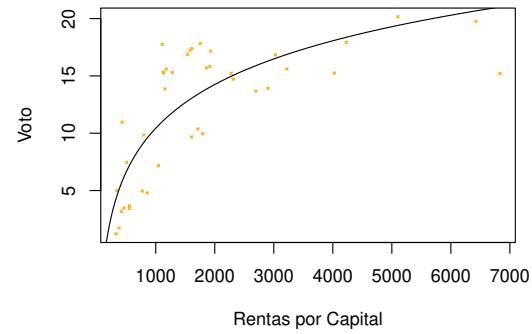


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

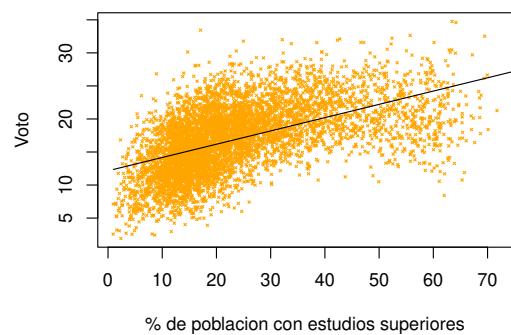


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

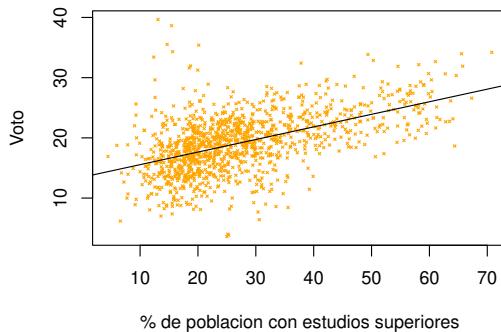
2019-28A.

Ciudadanos y Estudios Superiores

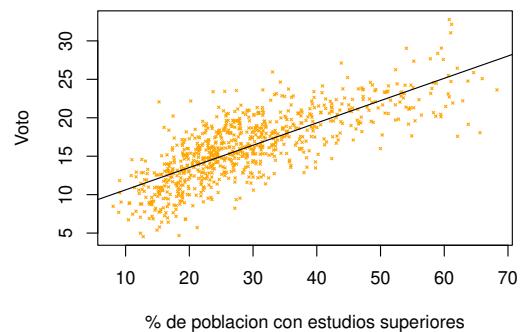
Andalucía



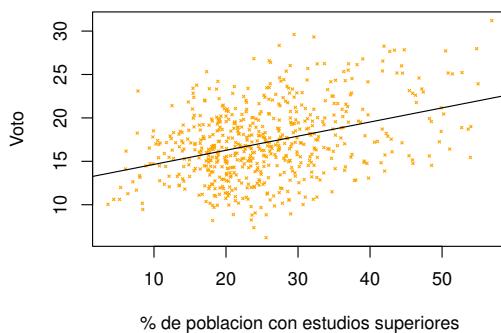
Aragón



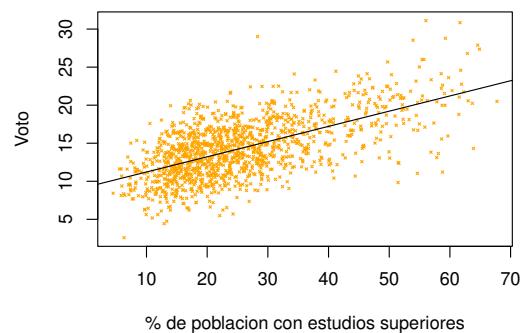
Asturias



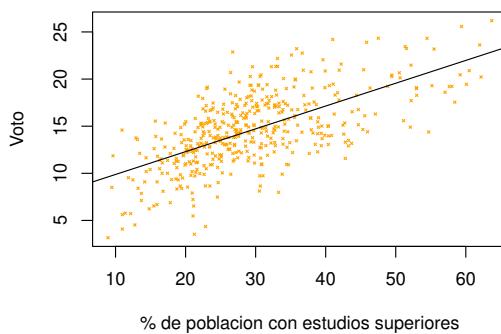
Islas Baleares



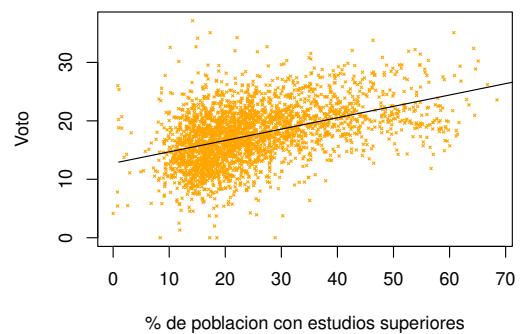
Canarias



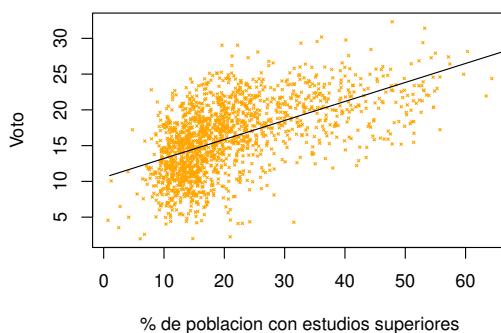
Cantabria



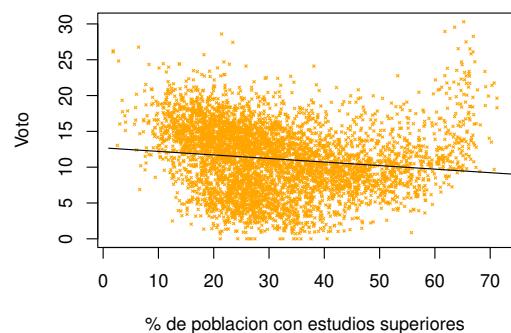
Castilla y León

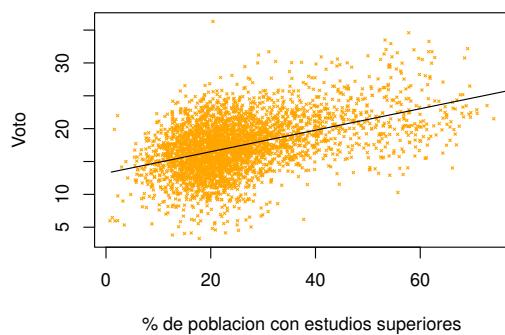
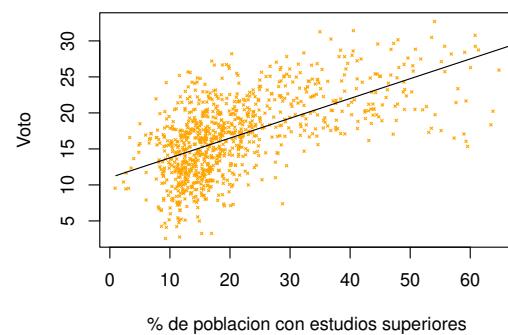
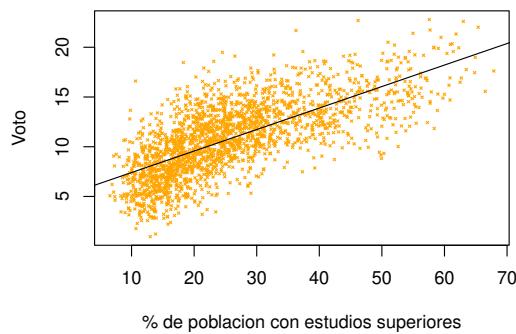
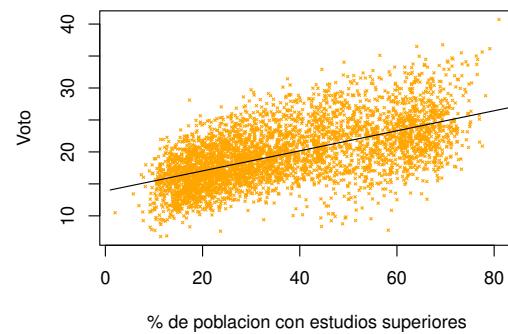
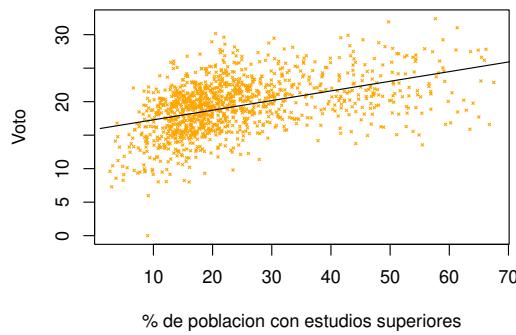
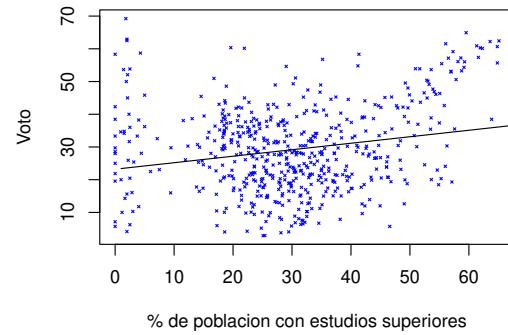
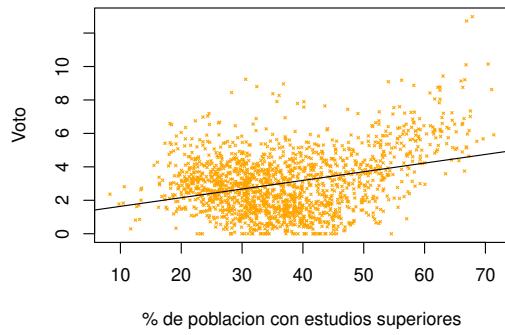
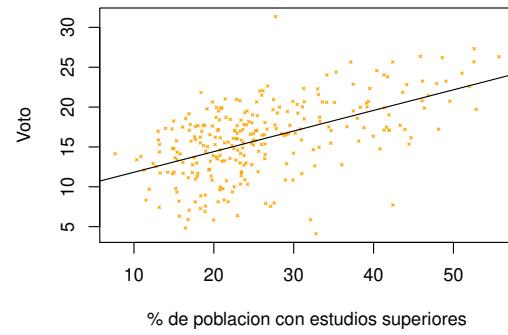
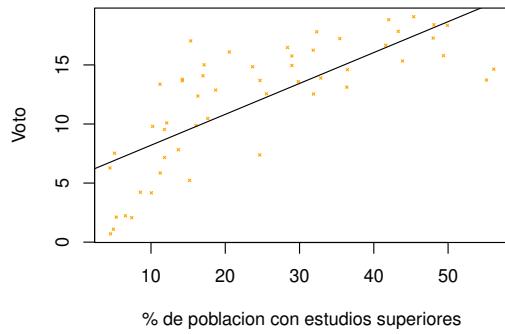
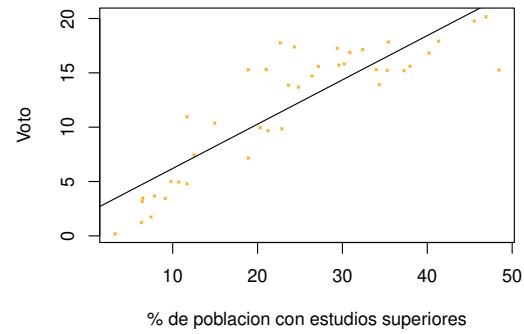


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

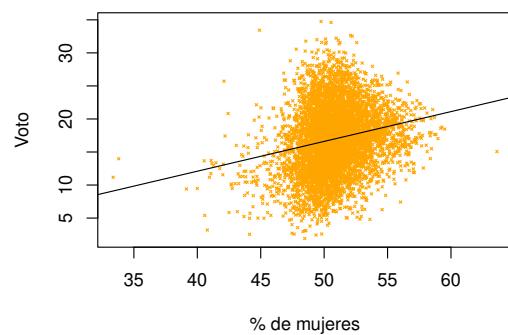


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

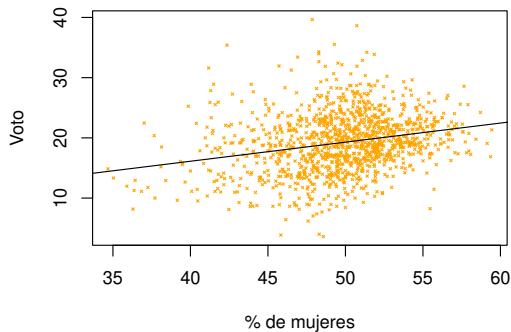
2019-28A.

Ciudadanos y Género

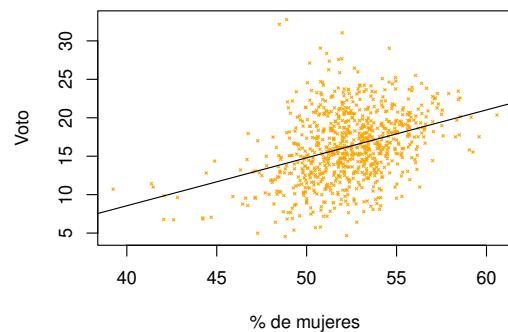
Andalucía



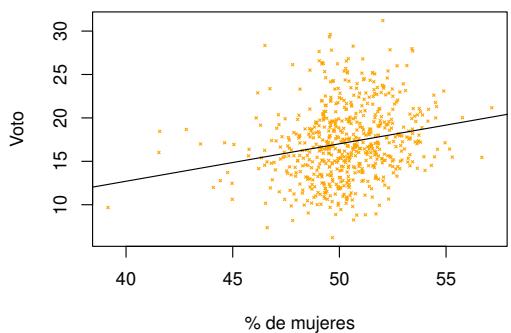
Aragón



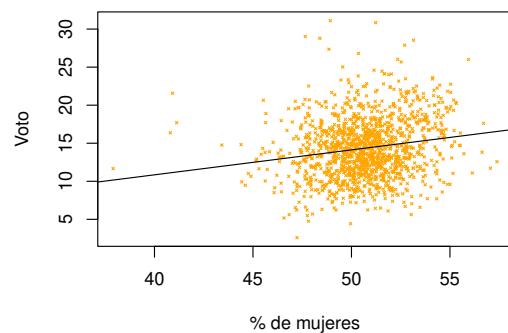
Asturias



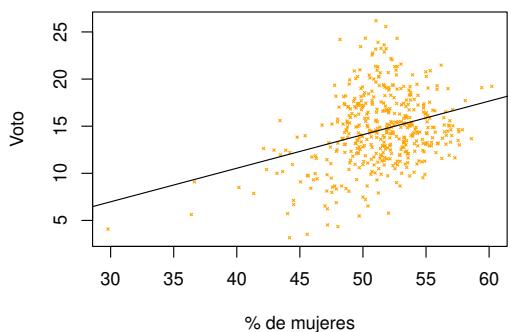
Islas Baleares



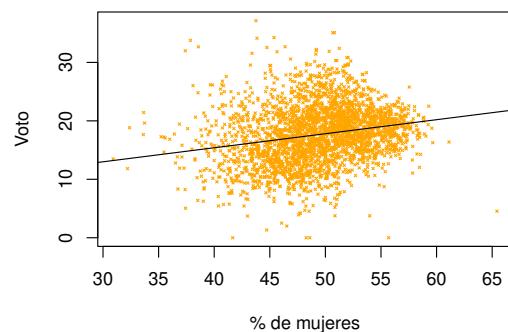
Canarias



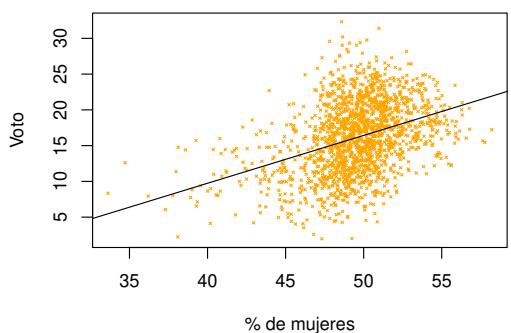
Cantabria



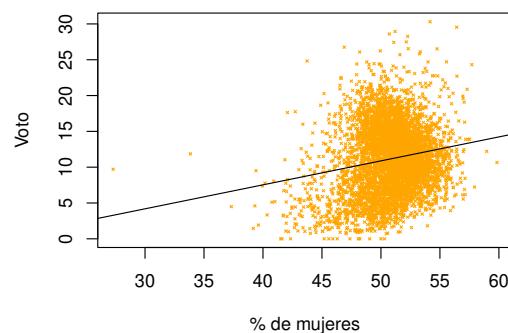
Castilla y León

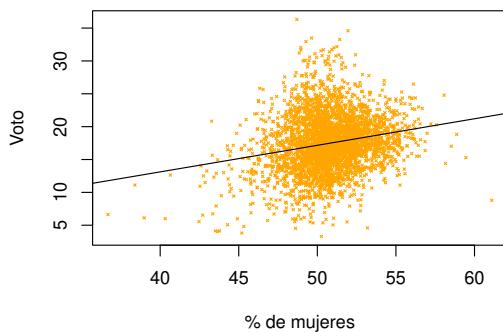
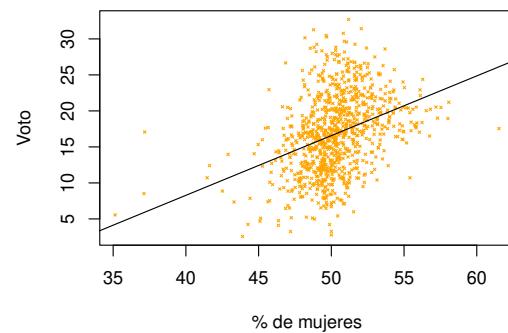
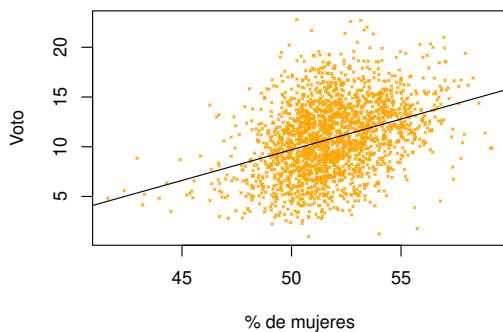
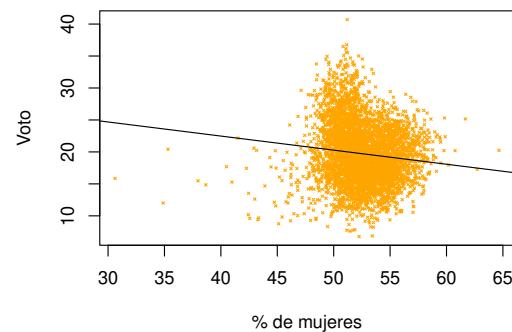
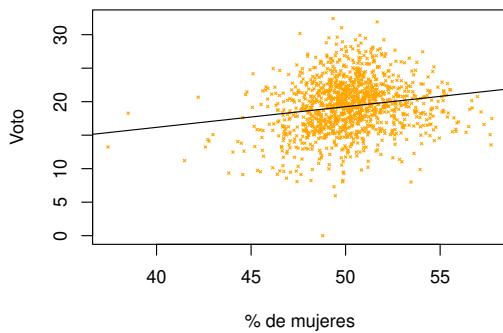
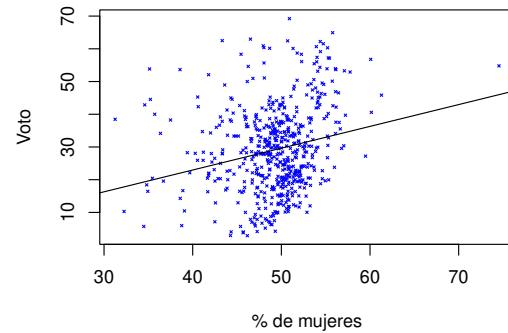
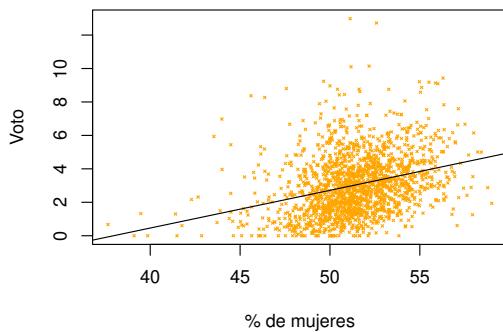
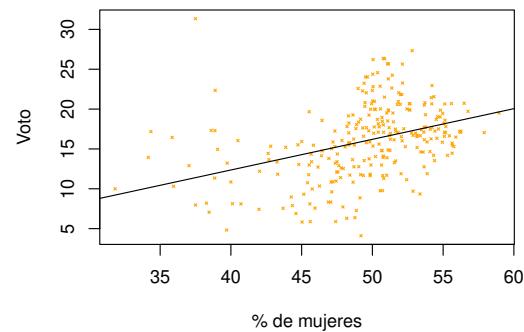
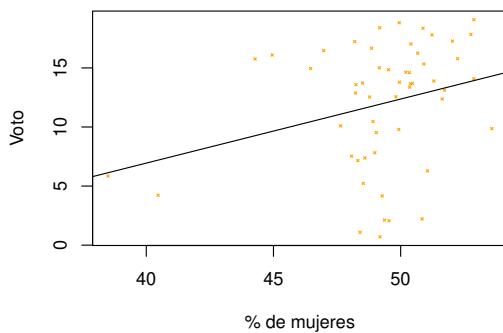
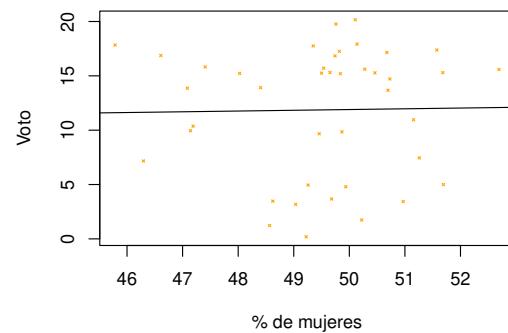


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

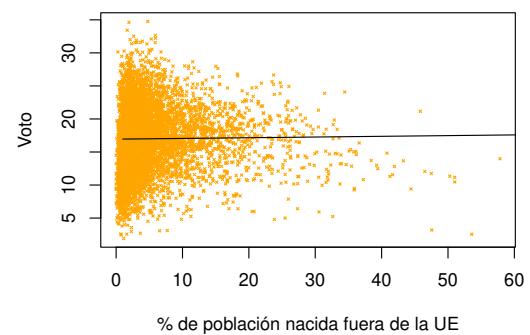


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

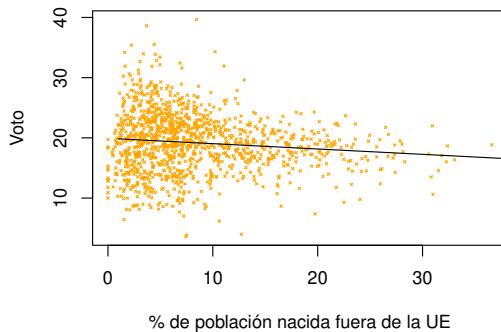
2019-28A.

Ciudadanos y Población nacida en países extracomunitarios

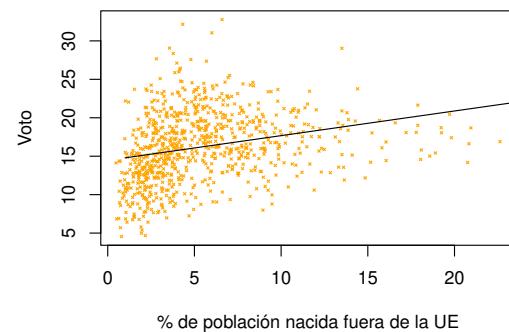
Andalucía



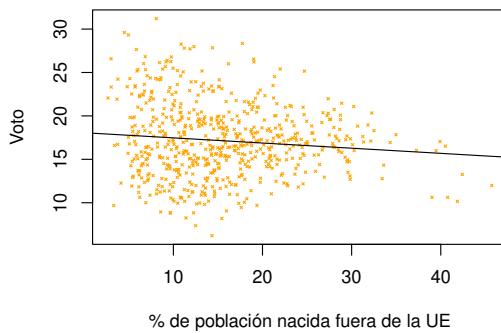
Aragón



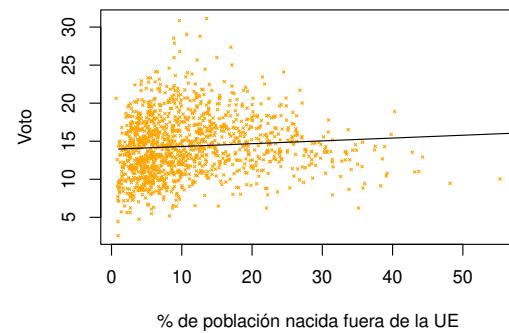
Asturias



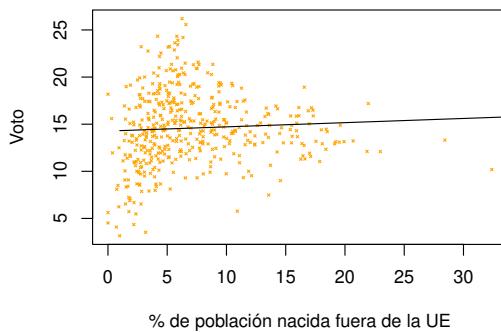
Islas Baleares



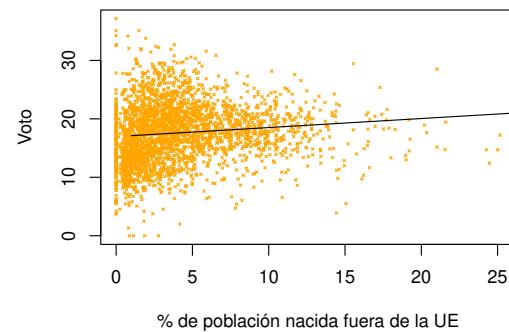
Canarias



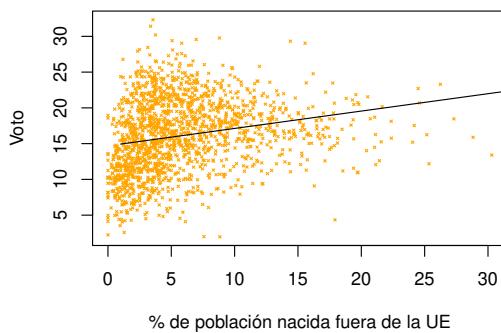
Cantabria



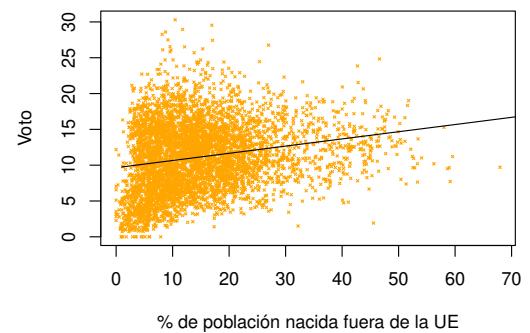
Castilla y León

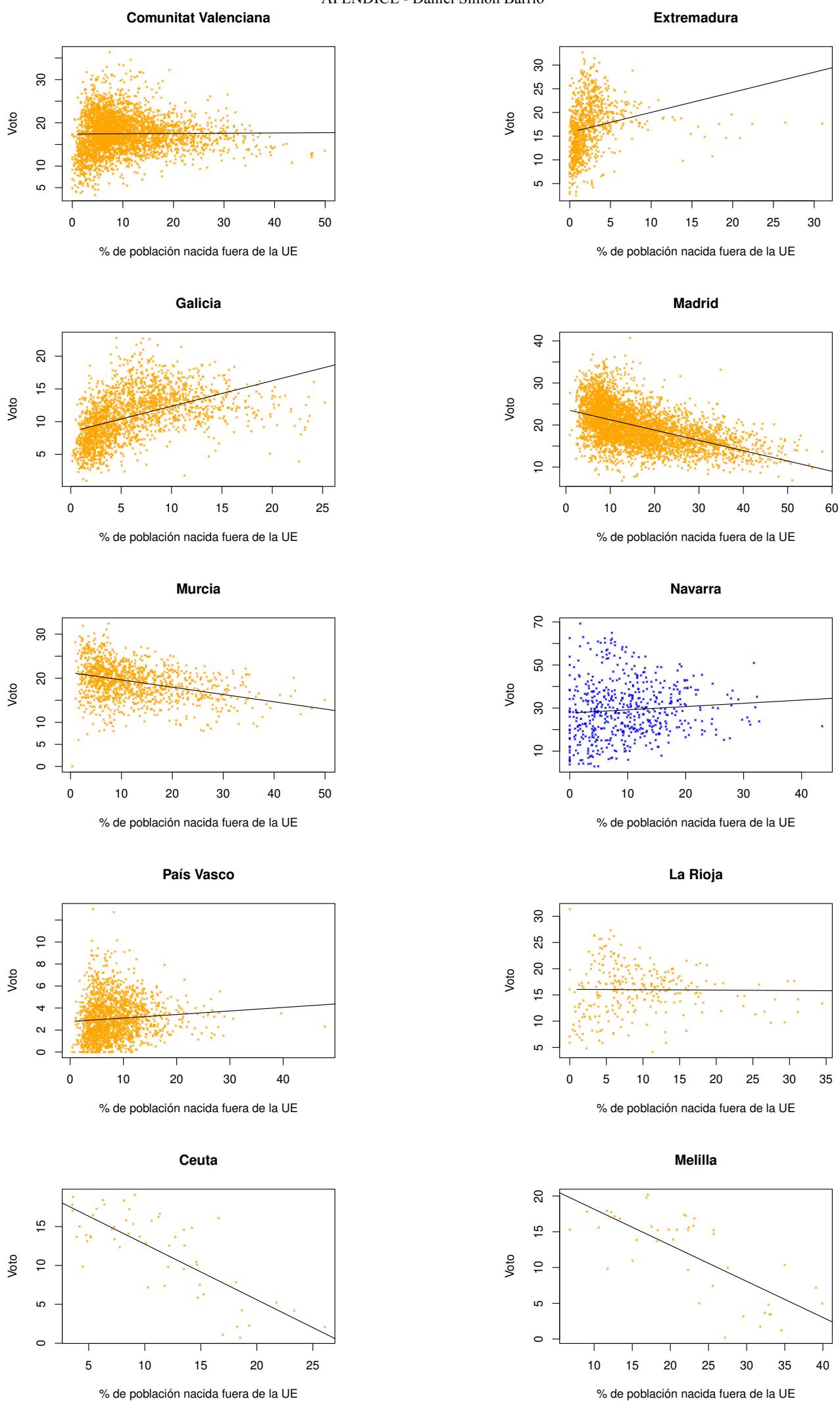


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

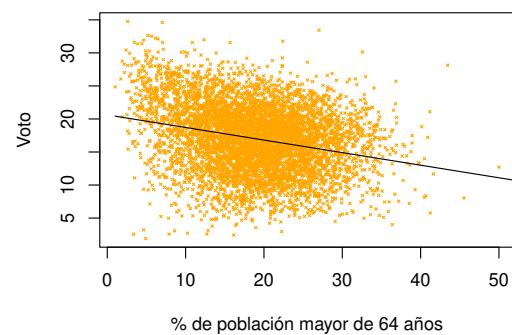




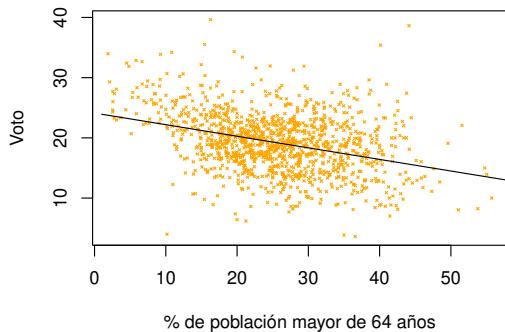
2019-28A.

Ciudadanos y Población mayor de 64 años

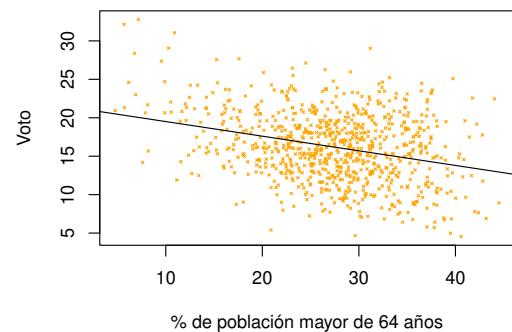
Andalucía



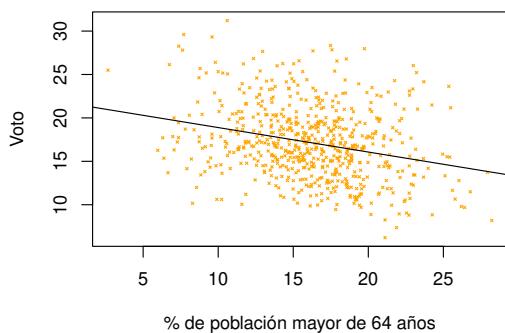
Aragón



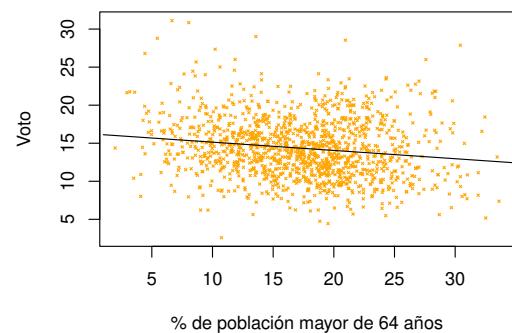
Asturias



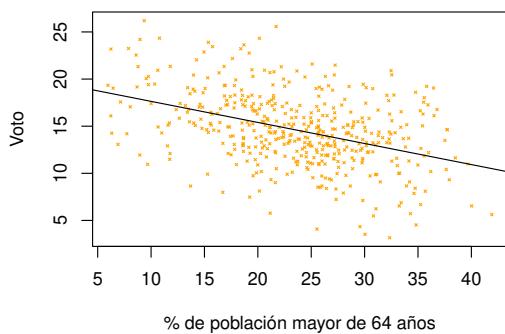
Islas Baleares



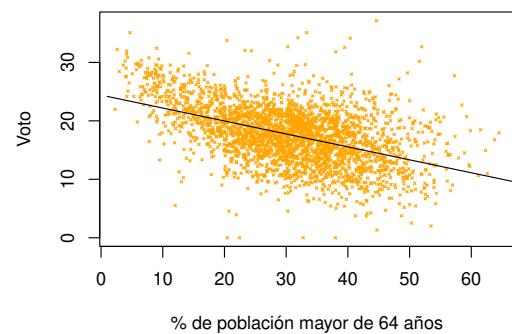
Canarias



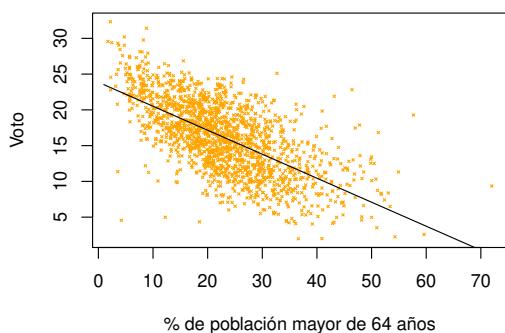
Cantabria



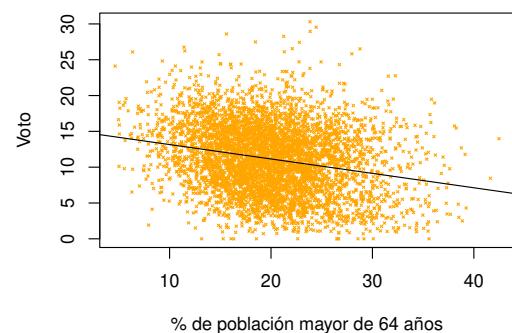
Castilla y León

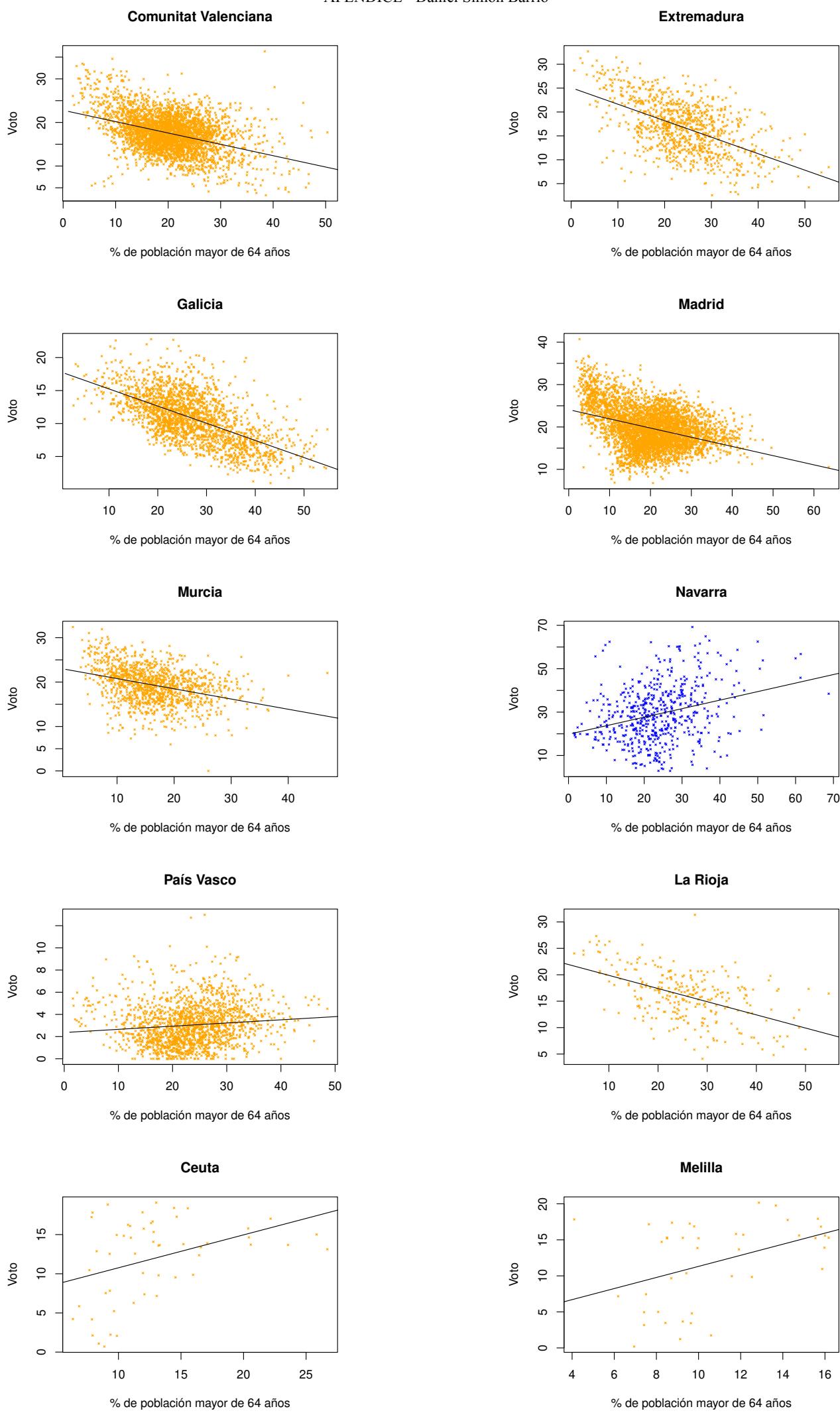


Castilla-La Mancha



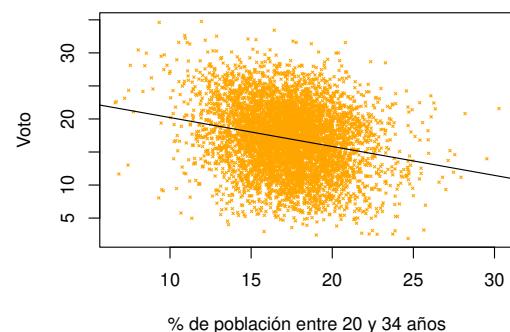
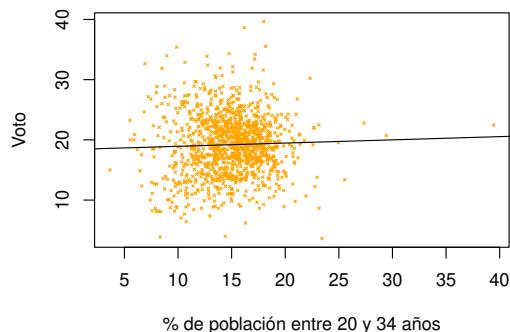
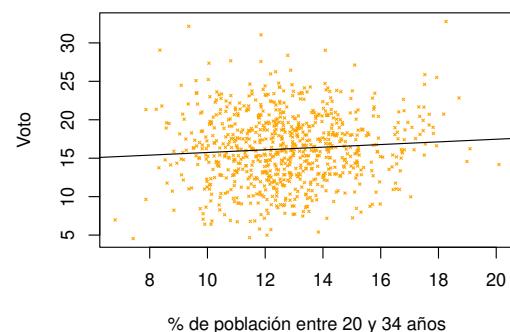
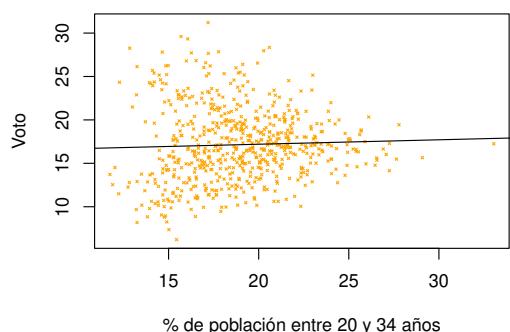
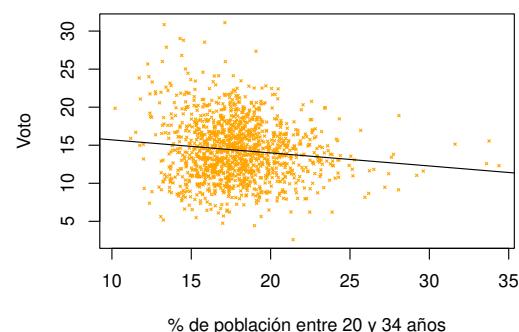
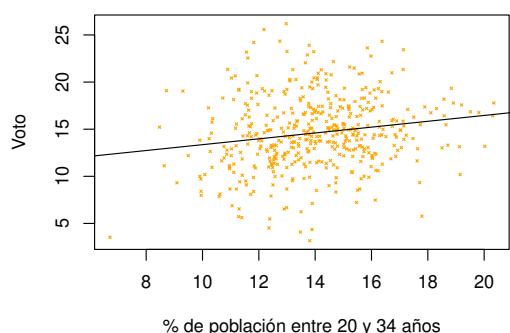
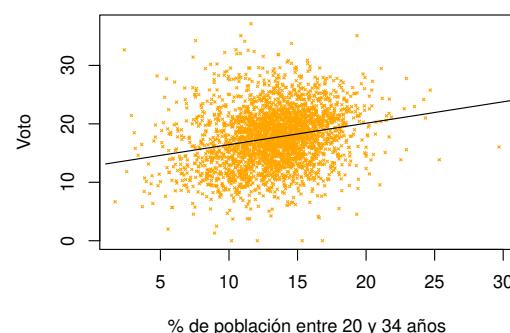
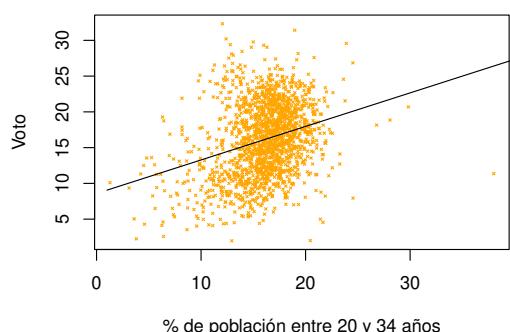
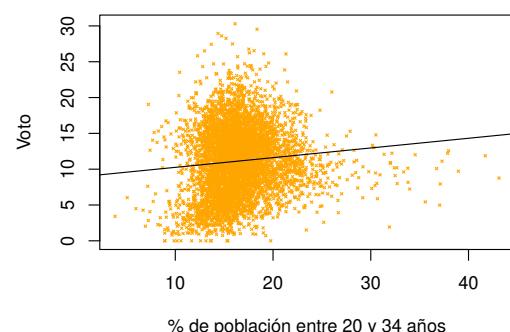
Cataluña

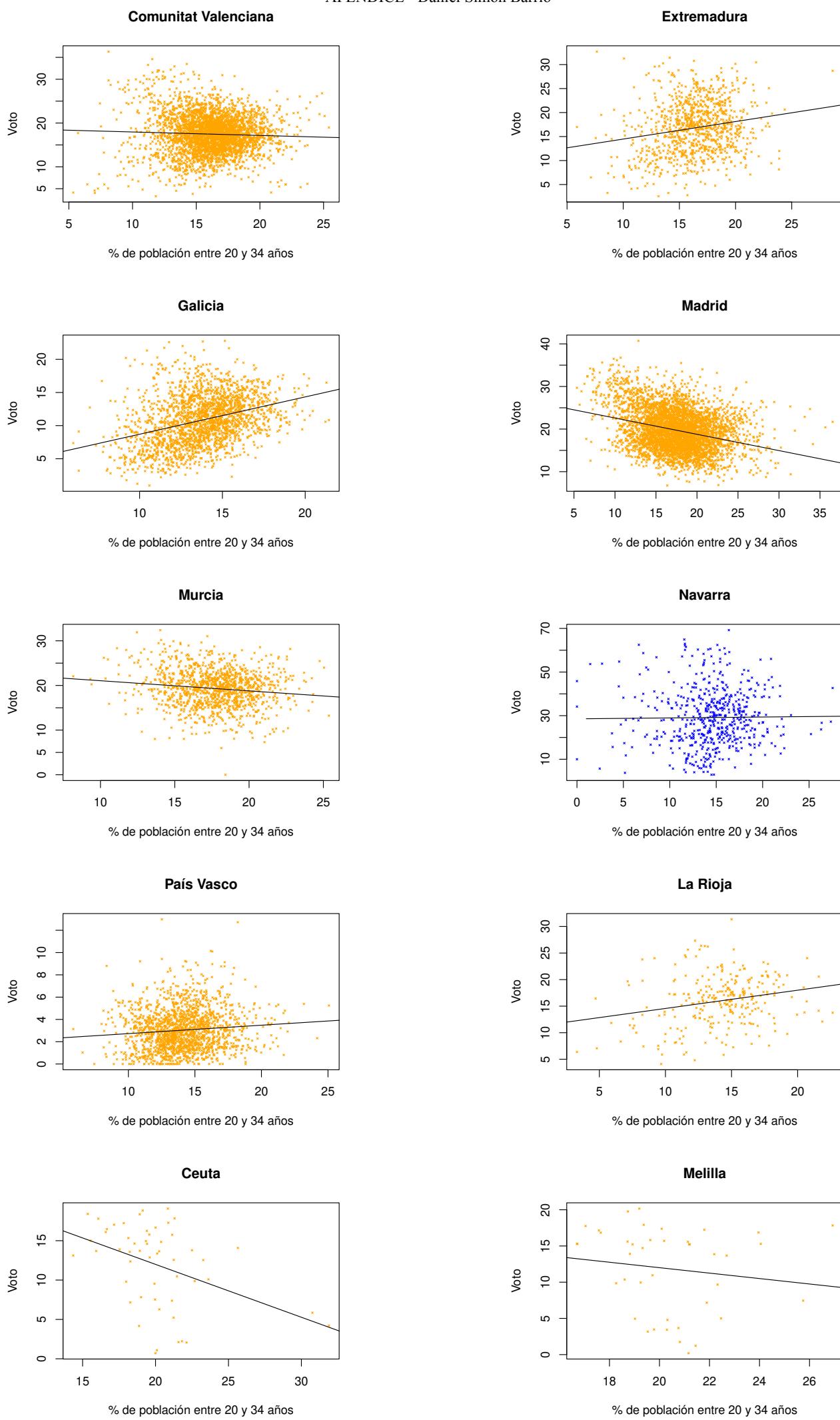




2019-28A.

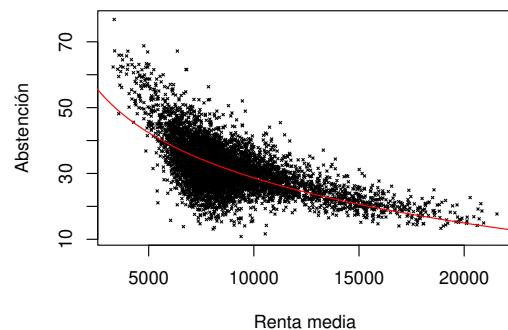
Ciudadanos y Población entre 20 y 34 años

Andalucía**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

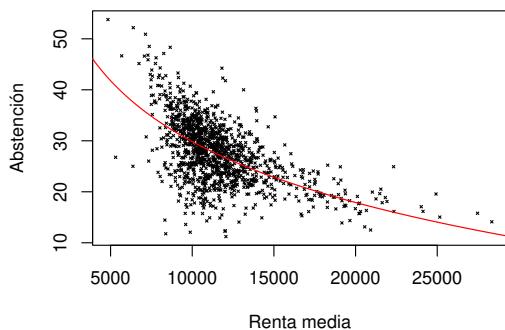


2016-26J.

