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- Financial entities
- Municipal budgets
- Disposable household income
- GDP
- Income tax (IRPF)
- Property tax
- Registered local active population
- Registered unemployment
- Recipients of unemployment benefit
- Registered recruitment
- Ratio of population to activity
- Mobility of the population
- Labour Force Survey



- **Area**

The area, measured in square kilometres, that falls within the administrative boundaries of a municipality. This includes the enclaves that some municipalities have within the boundaries of others. Municipal data are drawn from the ICC 1:50,000 municipal and county border database, compiled according to current documentation (boundary rulings and field notebooks). The resulting values were obtained by calculating the area of each municipal site.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT) based on data from the Cartographic Institute of Catalonia (ICC)*

- **Altitude**

Height in metres above sea level at Alicante of the capital of a particular municipality.

*Source: IDESCAT based on data from the ICC*

- **Directory**

Detailed list of the entities and population centres of each municipality, with their population, updated on January 1 each year according to the municipal register of inhabitants. These elements correspond to the geographical division of the municipality. This division is independent of administrative divisions.

- **Habitable unit:**

Any habitable area in the municipality, inhabited or exceptionally uninhabited, clearly differentiated and known by a specific name that identifies it without any possibility of confusion. An area is considered habitable when there are houses in it that are inhabited or could be inhabited. An area is considered clearly differentiated when the buildings and houses that belong to it can be clearly identified and the whole is known by a particular name. As a result, housing estates and seasonal residential areas can be characterised as habitable units, even if they are only occupied for some periods in the year. No home can belong simultaneously to two or more habitable units. A municipality can consist of one or several habitable units. If there are no clearly differentiated habitable units in a municipality, the municipality is considered as a single unit.

- **Population centres and isolated buildings:**

A population centre is considered to be a group of at least 10 buildings that form streets, squares or other urban thoroughfares. Exceptionally, the number of buildings may be less than ten, as long as the population that lives there is greater than fifty. Buildings are included within the nucleus if, although isolated, they are at a distance of less than 200 metres from the outer limits of the group. The calculation of this distance excludes land occupied by industrial or commercial facilities, parks, gardens, sports areas, cemeteries, car parks, etc., as well as canals or rivers that can be crossed by bridges.



Buildings in a habitable unit that cannot be considered as being within the nucleus are considered isolated.

A habitable unit may have one or more nuclei, or even none, if all the buildings in it are isolated.

No home can belong simultaneously to two or more nuclei, or be part of a nucleus and also isolated.

*Source: INE website*

▪ **Total population, by sex and age**

The figures for population and the classification by sex and age shown in Xifra are taken from the 1991 and 2001 population censuses and the 1996 Statistical survey of residents, with a breakdown by age in both cases. Since 1996, when the continuous census was introduced, official population figures for municipalities have been obtained annually as of January 1 each year, except for 1997, when this was not done for technical reasons. Population figures are thus available by sex and age each year but in this case (continuous census) the breakdown by age is at five-year intervals.

*Source: IDESCAT, Continuous census*

▪ **Seasonal population (Full-time annual equivalent)**

Knowledge of the floating population allows one to know the number of people/day in a municipality as an annual average. The seasonal population is basically calculated according to the information provided by population censuses, statistics on tourism based on surveys of the population that provide information on the behaviour of Catalan, Spanish and foreign tourists, accommodation available in the municipality and summer camps, and post-census population estimates. Given the complexity of estimating for all municipalities non-obligatory movement that does not involve overnight stays, this has not been considered. Population statistics have been used for movement required for the purposes of work and study. The results distinguish between: non-resident population who are present, resident population who are not present, seasonal population and total population. The results are presented in a unit of measurement that takes into account the number of full-time residents (365 days): the full-time annual equivalent population. The seasonal population is defined as the non-resident population entering minus the resident population leaving. The total full-time annual equivalent population is defined as the population resident in the area plus the seasonal population. The geographical scope of the estimates comprises municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants and other county capitals.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)*

▪ **Population residing abroad**

The register of residents living abroad is the administrative record that includes those who normally live abroad and have Spanish nationality, whether this is their only nationality or not. The last municipality in which they were registered can be any municipality in Catalonia. The purpose of this register is to obtain details of the number and basic characteristics of Catalans resident abroad



based on the register of Spanish nationals residing abroad, selecting those last registered in a municipality in Catalonia. The reference date is January 1 each year.

The population resident abroad is determined from data in the registry of each consular office or consular section of diplomatic missions.