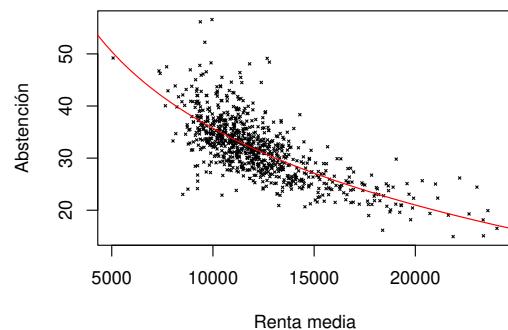
Abstención y Renta media



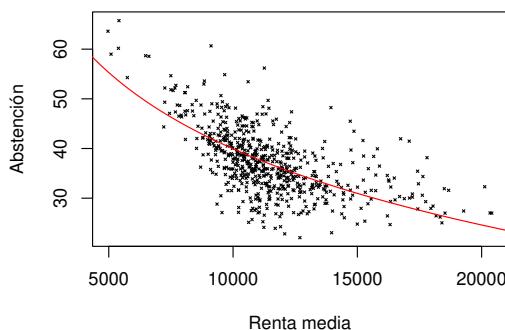
Aragón



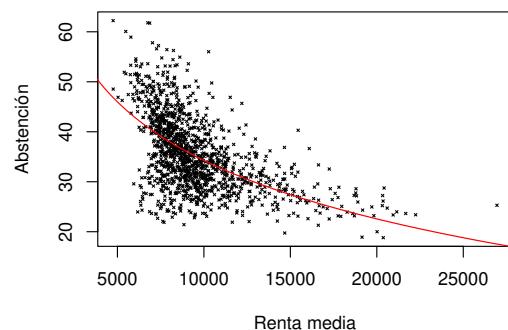
Asturias



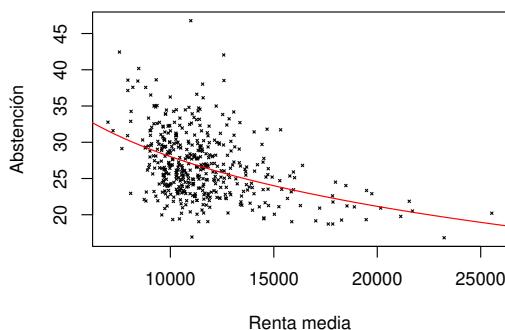
Islas Baleares



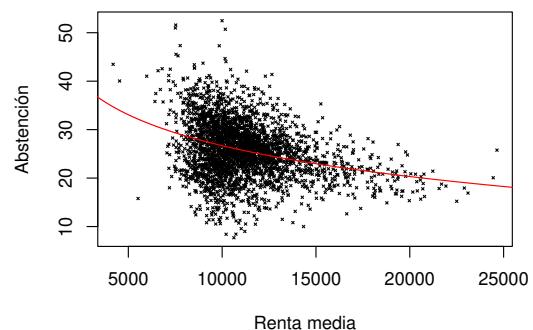
Canarias



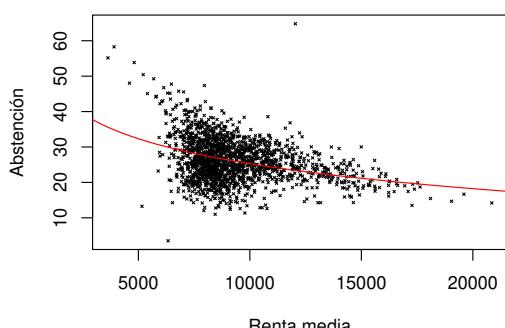
Cantabria



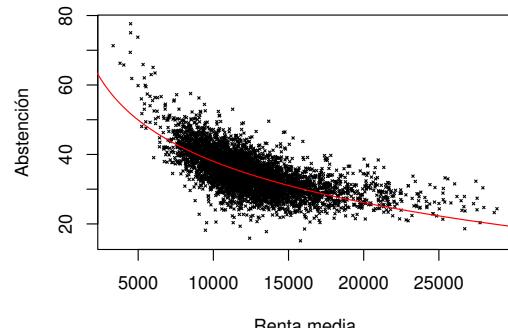
Castilla y León

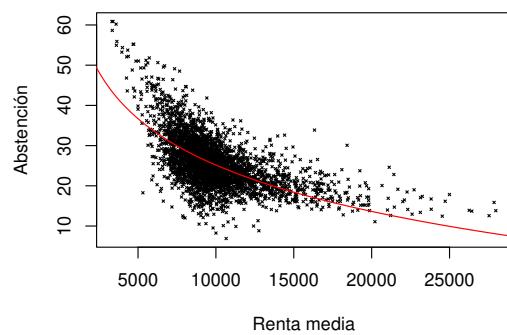
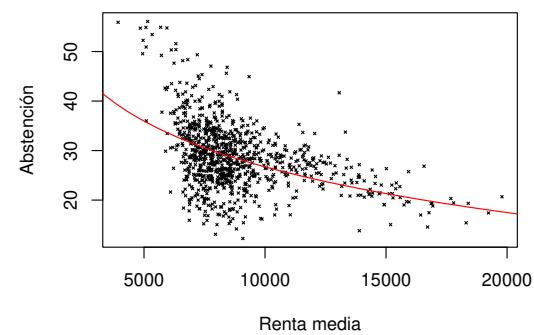
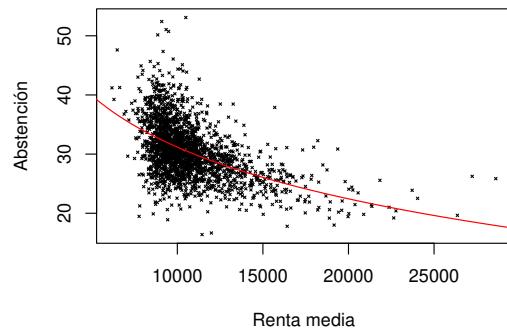
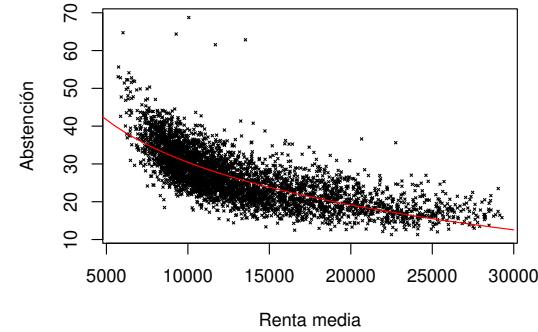
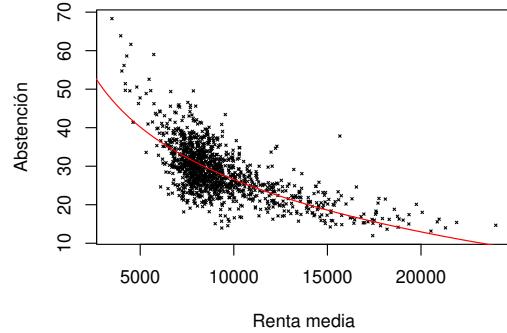
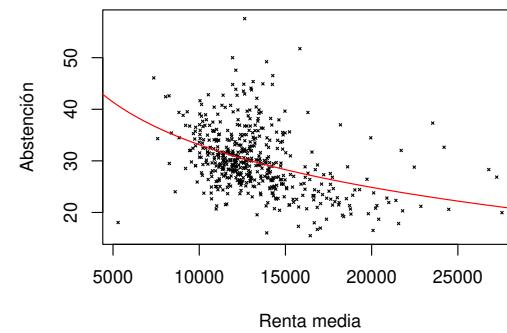
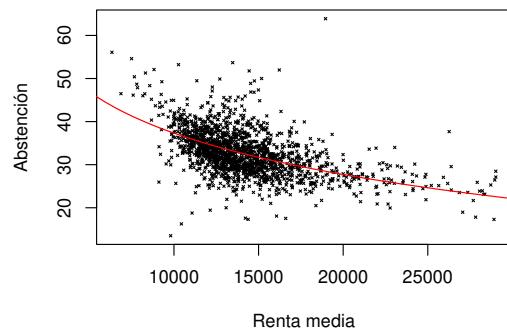
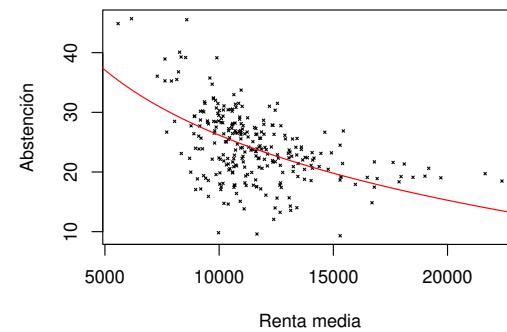
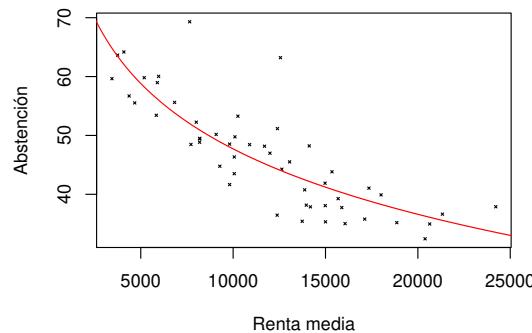
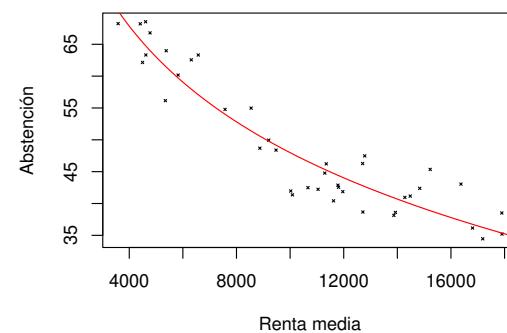


Castilla-La Mancha



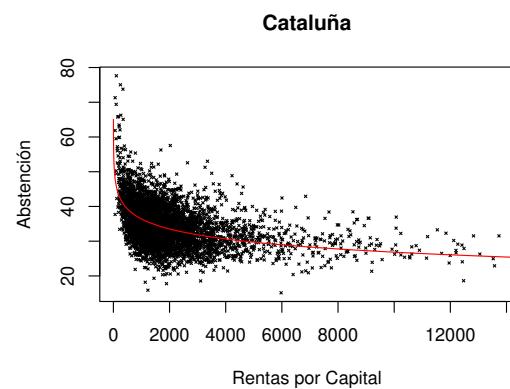
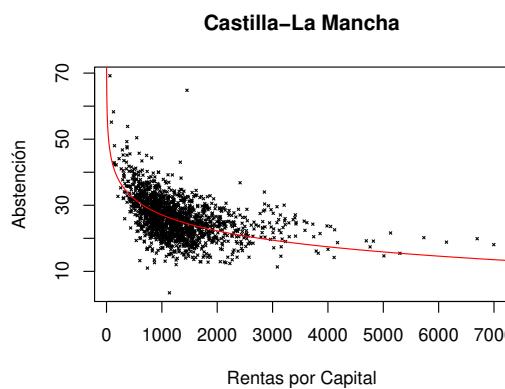
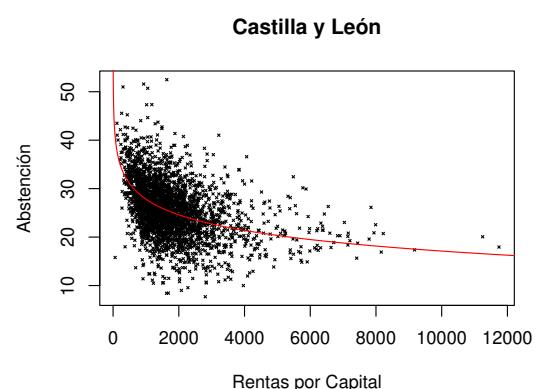
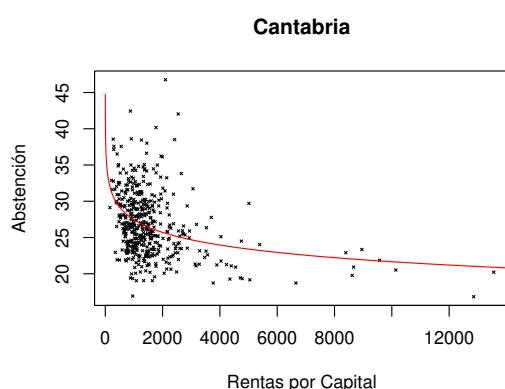
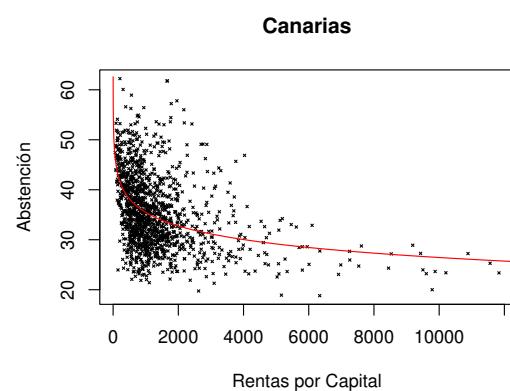
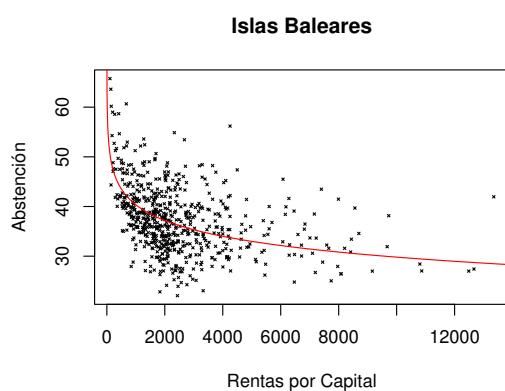
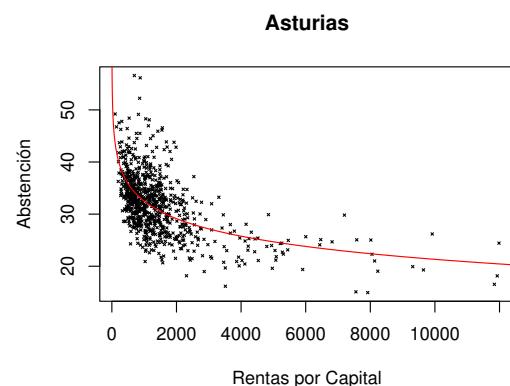
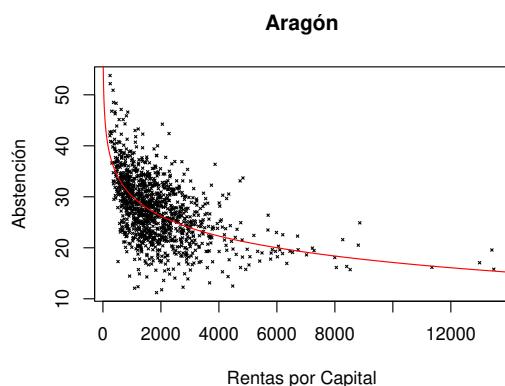
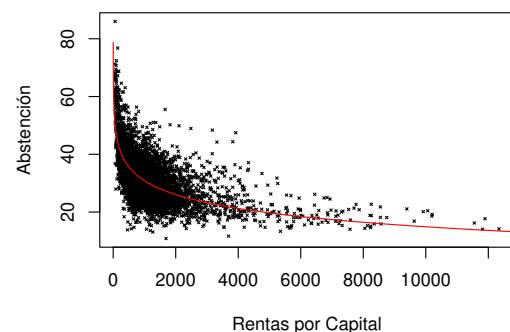
Cataluña

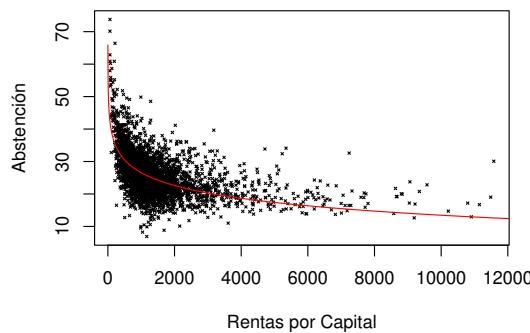
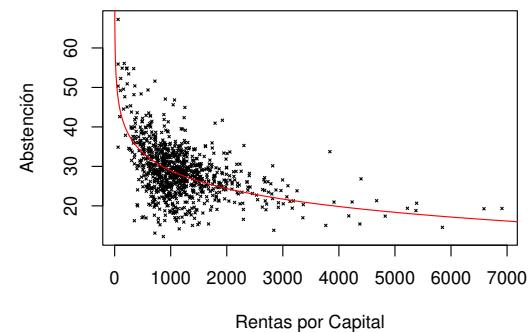
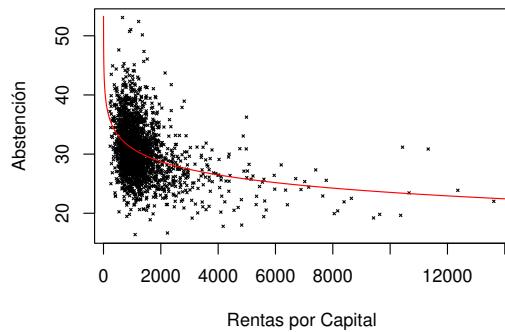
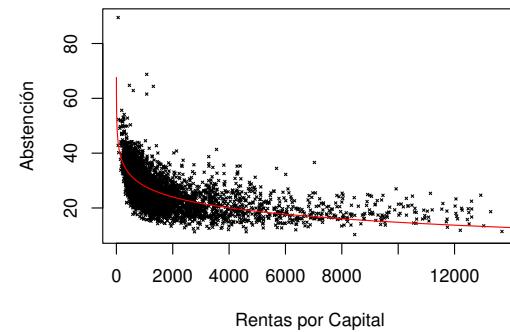
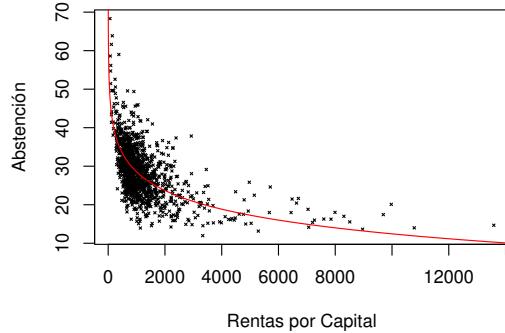
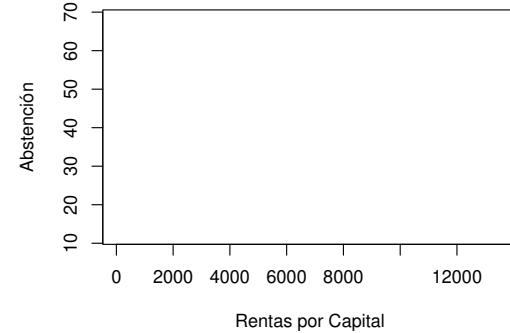
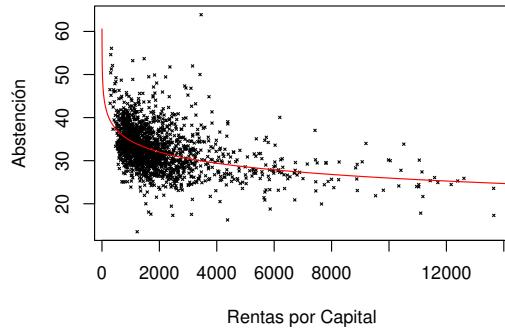
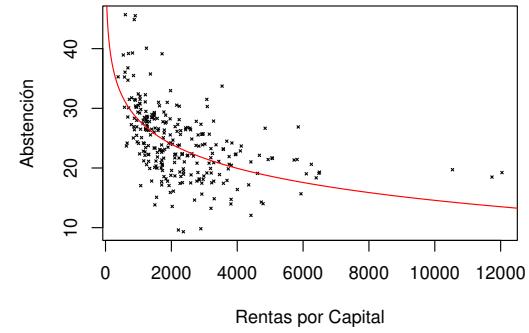
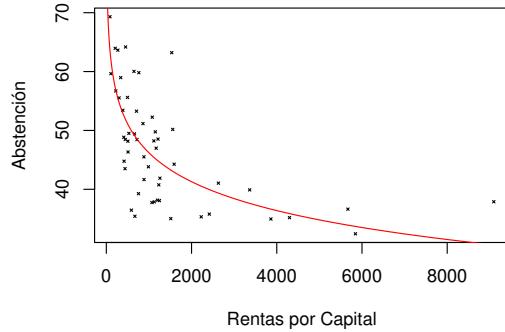
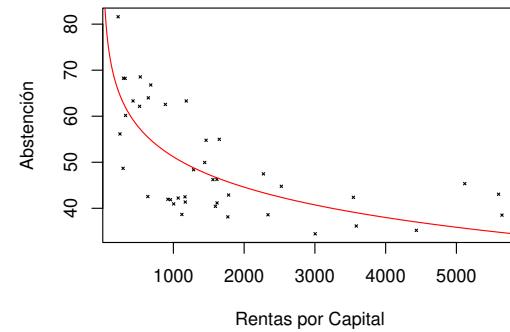


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2016-26J.

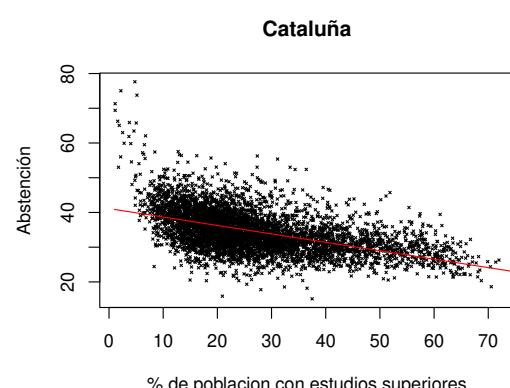
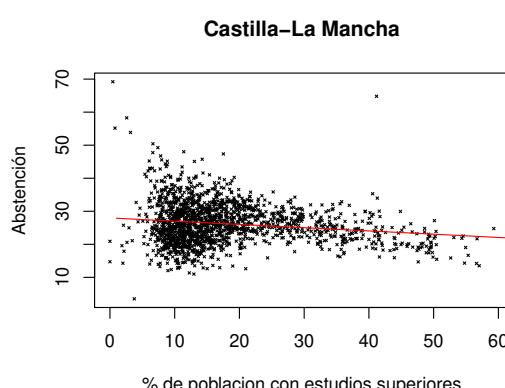
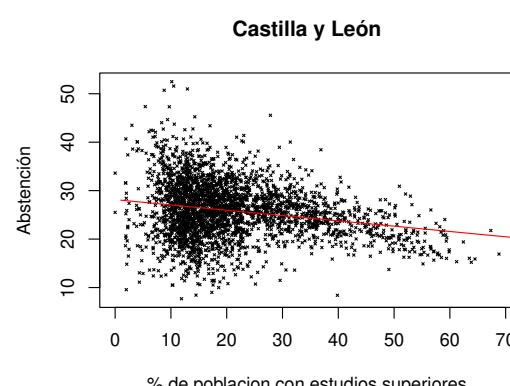
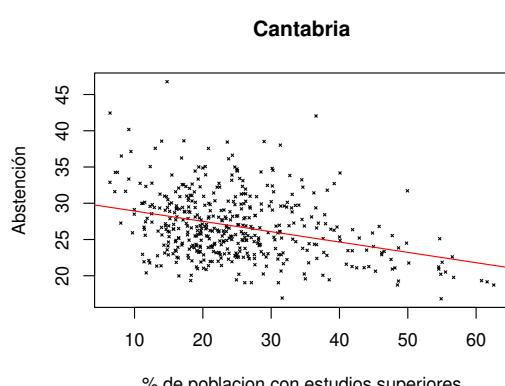
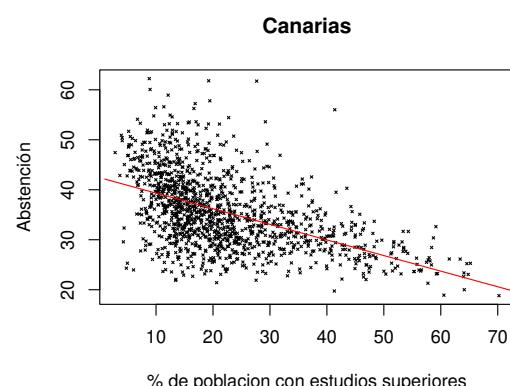
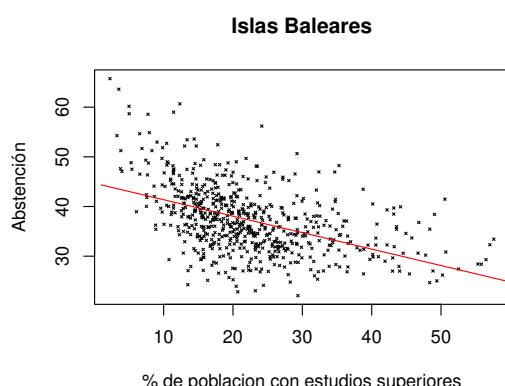
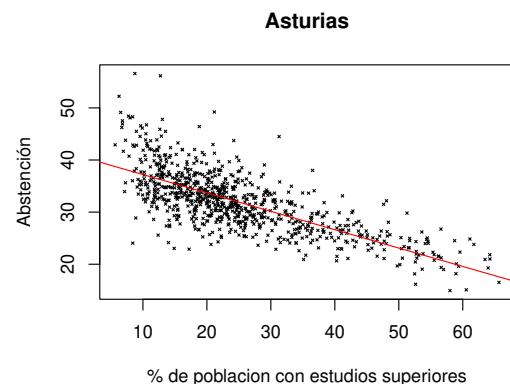
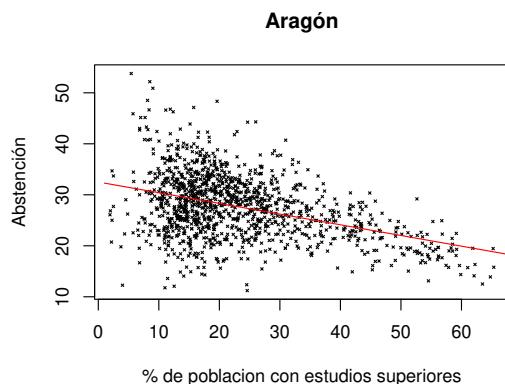
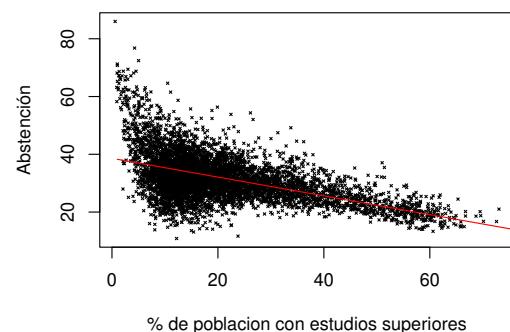
Abstención y Rentas por capital

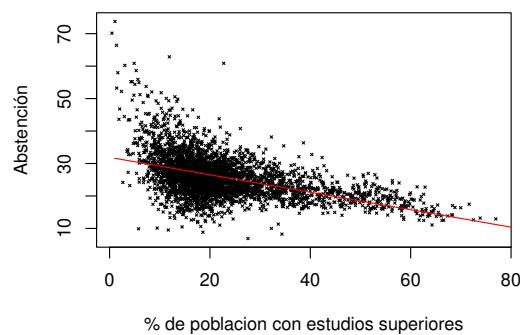
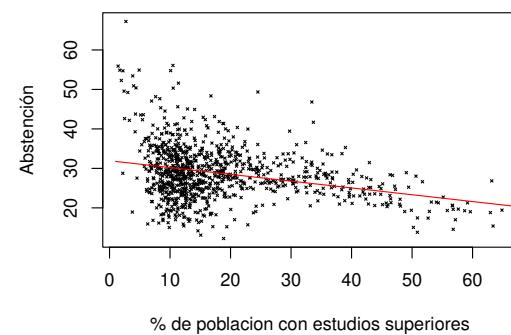
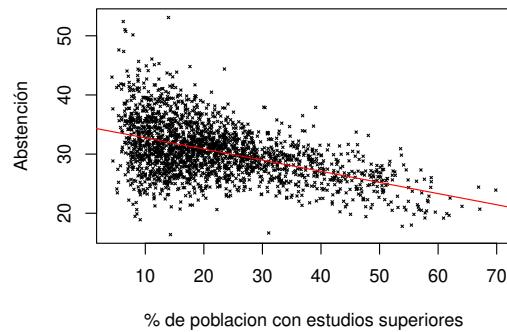
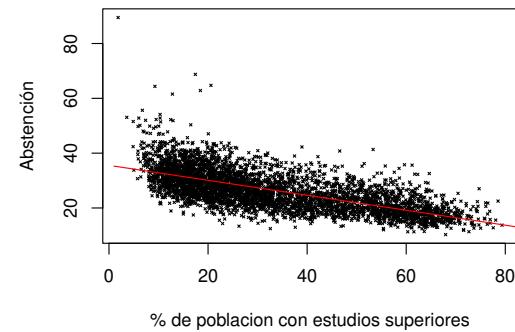
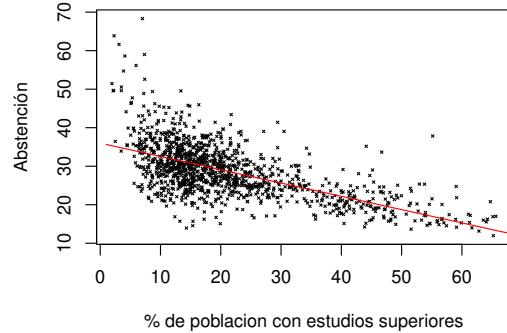
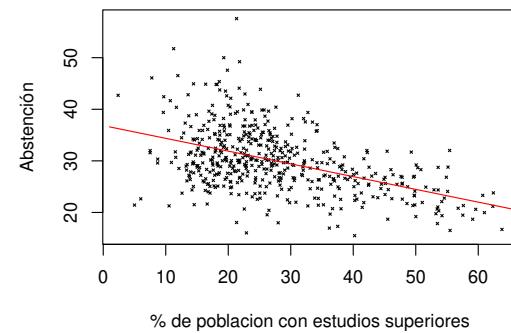
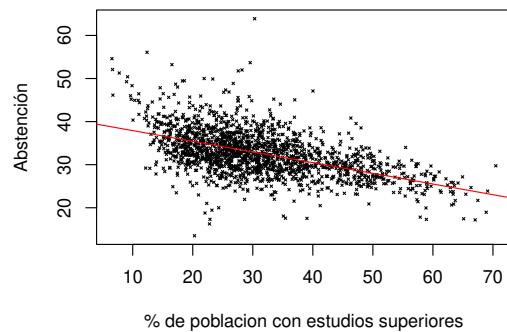
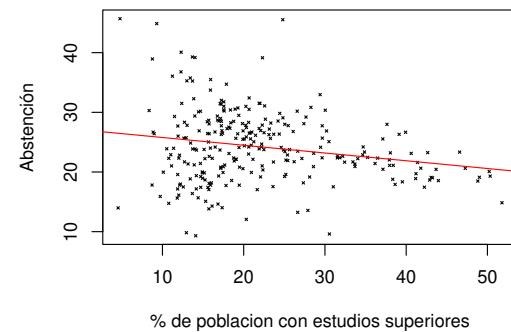
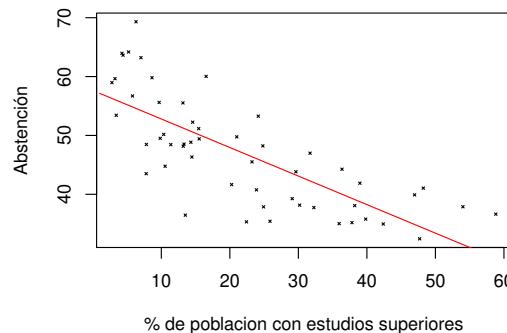
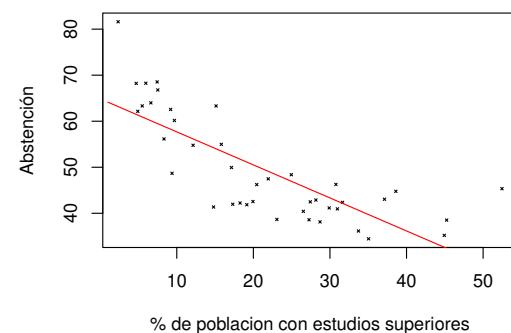


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2016-26J.

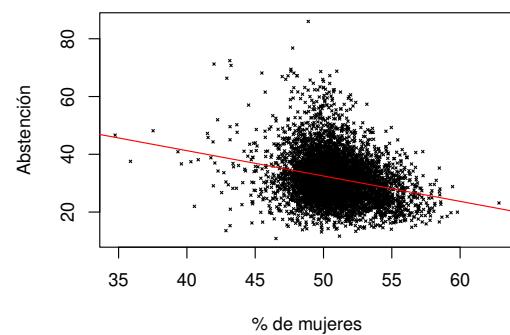
Abstención y Estudios Superiores



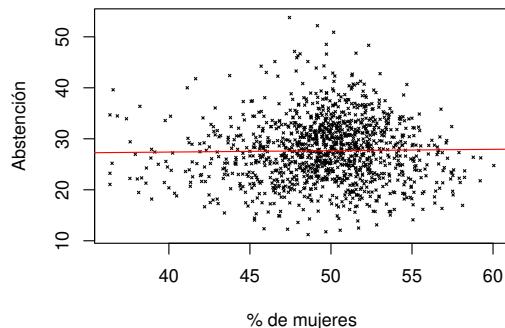
Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2016-26J.

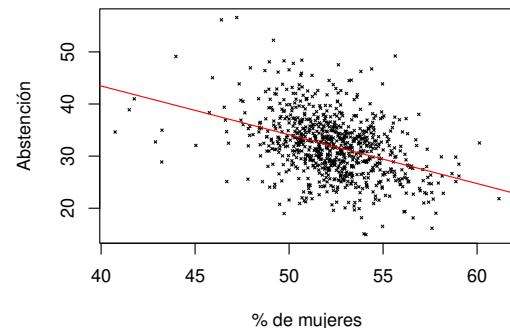
Abstención y Género



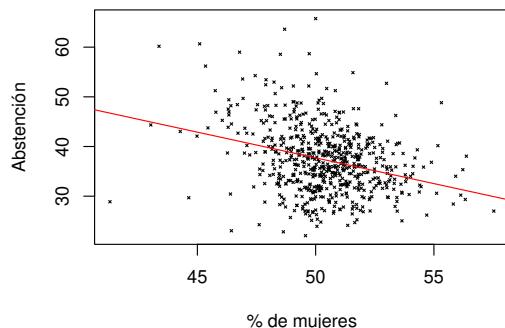
Aragón



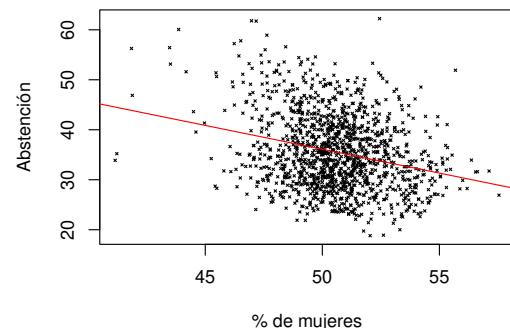
Asturias



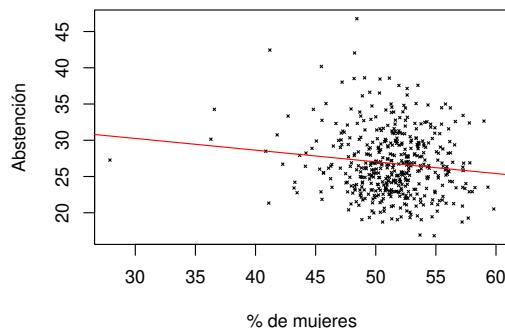
Islas Baleares



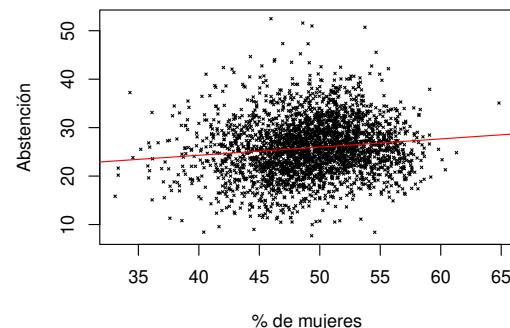
Canarias



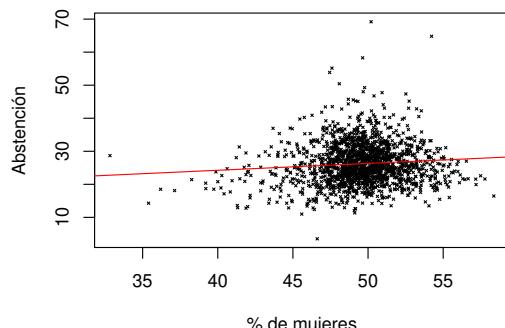
Cantabria



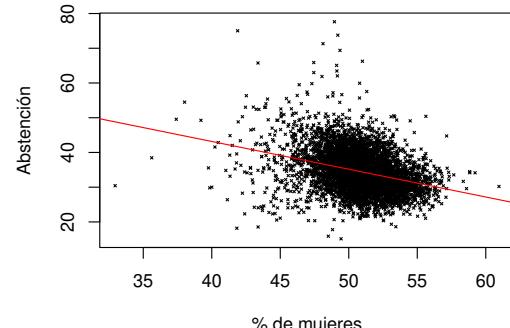
Castilla y León

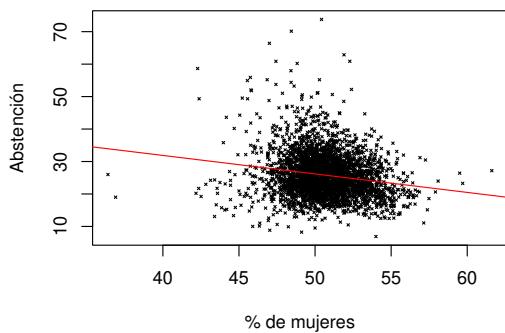
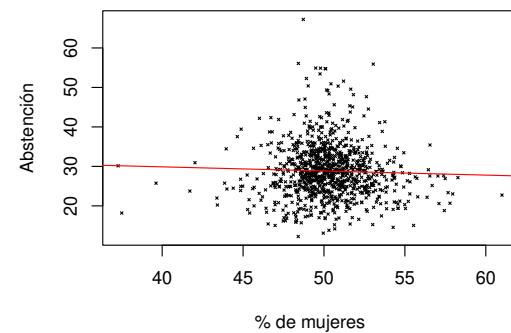
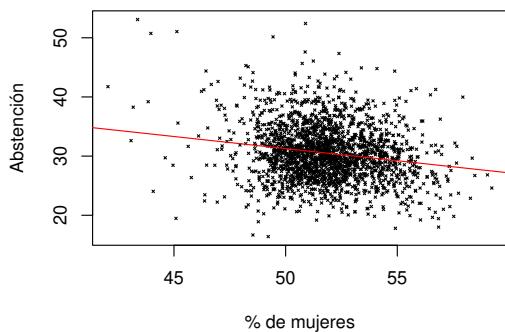
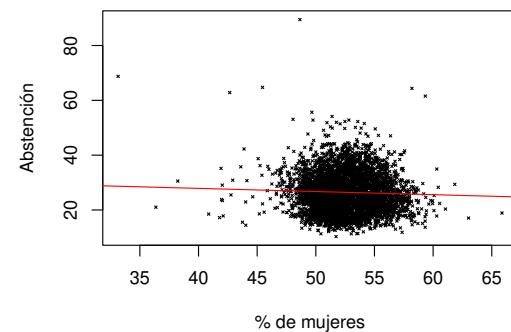
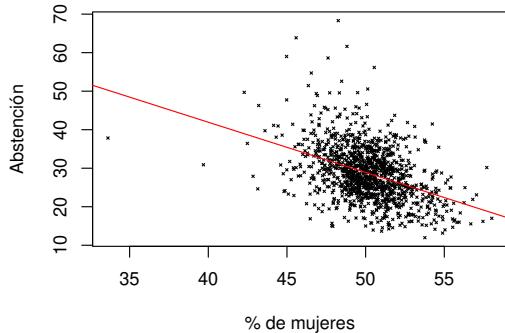
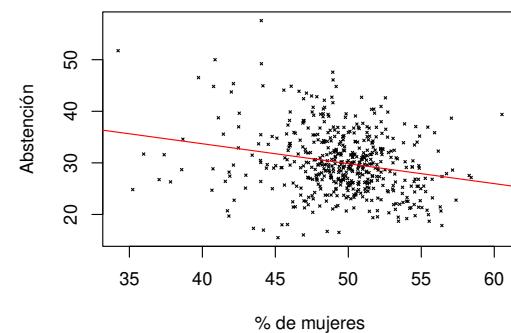
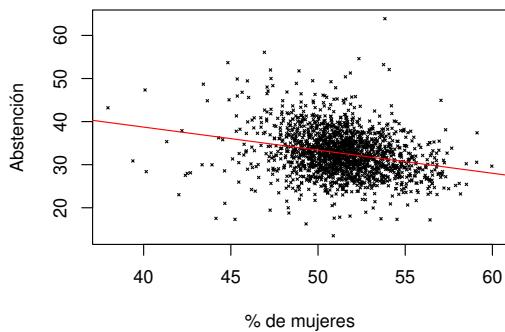
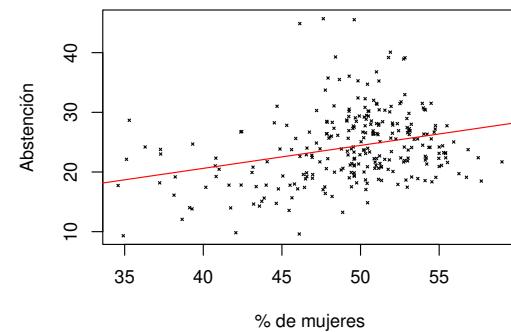
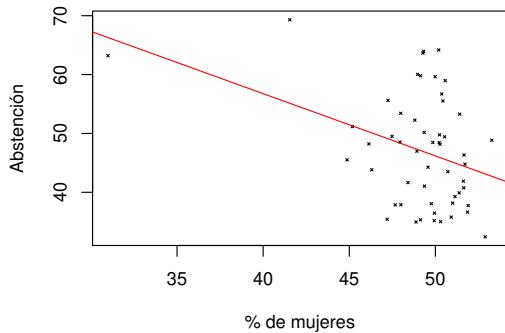
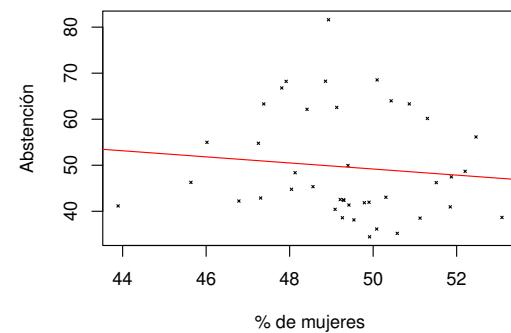


Castilla-La Mancha



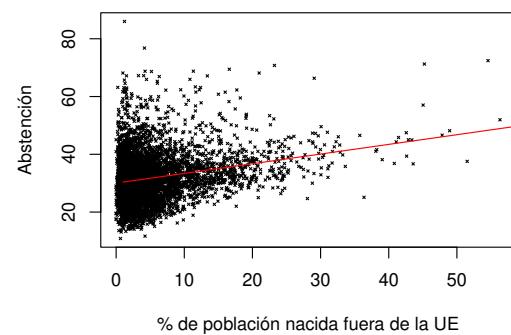
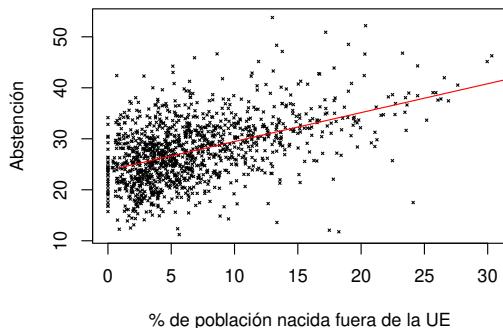
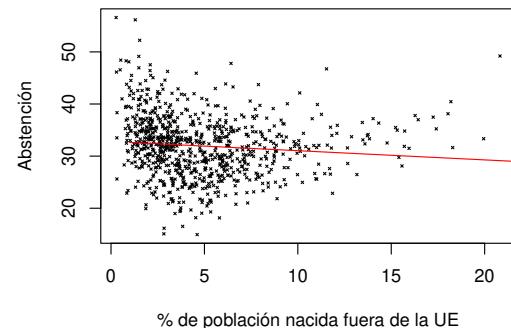
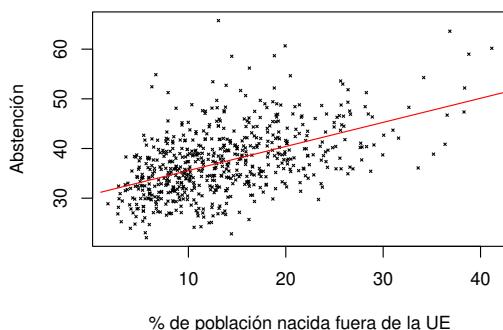
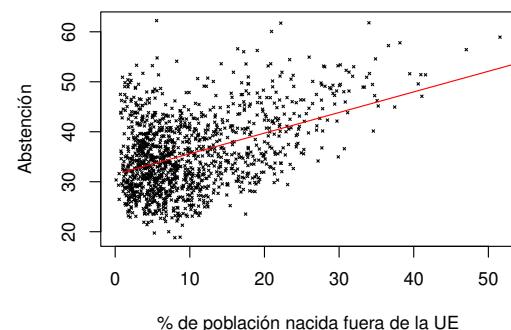
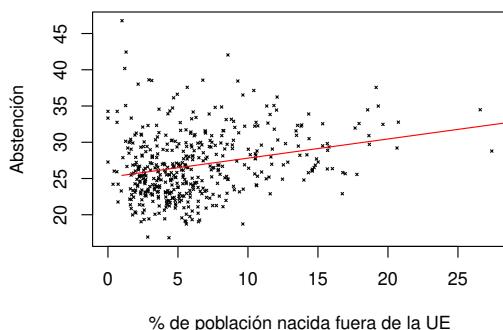
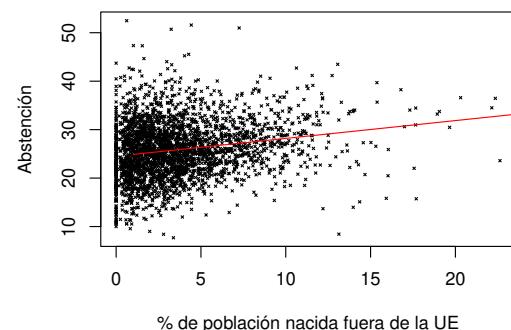
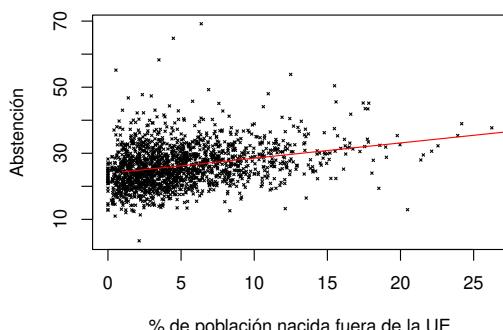
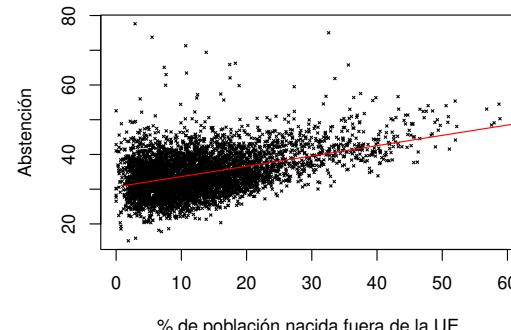
Cataluña

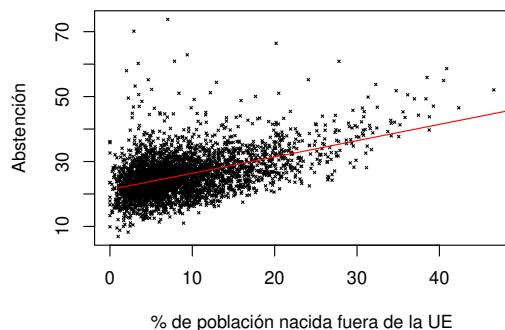
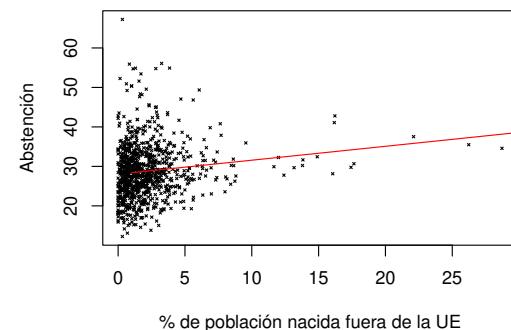
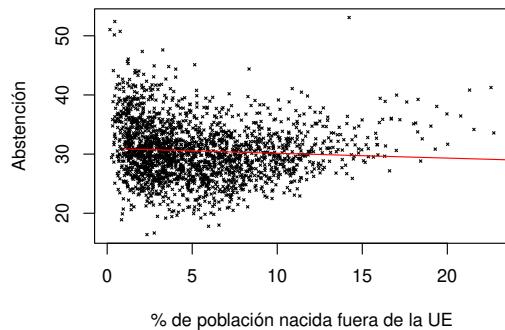
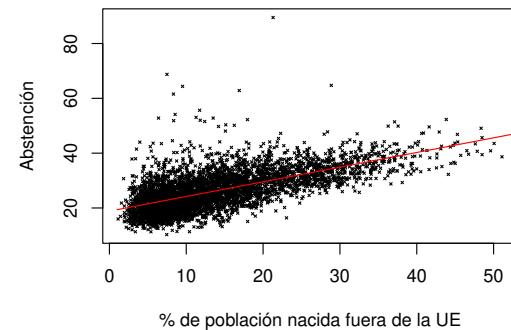
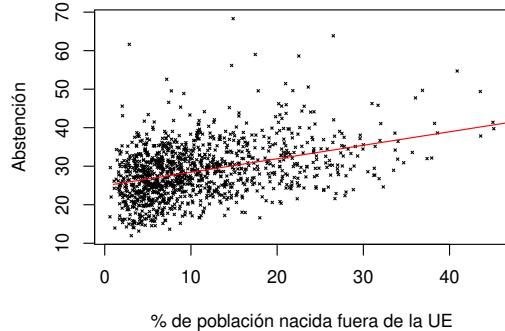
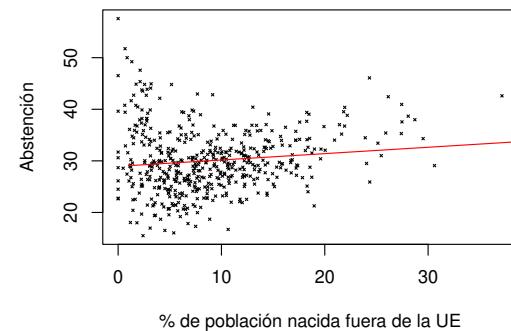
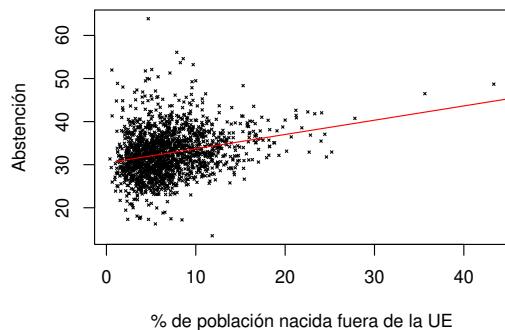
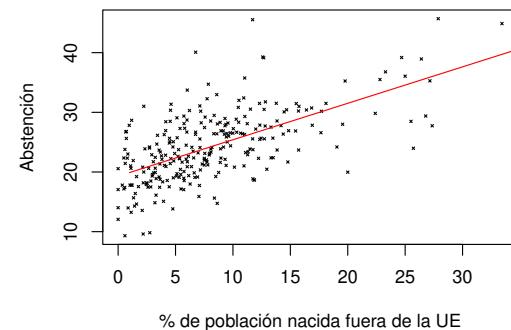
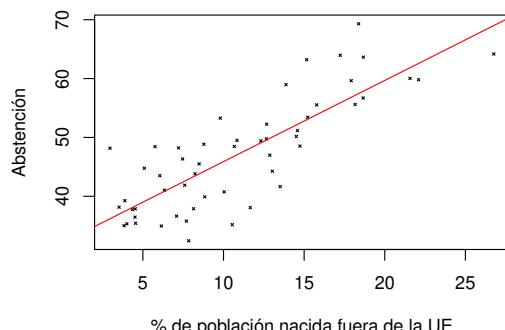
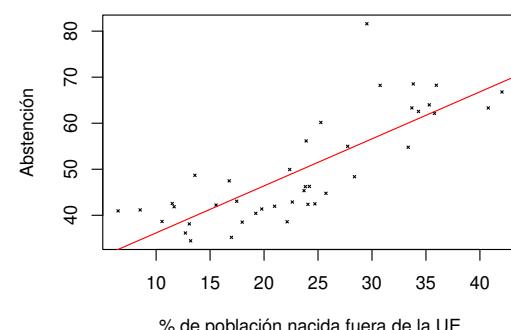


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2016-26J.

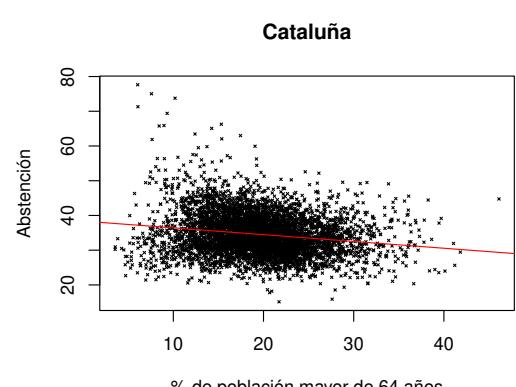
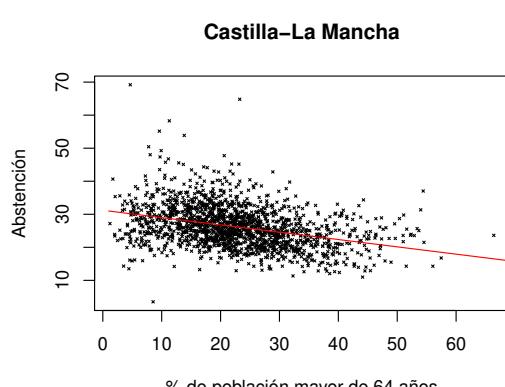
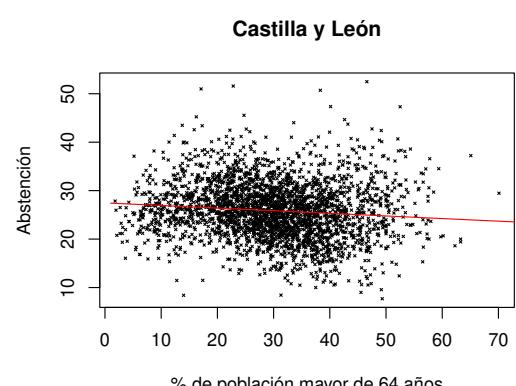
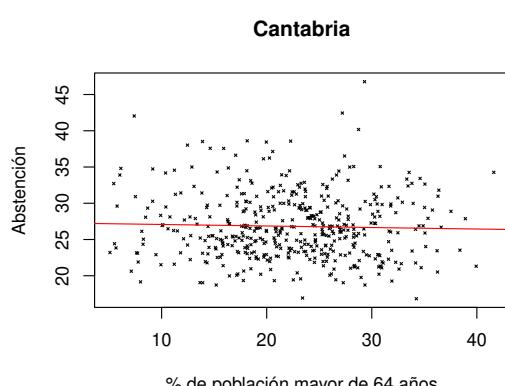
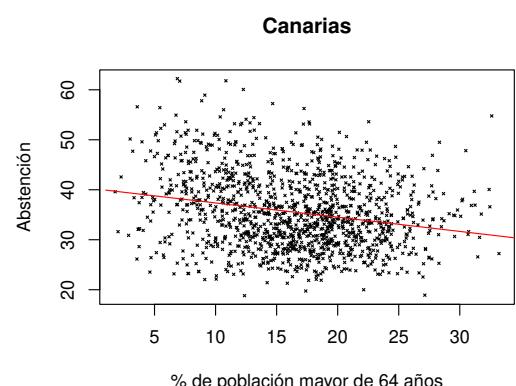
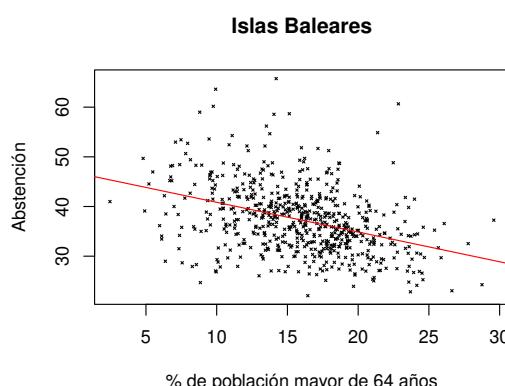
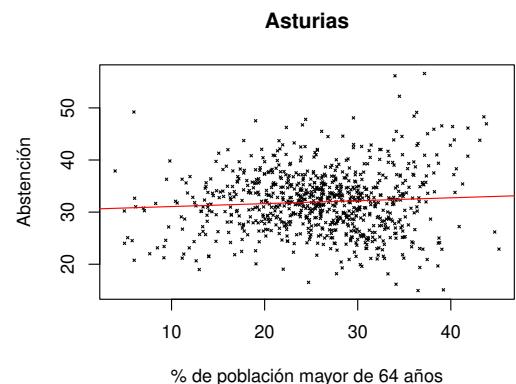
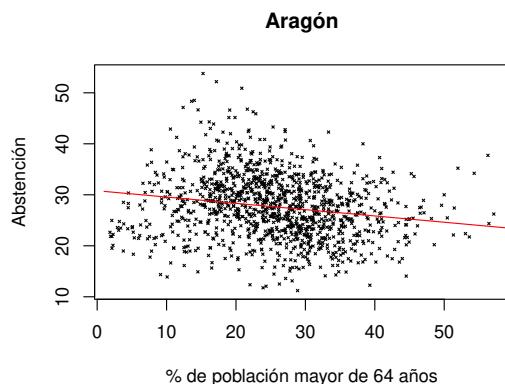
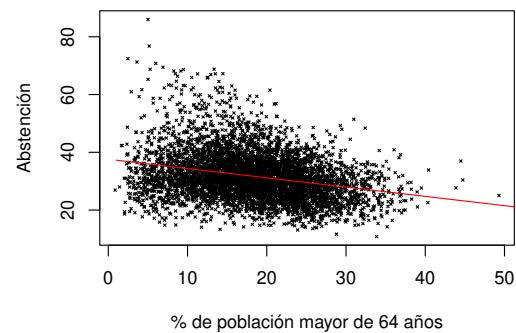
Abstención y Población nacida en países extracomunitarios

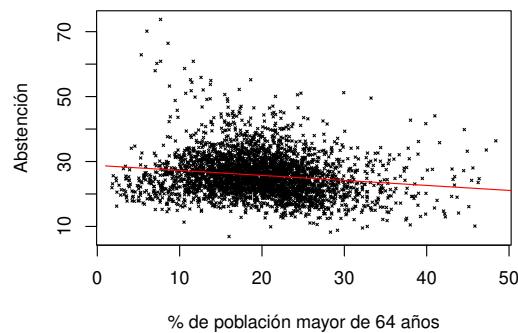
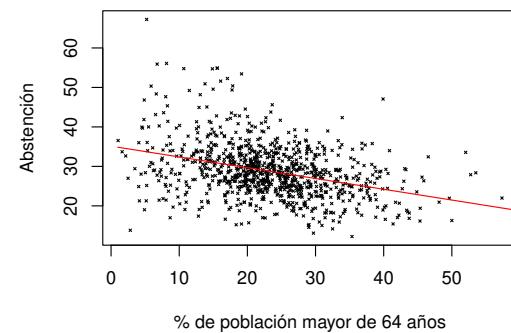
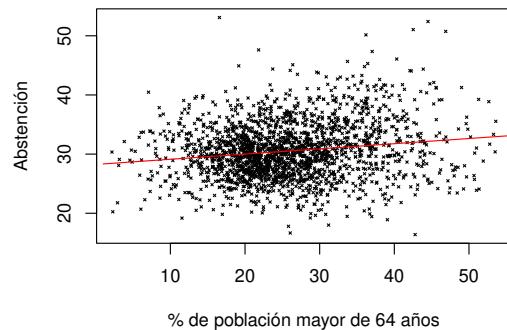
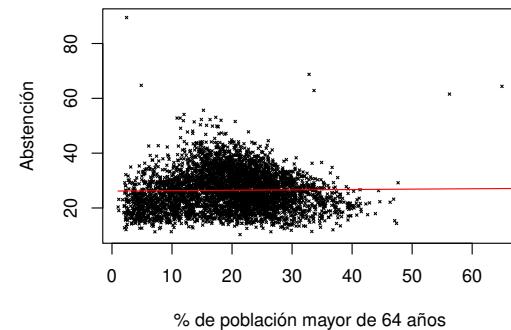
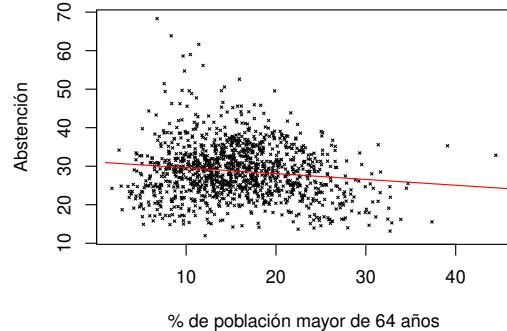
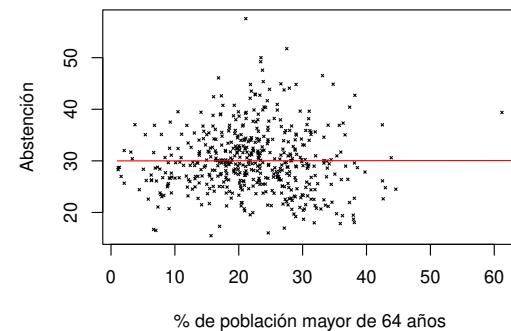
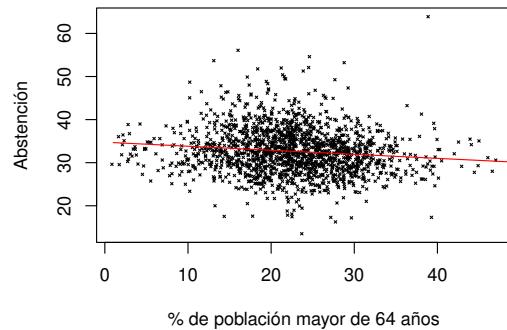
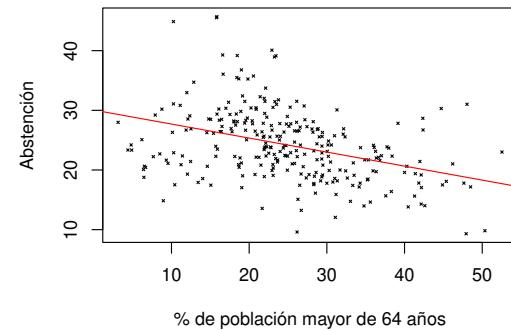
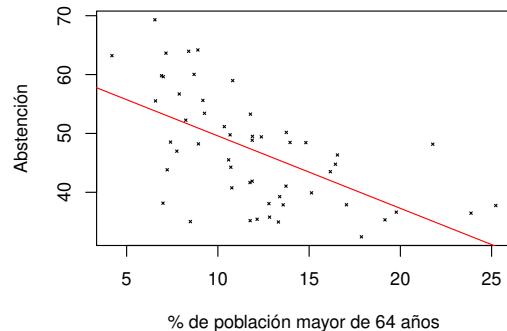
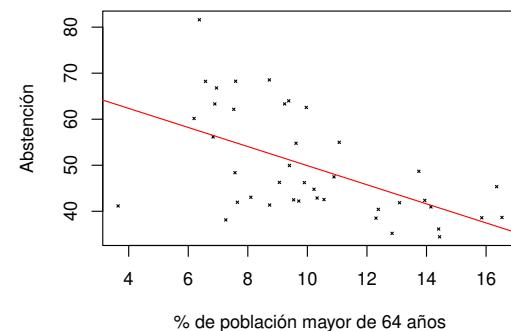
Andalucía**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2016-26J.

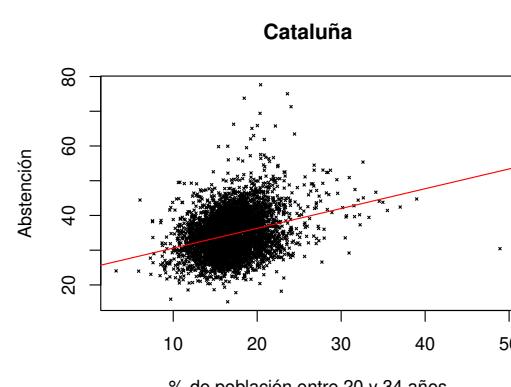
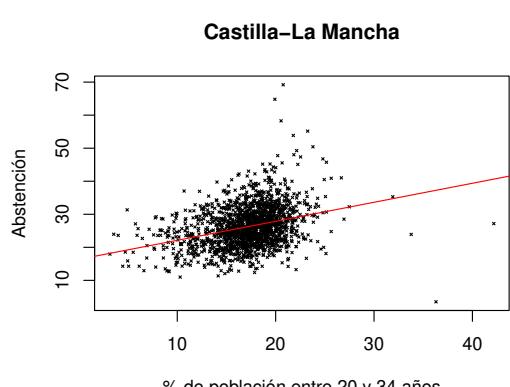
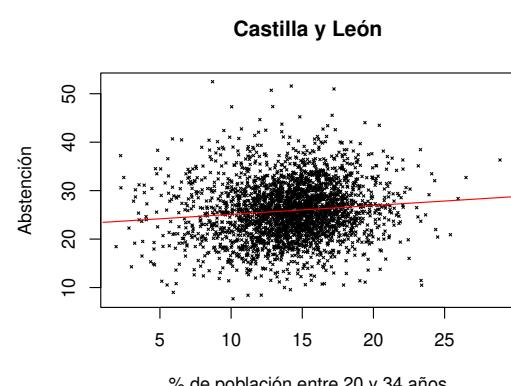
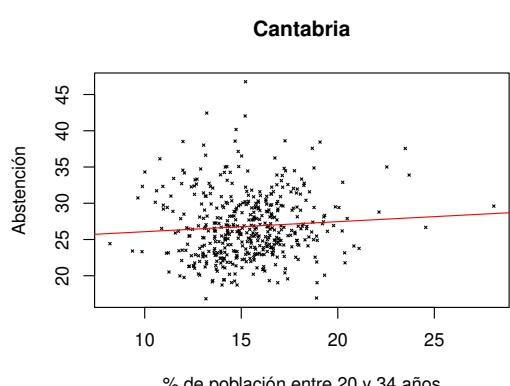
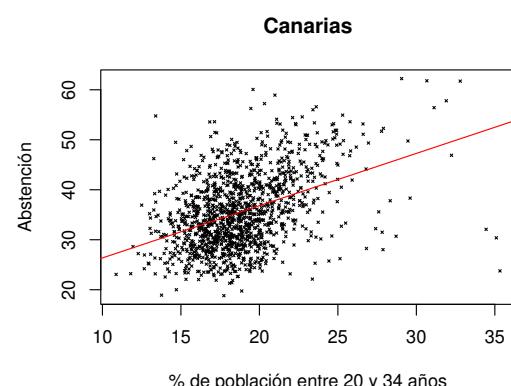
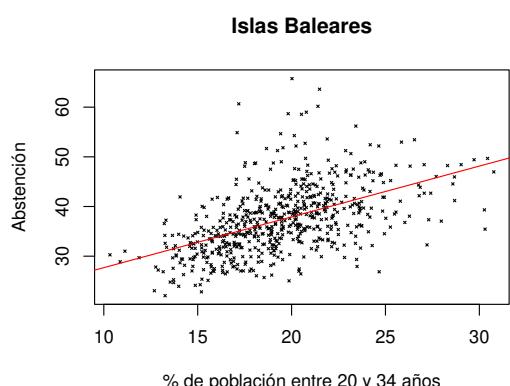
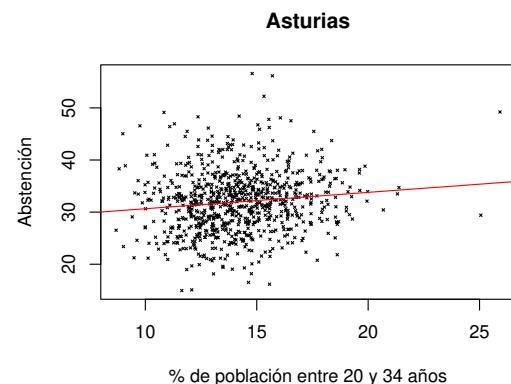
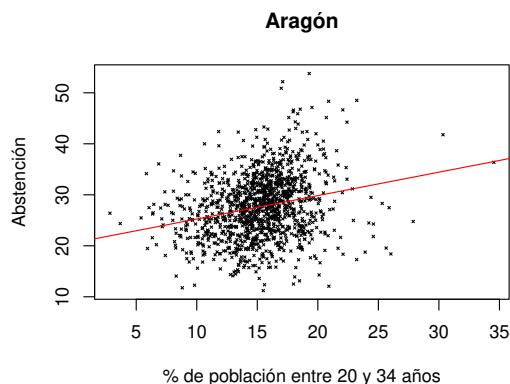
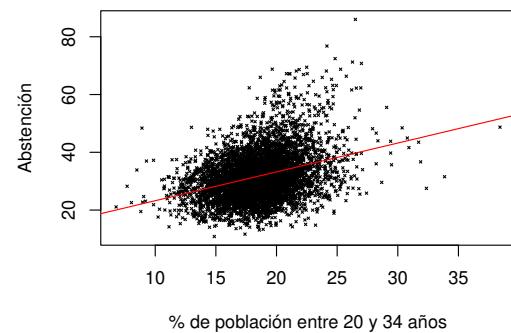
Abstención y Población mayor de 64 años

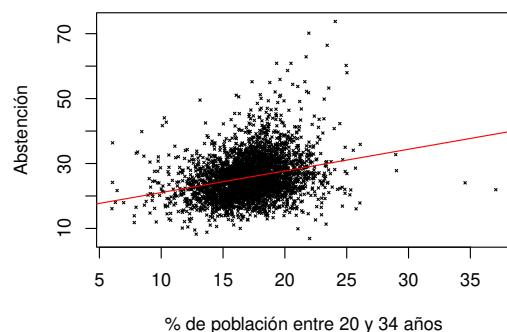
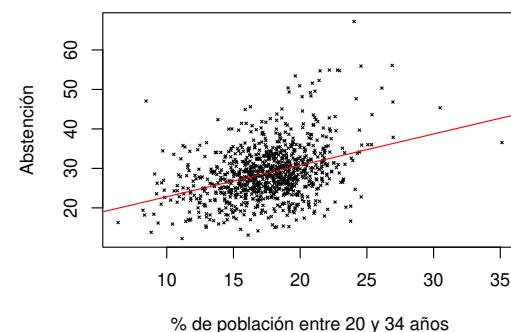
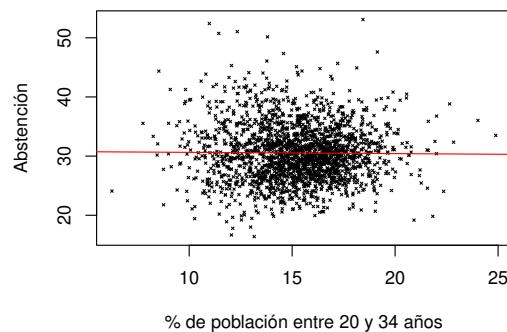
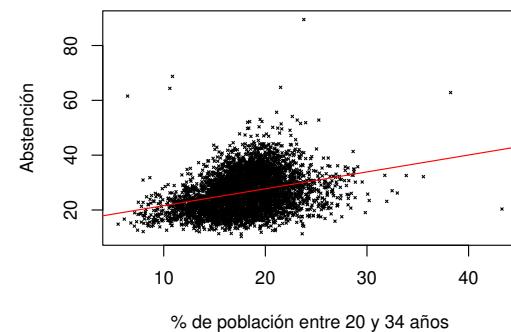
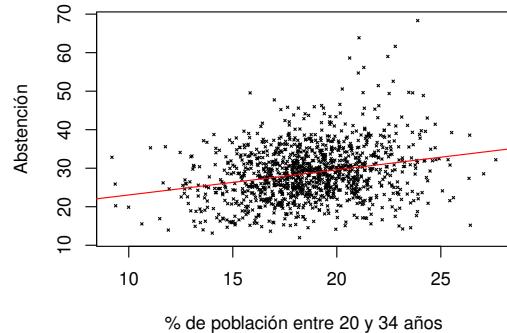
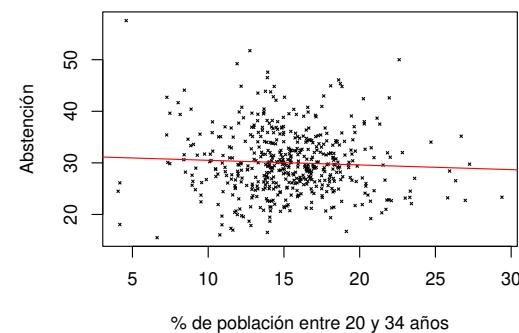
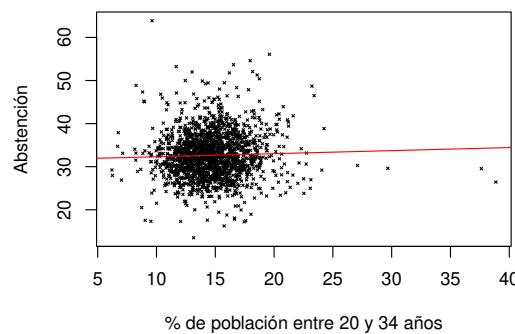
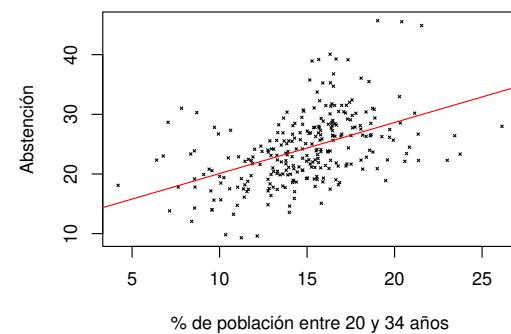
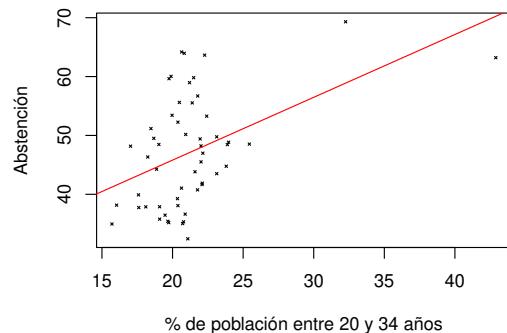
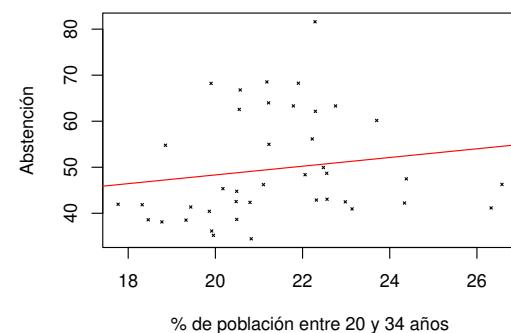


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2016-26J.

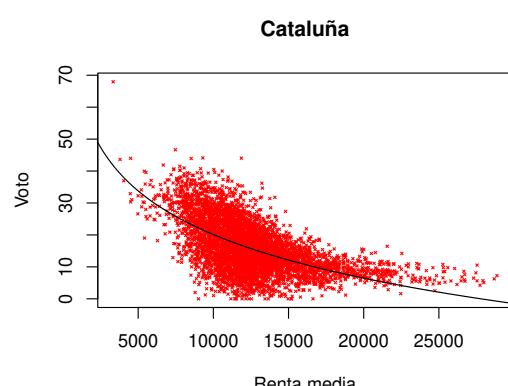
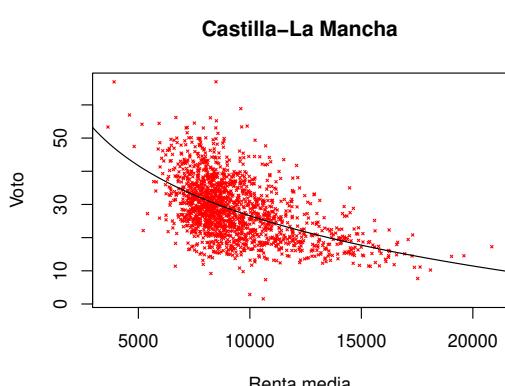
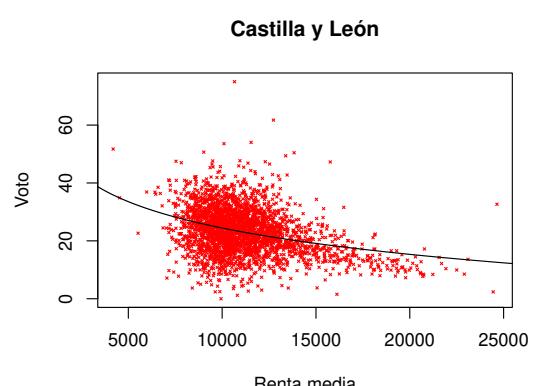
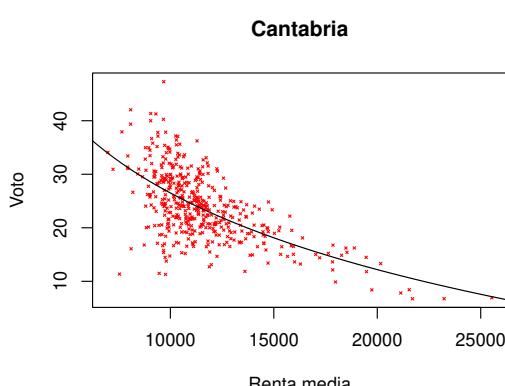
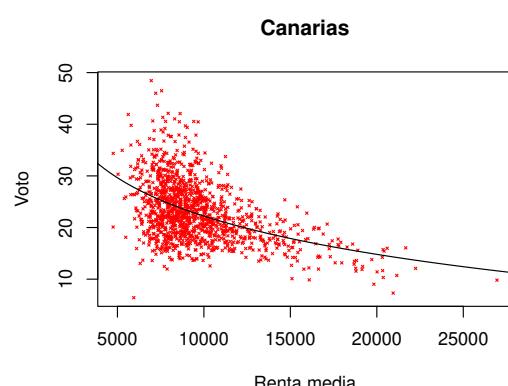
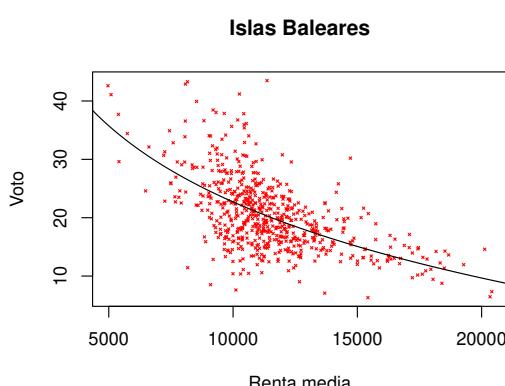
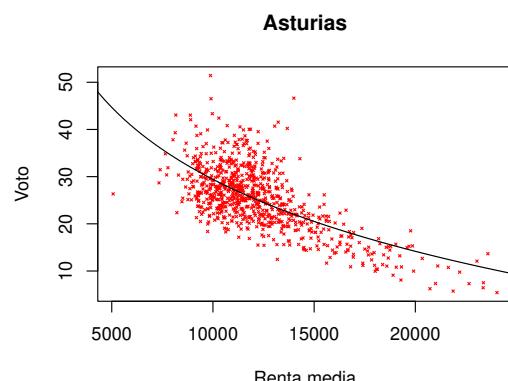
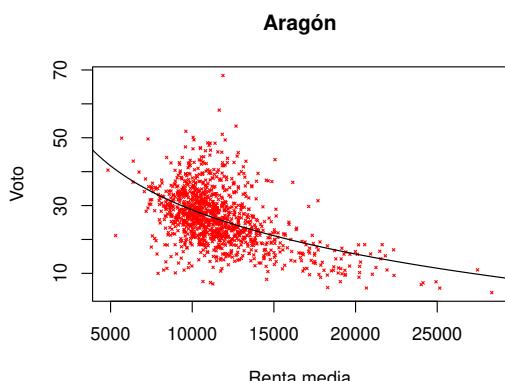
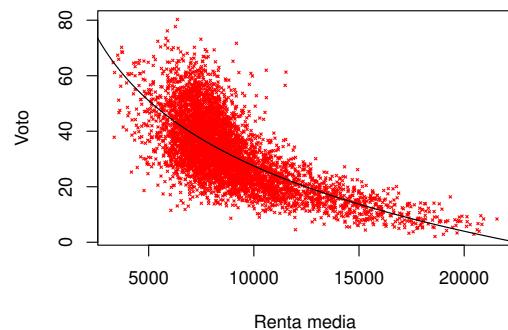
Abstención y Población entre 20 y 34 años

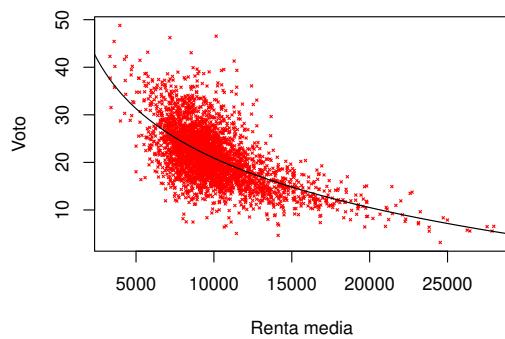
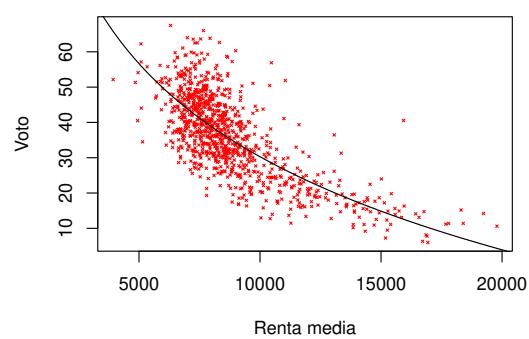
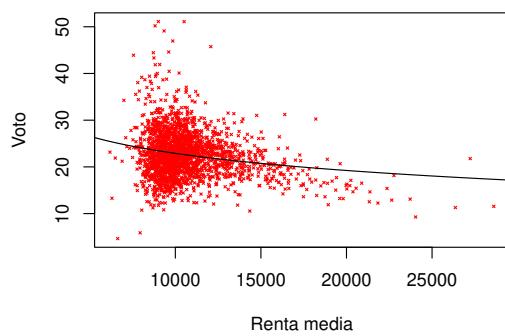
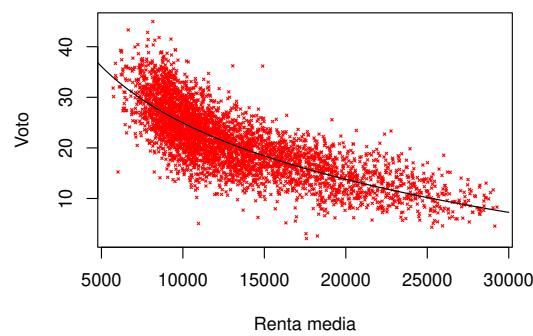
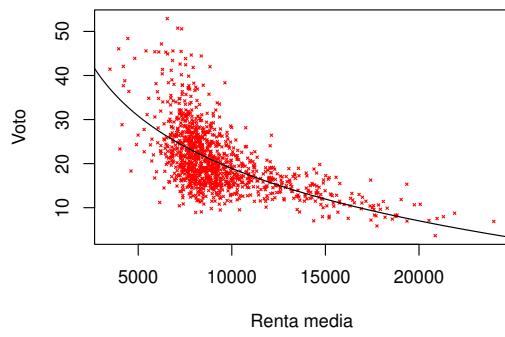
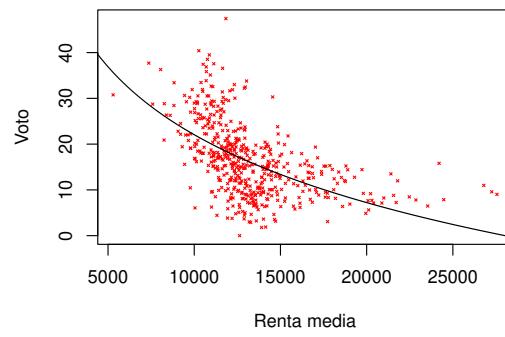
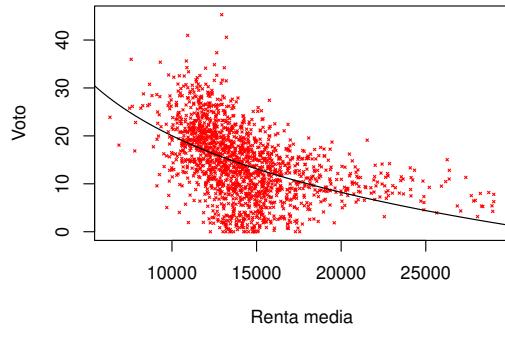
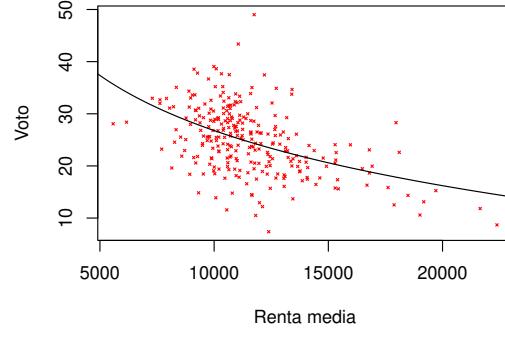
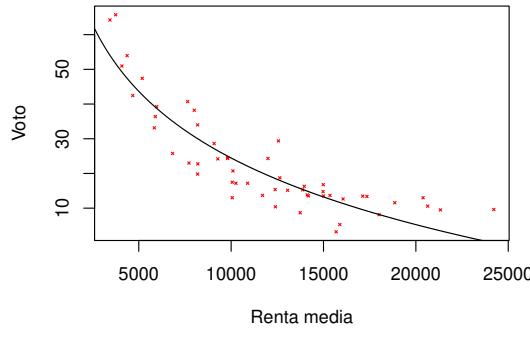
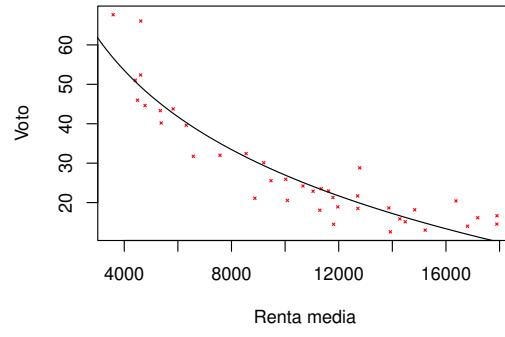


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2016-26J.

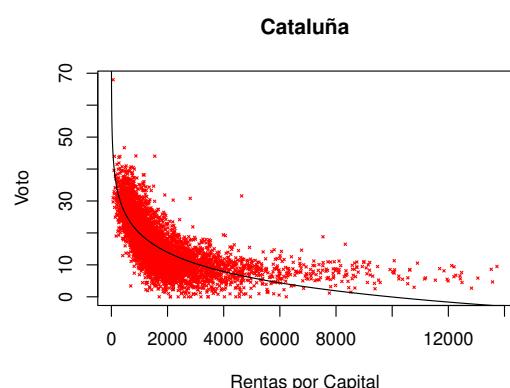
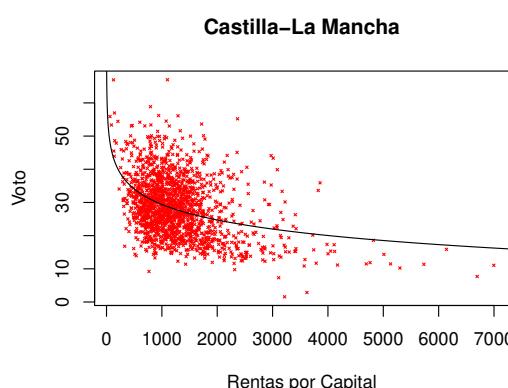
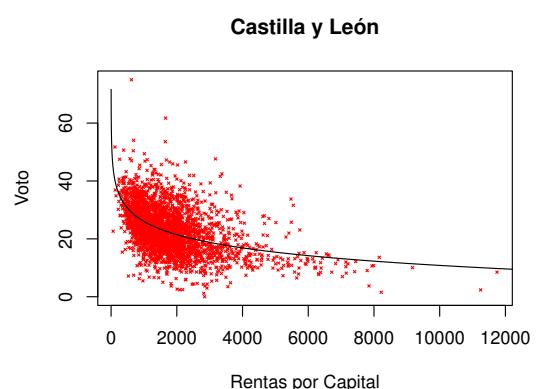
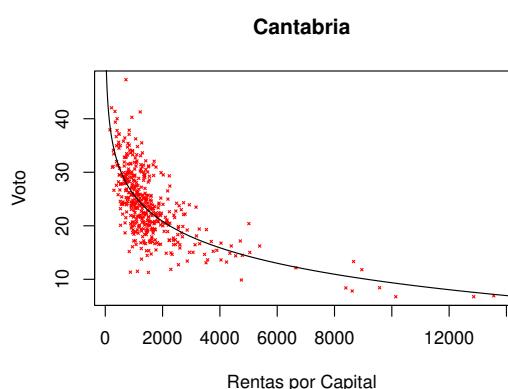
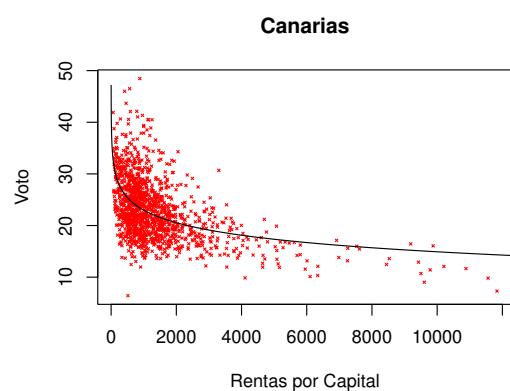
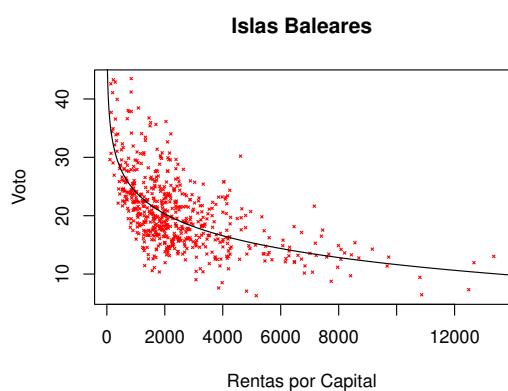
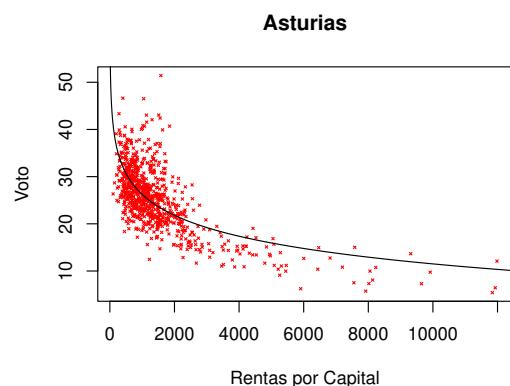
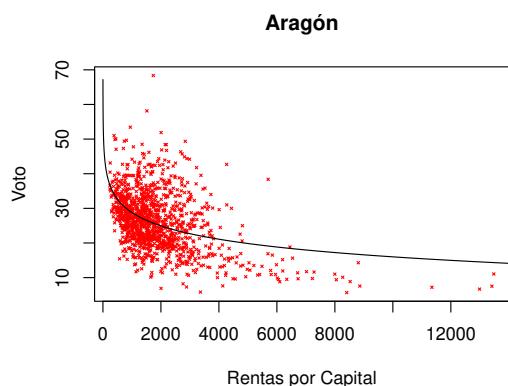
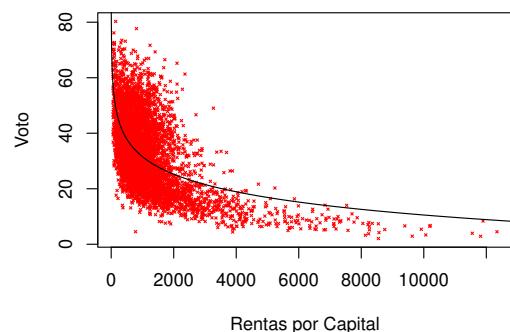
PSOE y Renta media

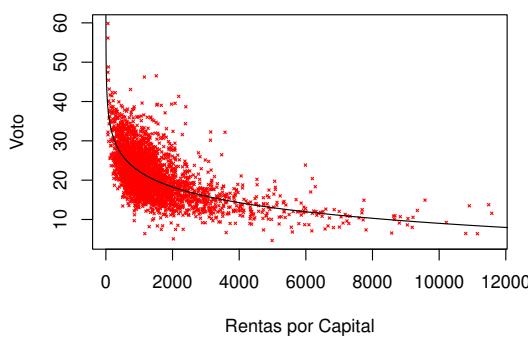
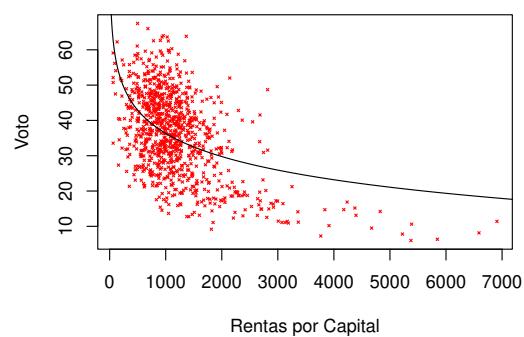
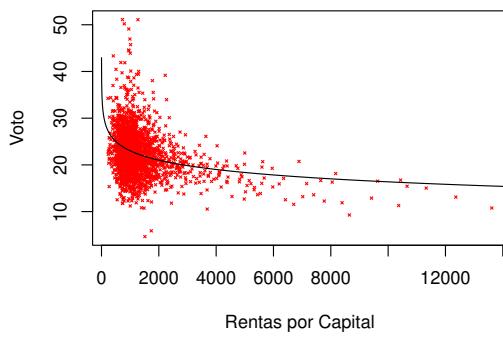
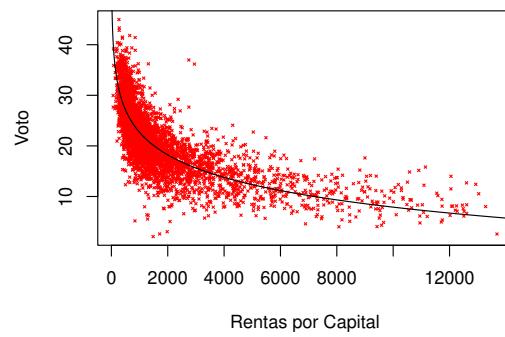
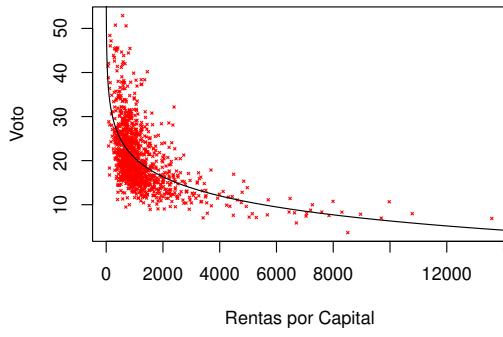
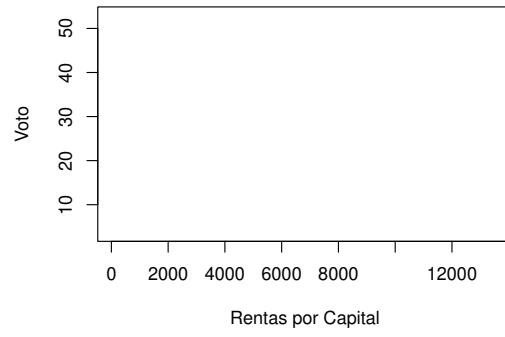
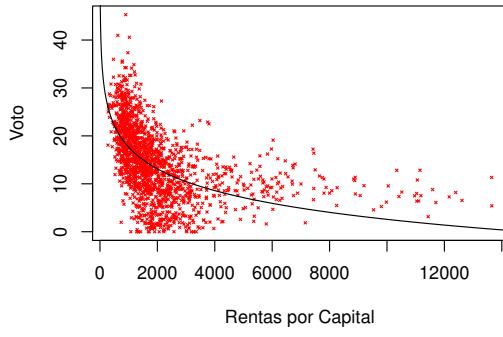
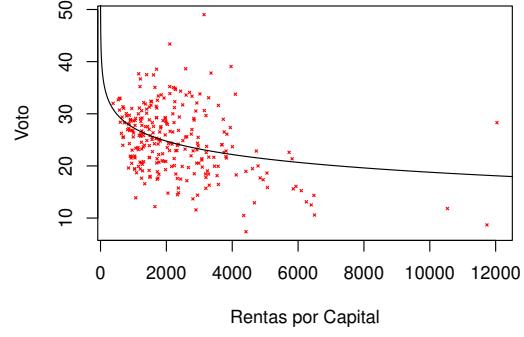
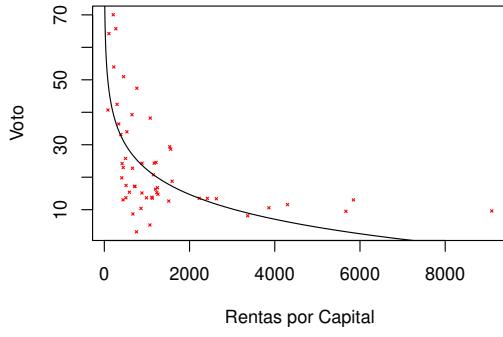
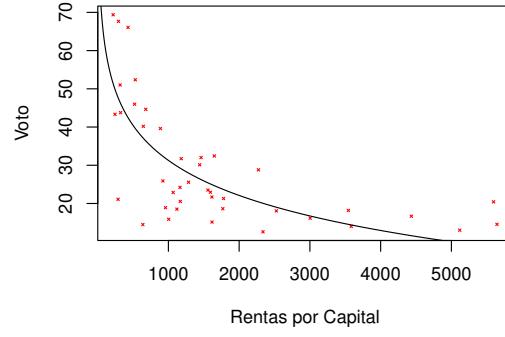


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2016-26J.

PSOE y Rentas por capital

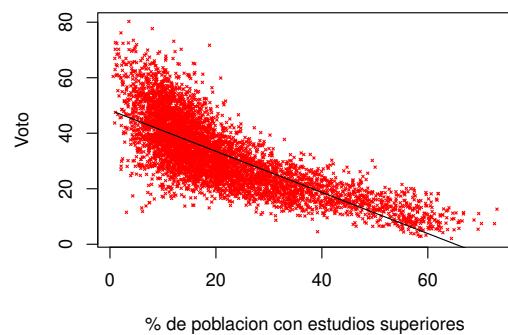


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

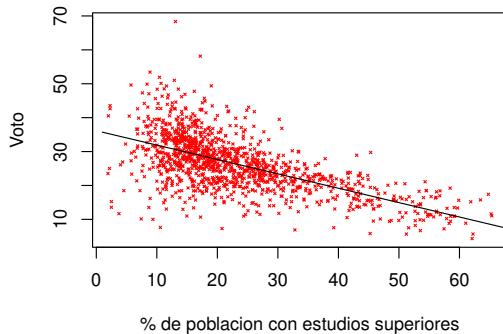
2016-26J.