*Source: Idescat*

▪ **Population according to place of birth and residence**

Since 1996, when the continuous census was introduced, official population figures for municipalities have been obtained annually as of January 1 each year, except for 1997, when this was not done for technical reasons. Since 1998, the continuous census has provided details of the population according to their place of birth and residence. It relates the residents of a municipality, listed by sex, to their place of birth by categories:

- Same Autonomous Community Same province Same municipality: (Born in the same municipality)
- Same Autonomous Community Same province Different municipality: (Born in another municipality in the province)
- Same Autonomous Community Same province: (Born in the province of Girona)
- Same Autonomous Community Different province: (Born in the provinces of Tarragona, Lleida or Girona)
- Same Autonomous Community: (Born in Catalonia)
- Different Autonomous Community: (Born outside Catalonia, in the rest of Spain)
- Born abroad

*Source: Institute of Statistics of Catalonia (IDESCAT), Continuous Census*

▪ **Population according to nationality and sex**

Since 1996, when the continuous census was introduced, official population figures for municipalities have been obtained annually as of January 1 each year, except for 1997, when this was not done for technical reasons. Since 1998 the continuous census has thus provided details of the population by nationality and gender, but only for countries of the European Union or by continent. However, as of 2000, data are available for all countries of origin represented in the same municipality, based on information from Idescat.

*Source: Institute of Statistics of Catalonia (IDESCAT), Continuous Census*

▪ **Foreign population by sex and age**

Since 1996, when the continuous census was introduced, official population figures for municipalities have been obtained annually as of January 1 each year, except for 1997, when this



was not done for technical reasons. Since 2002, the continuous census has provided figures for the foreign population broken down into large age groups.

*Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE), Continuous Census*

▪ **Population according to knowledge of Catalan**

Data refer to those aged two years and above. Those less than two years old are not included, because in this group one cannot strictly talk about understanding a language. The criteria applied are as follows:

- A person understands Catalan when he/she is able to understand a conversation about an everyday subject in Catalan.
- A person can read in Catalan when he/she is able to read normal texts such as advertisements, news items, etc.
- A person can speak in Catalan when he/she is able to hold a conversation in Catalan about an everyday topic.
- A person can write in Catalan when he/she is able to write notes, postcards, etc. which are reasonably if not completely correct.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)*

▪ **Population according to level of education**

Level of education refers to the highest level of studies reached by the person, whether he/she is studying or not on the date referred to. This information was collected for the years 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001, although here only data for 1996 and 2001 appear.

- Cannot read or write or has difficulties: includes people who are unable to read or write a brief, simple statement of facts about their current life; people who only know how to read or write a brief, simple statement of facts related to their everyday life; and people who only know how to read and sign.
- Incomplete primary: includes students who have not finished the first five years of EGB and all those studying EGB who are younger than eleven. Also includes people who are no longer at school and have not attained the standard of the certificate of primary education, schooling certificate or equivalent.
- Primary or EGB, first stage complete: the person has completed the first five years of EGB and is at least eleven years old - or has obtained the certificate of primary education or schooling certificate.
- First level vocational or technical training: includes people who hold auxiliary technical qualifications, corresponding to 1st level vocational training or industrial studies.
- Second level vocational training or higher diploma: includes those who hold specialised technical qualifications, corresponding to 2nd level vocational training, and those who have a higher industrial diploma.



- Elementary Baccaureate or EGB, second stage completed: includes people who have completed the eight years of EGB and are at least fourteen years old and those who have obtained the school leaving certificate. Also includes those whose highest level of studies is the old elementary baccaureate. This category also includes compulsory secondary education (ESO).
- Short degree: university degrees lasting less than five years or former intermediate level qualifications: appraisers, construction technicians, etc.
- Full degree: degree obtained in a faculty, higher technical school or equivalent that corresponds to a course of five years or more.

*Source: IDESCAT, Statistical survey of residents (1996) and Census (2001 and 2011)*

#### ▪ **Household**

One or more people who live in the same family home and share some common expenses. Unlike the concept of family, they do not necessarily have to be linked by kinship.

*Source: IDESCAT, Statistical survey of residents (1996) and Census (2001 and 2011)*

#### ▪ **Births**

Population flows refer to annual changes in the population figures for an area. This includes both changes in the natural movement of population (births, deaths and marriages) and migratory movements (immigration and emigration).

In this case, the data on births collected by the data bank for municipal and county statistics of the Statistical Institute of Catalonia come from civil registries based on the declarations made by the public when registering the birth, which involves completing a form. The content and validity of the forms is verified through continuous monitoring of the information they contain.