PSOE y Estudios Superiores

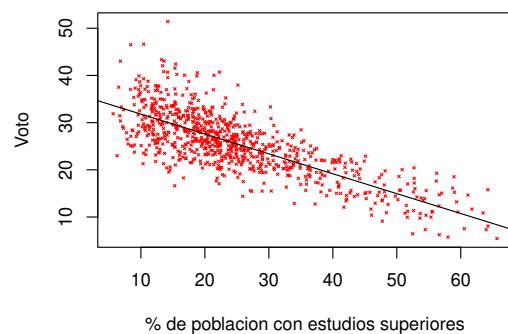
Andalucía



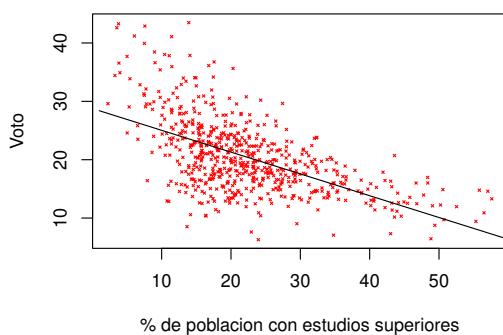
Aragón



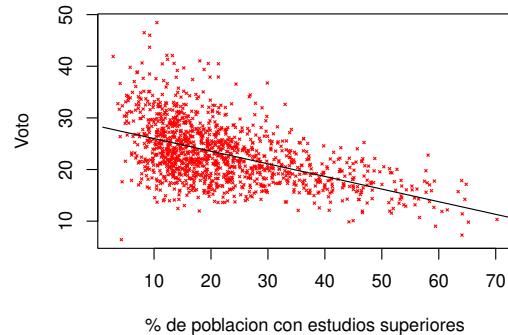
Asturias



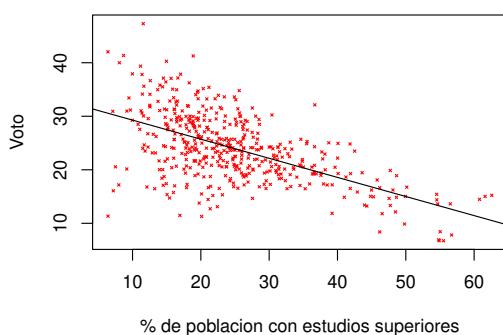
Islas Baleares



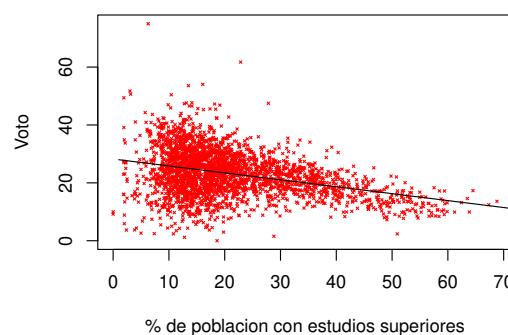
Canarias



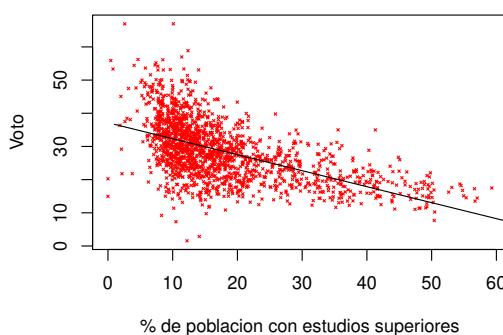
Cantabria



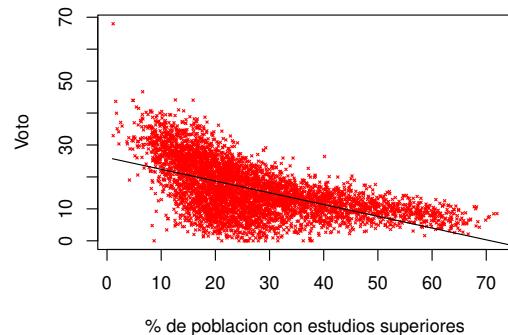
Castilla y León

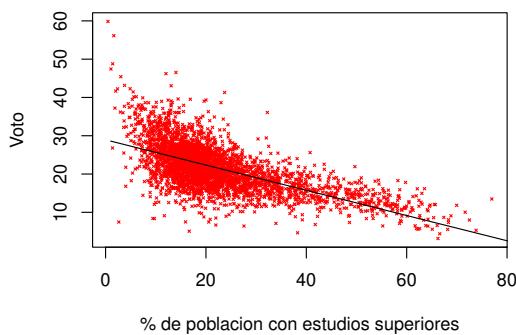
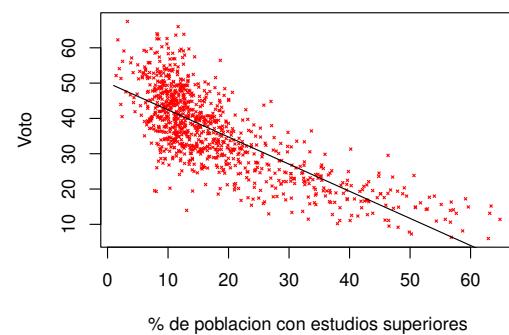
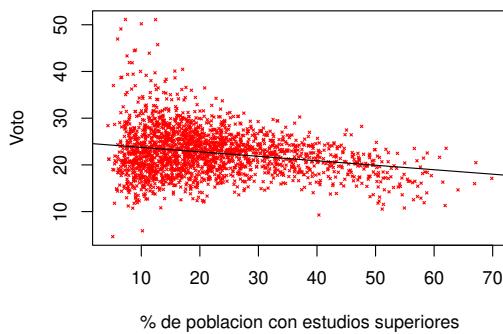
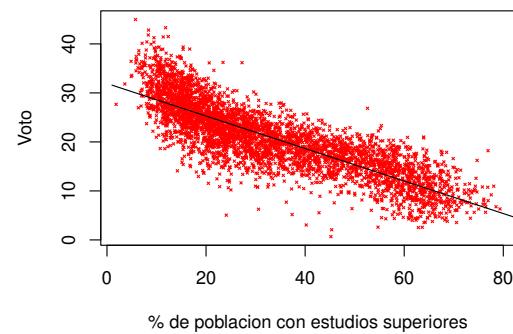
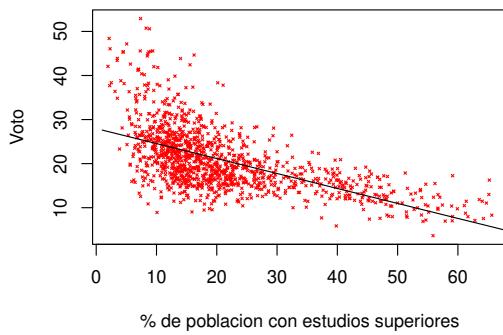
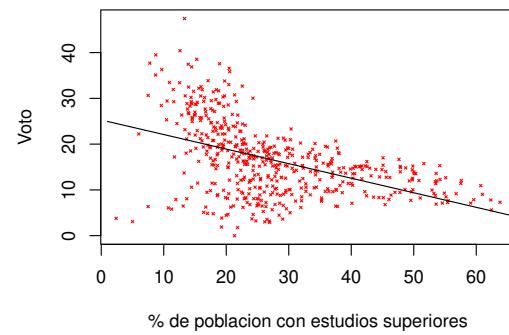
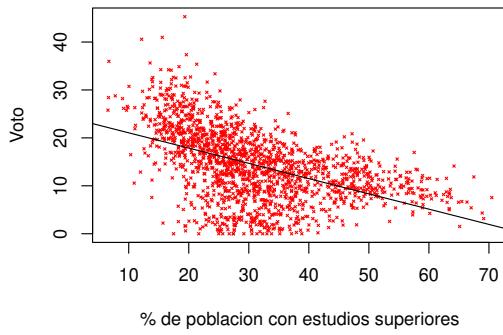
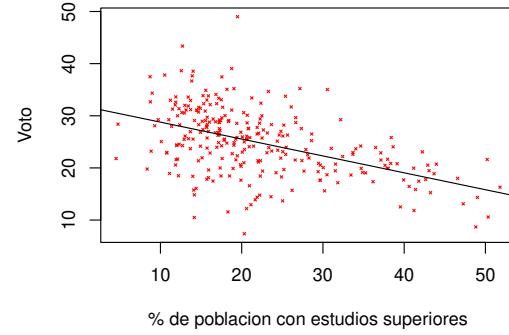
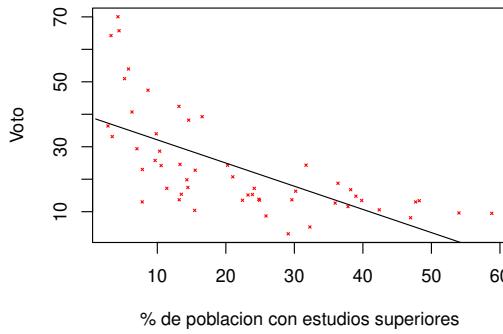
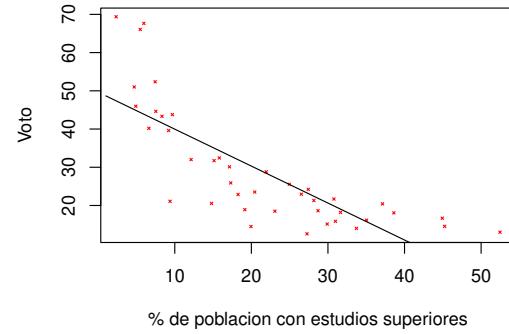


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

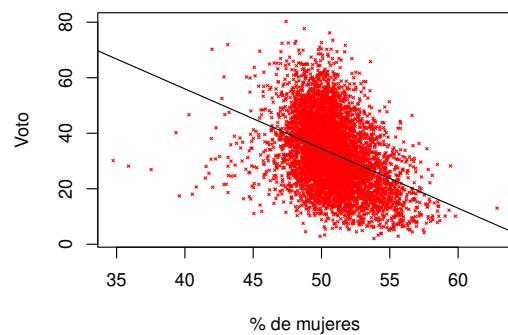


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

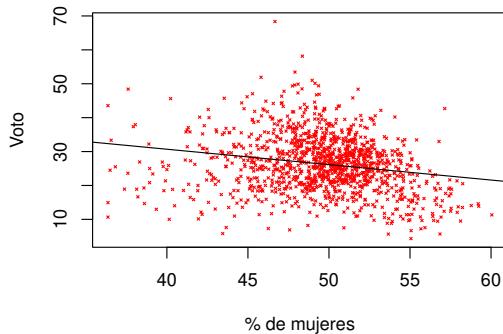
2016-26J.

PSOE y Género

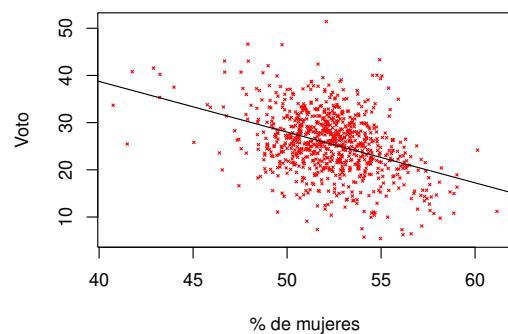
Andalucía



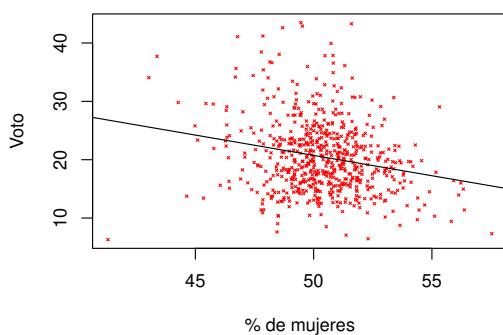
Aragón



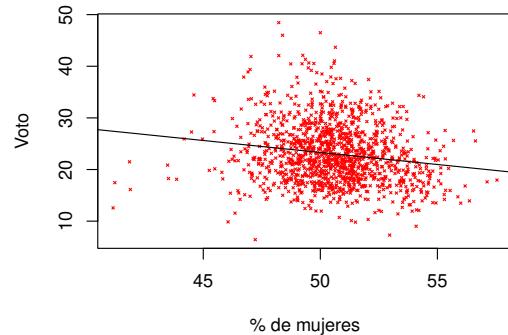
Asturias



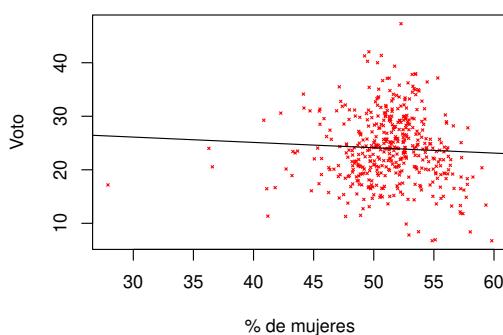
Islas Baleares



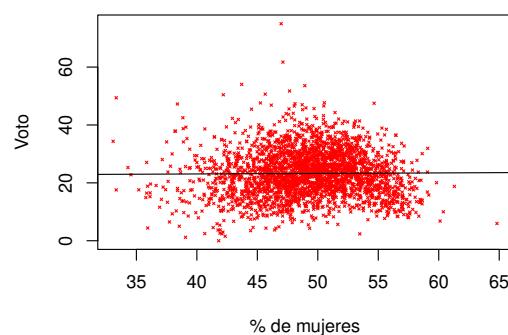
Canarias



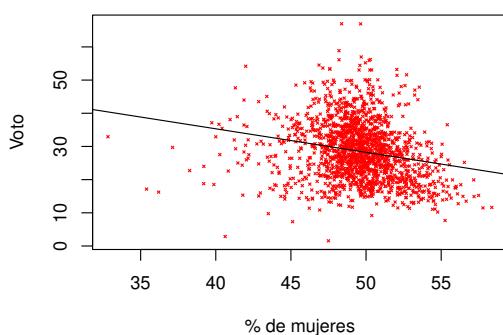
Cantabria



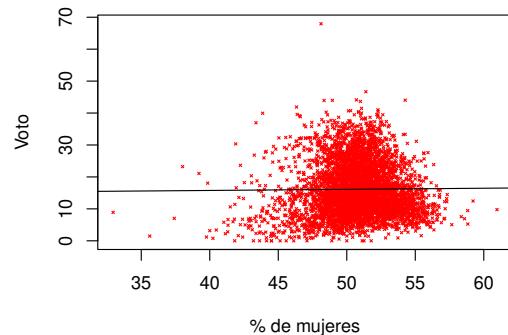
Castilla y León

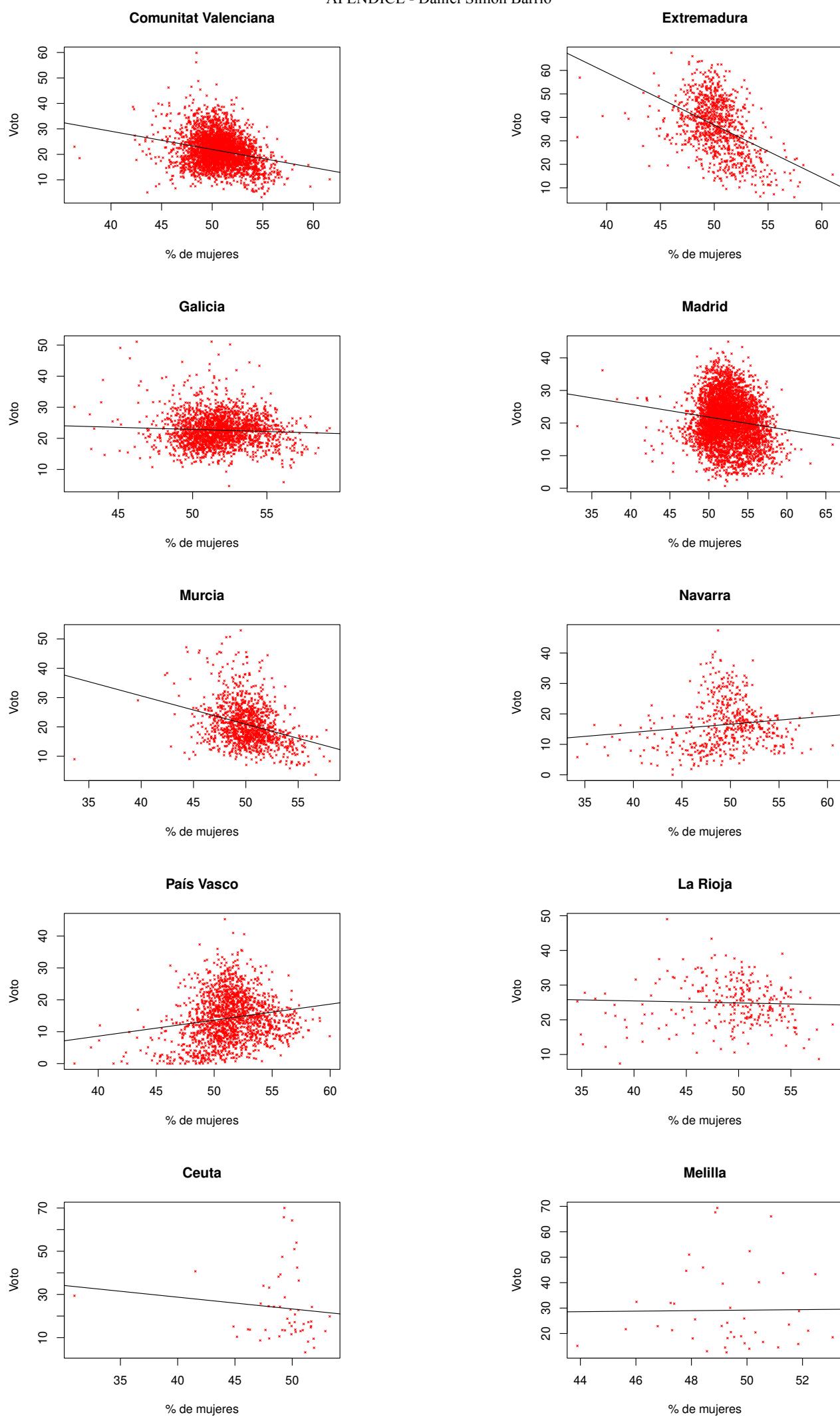


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

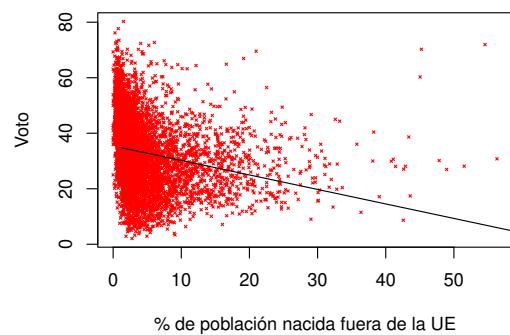




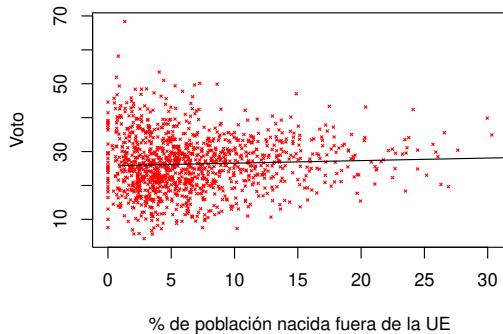
2016-26J.

PSOE y Población nacida en países extracomunitarios

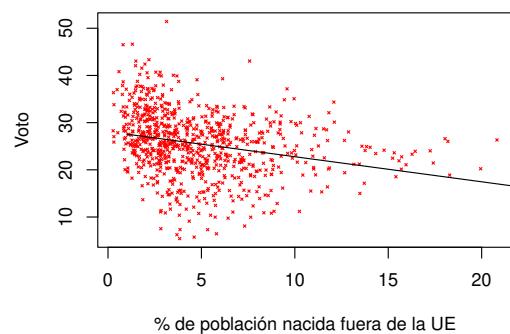
Andalucía



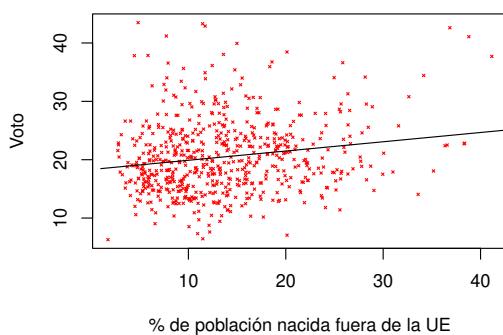
Aragón



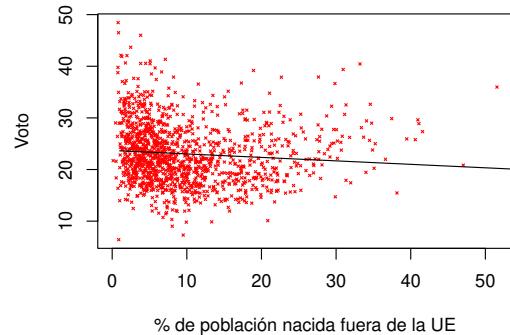
Asturias



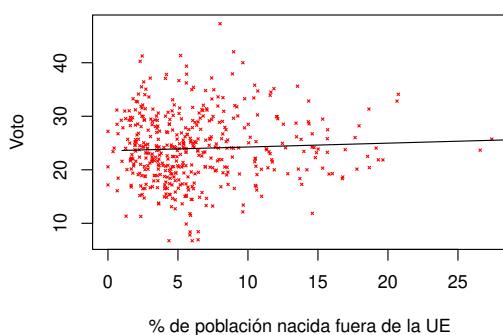
Islas Baleares



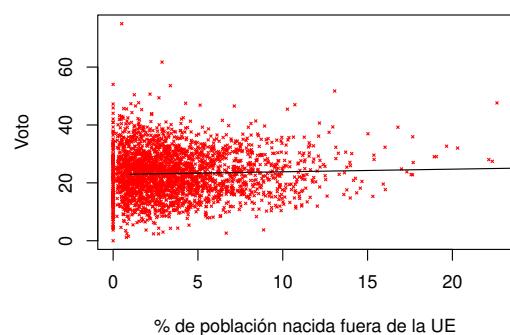
Canarias



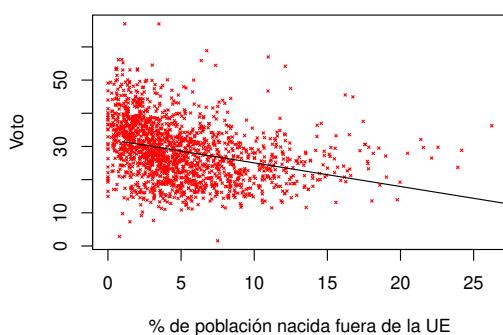
Cantabria



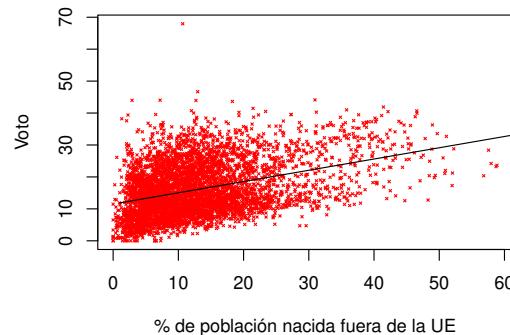
Castilla y León

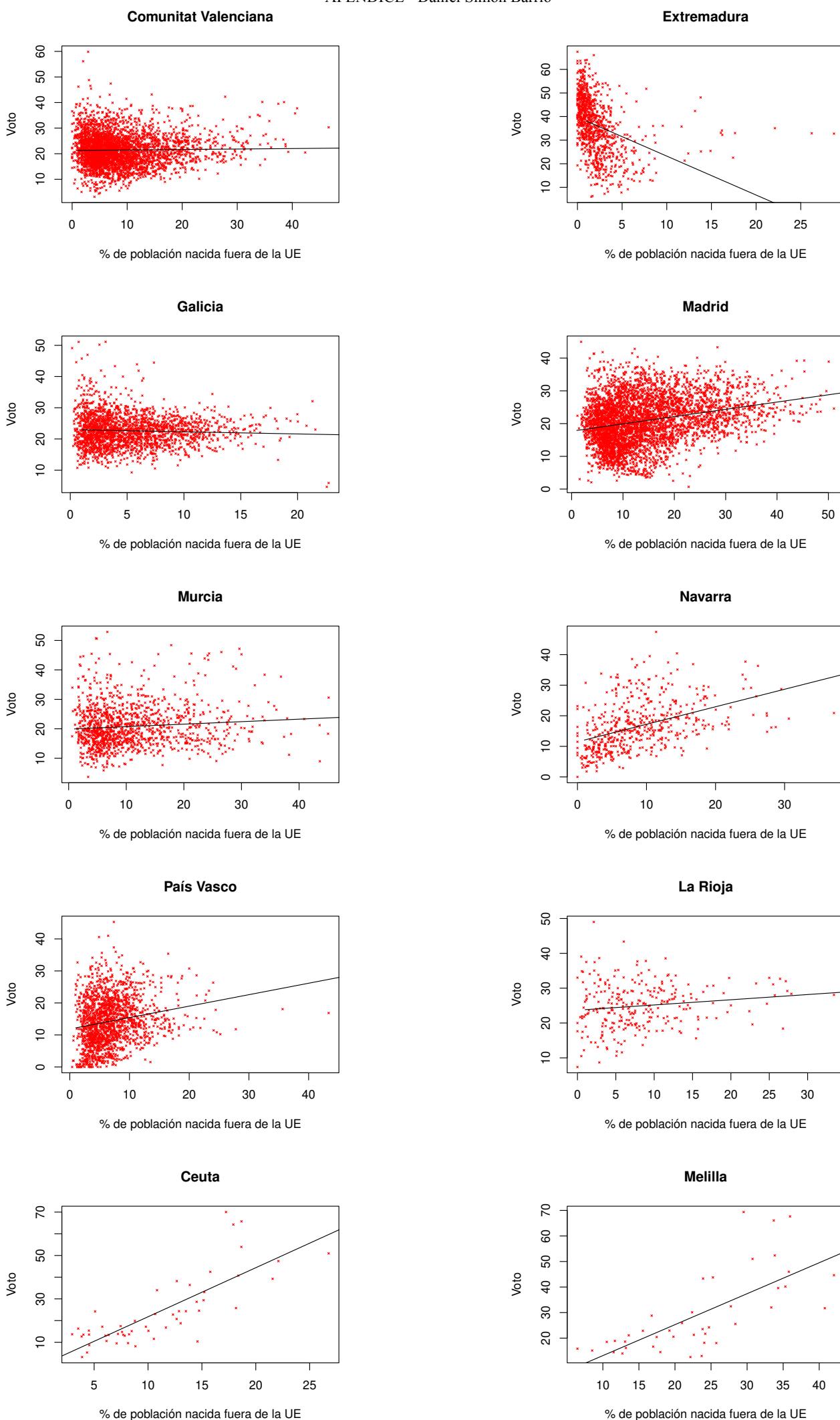


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

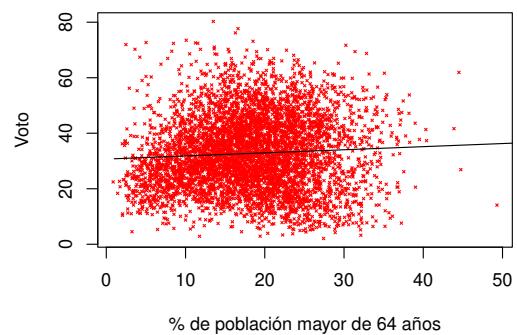




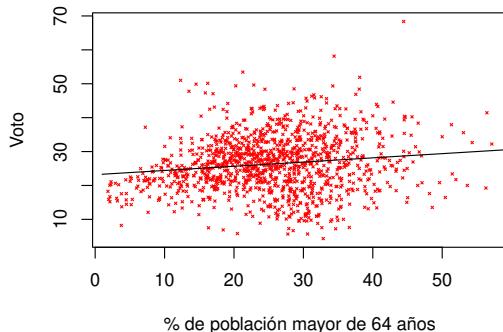
2016-26J.

PSOE y Población mayor de 64 años

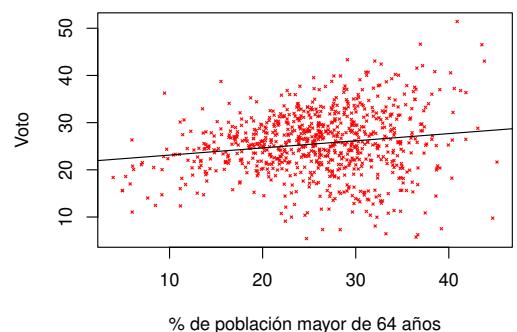
Andalucía



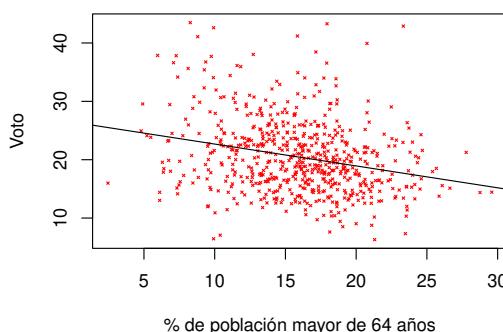
Aragón



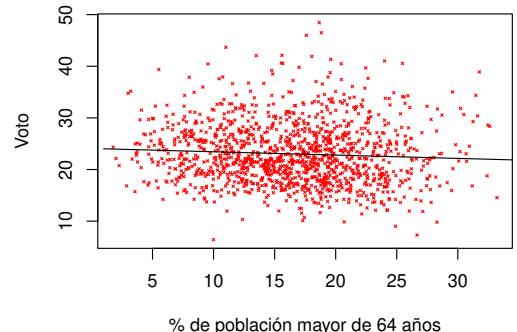
Asturias



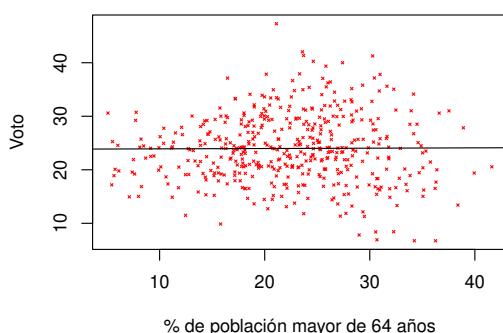
Islas Baleares



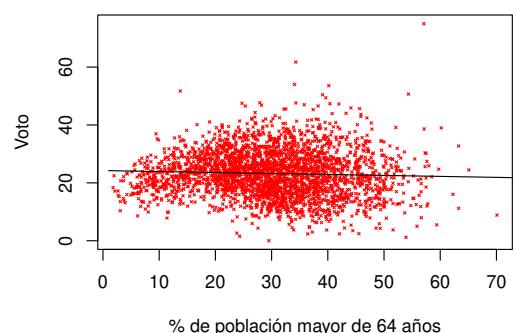
Canarias



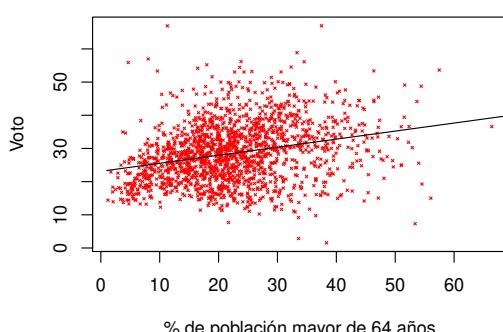
Cantabria



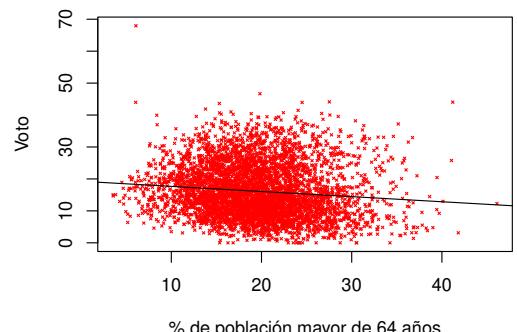
Castilla y León

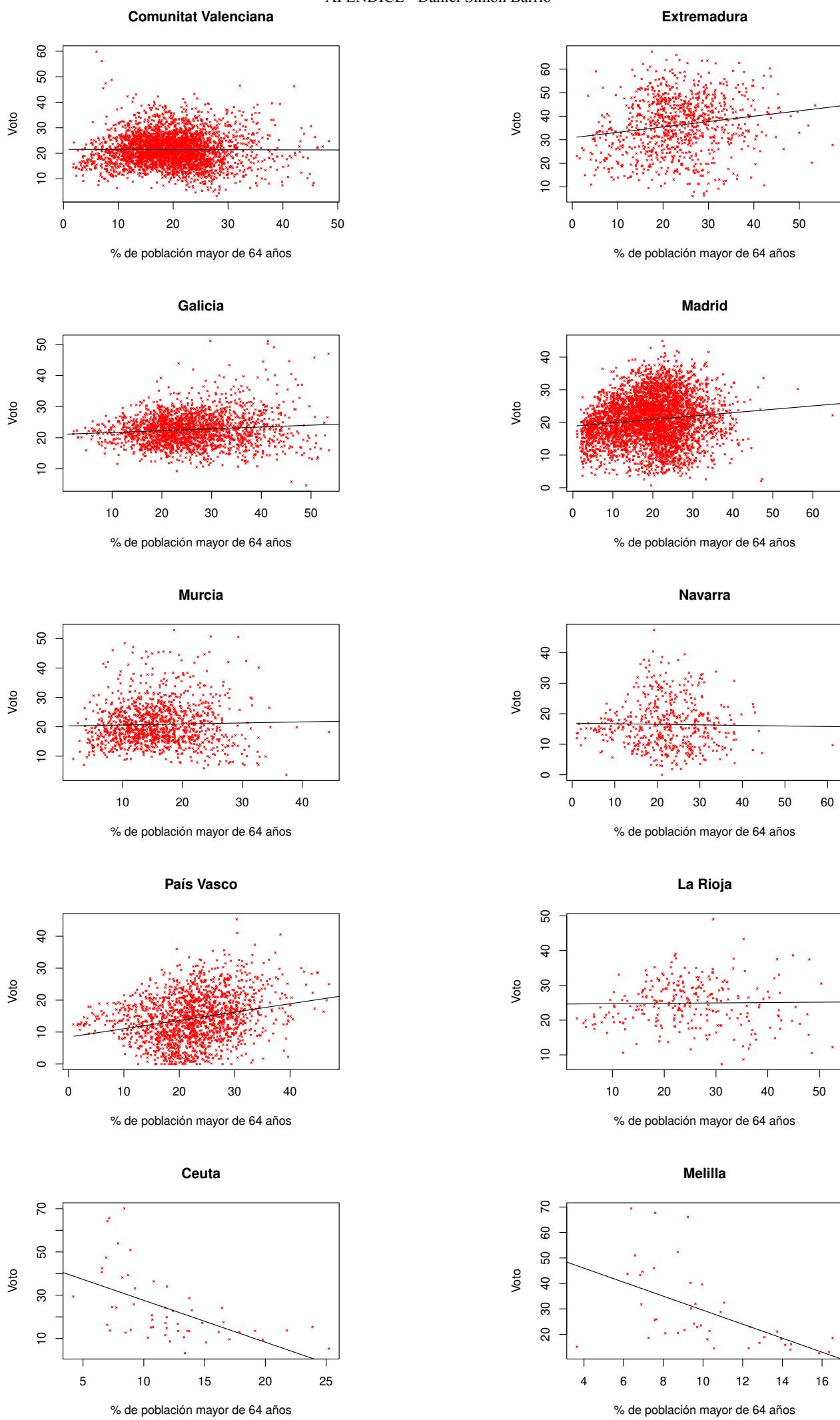


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

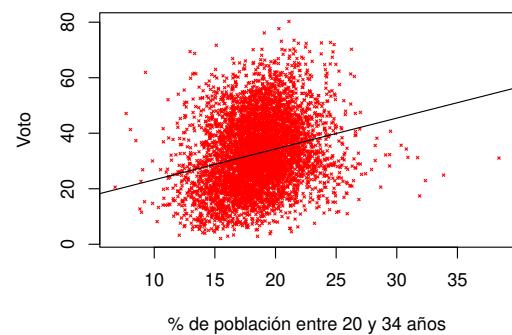




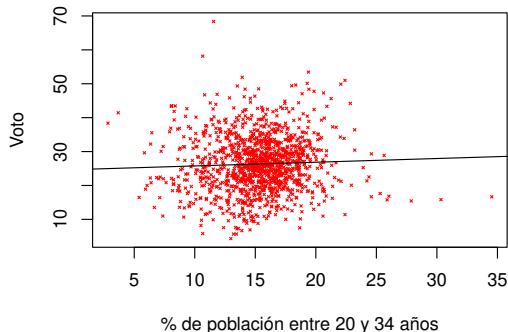
2016-26J.

PSOE y Población entre 20 y 34 años

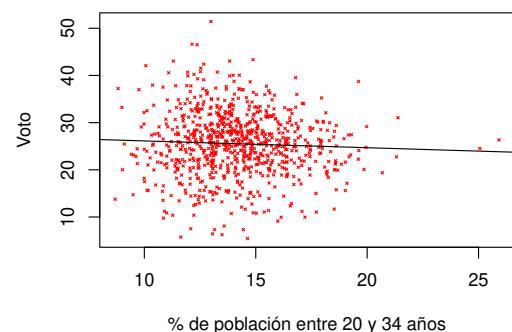
Andalucía



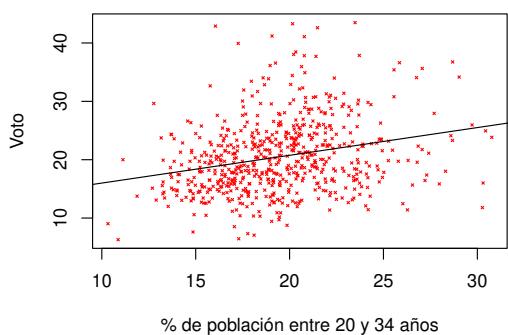
Aragón



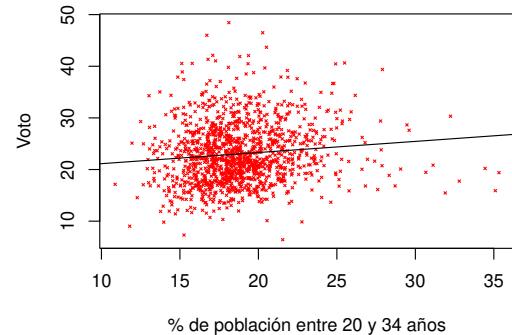
Asturias



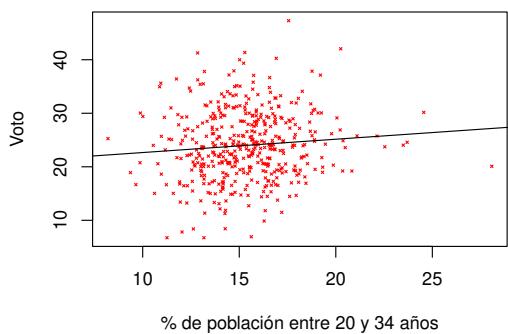
Islas Baleares



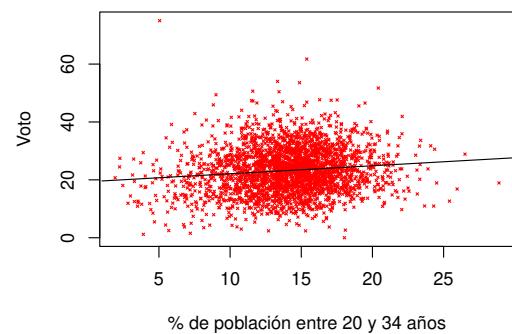
Canarias



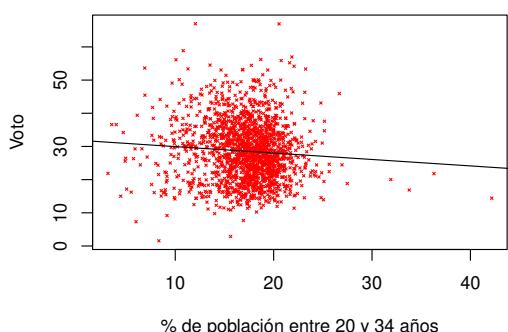
Cantabria



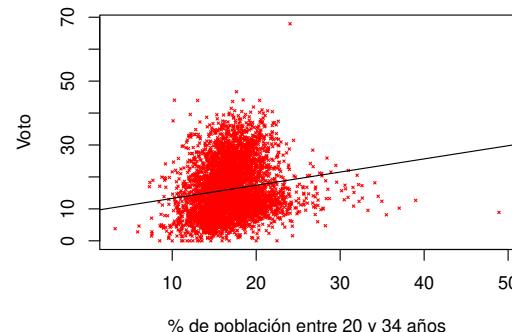
Castilla y León

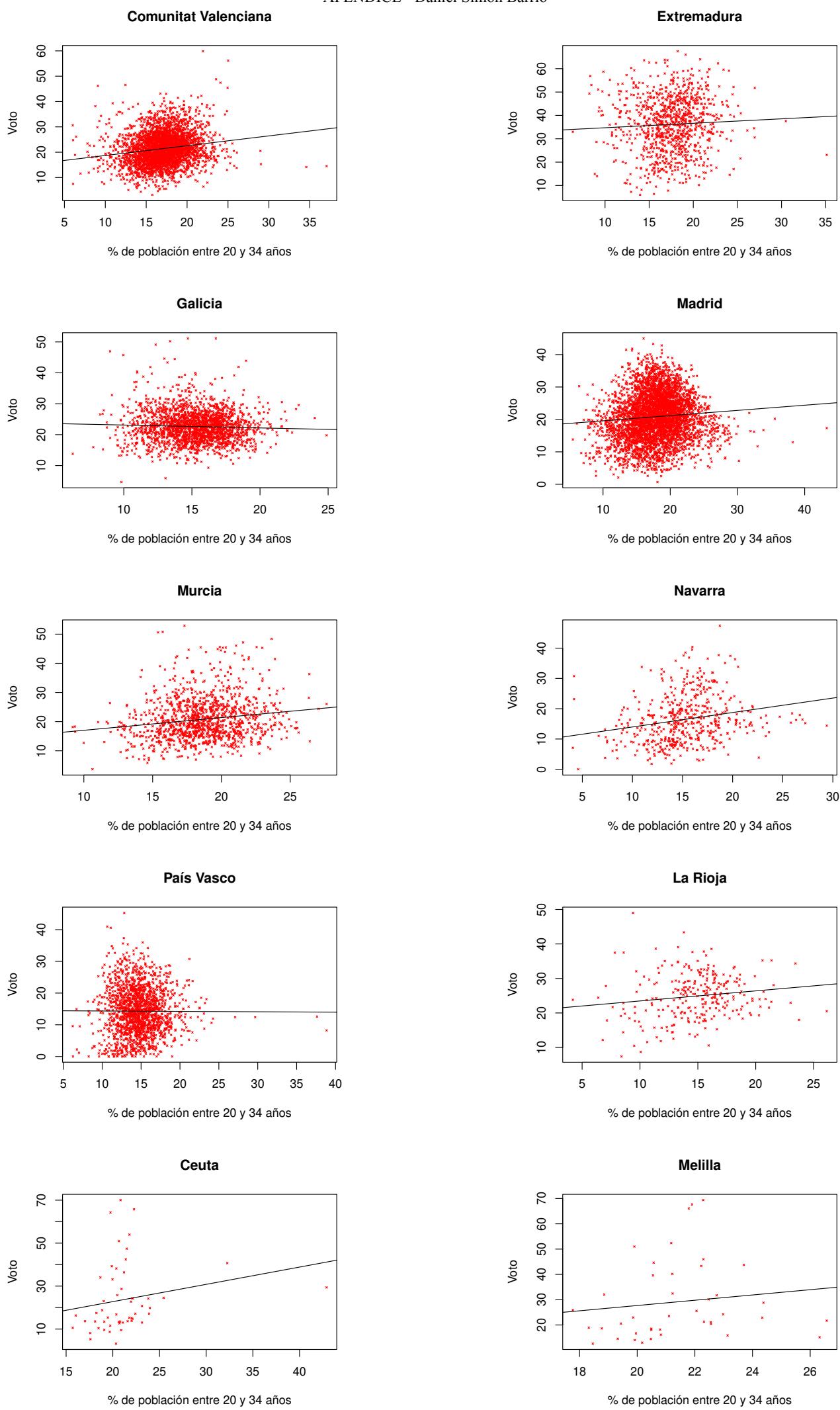


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

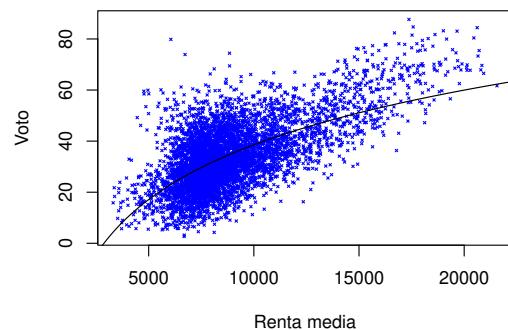
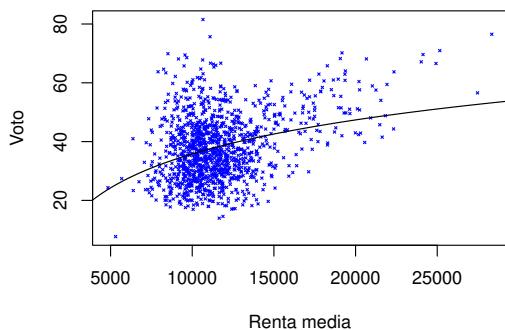
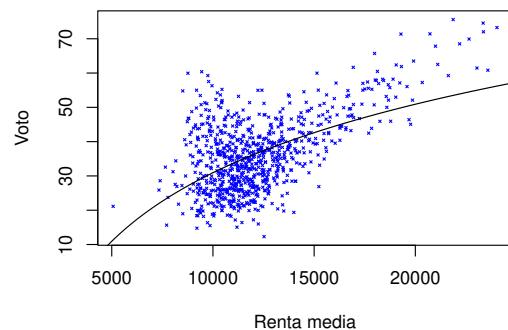
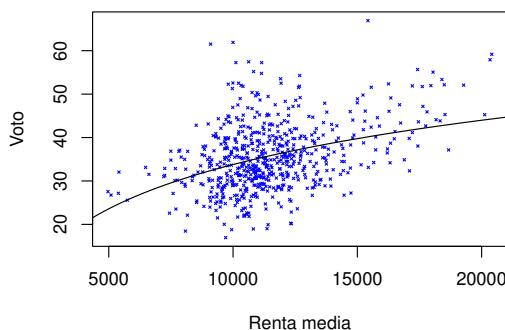
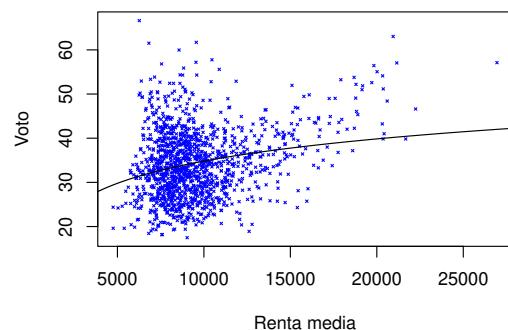
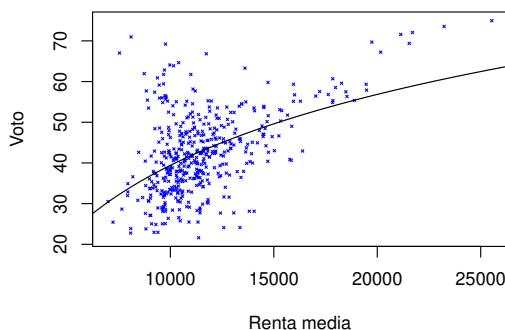
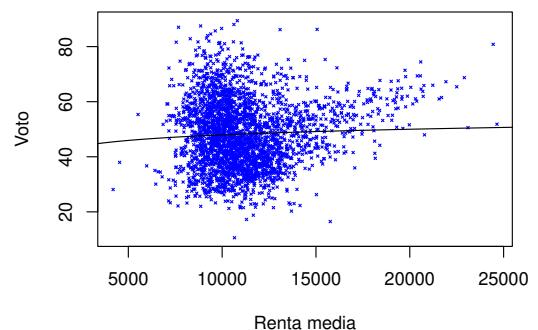
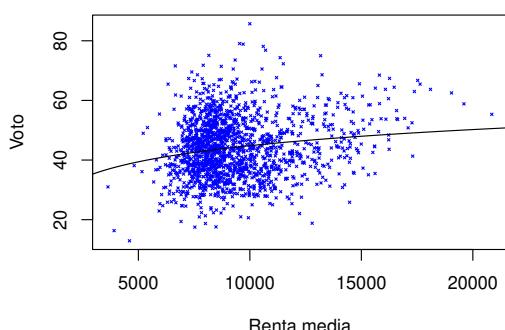
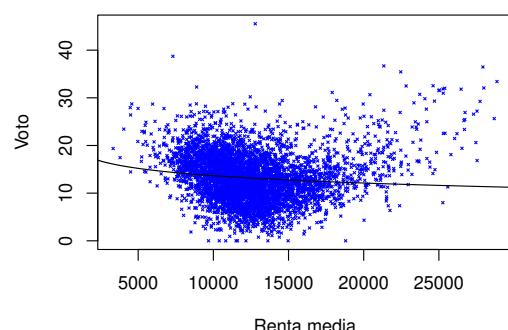


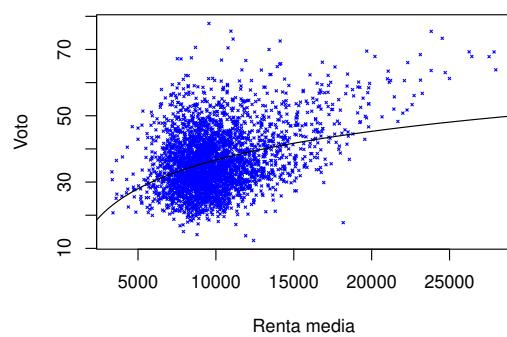
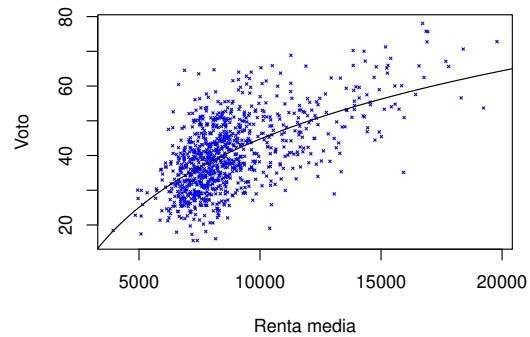
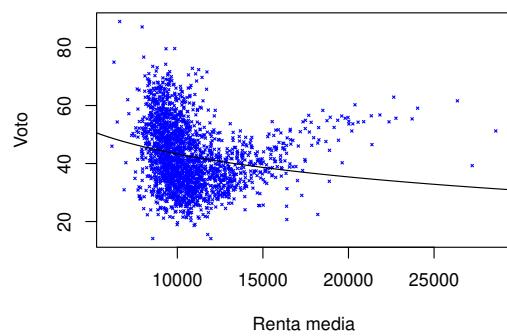
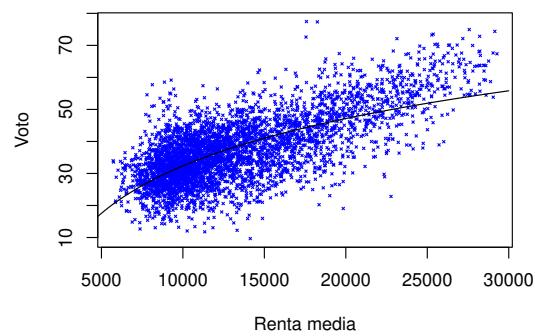
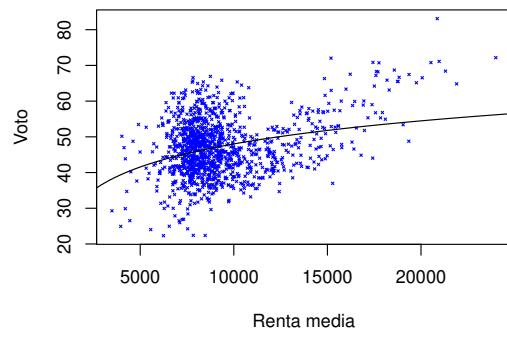
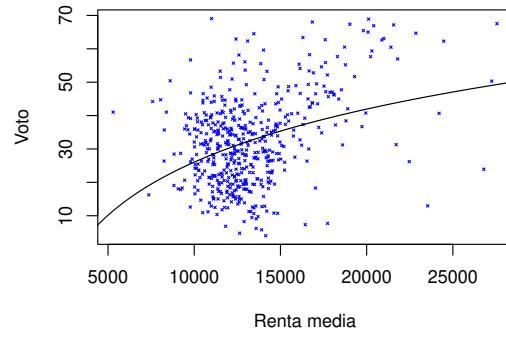
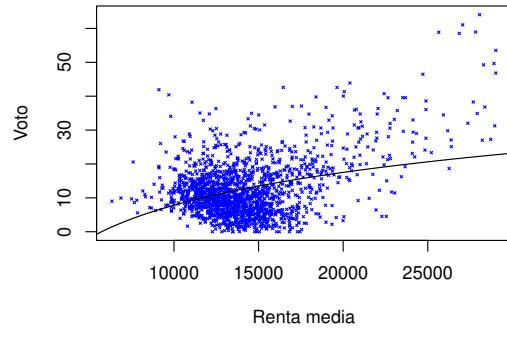
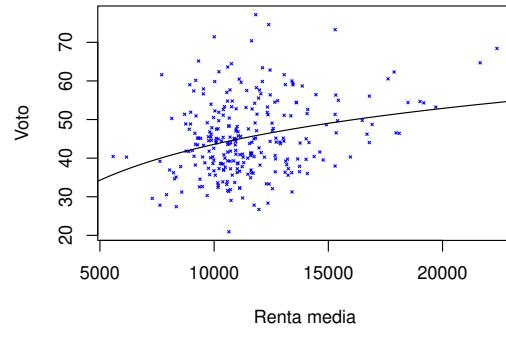
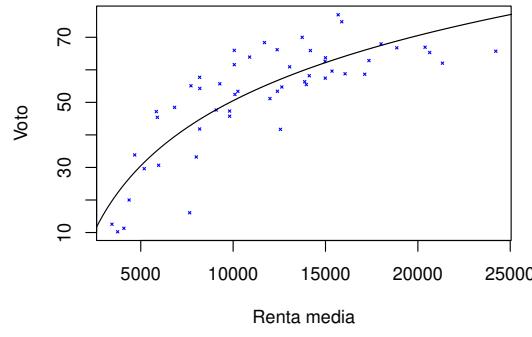
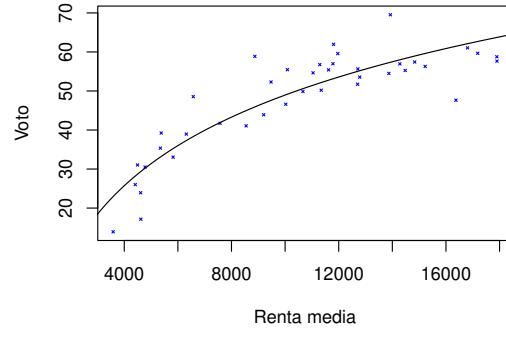


Andalucía

2016-26J.

PP y Renta media

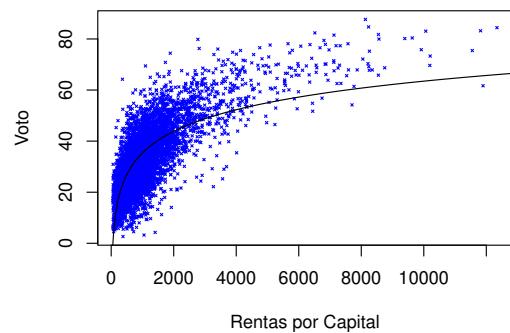
**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

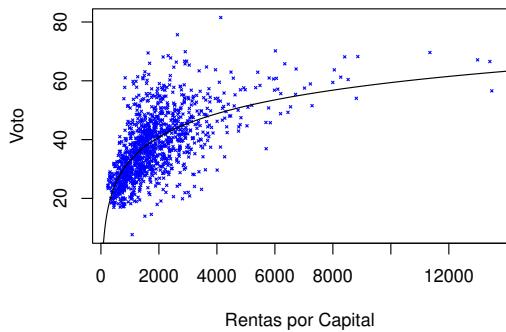
2016-26J.

PP y Rentas por capital

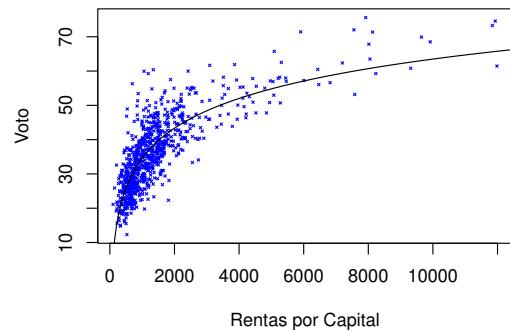
Andalucía



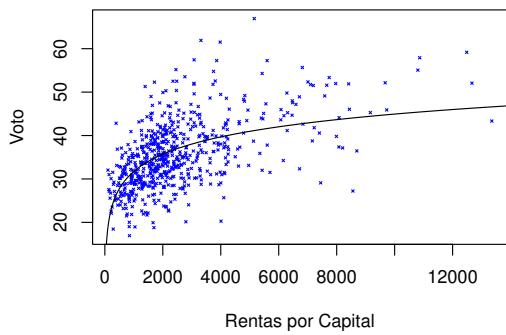
Aragón



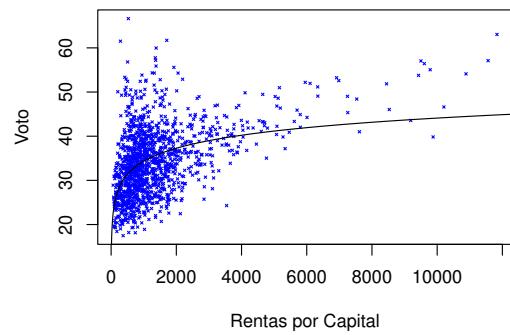
Asturias



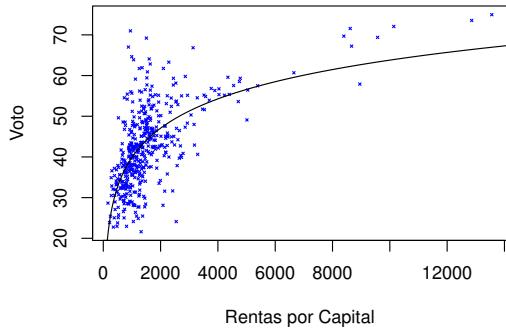
Islas Baleares



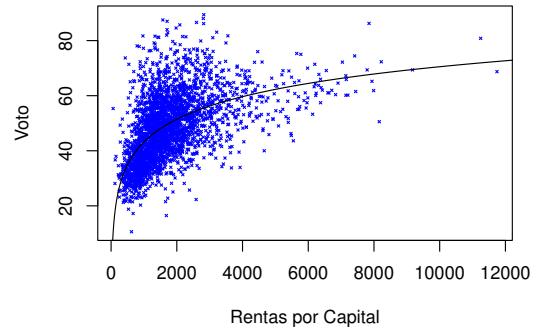
Canarias



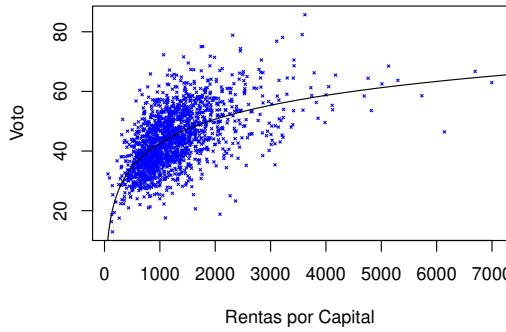
Cantabria



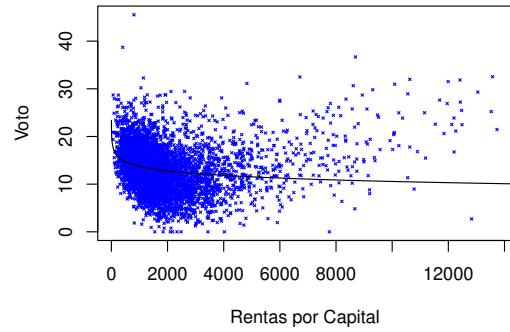
Castilla y León

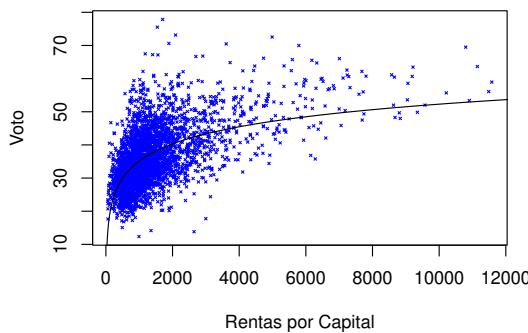
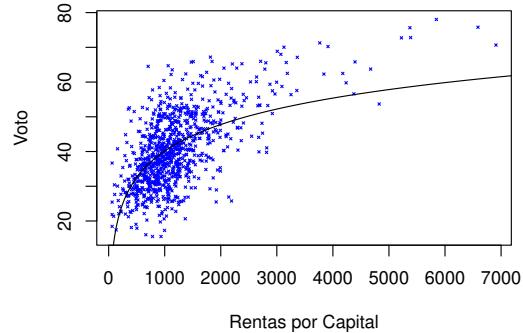
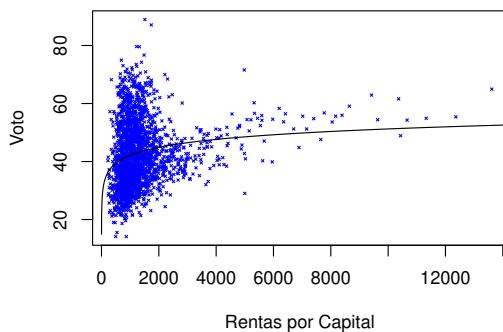
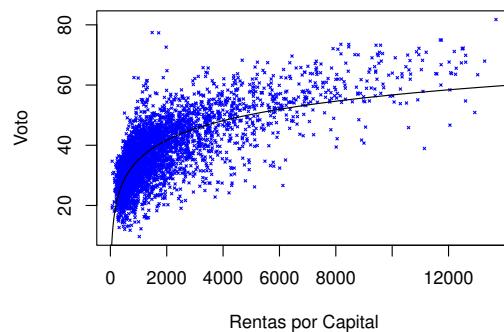
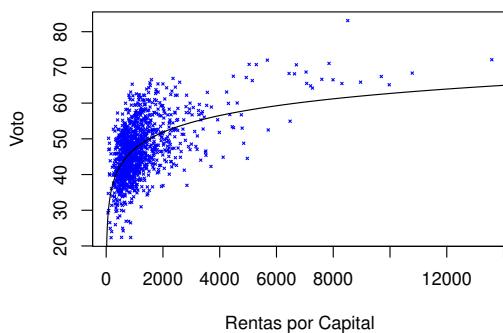
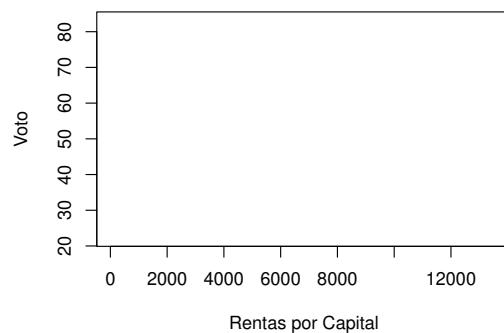
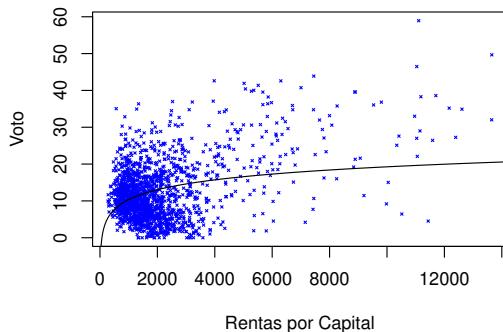
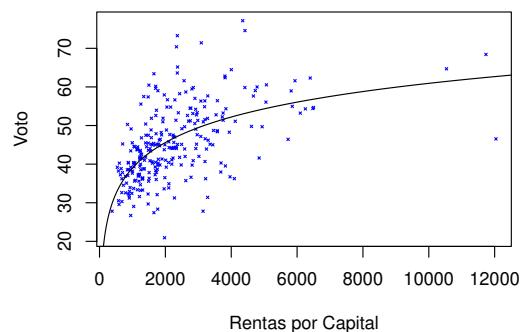
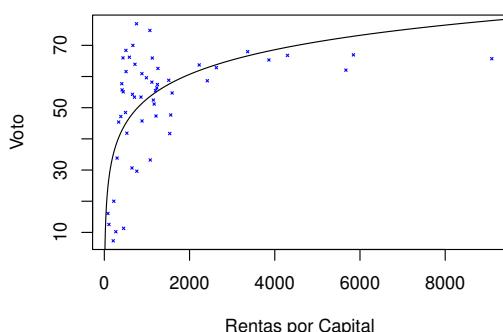
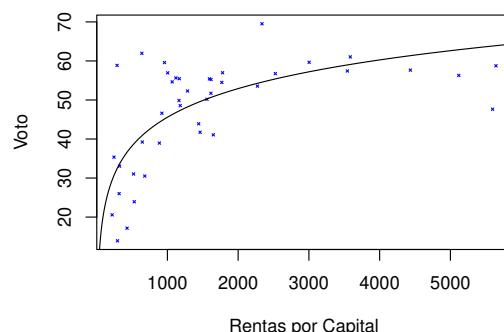


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

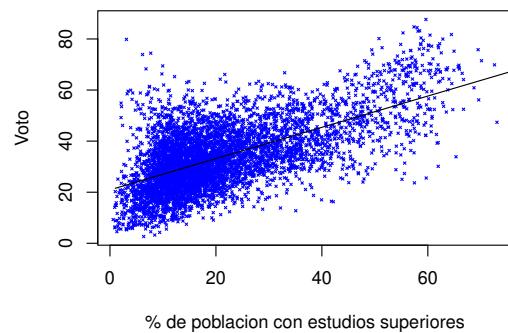


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

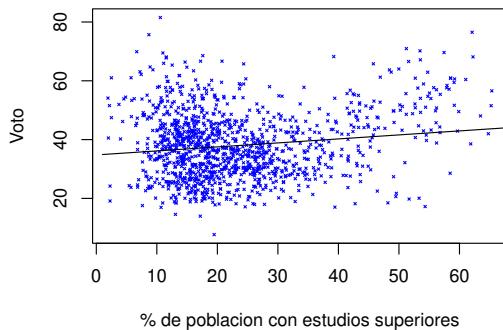
2016-26J.

PP y Estudios Superiores

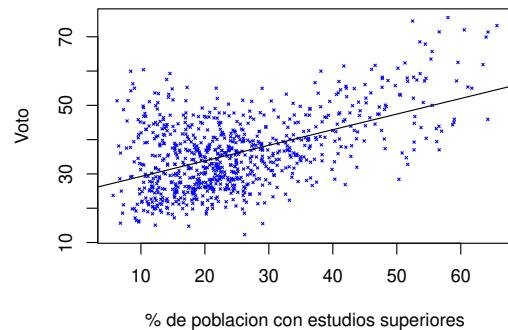
Andalucía



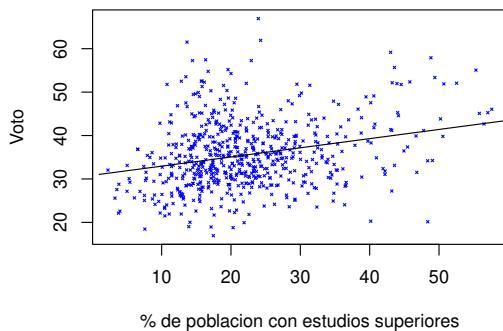
Aragón



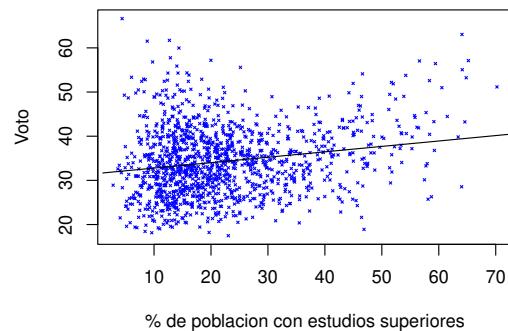
Asturias



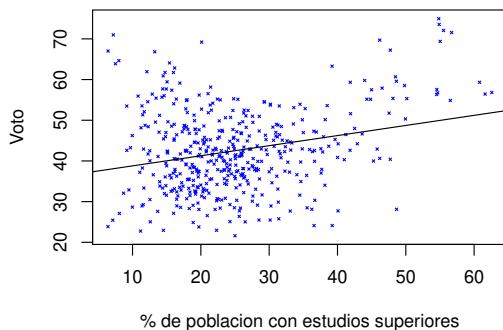
Islas Baleares



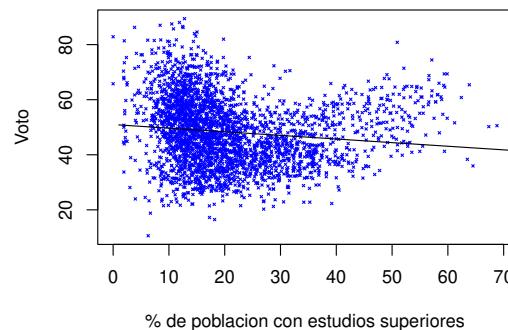
Canarias



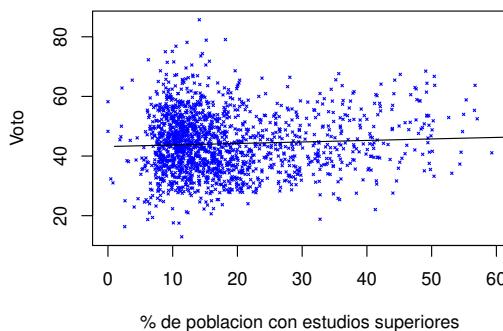
Cantabria



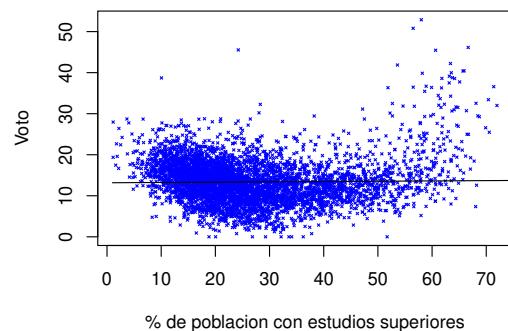
Castilla y León

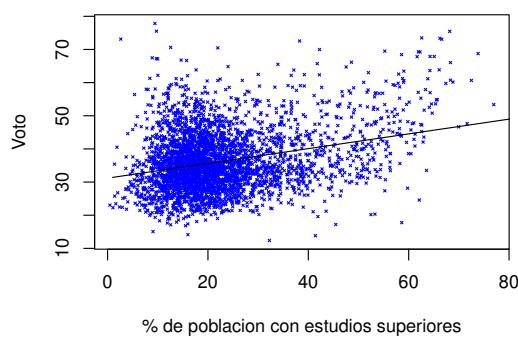
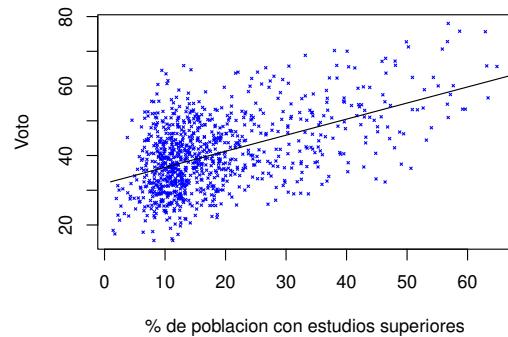
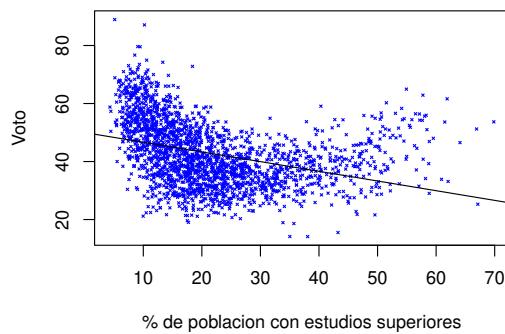
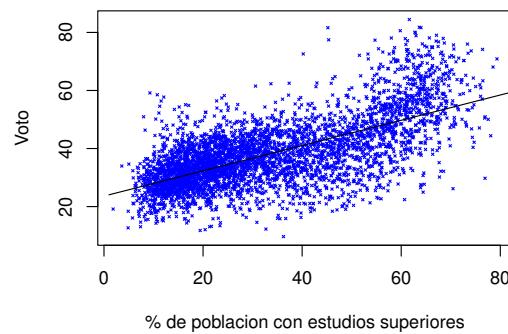
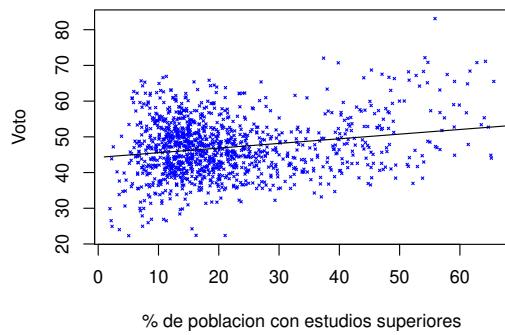
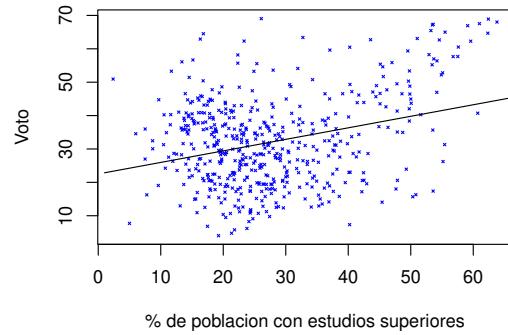
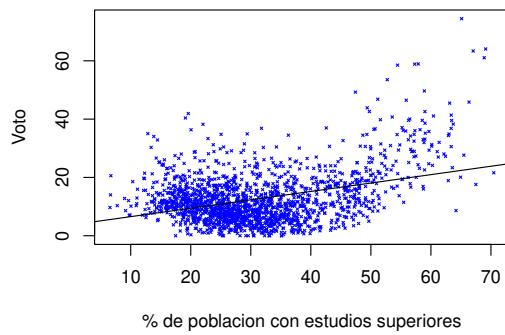
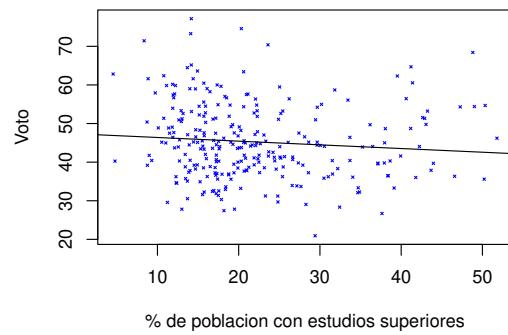
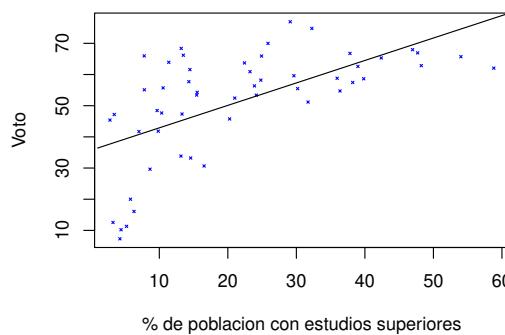
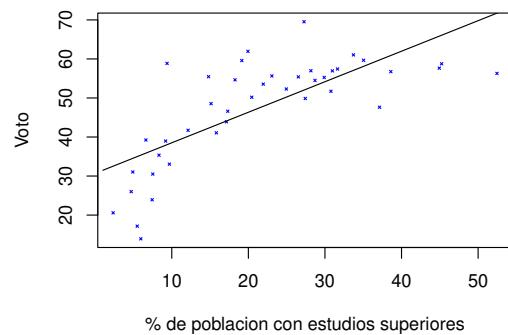


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

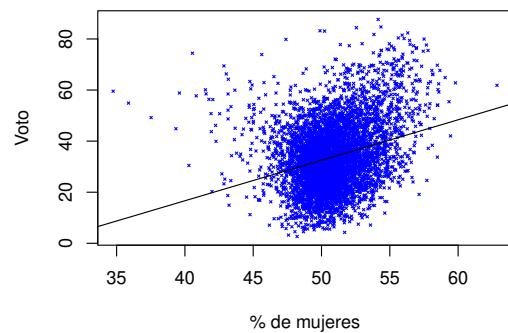


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

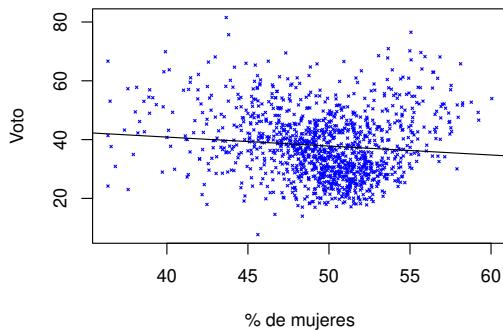
2016-26J.

PP y Género

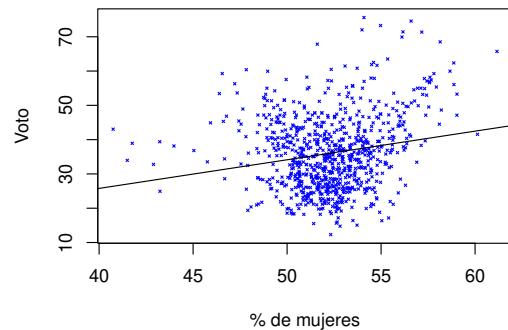
Andalucía



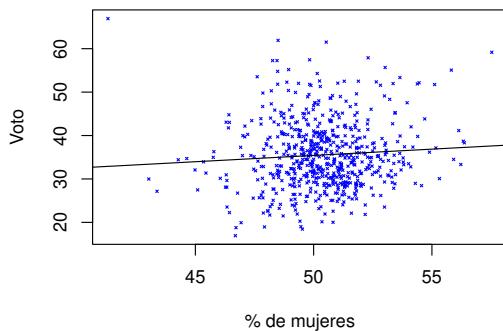
Aragón



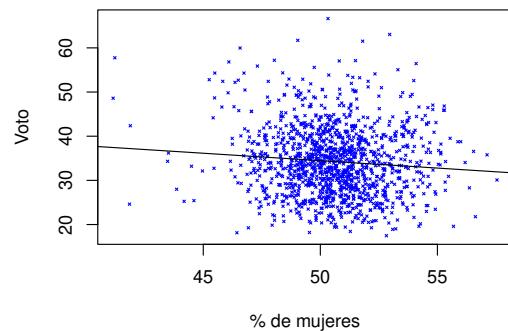
Asturias



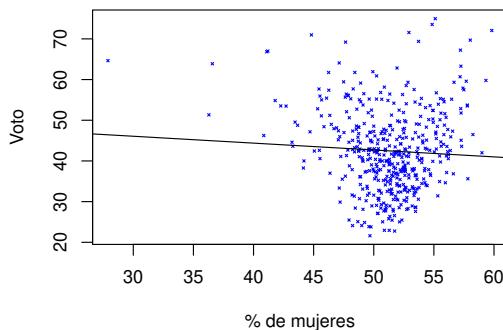
Islas Baleares



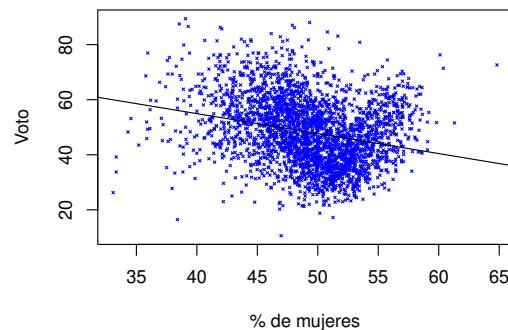
Canarias



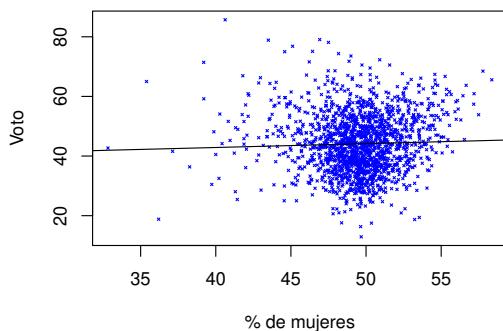
Cantabria



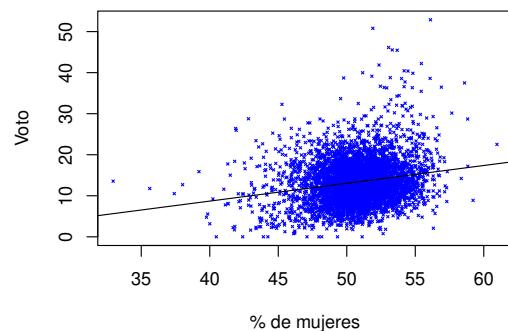
Castilla y León

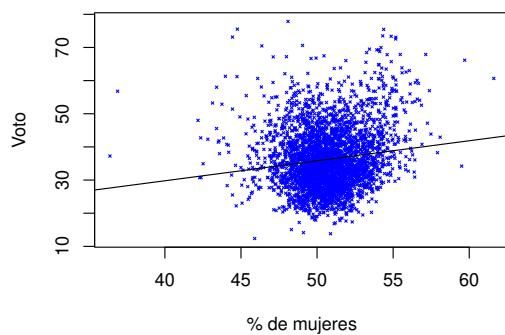
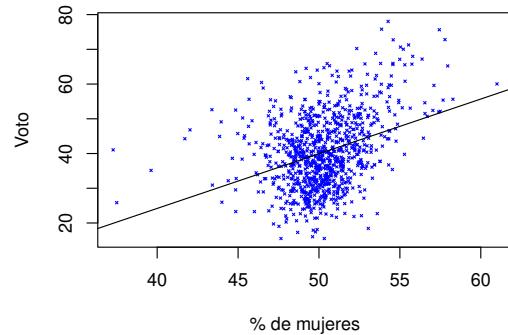
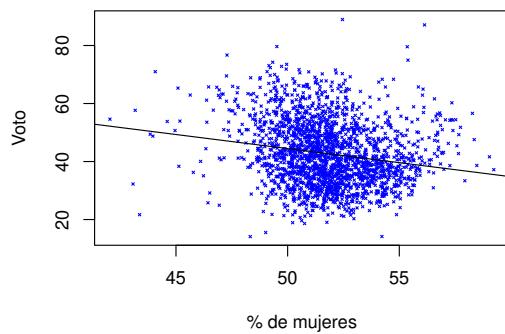
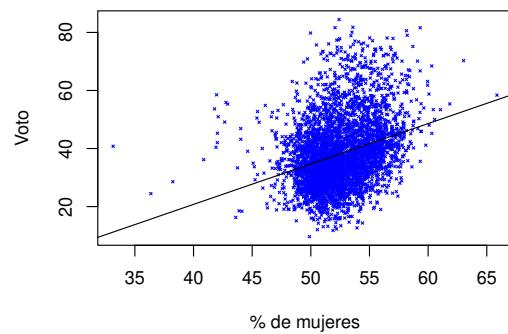
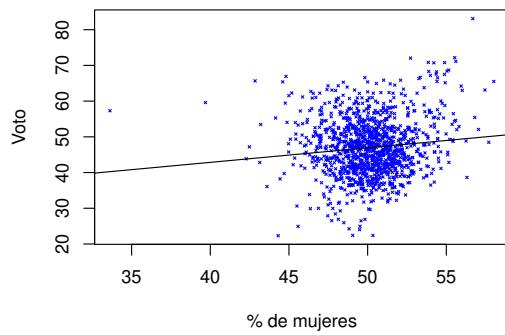
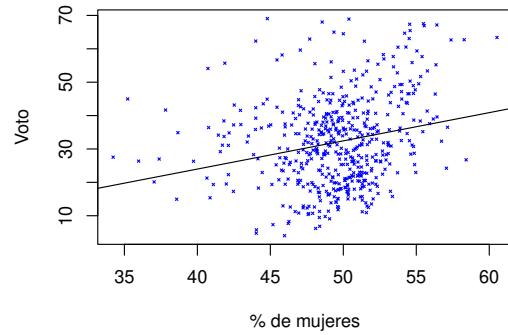
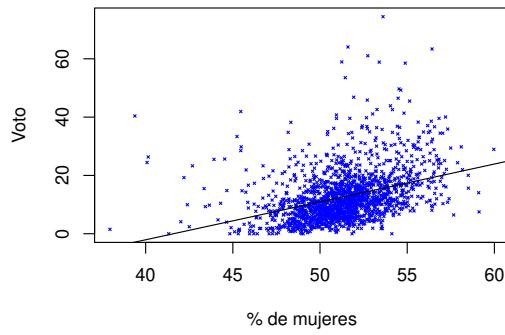
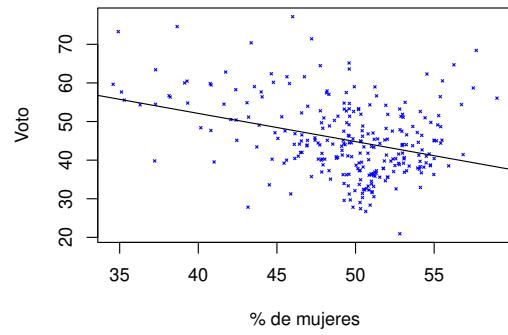
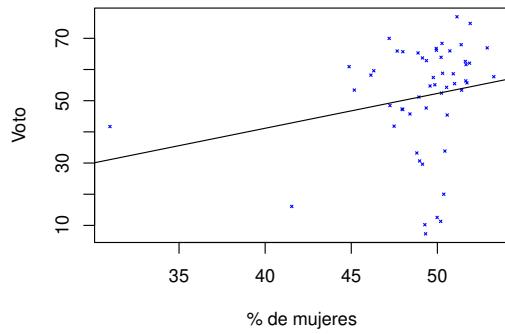
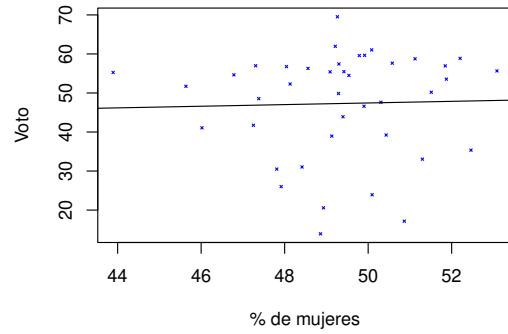


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

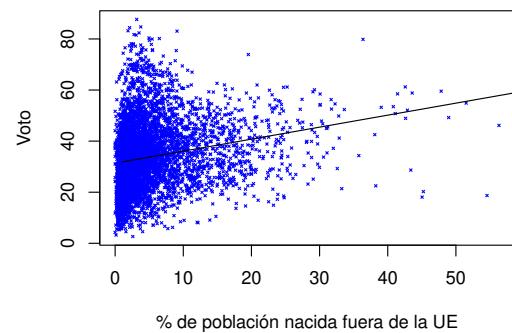


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

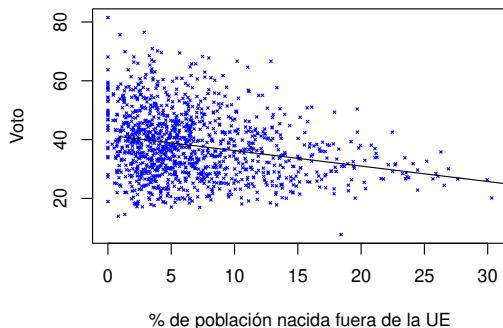
2016-26J.

PP y Población nacida en países extracomunitarios

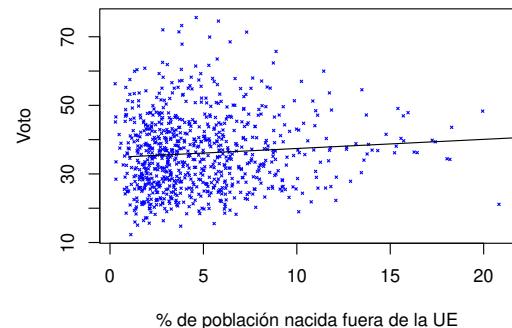
Andalucía



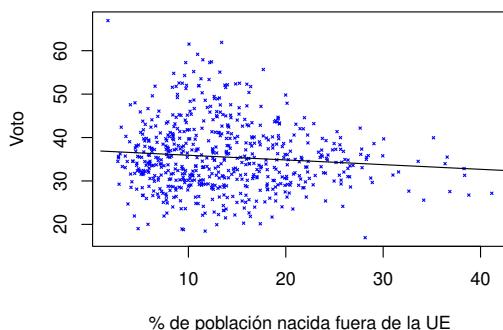
Aragón



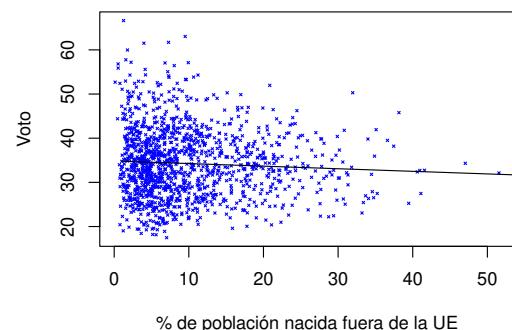
Asturias



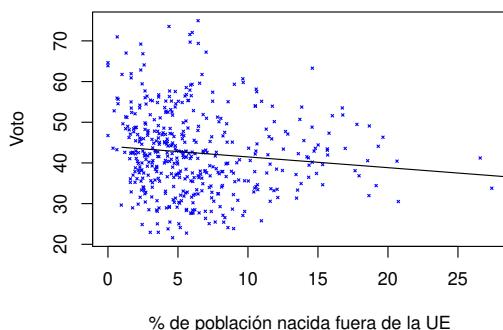
Islas Baleares



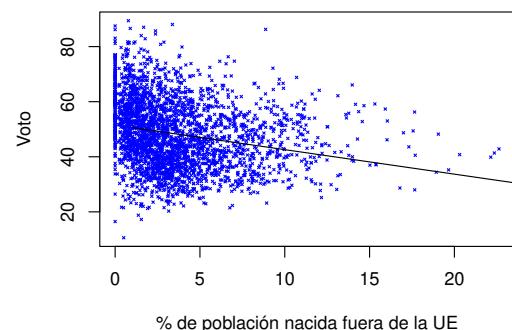
Canarias



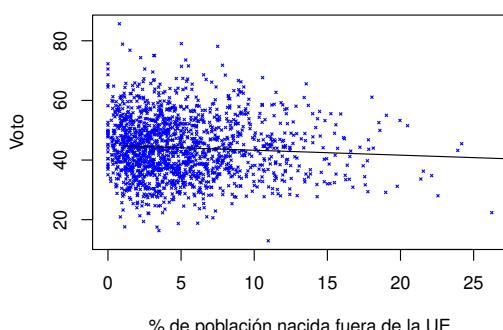
Cantabria



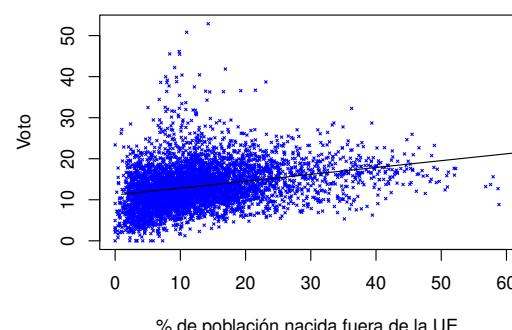
Castilla y León

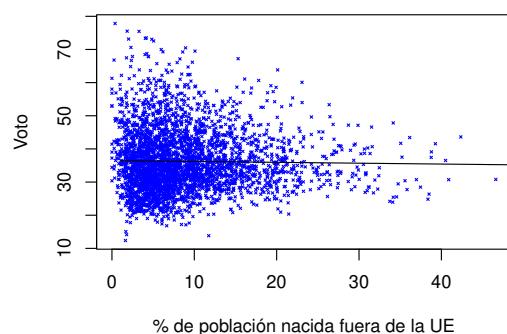
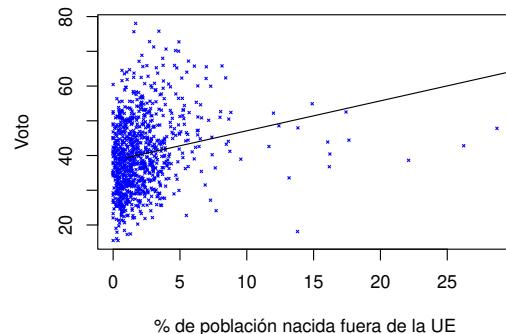
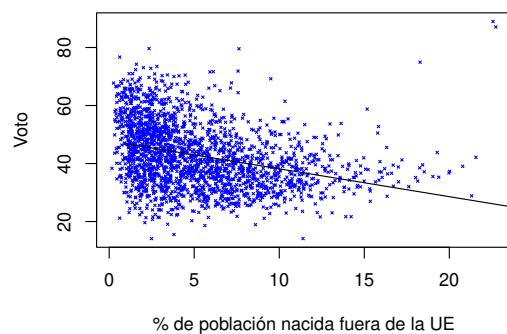
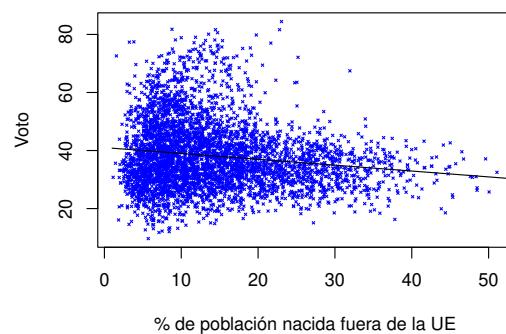
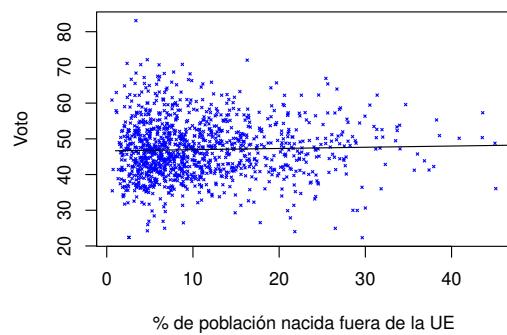
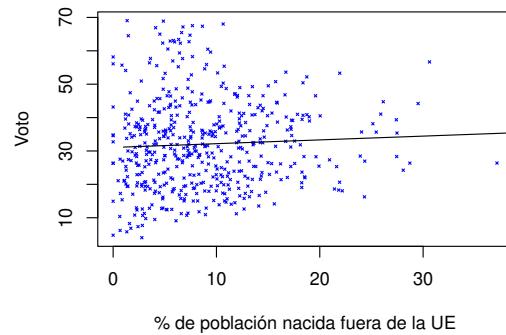
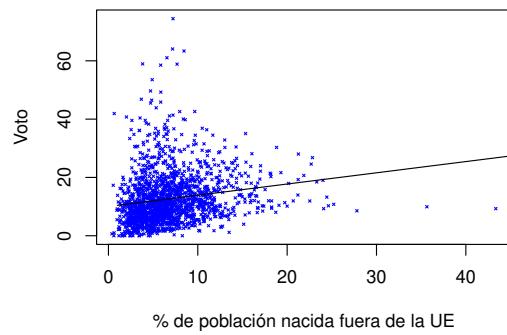
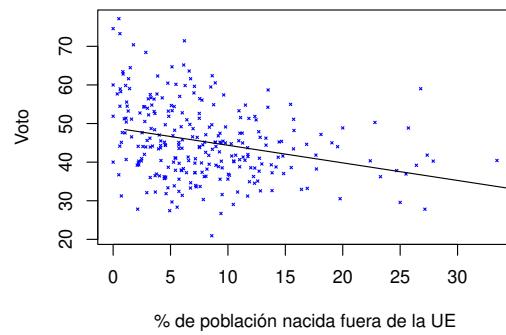
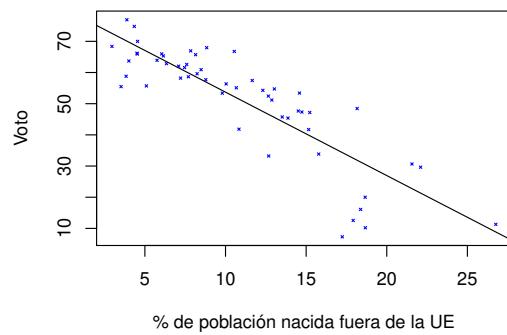
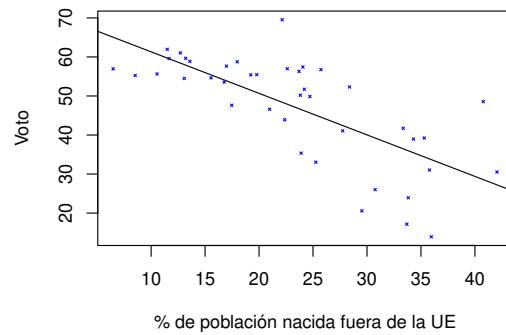


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

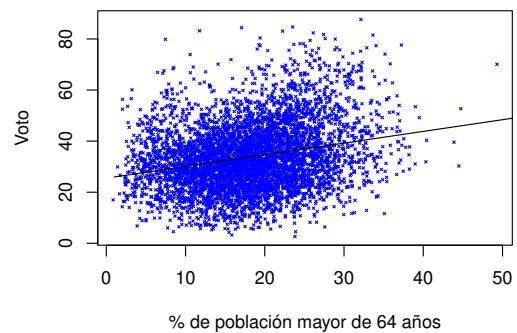


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

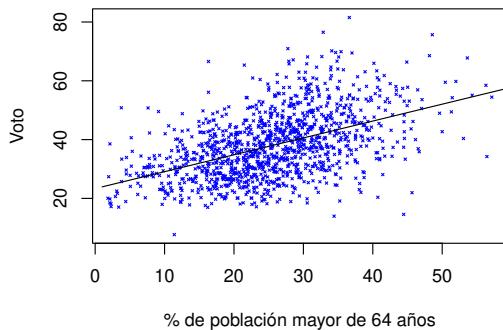
2016-26J.

PP y Población mayor de 64 años

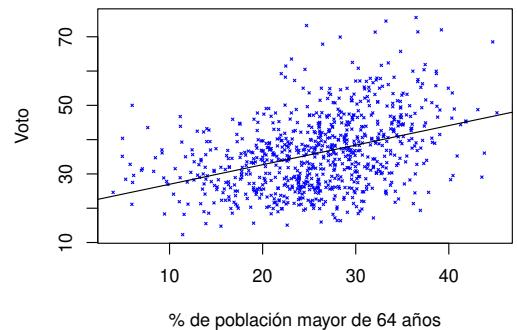
Andalucía



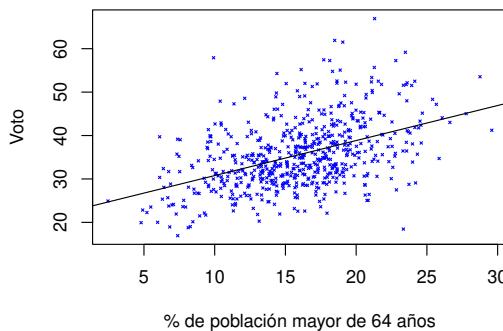
Aragón



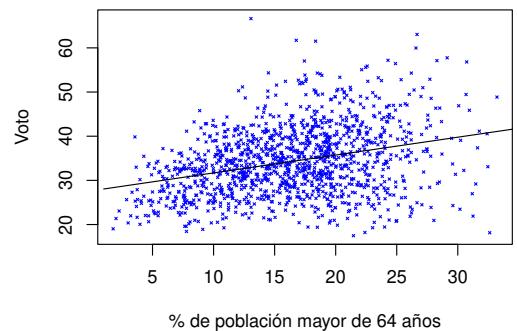
Asturias



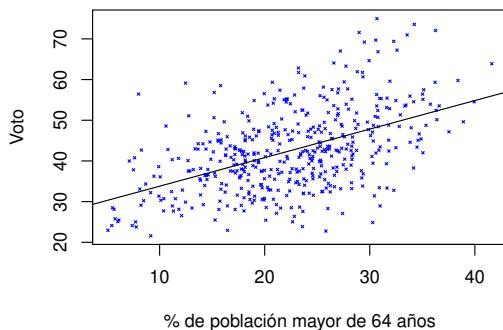
Islas Baleares



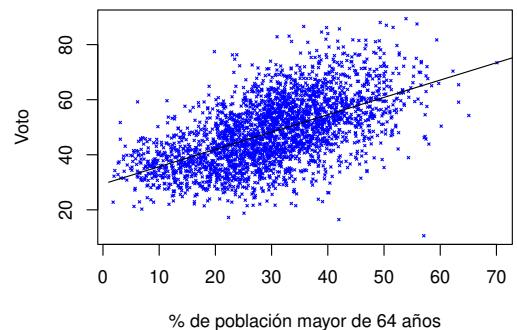
Canarias



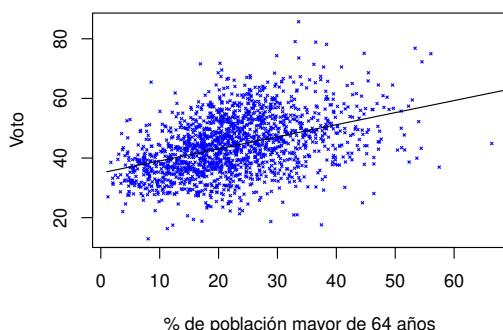
Cantabria



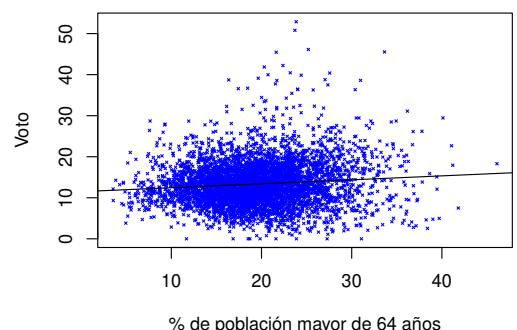
Castilla y León

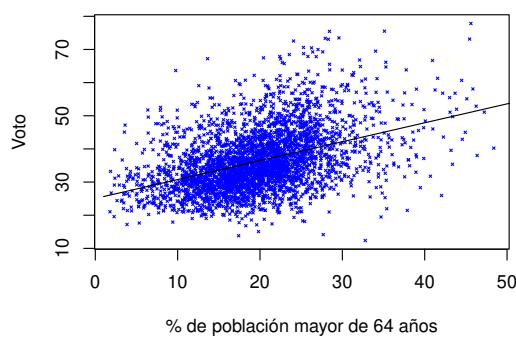
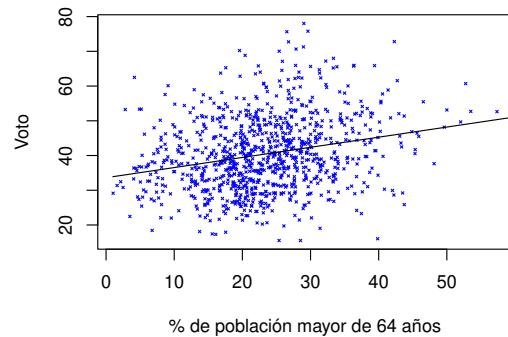
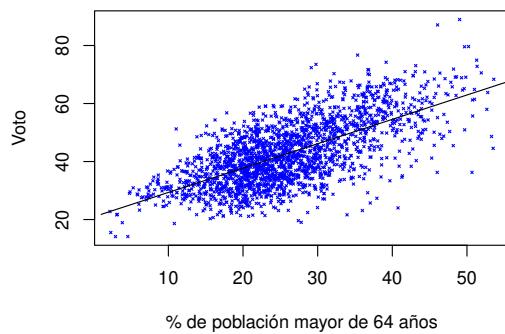
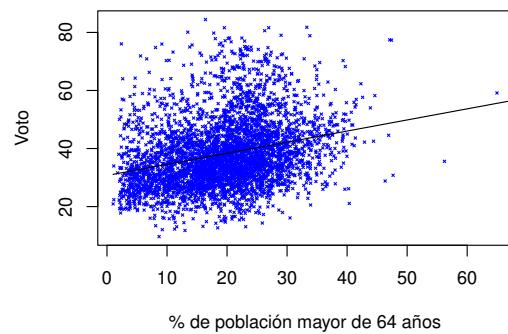
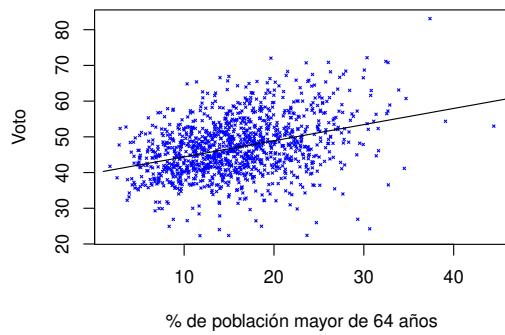
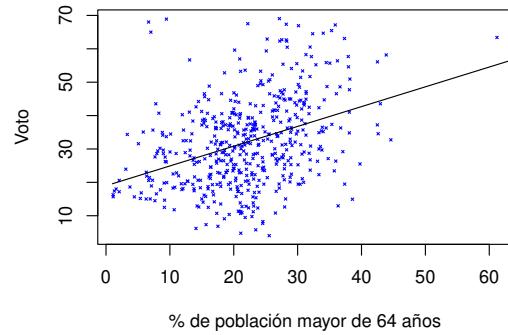
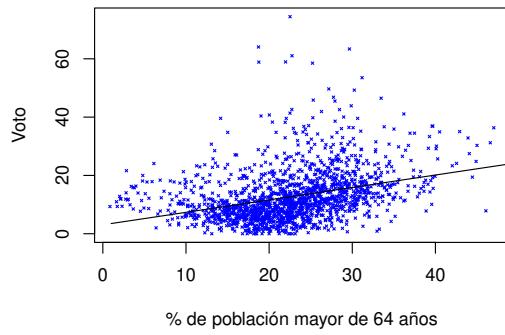
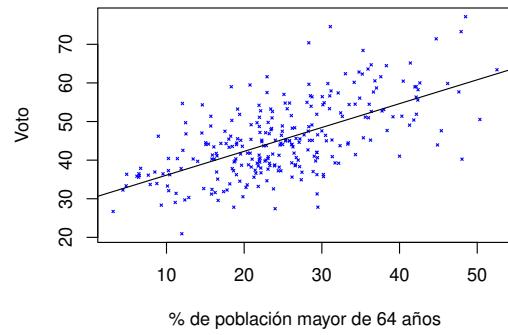
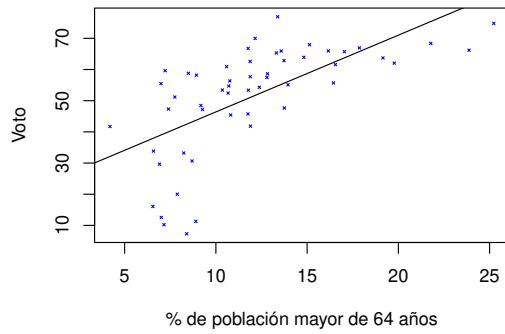
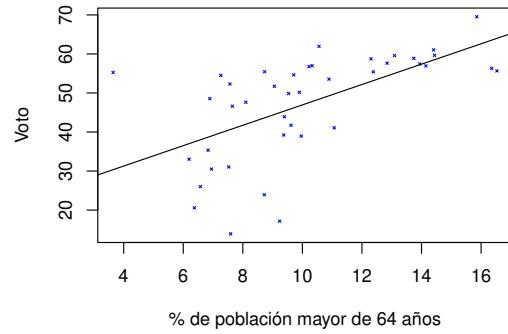


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

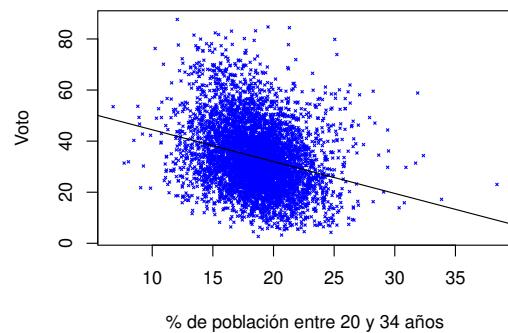
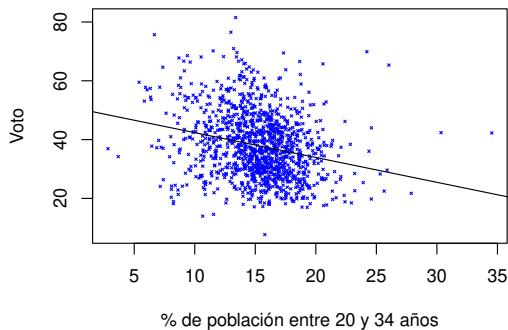
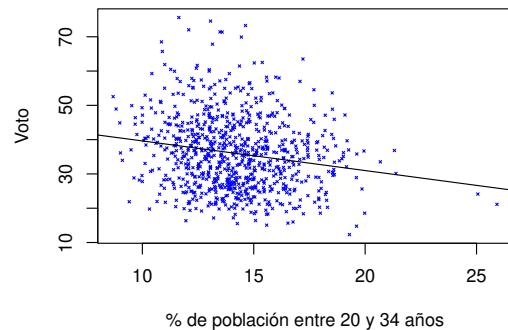
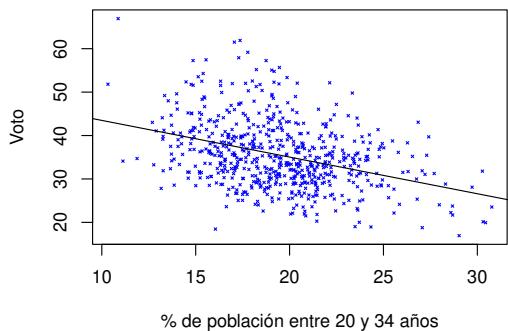
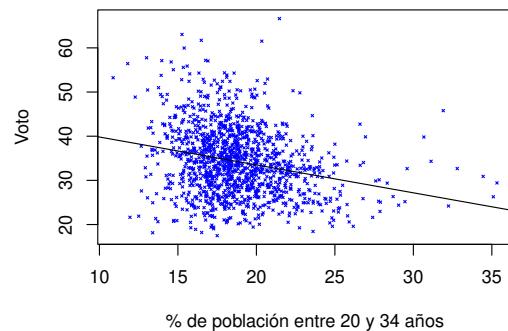
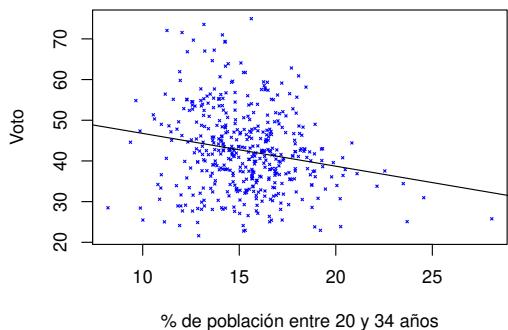
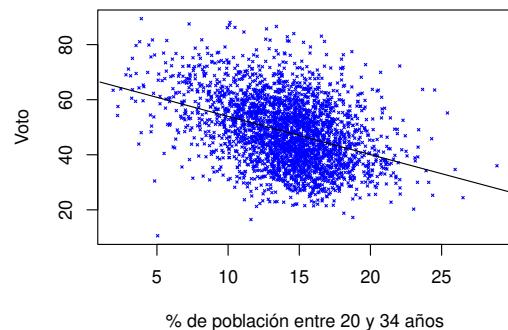
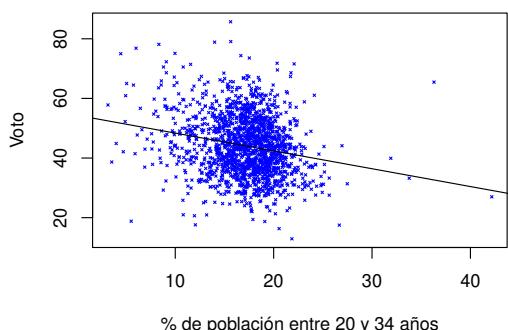
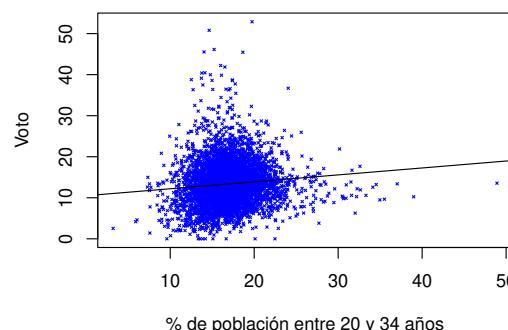


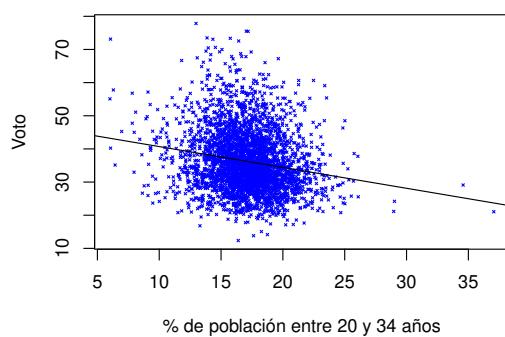
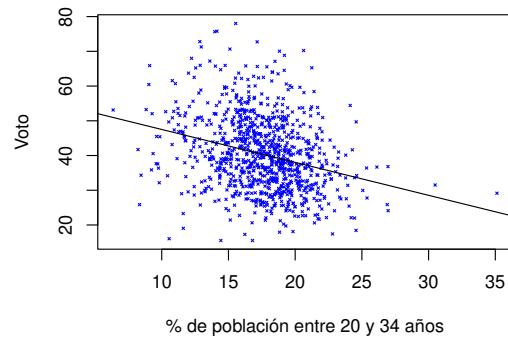
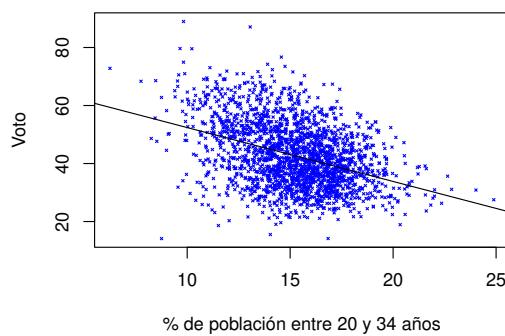
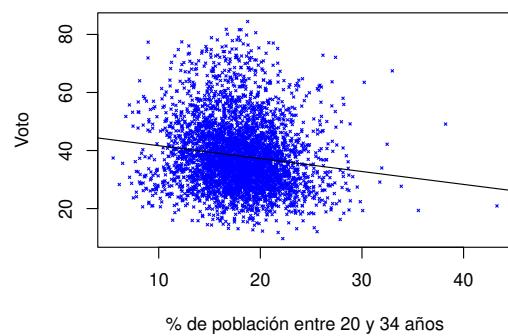
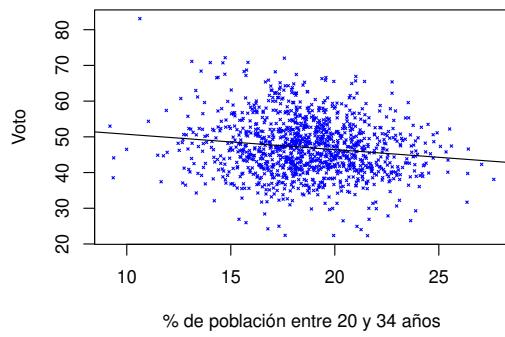
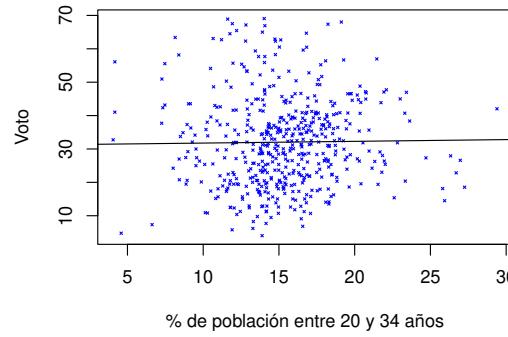
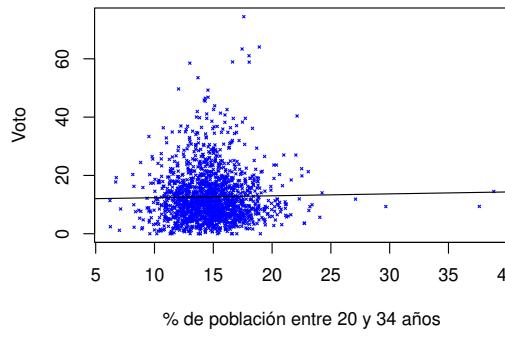
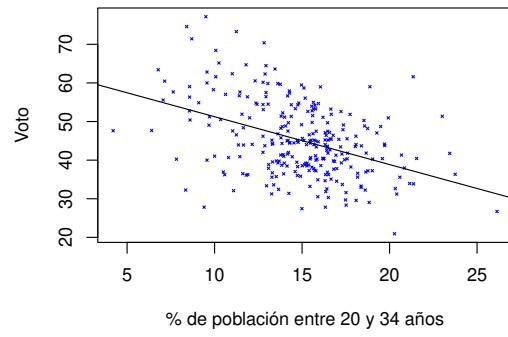
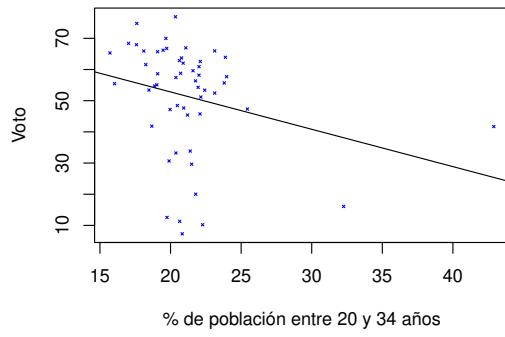
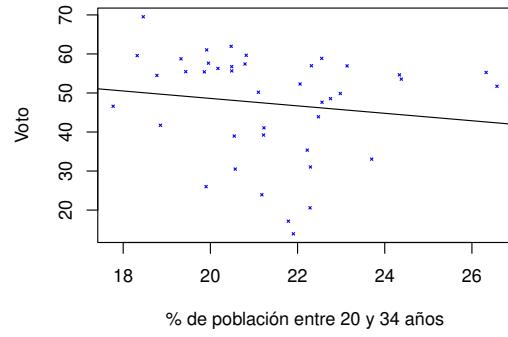
Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

Andalucía

2016-26J.

PP y Población entre 20 y 34 años

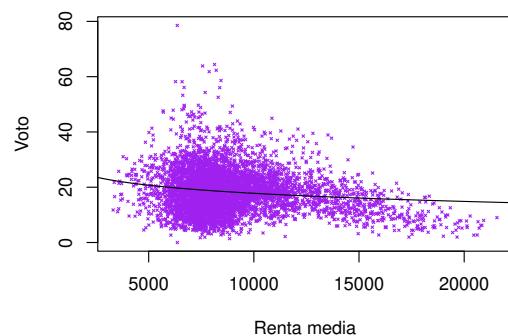
**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

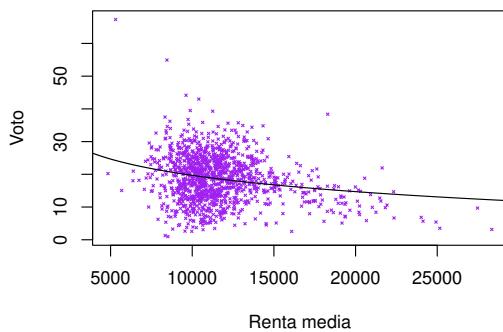
2016-26J.

Podemos + IU y Renta media

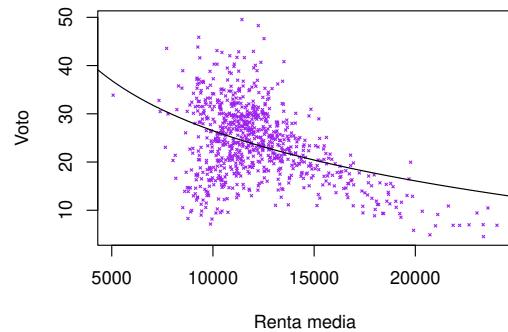
Andalucía



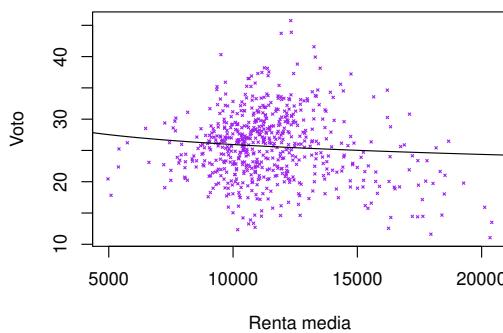
Aragón



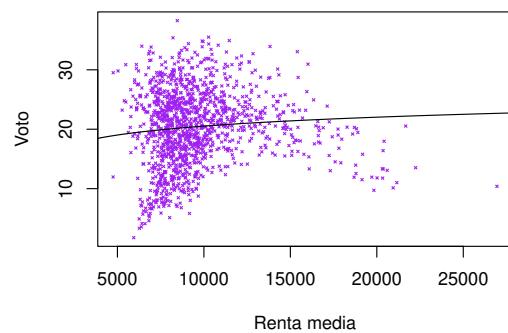
Asturias



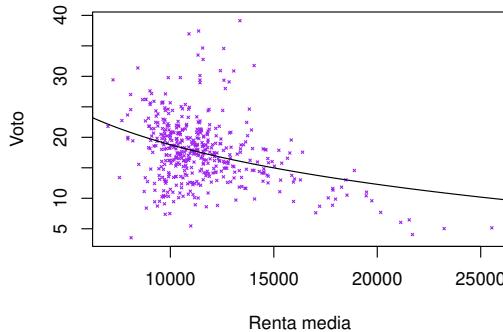
Islas Baleares



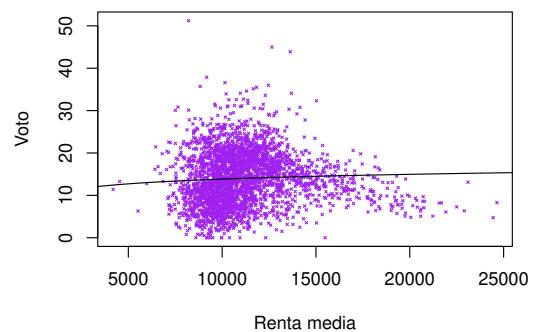
Canarias



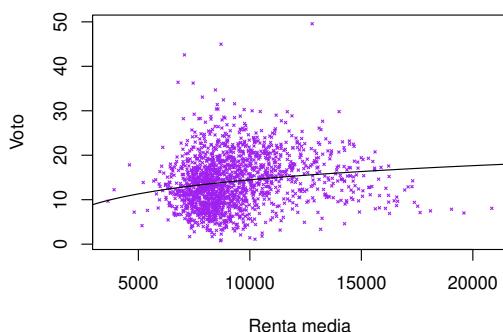
Cantabria



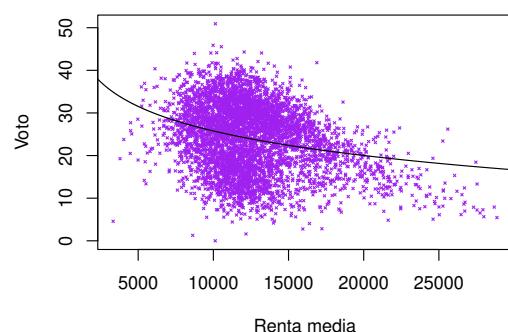
Castilla y León

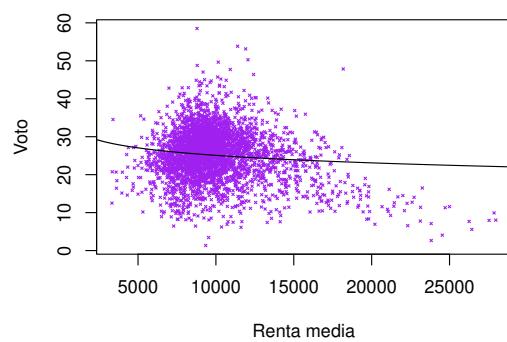
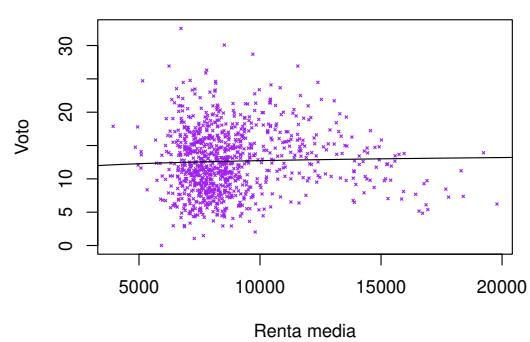
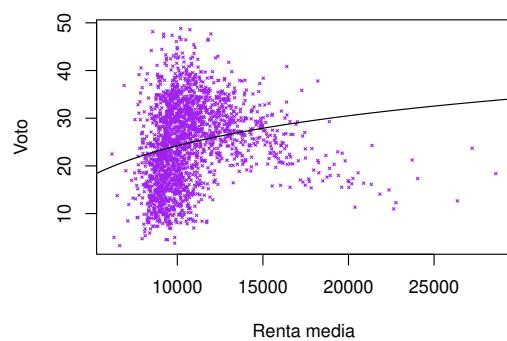
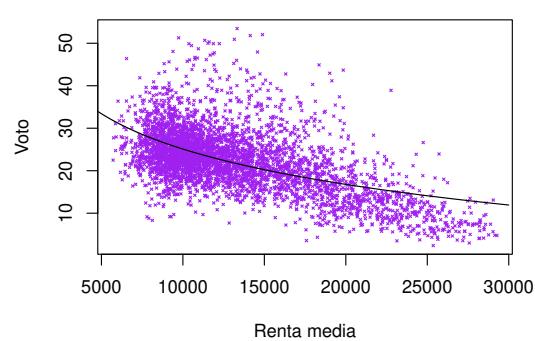
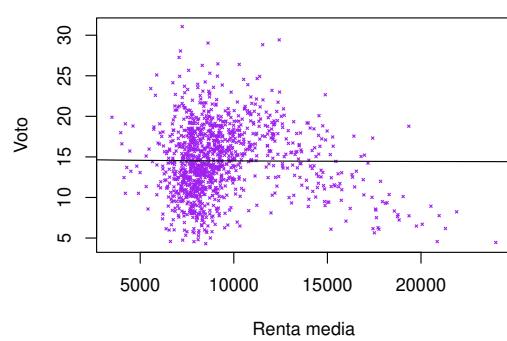
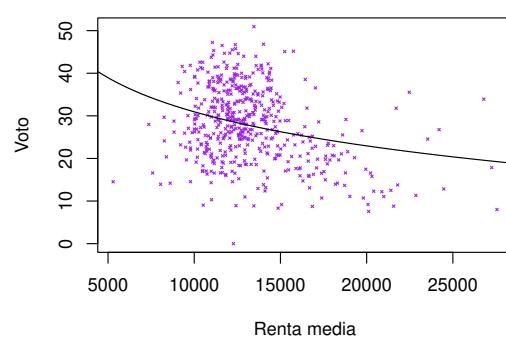
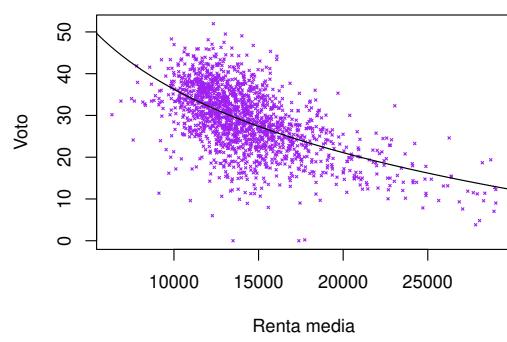
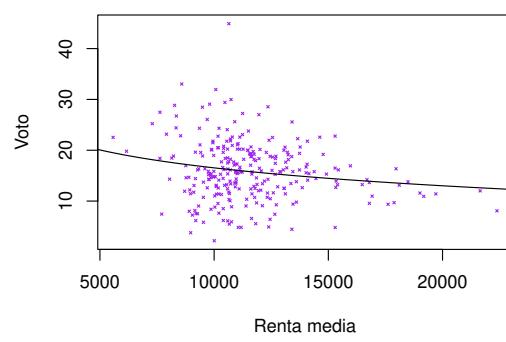
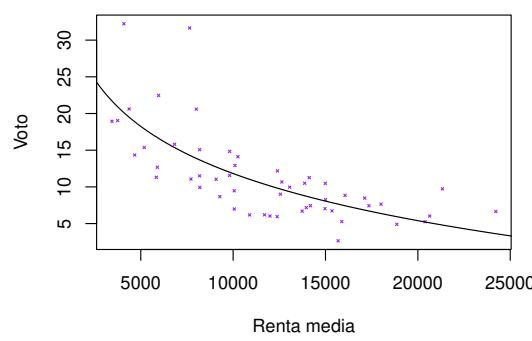
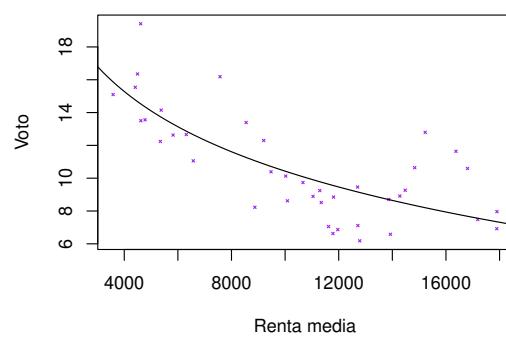


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

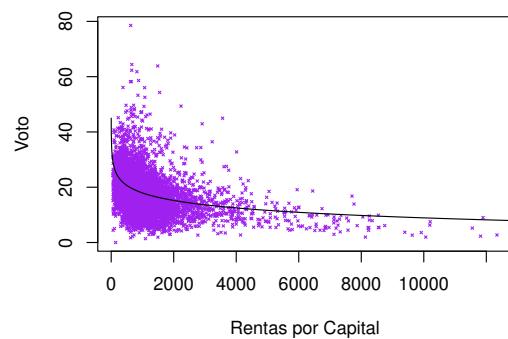


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

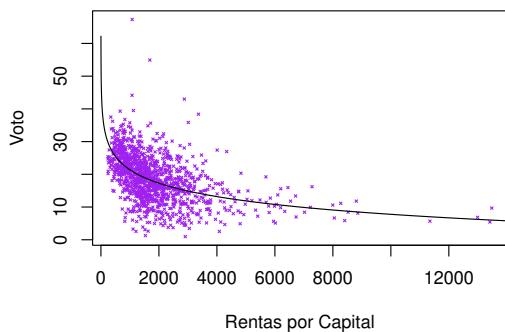
2016-26J.

Podemos + IU y Rentas por capital

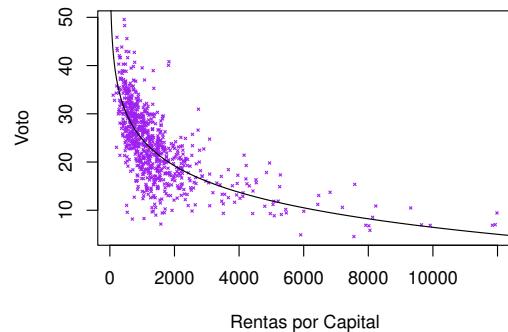
Andalucía



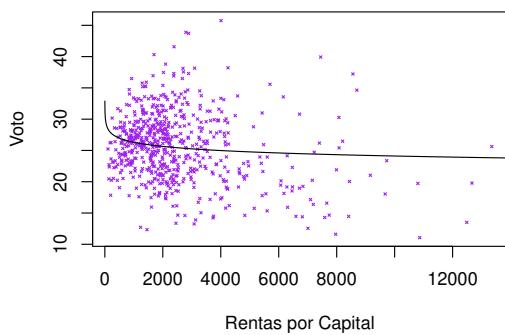
Aragón



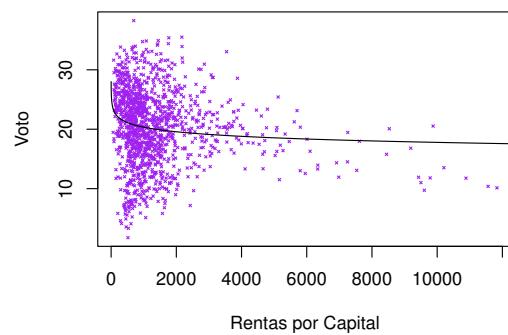
Asturias



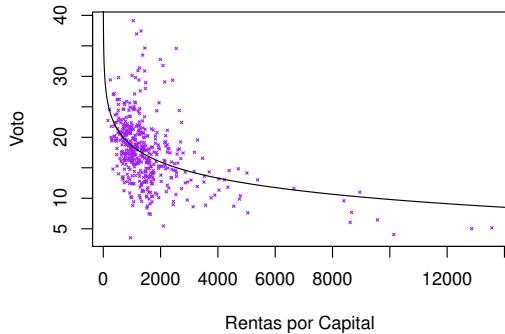
Islas Baleares



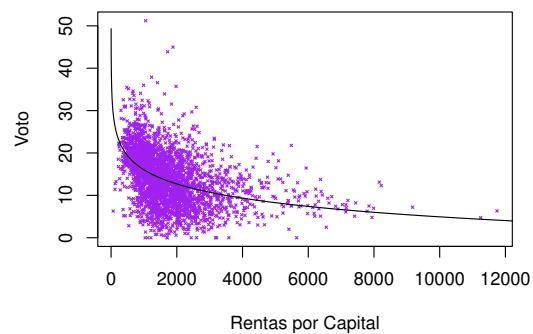
Canarias



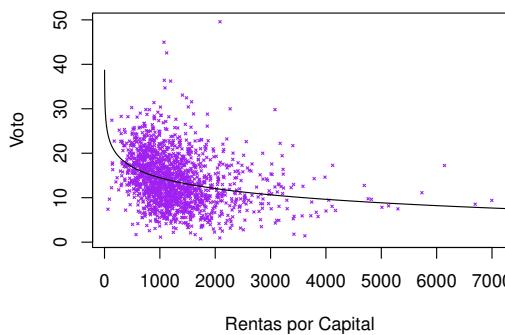
Cantabria



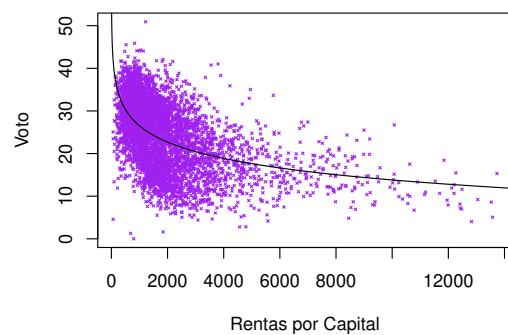
Castilla y León

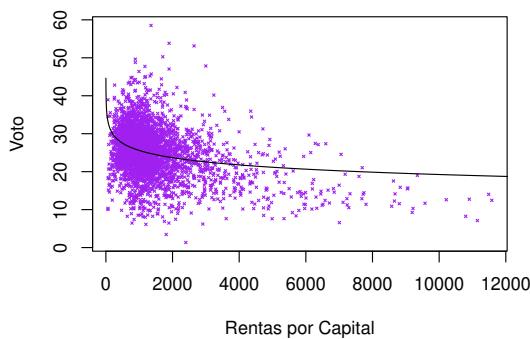
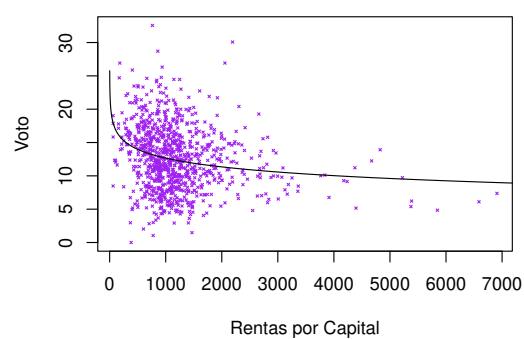
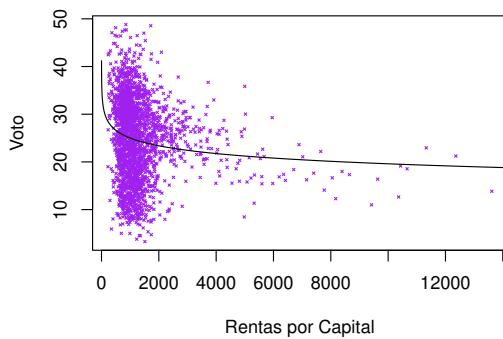
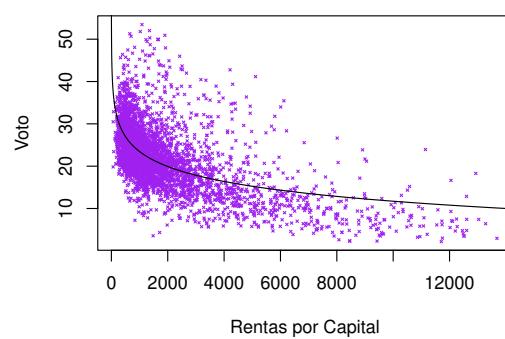
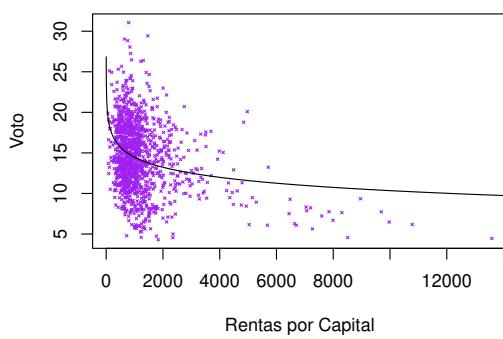
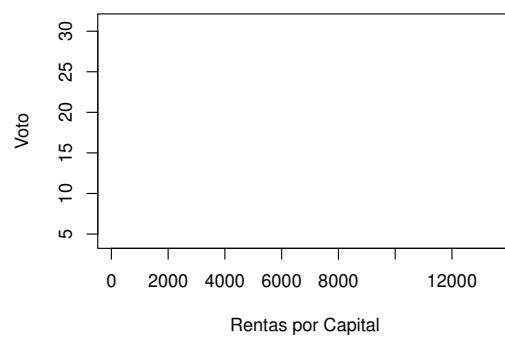
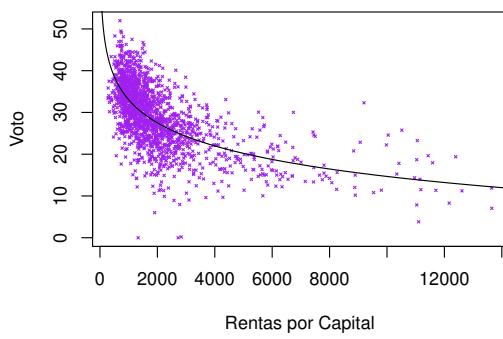
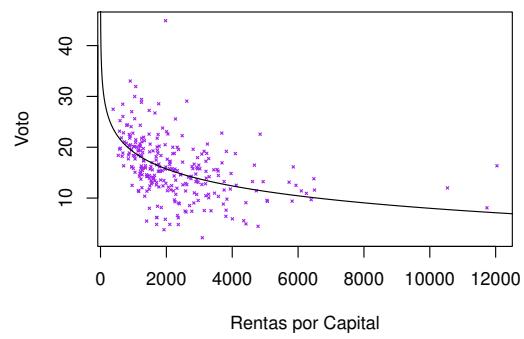
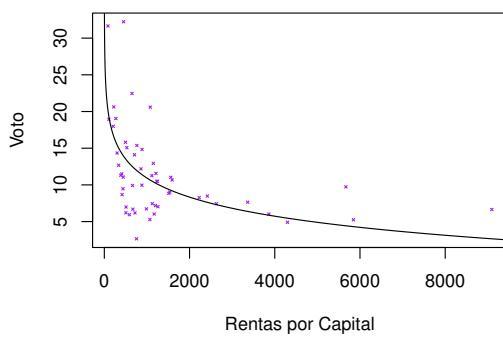
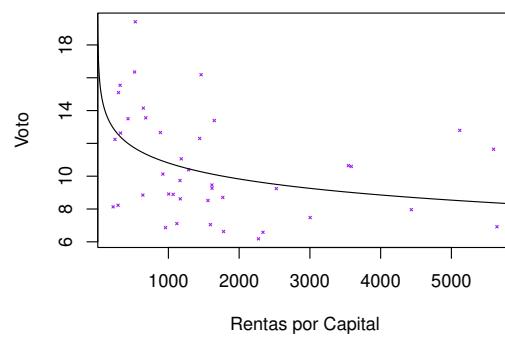


Castilla-La Mancha



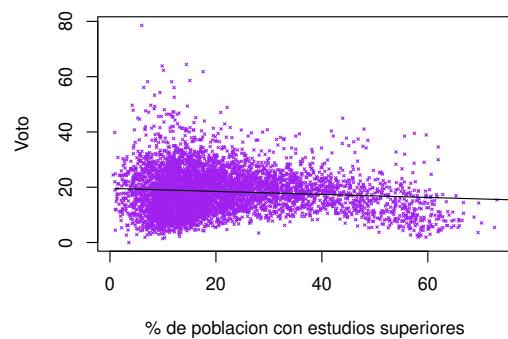
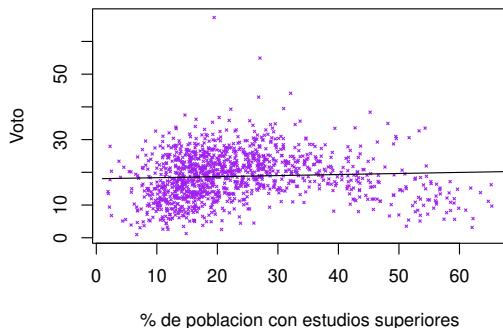
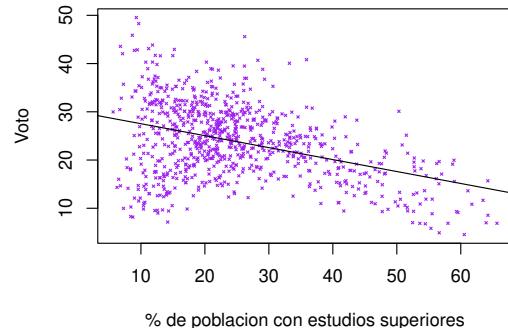
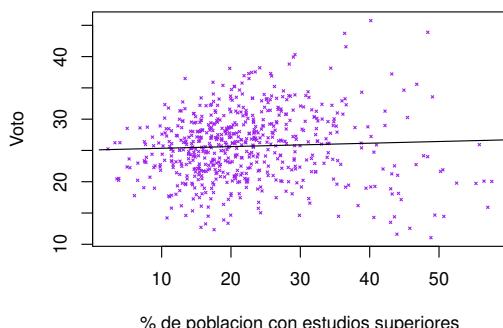
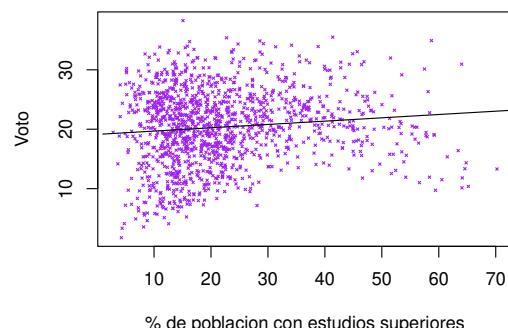
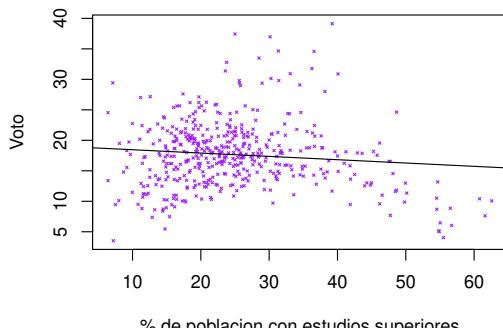
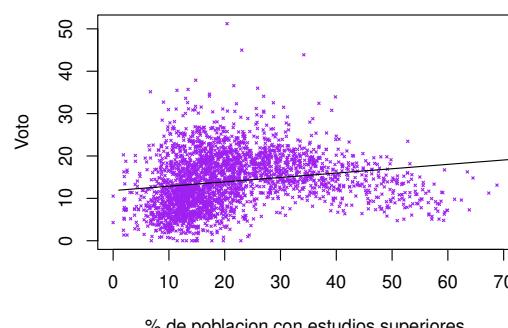
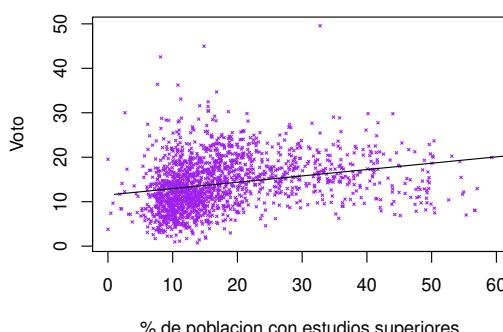
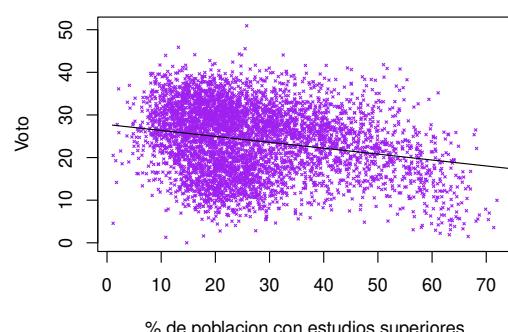
Cataluña

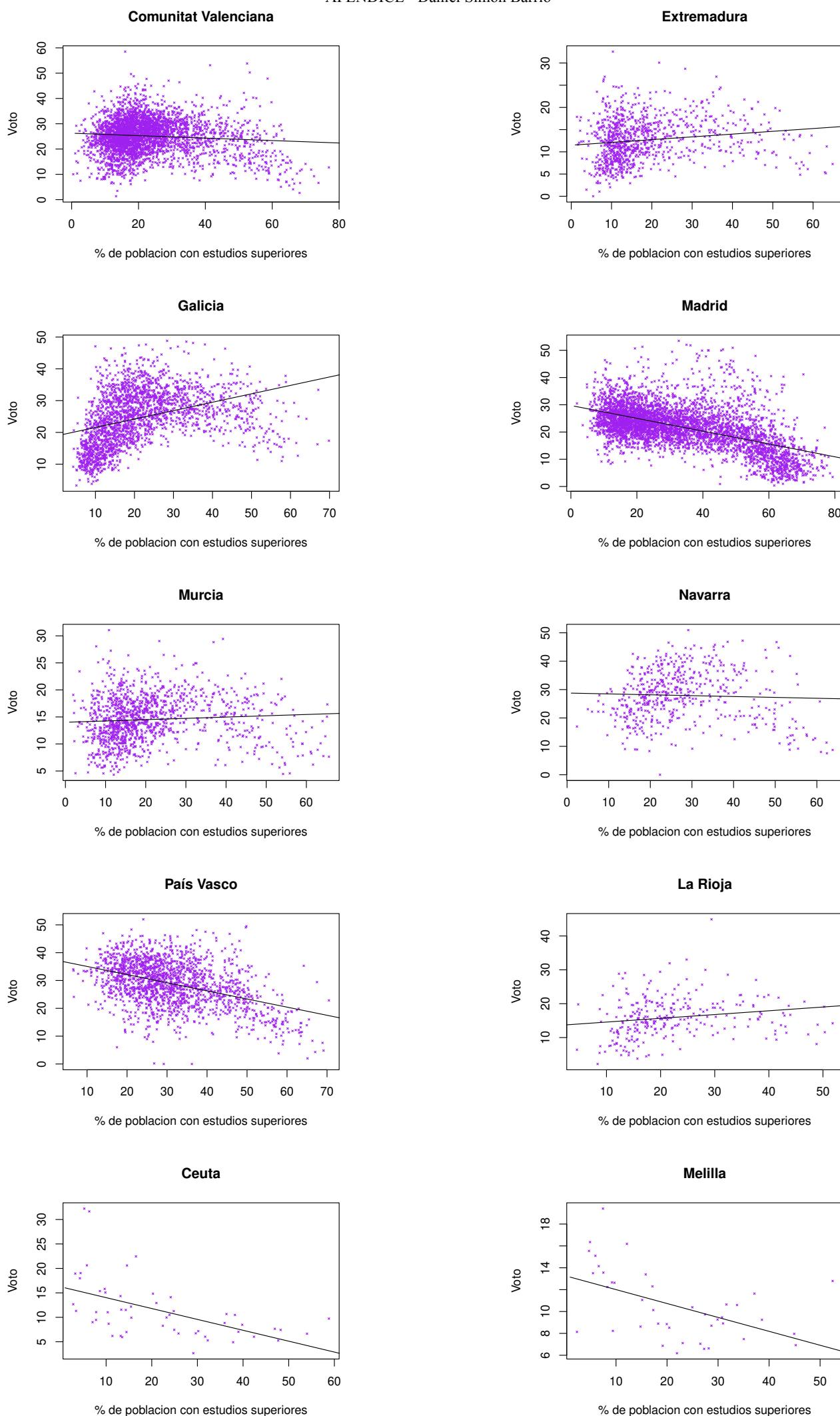


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2016-26J.

Podemos + IU y Estudios Superiores

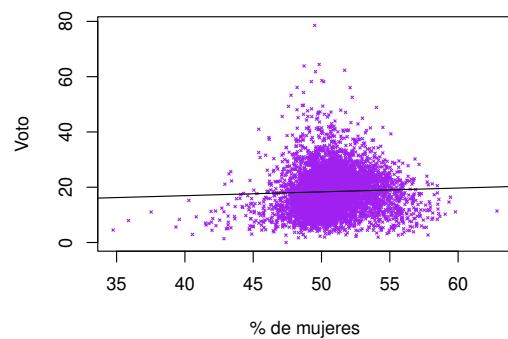
Andalucía**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**



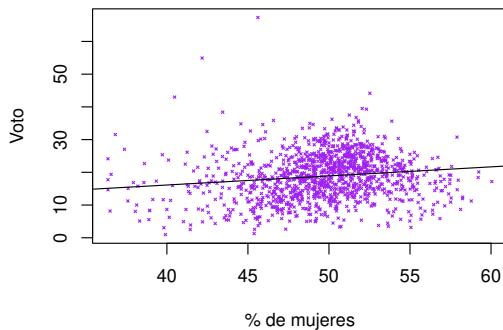
2016-26J.

Podemos + IU y Género

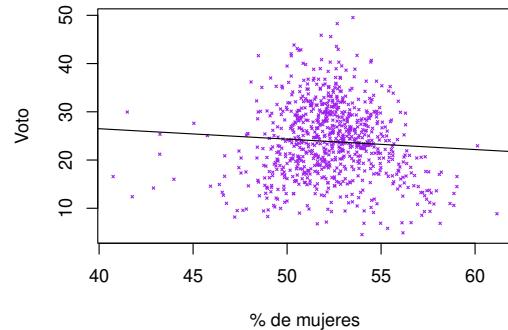
Andalucía



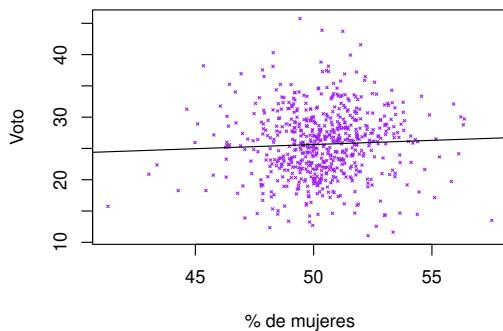
Aragón



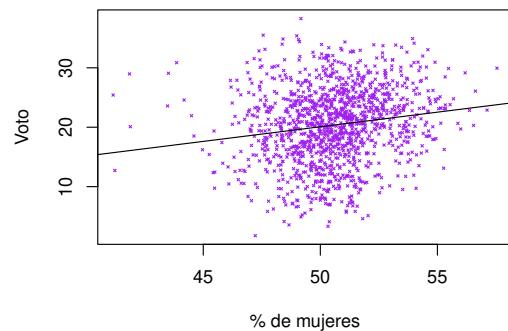
Asturias



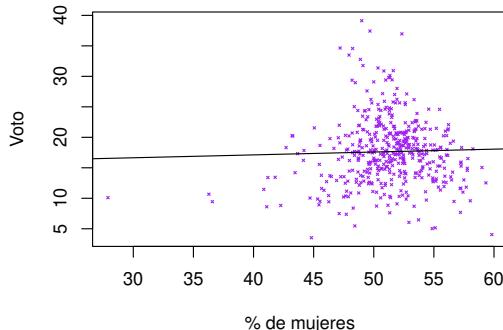
Islas Baleares



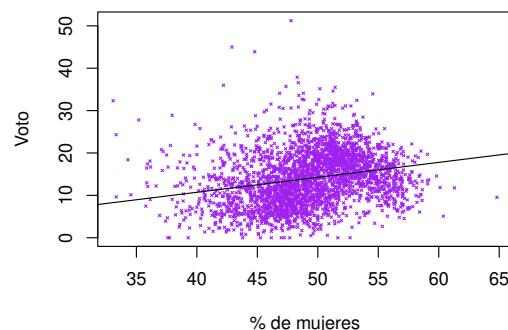
Canarias



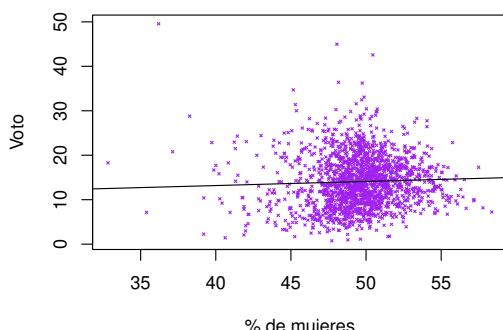
Cantabria



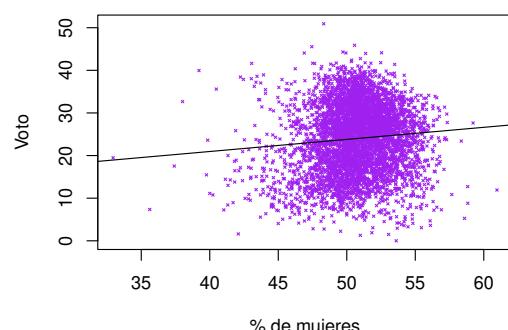
Castilla y León

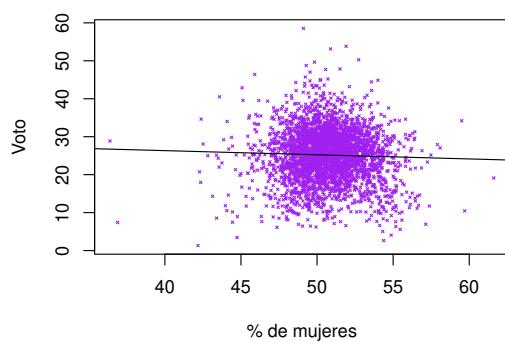
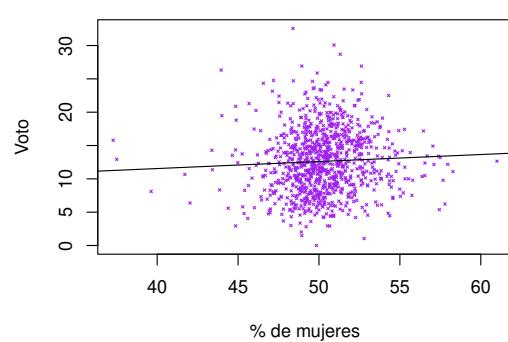
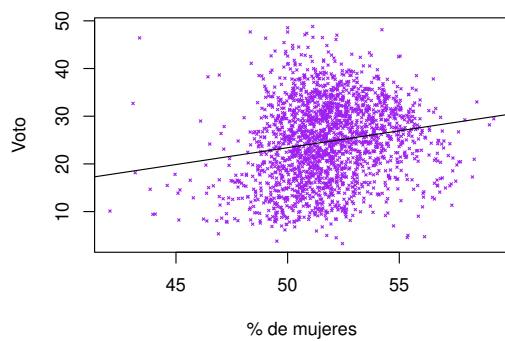
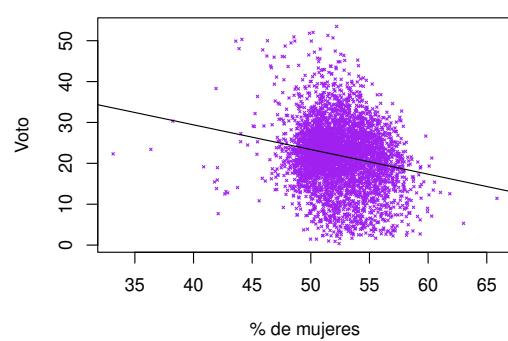
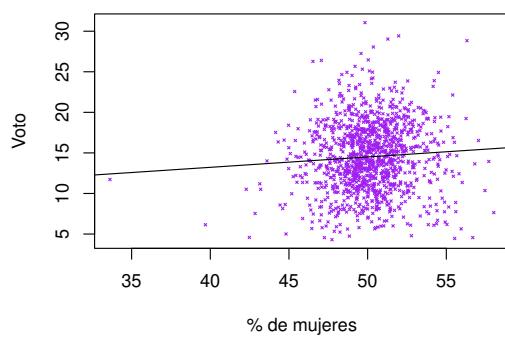
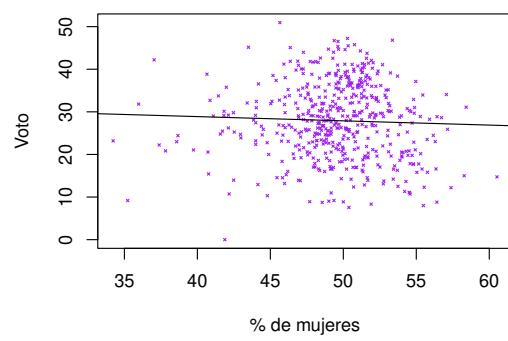
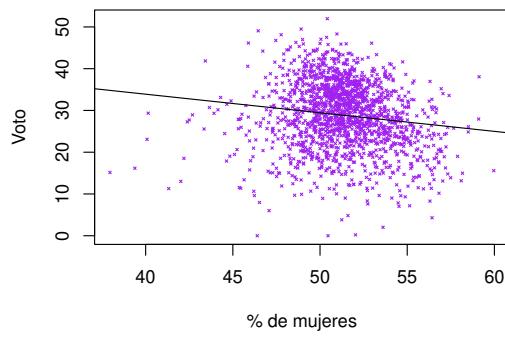
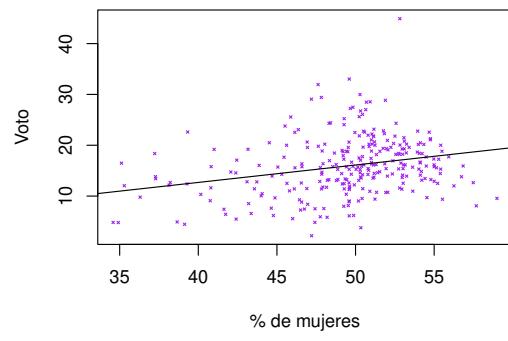
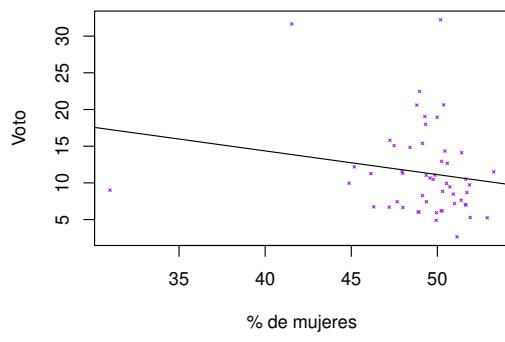
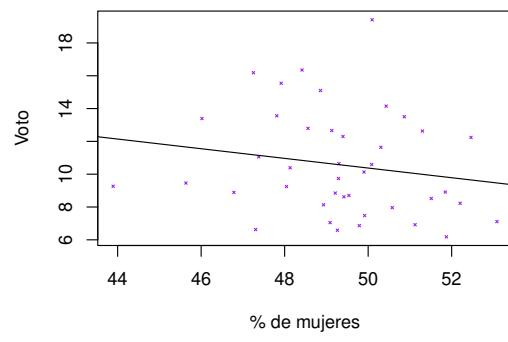


Castilla-La Mancha



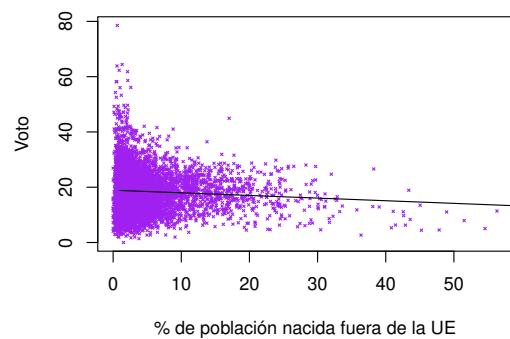
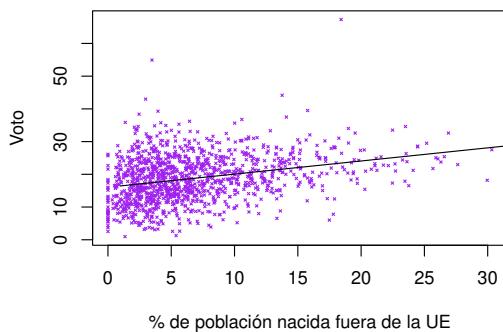
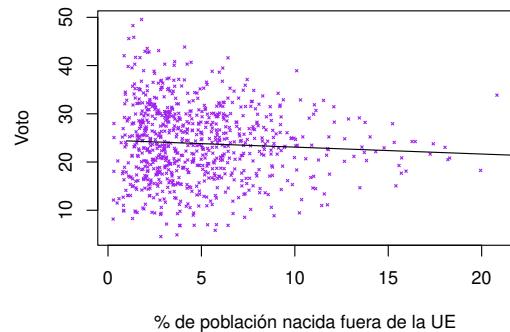
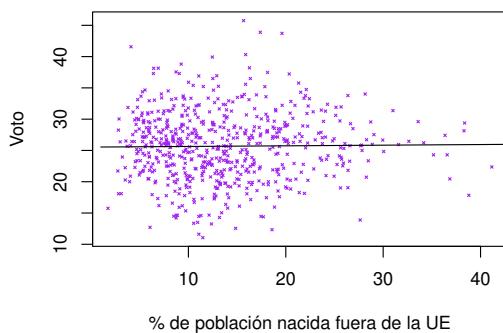
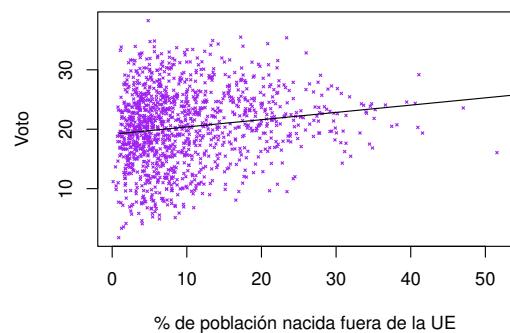
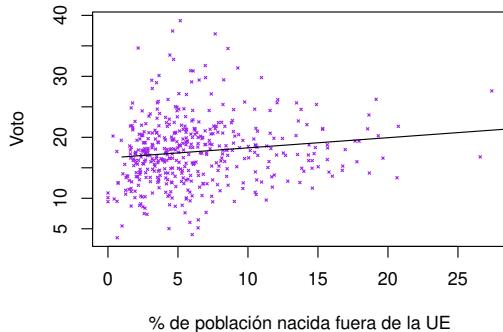
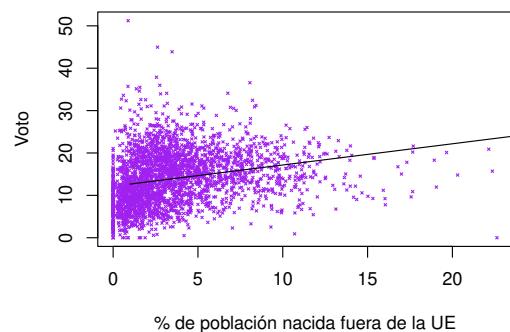
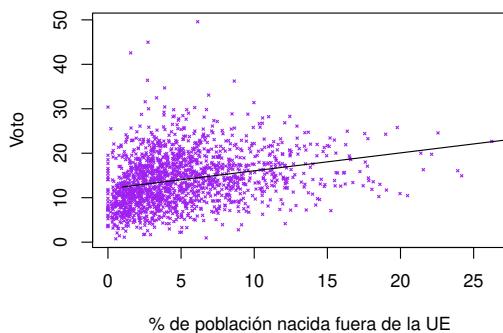
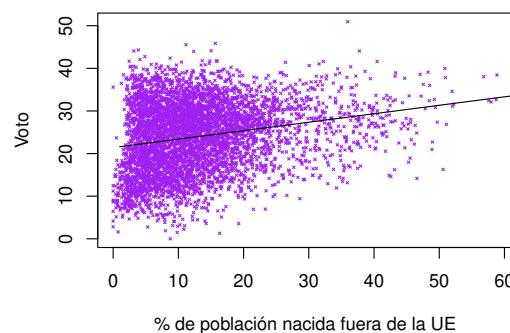
Cataluña

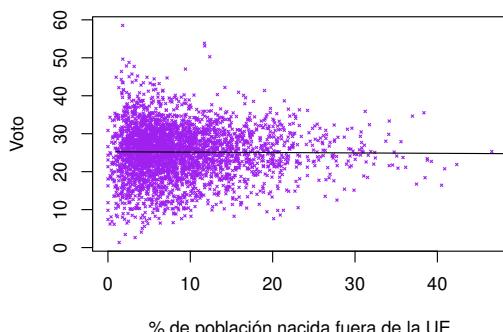
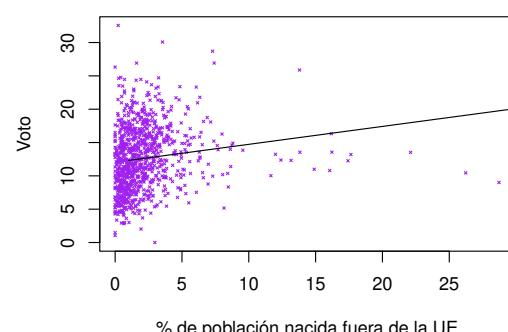
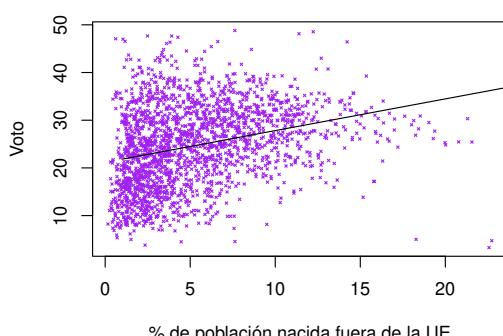
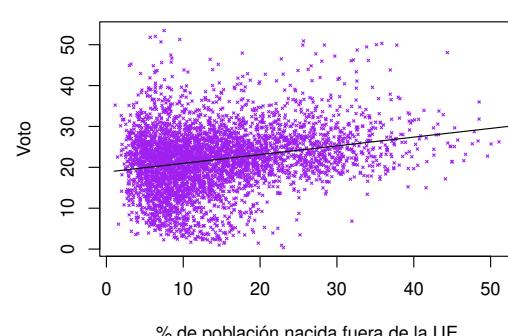
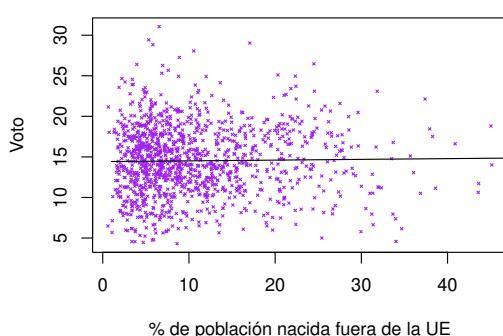
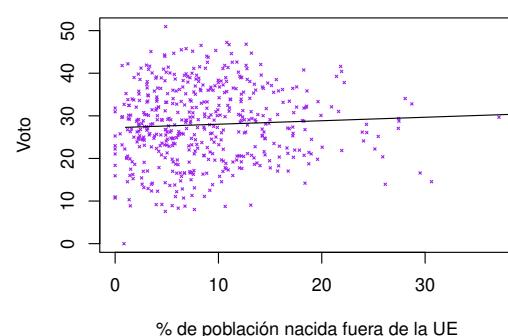
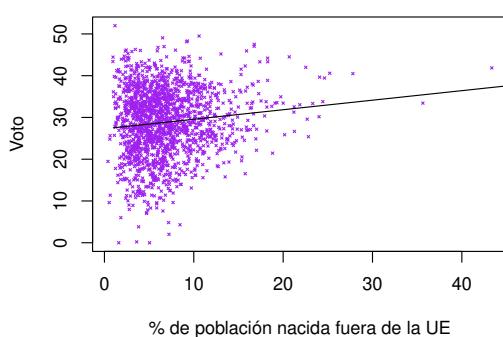
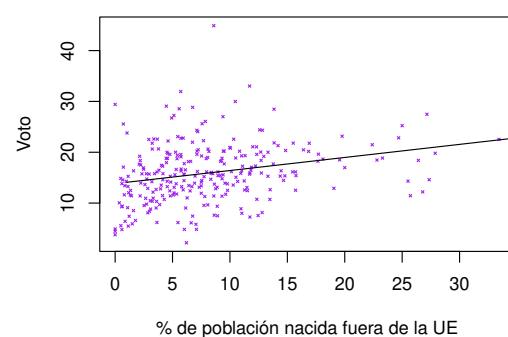
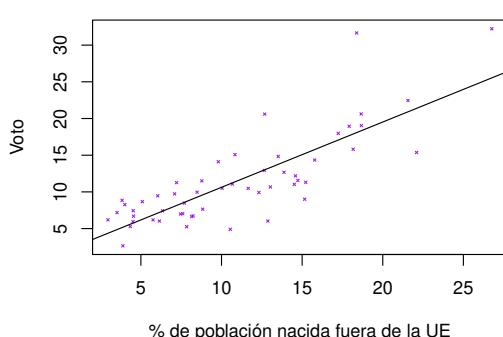
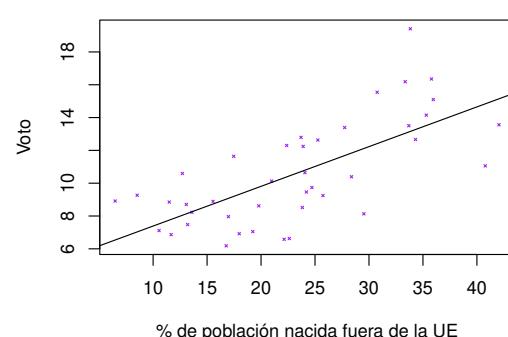


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2016-26J.

**Podemos + IU y
Población nacida en
países extracomunitarios**

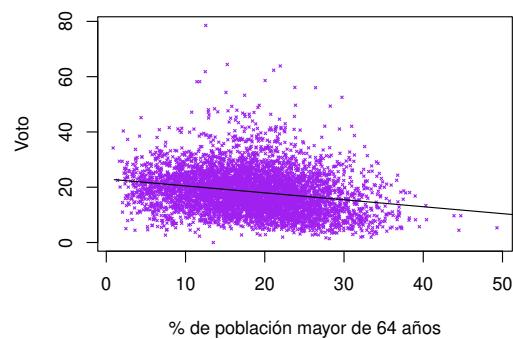
Andalucía**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

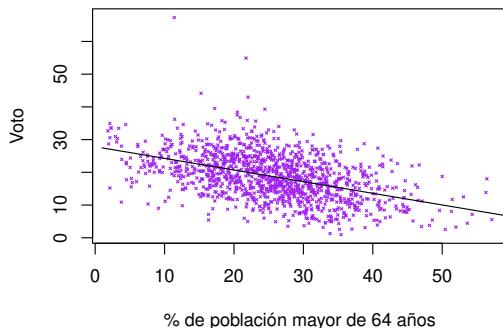
2016-26J.

Podemos + IU y Población mayor de 64 años

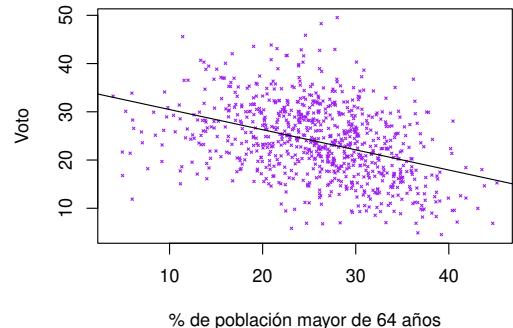
Andalucía



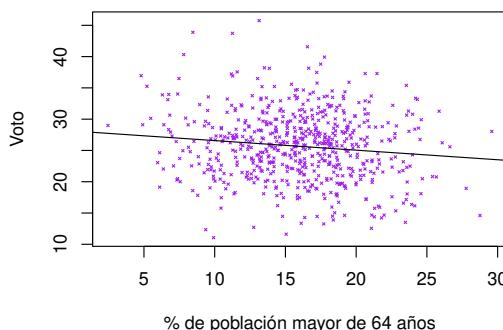
Aragón



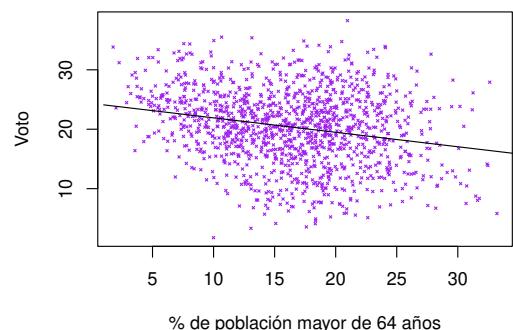
Asturias



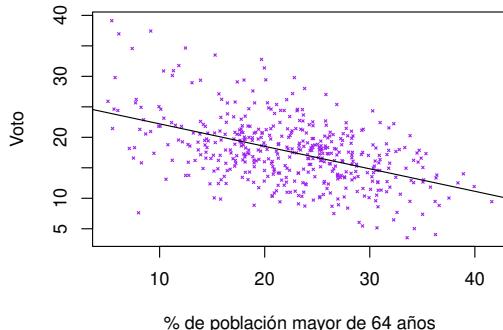
Islas Baleares



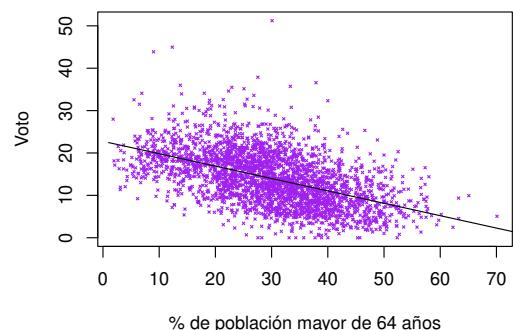
Canarias



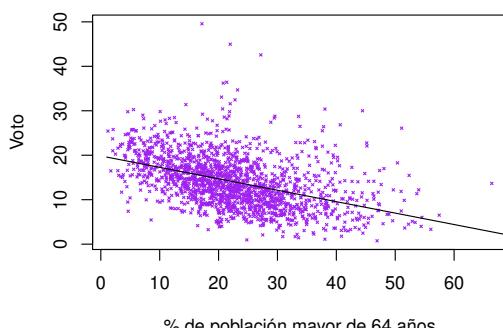
Cantabria



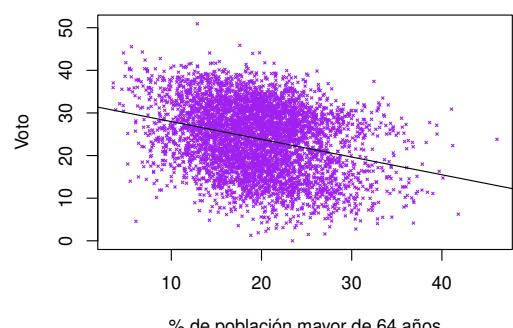
Castilla y León

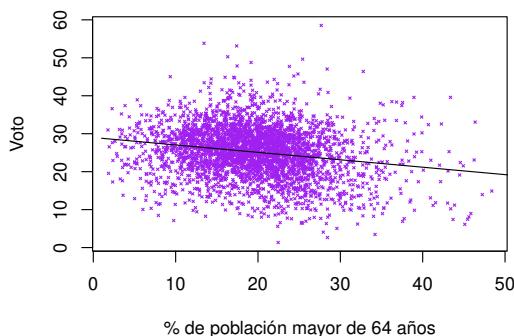
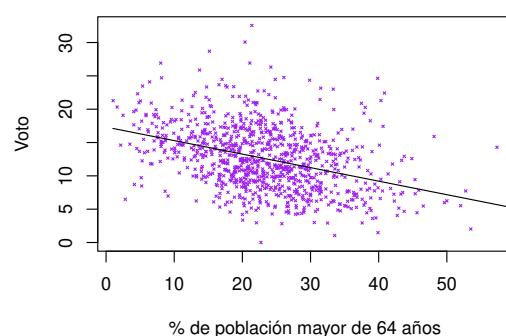
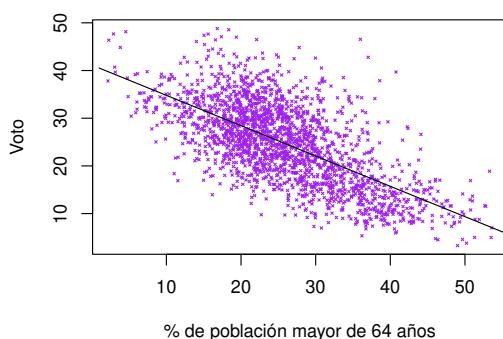
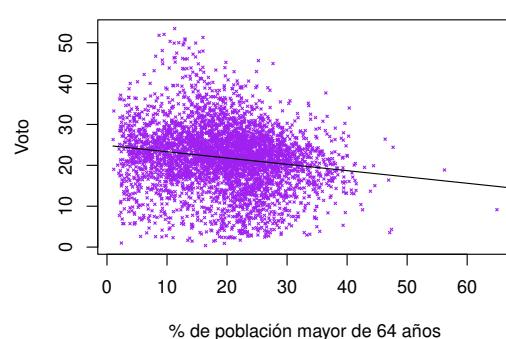
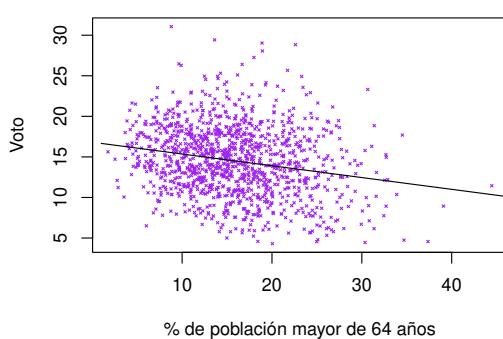
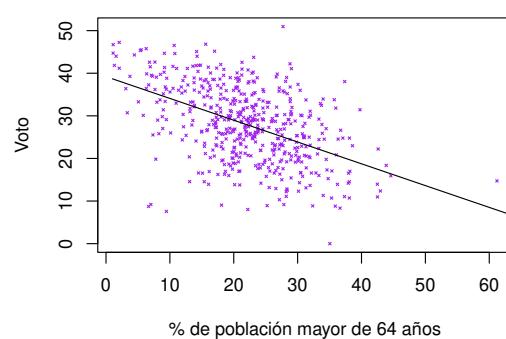
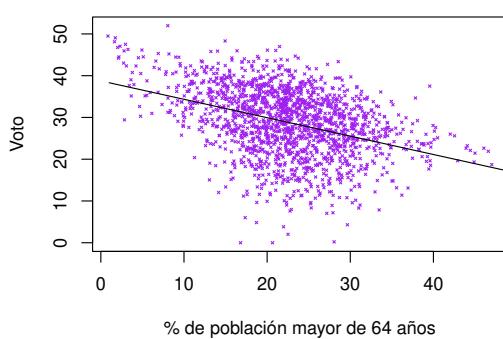
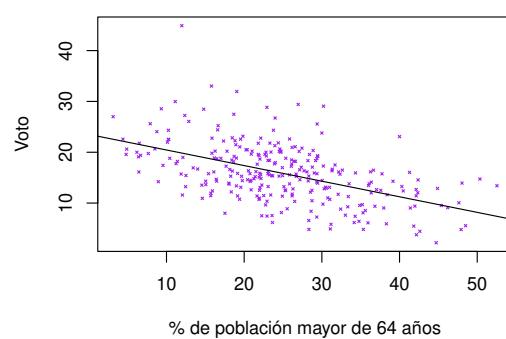
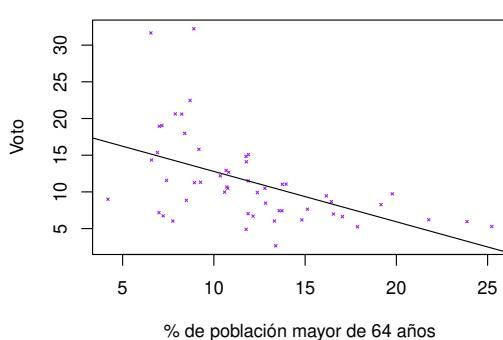
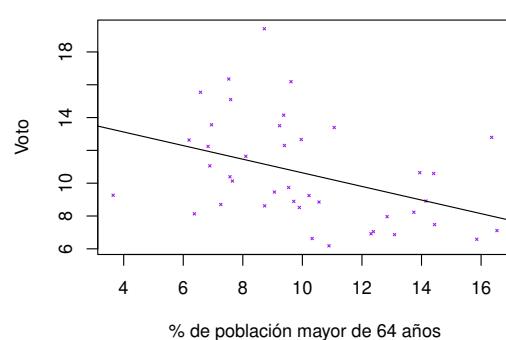


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

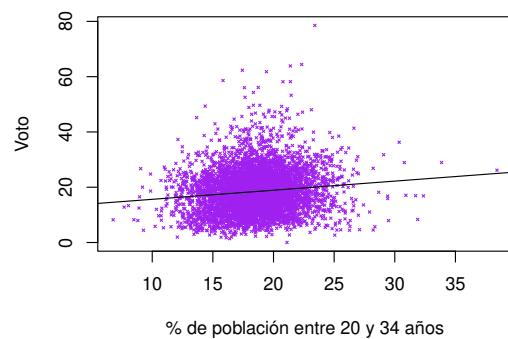


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

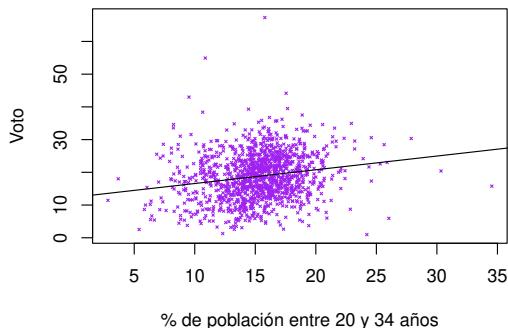
2016-26J.

Podemos + IU y Población entre 20 y 34 años

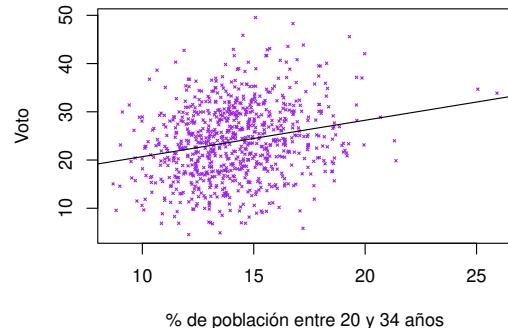
Andalucía



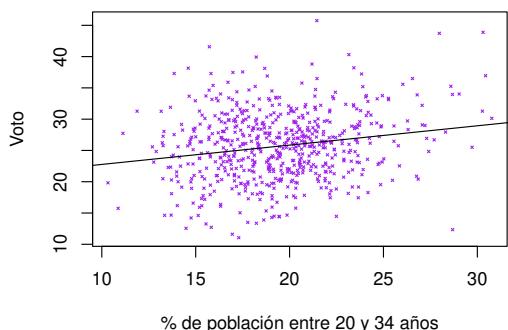
Aragón



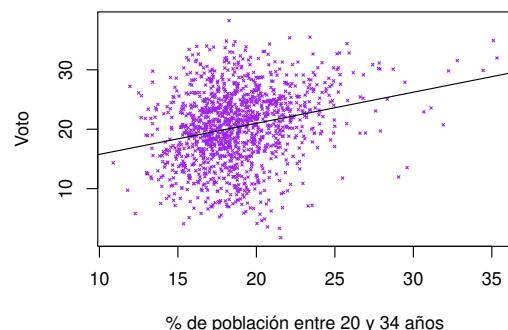
Asturias



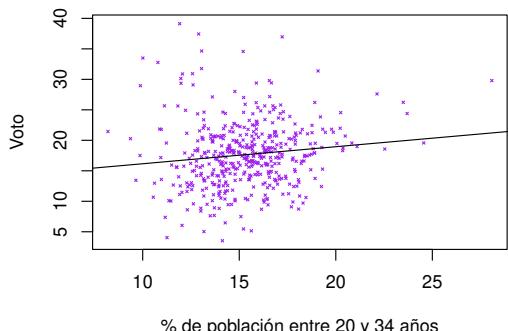
Islas Baleares



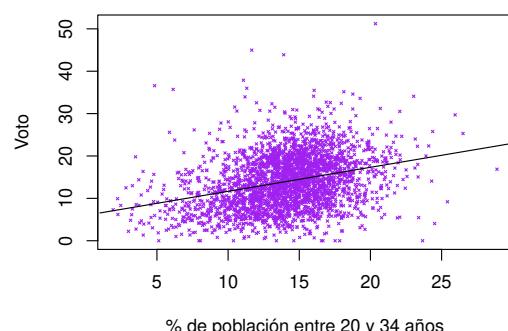
Canarias



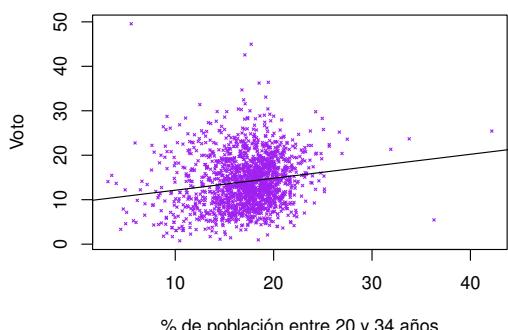
Cantabria



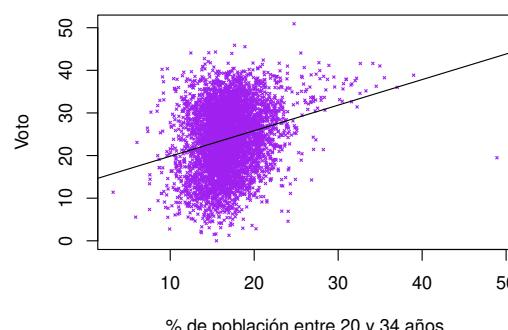
Castilla y León

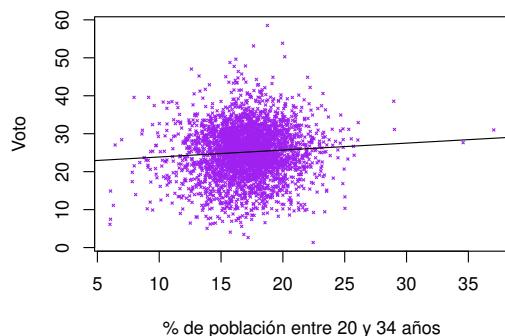
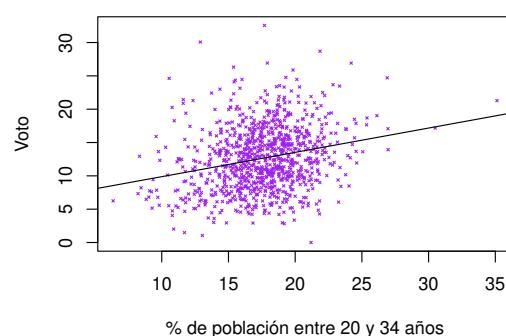
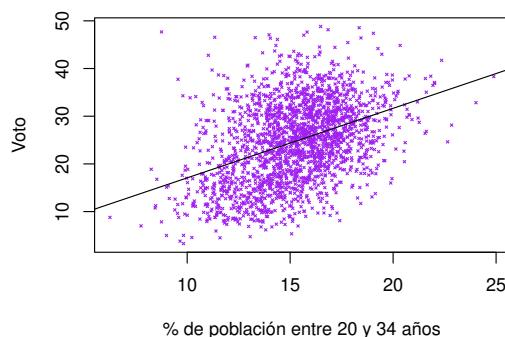
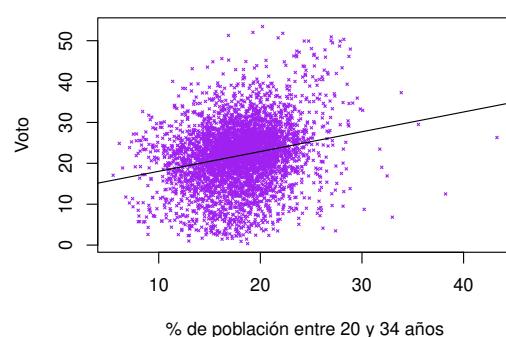
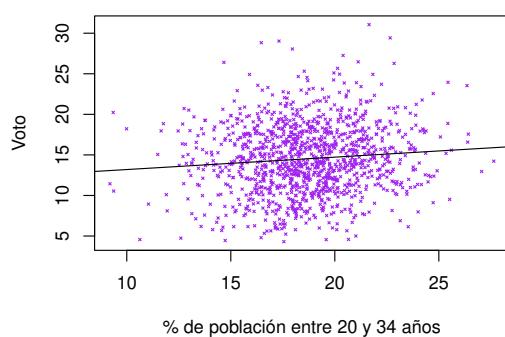
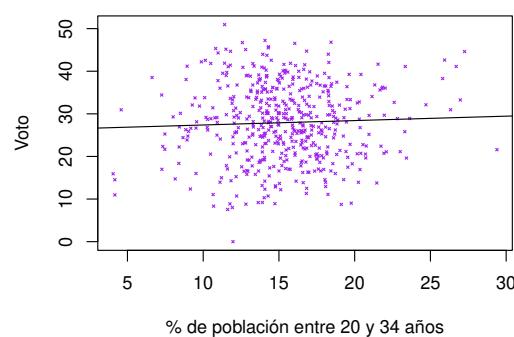
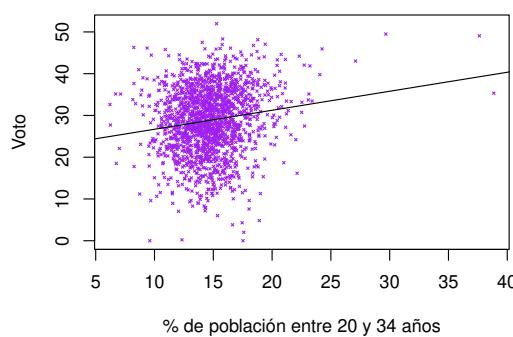
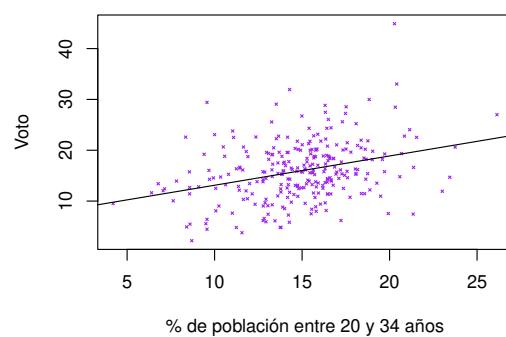
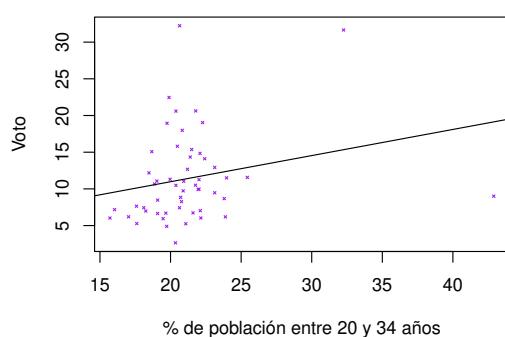
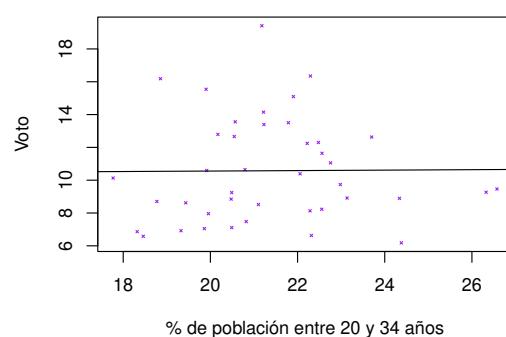


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

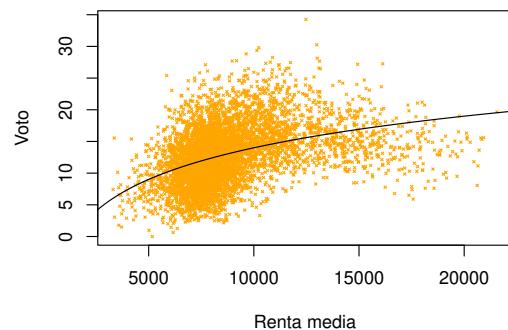


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

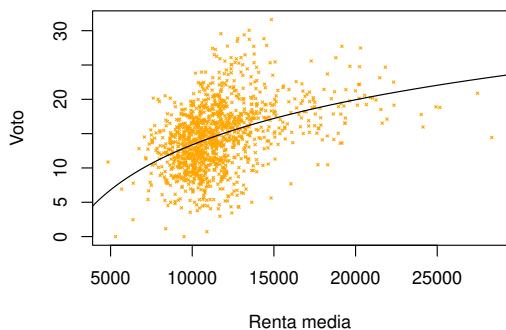
2016-26J.

Ciudadanos y Renta media

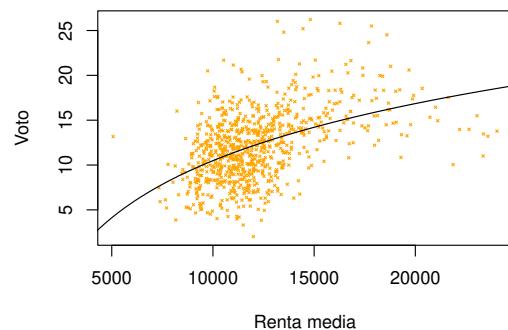
Andalucía



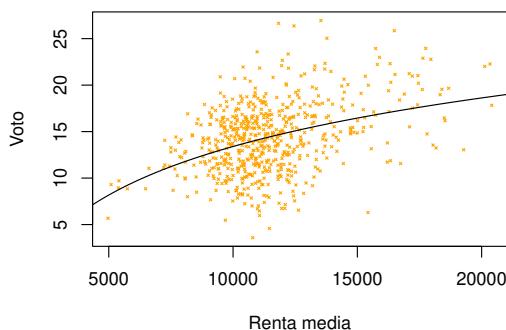
Aragón



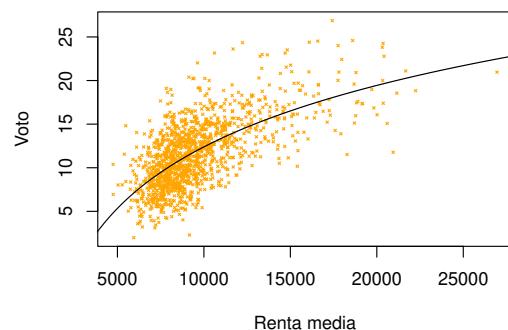
Asturias



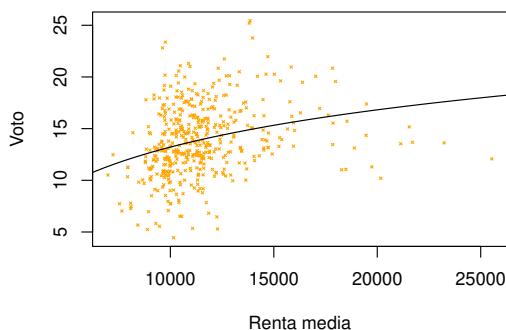
Islas Baleares



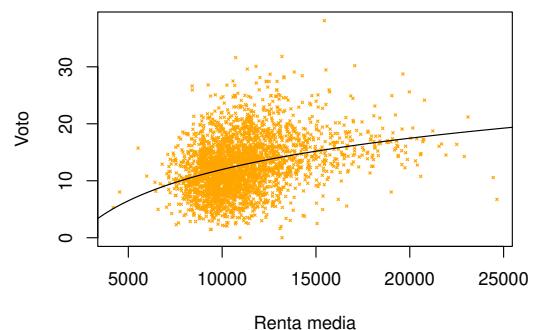
Canarias



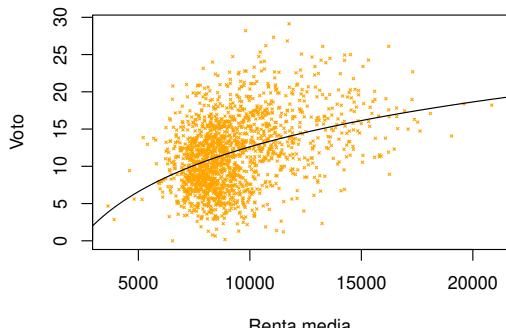
Cantabria



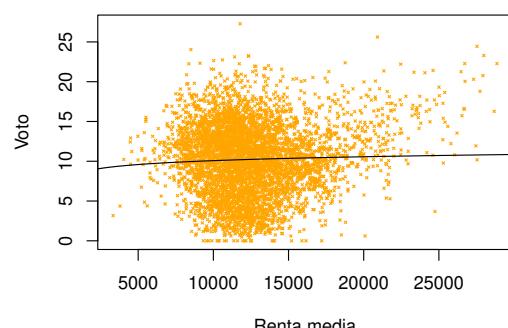
Castilla y León

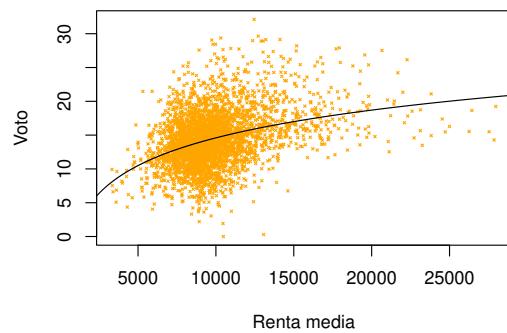
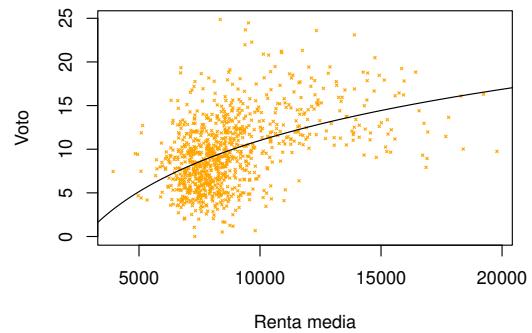
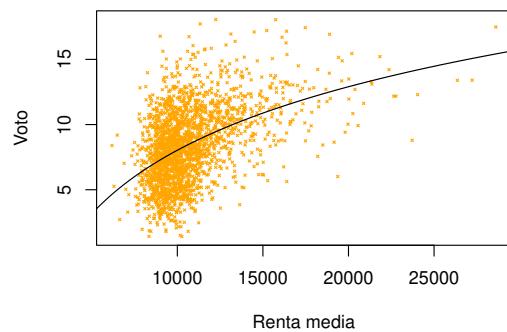
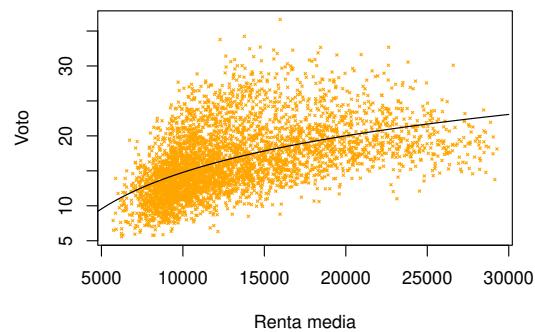
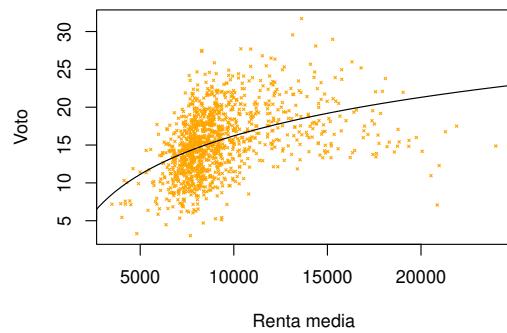
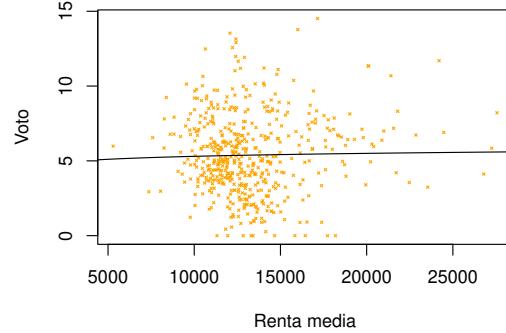
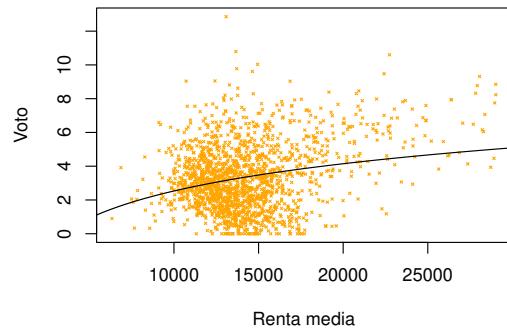
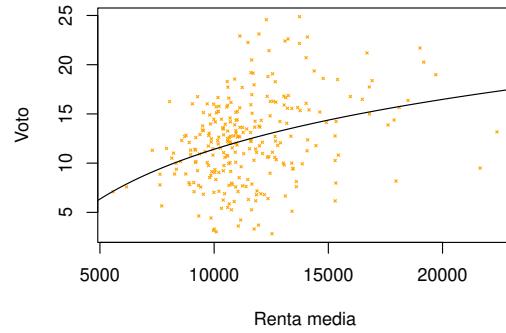
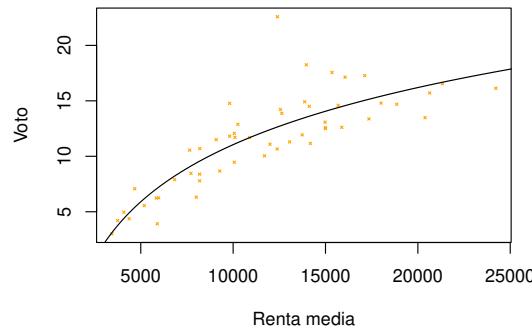
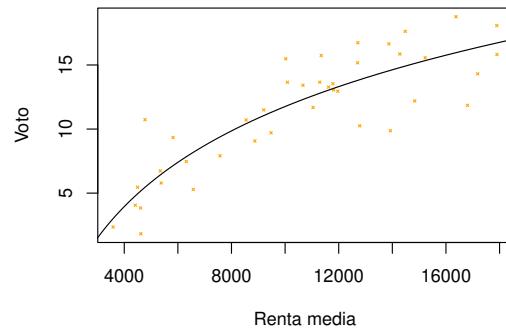


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

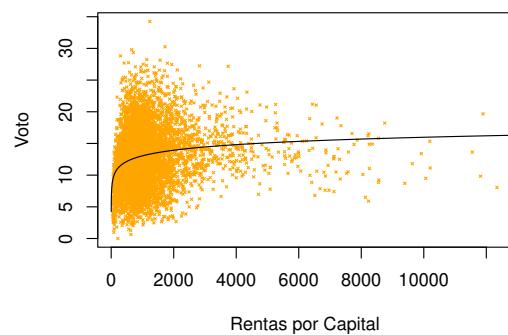


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

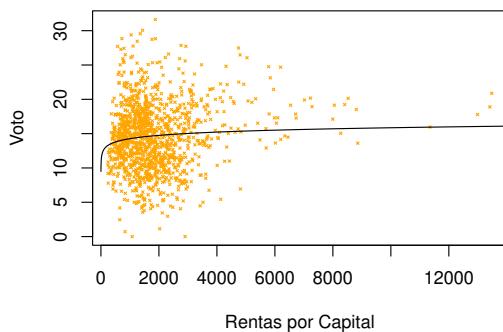
2016-26J.

Ciudadanos y Rentas por capital

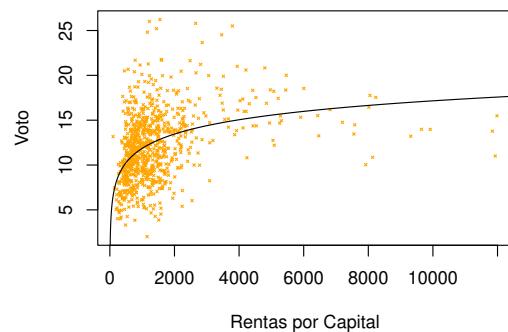
Andalucía



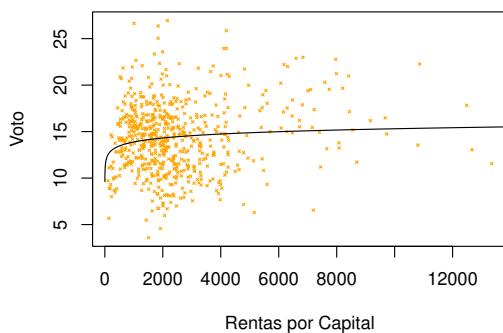
Aragón



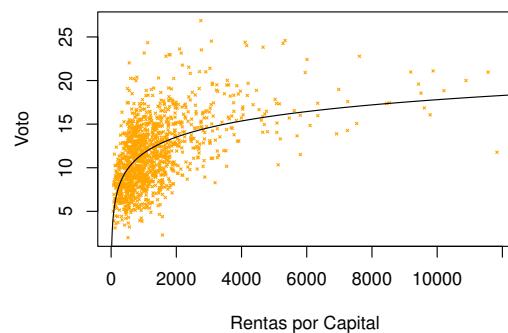
Asturias



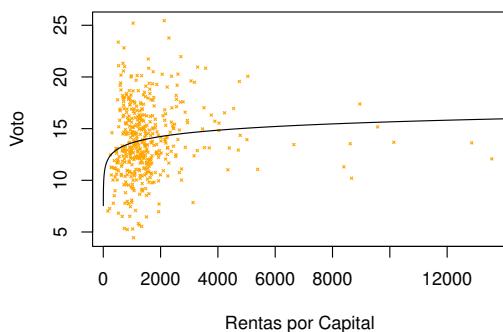
Islas Baleares



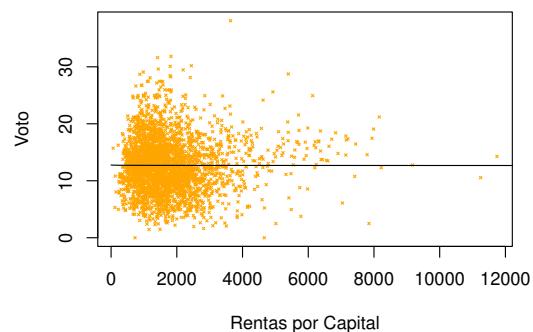
Canarias



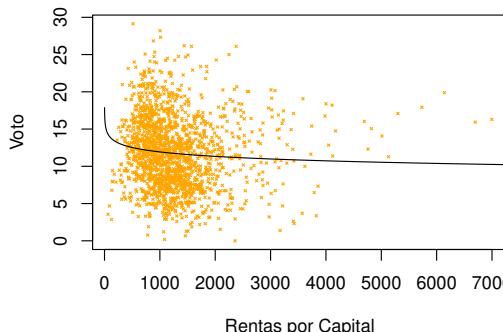
Cantabria



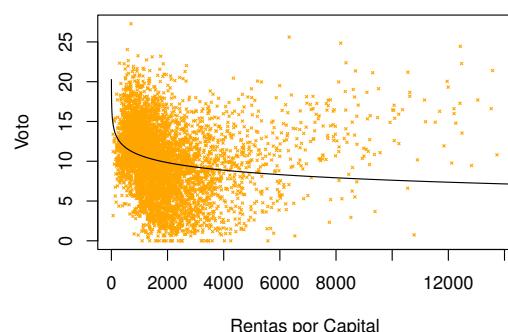
Castilla y León

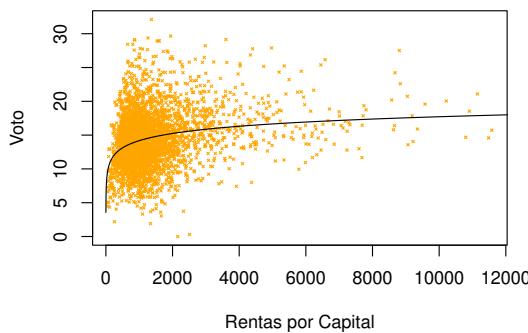
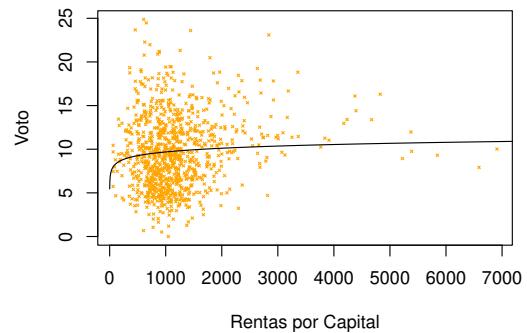
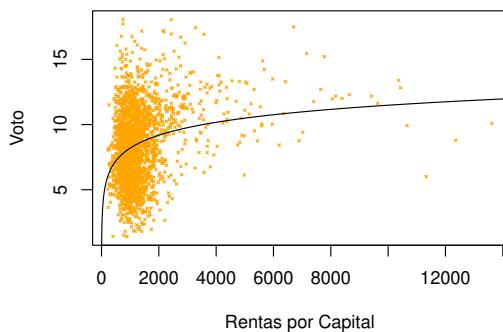
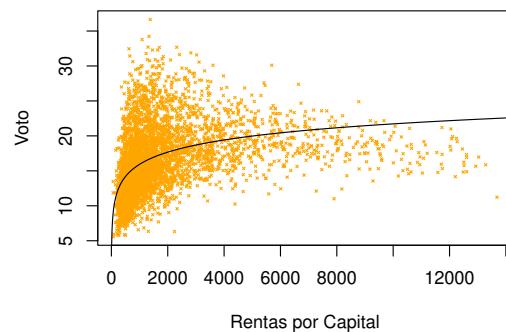
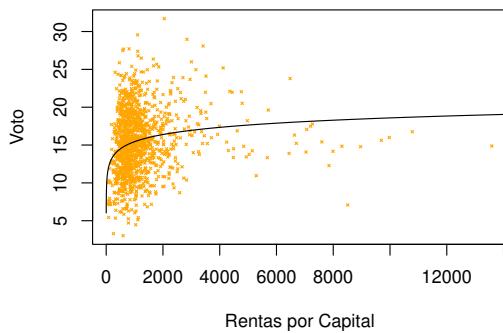
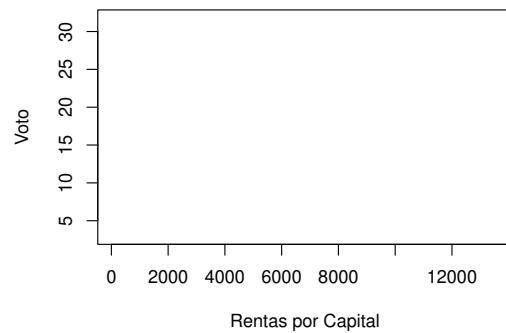
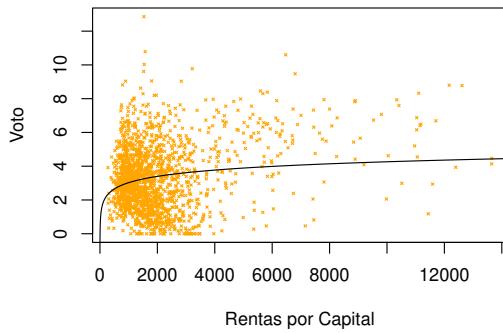
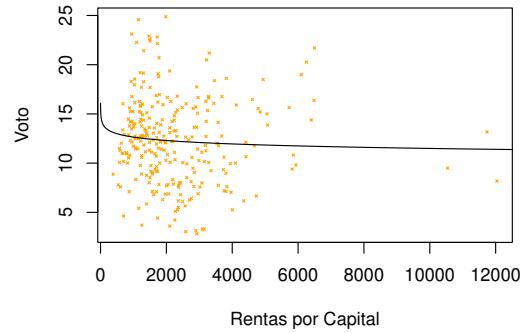
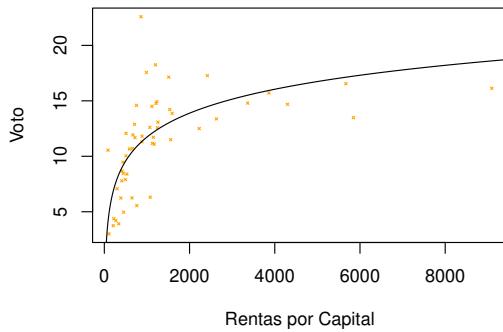
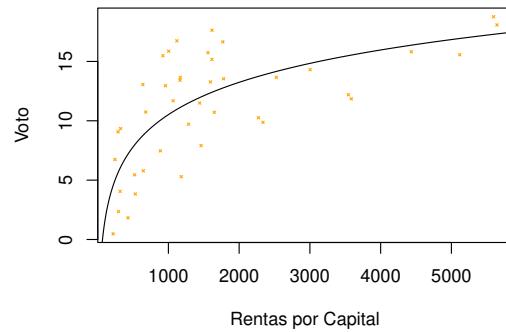


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

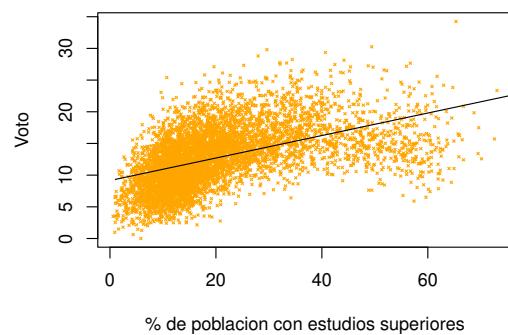


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

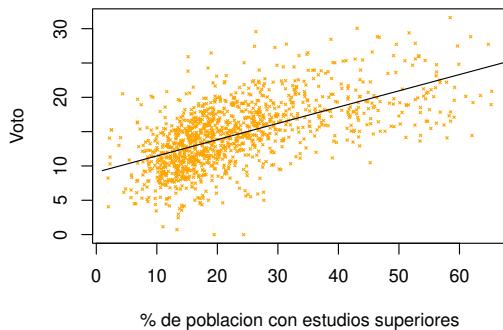
2016-26J.

Ciudadanos y Estudios Superiores

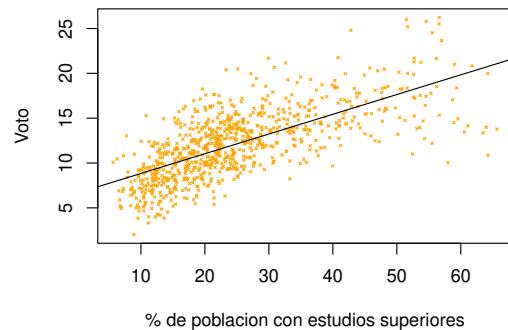
Andalucía



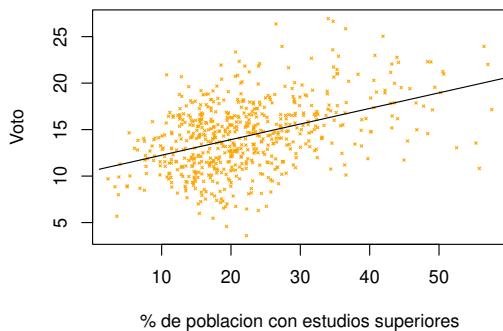
Aragón



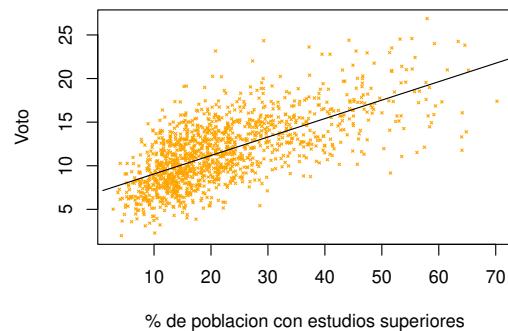
Asturias



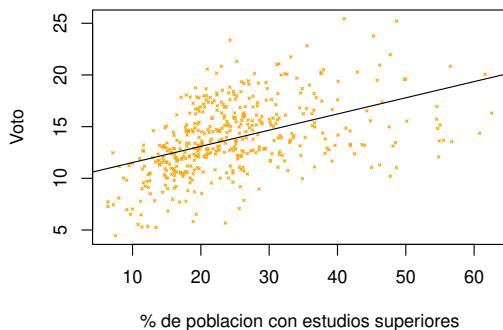
Islas Baleares



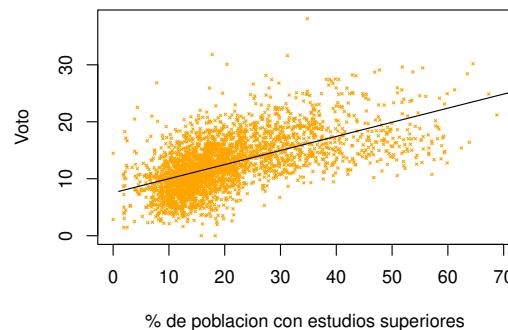
Canarias



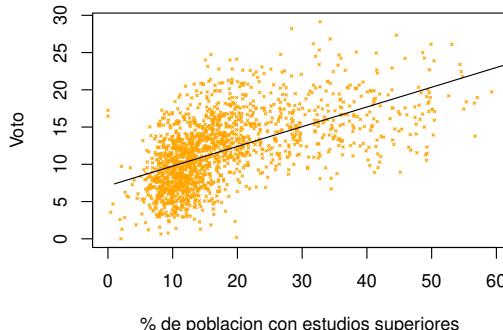
Cantabria



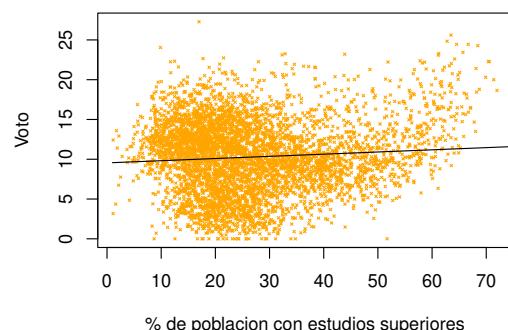
Castilla y León

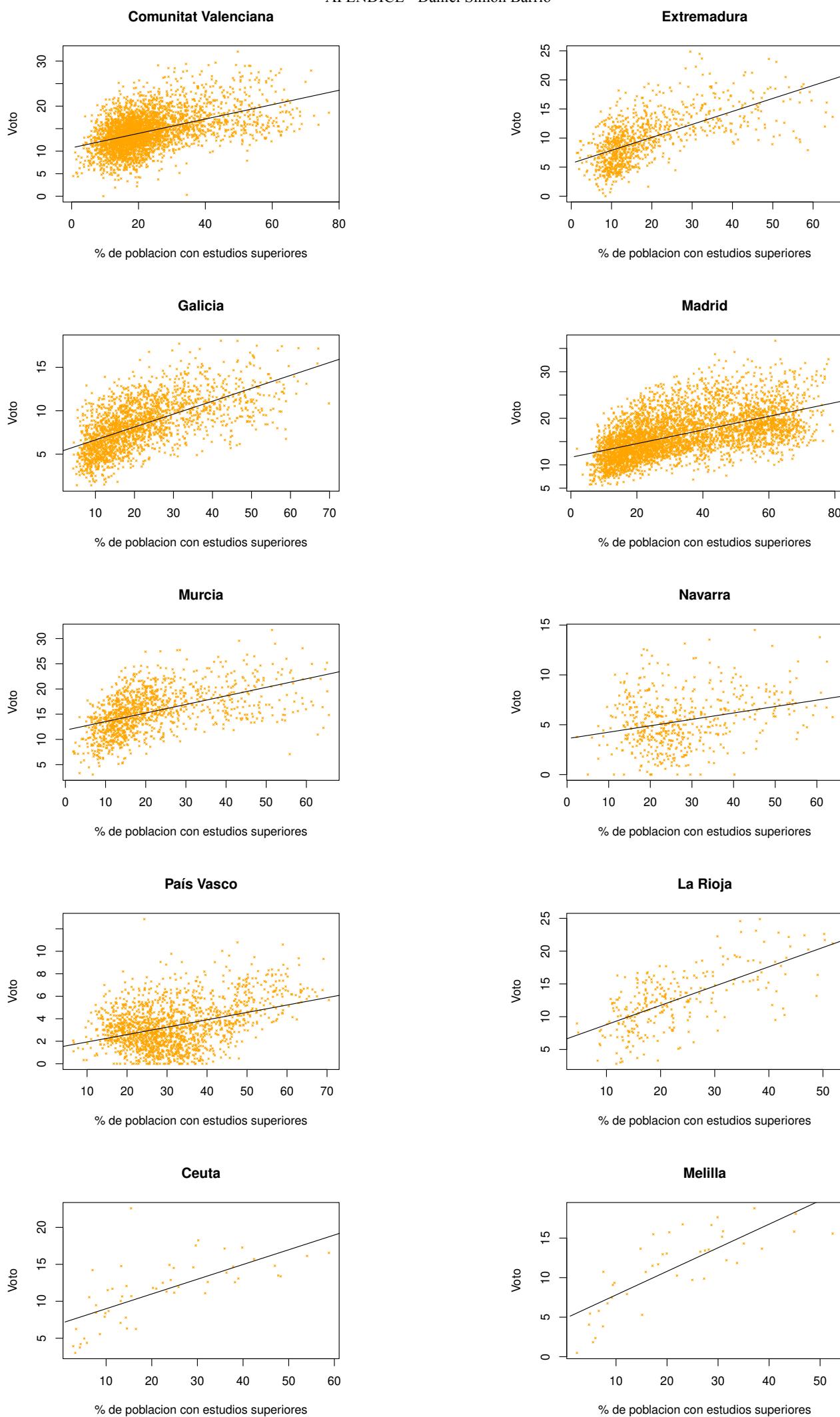


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña

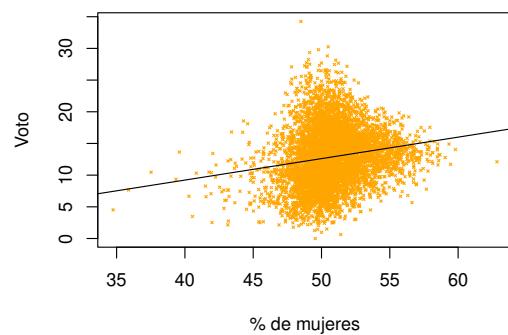




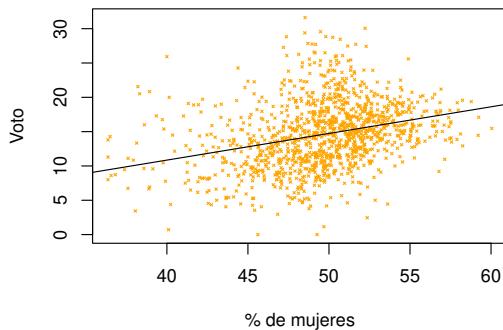
2016-26J.

Ciudadanos y Género

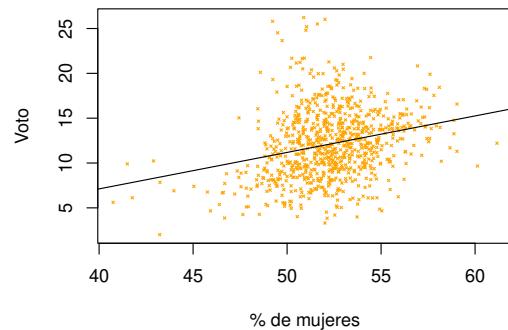
Andalucía



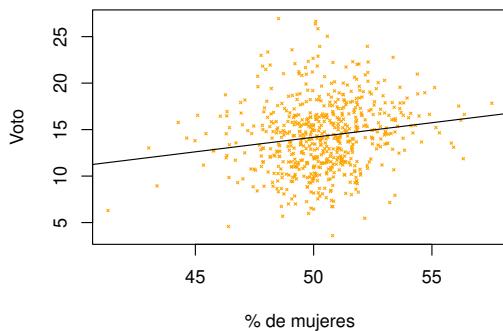
Aragón



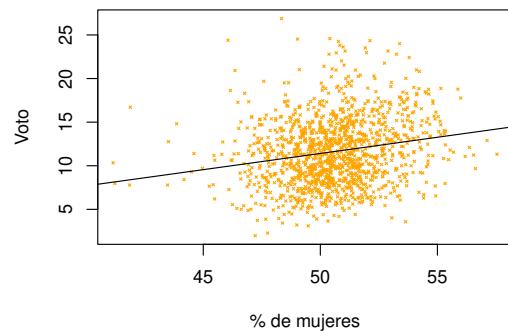
Asturias



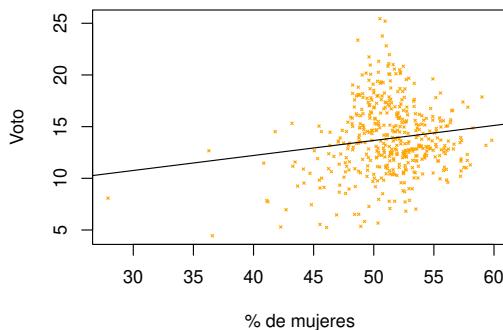
Islas Baleares



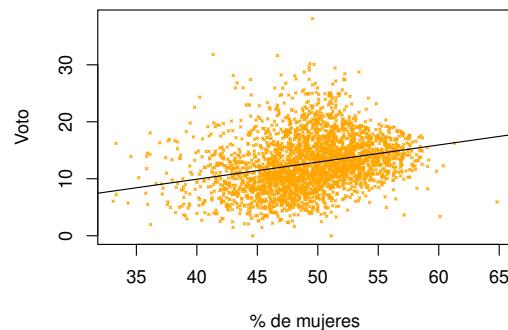
Canarias



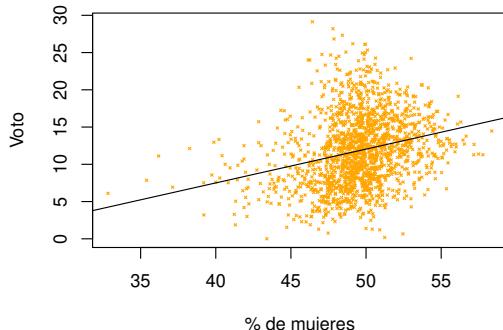
Cantabria



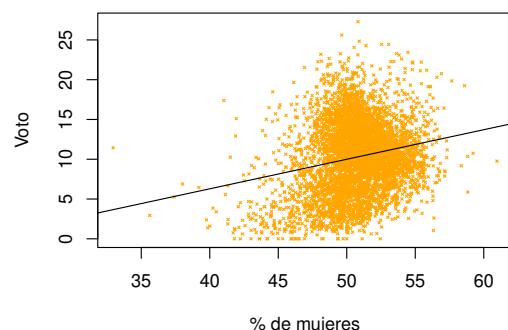
Castilla y León

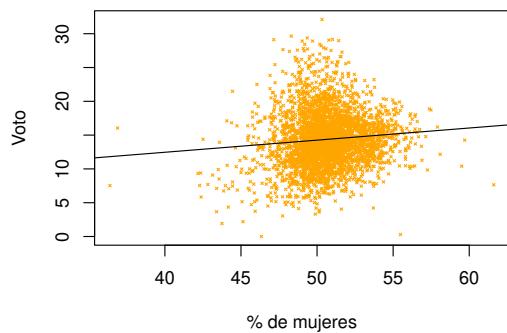
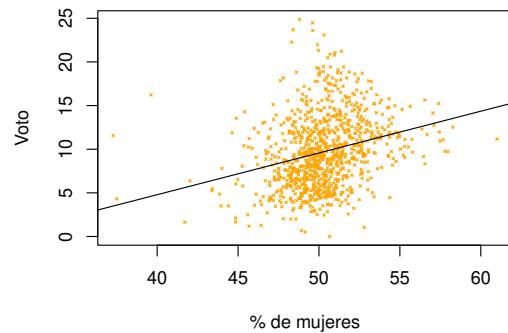
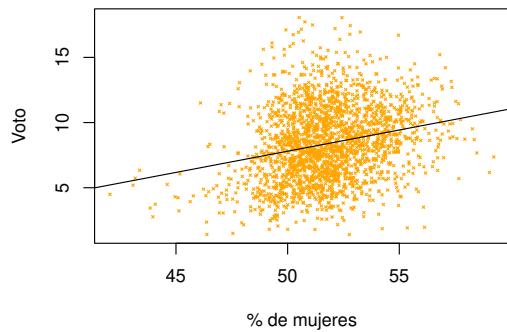
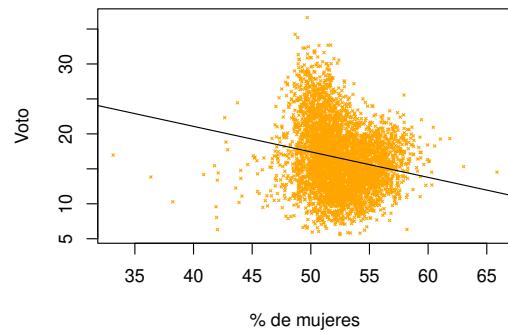
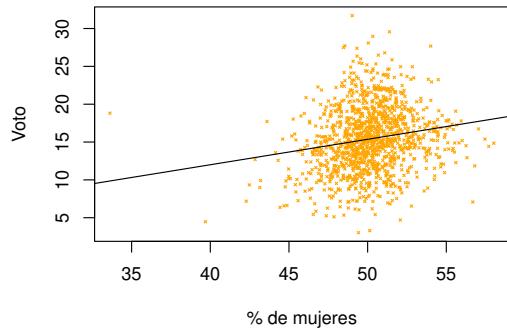
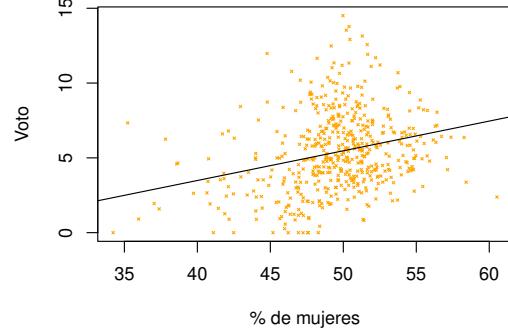
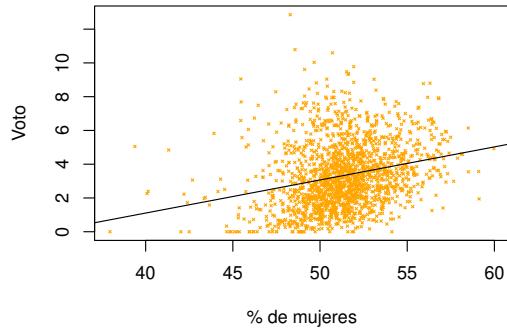
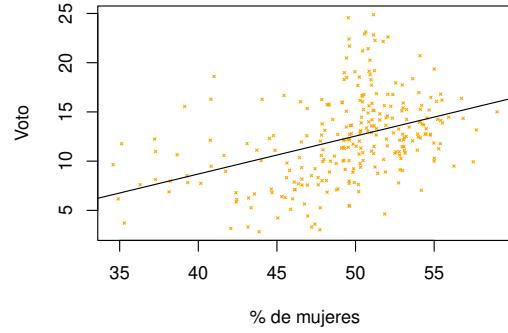
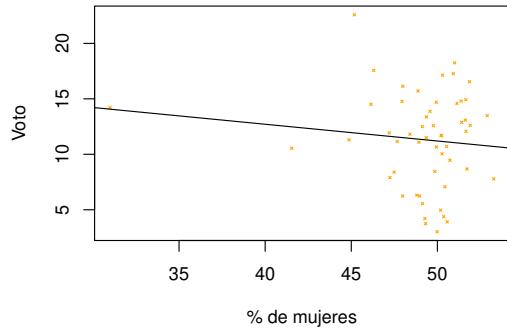
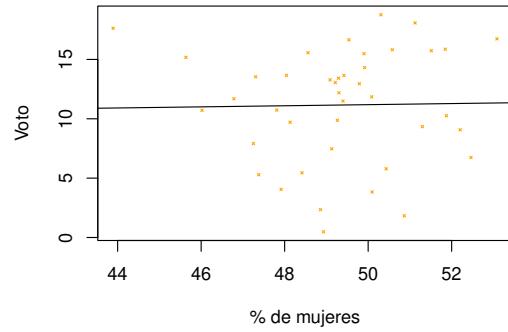


Castilla-La Mancha



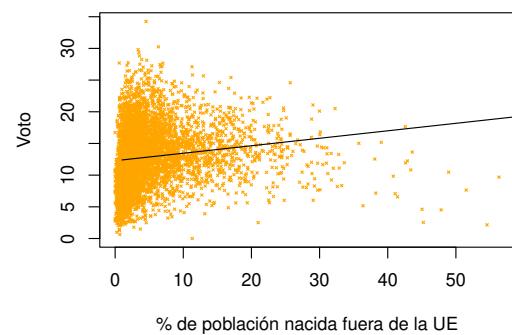
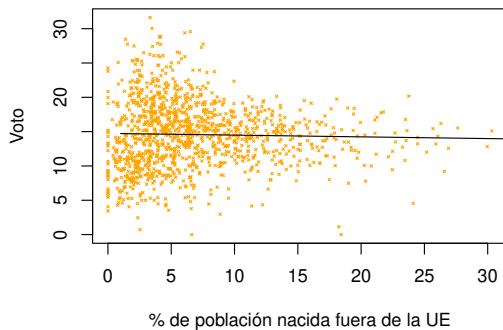
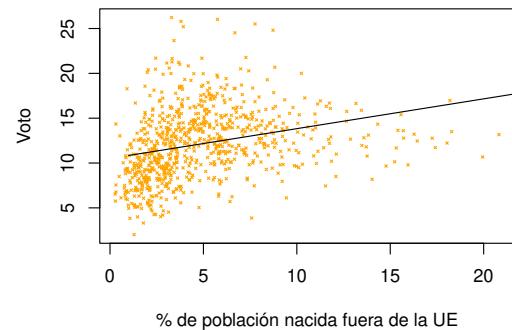
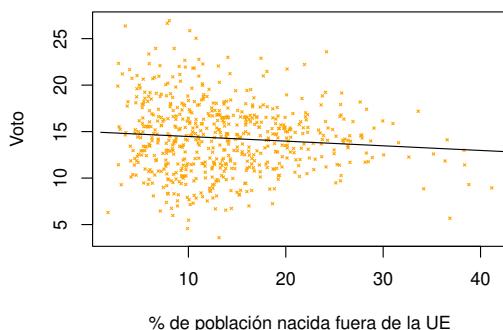
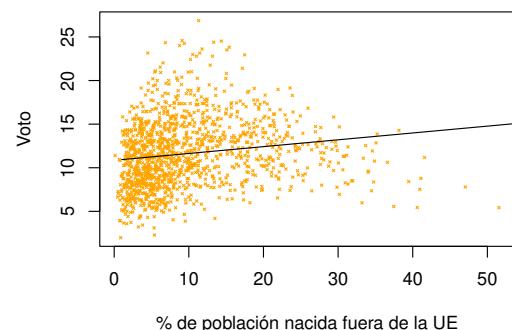
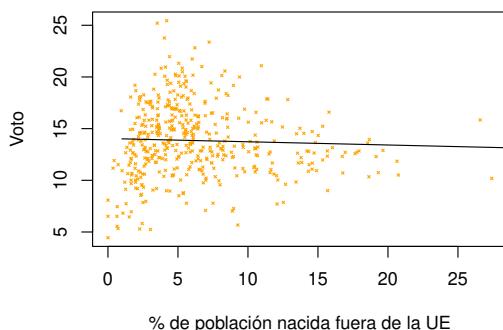
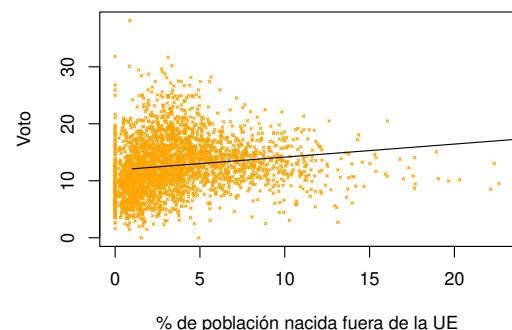
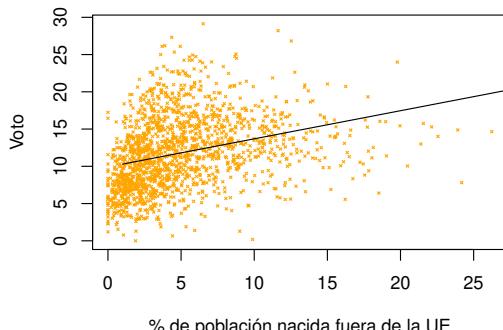
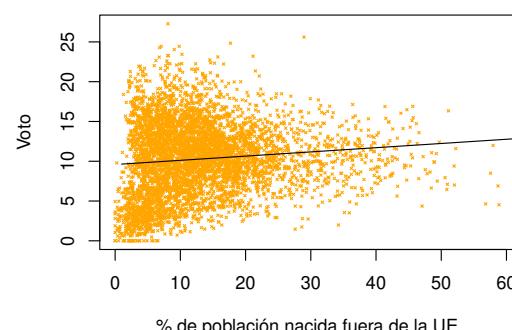
Cataluña

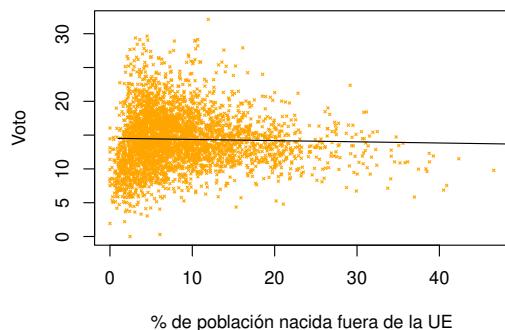
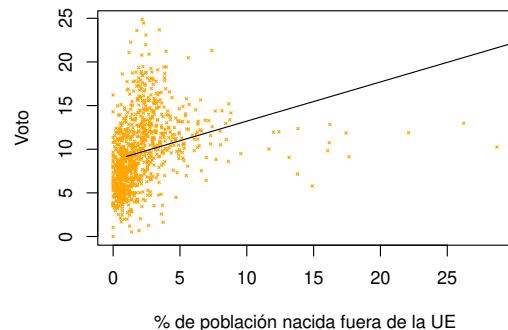
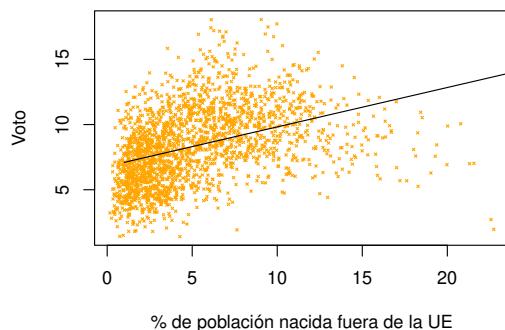
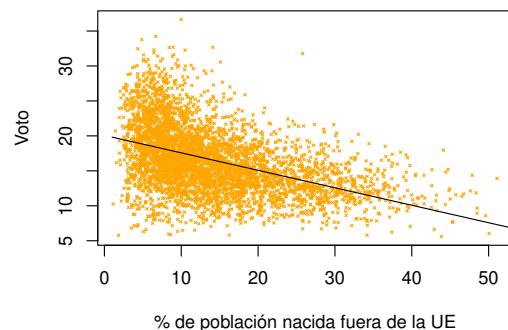
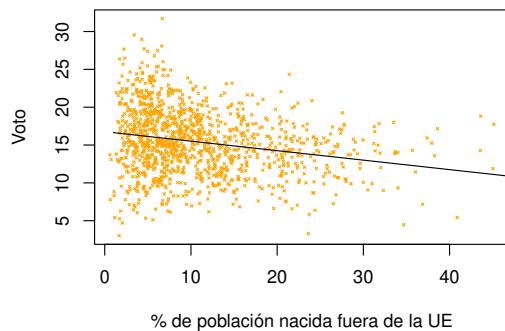
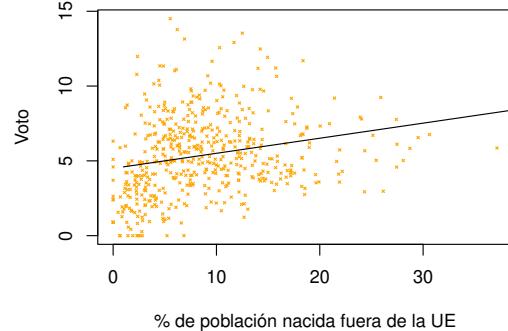
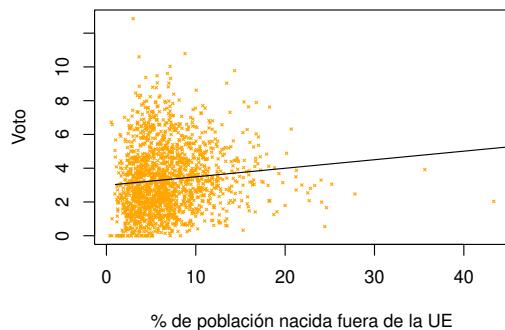
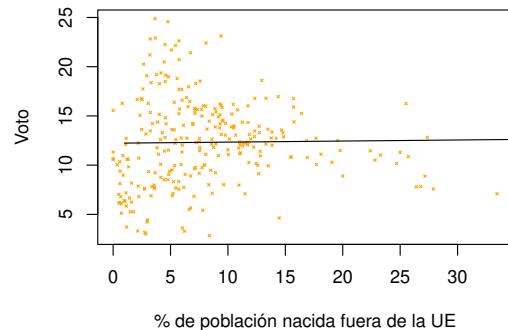
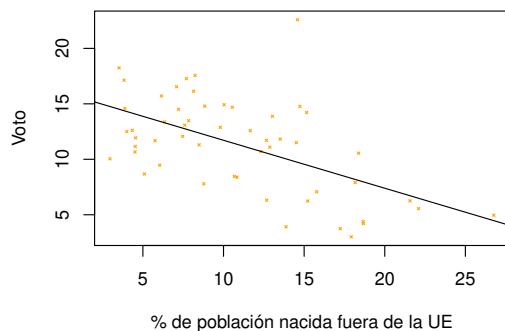
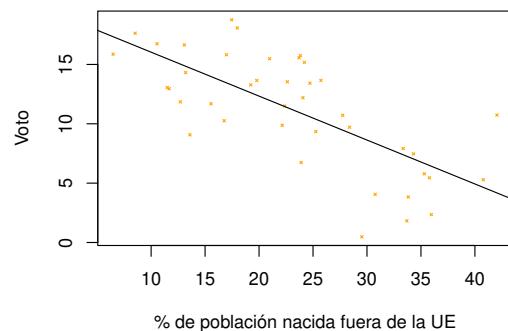


Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

2016-26J.

Ciudadanos y Población nacida en países extracomunitarios

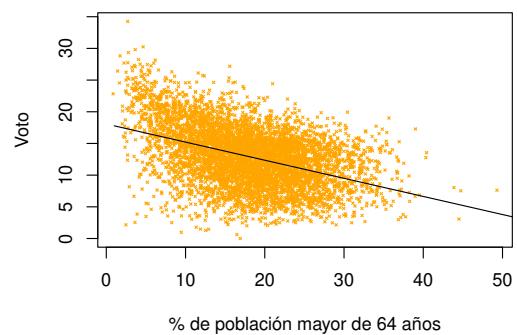
Andalucía**Aragón****Asturias****Islas Baleares****Canarias****Cantabria****Castilla y León****Castilla-La Mancha****Cataluña**

Comunitat Valenciana**Extremadura****Galicia****Madrid****Murcia****Navarra****País Vasco****La Rioja****Ceuta****Melilla**

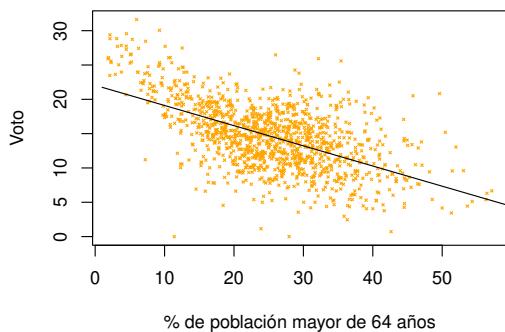
2016-26J.

Ciudadanos y Población mayor de 64 años

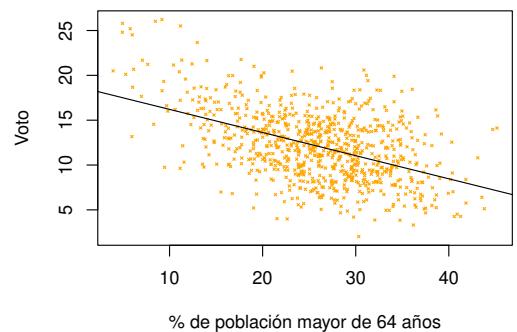
Andalucía



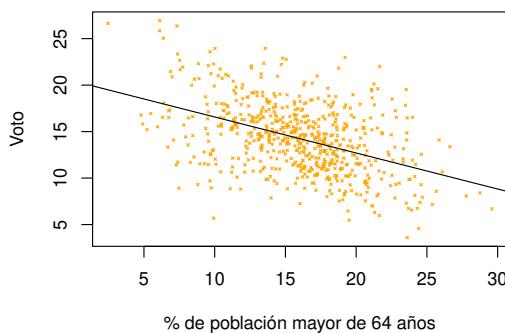
Aragón



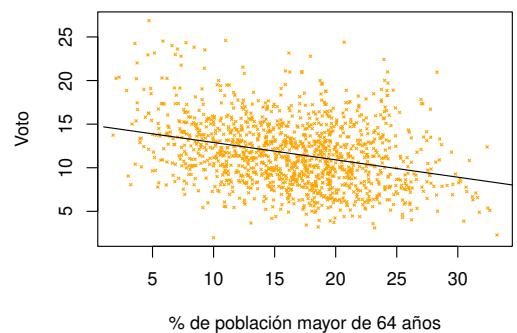
Asturias



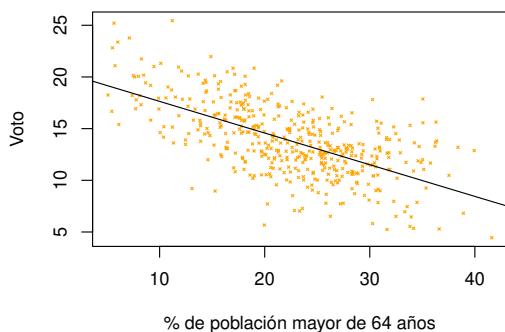
Islas Baleares



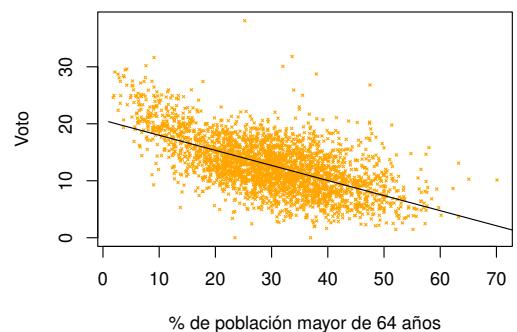
Canarias



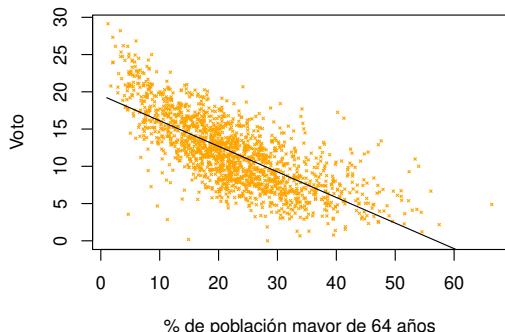
Cantabria



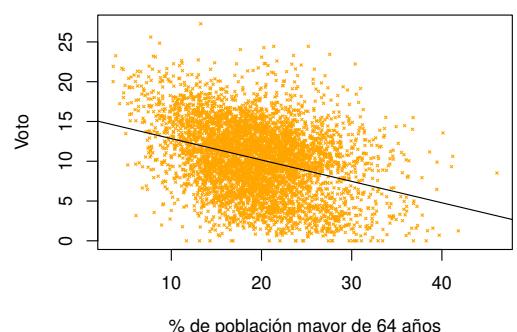
Castilla y León

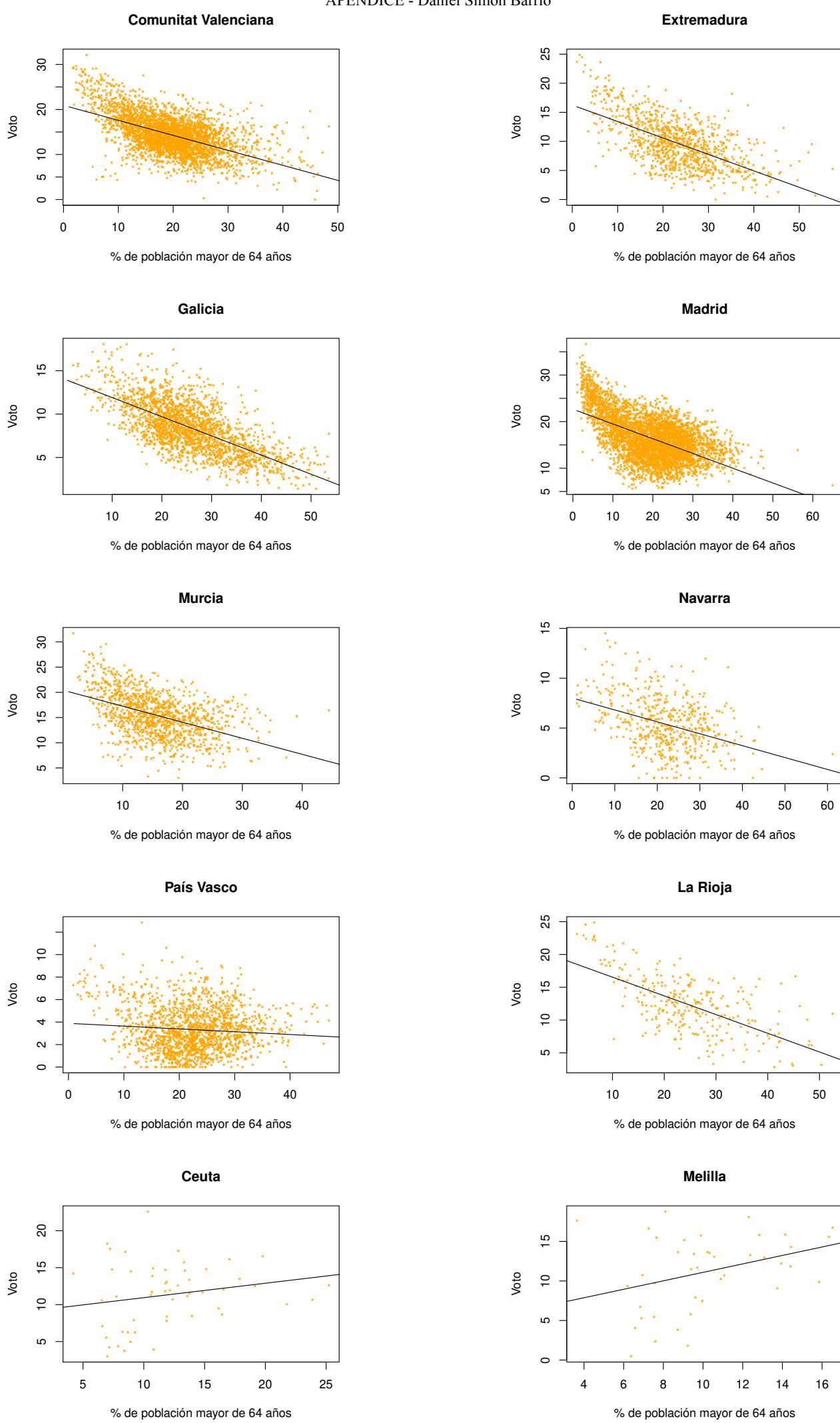


Castilla-La Mancha



Cataluña





Andalucía

2016-26J.

Ciudadanos y Población entre 20 y 34 años