According to the international classification of diseases (9a. revision) "live birth" means the expulsion or complete extraction from the body of the mother of a product of conception, regardless of the duration of the gestation period, which, after this separation, breathes or shows other signs of life, such as heartbeat, pulsation of the umbilical cord or effective contraction of a muscle subjected to the action of the will, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut. All products of this kind are considered as live births. Most birth tables refer to the municipality in which the mother resides, this being the most significant variable, rather than the place where the birth was registered, as most births take place in health centres located in municipalities that may be different from the one in which she resides.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia, civil registry*

#### ▪ **Deaths**

Population flows refer to annual changes in the population figures for a particular area. This includes both changes in the natural movement of population (births, deaths and marriages) and migratory movements (immigration and emigration).



In this case, the data on deaths collected by the data bank for municipal and county statistics of the Statistical Institute of Catalonia come from civil registries based on the declarations made by the public when registering the death, which involves completing a form. The content and validity of the forms is verified through continuous monitoring of the information they contain.

The death of every person born alive is considered a death. Until 1974 death was considered to be the death of a person who had lived more than 24 hours. Most tables refer to the municipality in which the deceased lived, this being the most significant variable, rather than the place where the death was registered, as most deaths take place in health centres located in municipalities that may be different from the one in which the person lived.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia, civil registry*

#### ▪ **Migratory movement**

Population flows refer to annual changes in the population figures for a particular area. This includes both changes in the natural movement of population (births, deaths and marriages) and migratory movements (immigration and emigration).

In this case migratory movement refers to the displacement of a person brought about by a change of residence and also to the situation characterised by this event. The information only includes inter-municipal changes of residence and changes of residence within the same municipality are excluded. Neither is there data for residents who emigrate abroad.

The basic definitions used are as follows:

- **Internal immigration**: additions to the municipal census of inhabitants during a given year, resulting from changes of residence from another municipality in Catalonia or elsewhere in Spain.
- **Internal emigration**: residents removed from the municipal census of inhabitants during a certain year because they have moved to another municipality in Catalonia or elsewhere in Spain.
- **External immigration**: change of residence from a municipality which is abroad to one in any of the municipalities of Catalonia. External immigration includes both the arrival of people of Spanish nationality and those of foreign nationality who come from abroad. Figures for external immigration come exclusively from records of changes in the census compiled by municipalities to reflect the number of new residents coming from abroad. Default inclusions are excluded from the census of inhabitants and these comprise a significant proportion of foreign nationals.
- **External emigration**: change of residence to a municipality abroad from any municipality in Catalonia. External emigration includes the departure of Spanish and foreign nationals. Data for external emigration dates from 2005, the year in which the data, after analysis, became more consistent, although there are a large number of cases with "unknown" as the country of destination. Starting in 2006, removals due to expiry were included. These reductions were incorporated as a result of the modifications introduced by Organic Law 14/2003 on foreigners in Law 7/1985, regulating the bases of local regulations, which establishes that non-EU foreign residents without a permanent residence permit are obliged to reregister on the census every two years. If they do not renew their registration, local councils must record it as having expired.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia*





#### ▪ **Projections**

Based on the most recent demographic data (population census, natural movement and migratory movement) and in accordance with different demographic hypotheses, Idescat produces a series of statistical indicators which provide population projections. The purpose of population projections is to describe possible future changes in the population, both total and classified by different variables. Within the XIFRA program, only some of these projections of the county's population are shown: according to sex and age in five-year age bands, and according to sex and scenario. The total corresponds to the province of Girona.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia*

#### ▪ **Cultural facilities**

This section includes data on some aspects of the cultural infrastructure, such as archives, museums, cinemas, libraries, theatres and auditoriums.

- Definition of archives: files based on historical data, when someone is effectively in charge and access and consultation by researchers is ordered and regulated, regardless of the administrative body to which they belong, except for private archives which the public are not allowed to use, even in exceptional circumstances. They do not include: Government of Catalonia administrative archives corresponding to ministries, regional services, autonomous bodies and public companies, and the municipal administrative archives that do not contain historical data
- Definition of museums and collections: permanent, non-profit institutions, open to the public, which bring together a collection of movable and immovable cultural assets, store them, document them and study them, exhibit them and publicise them.
- Active cinemas: cinemas that have shown films in the course of the year. Number of screens per cinema.
- Theatres and auditoriums in Catalonia, with a specified capacity, with the technical conditions necessary for theatrical or musical performances, that have been the setting for more than 5 such performances during the year. Amateur performances are not included.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia*

#### ▪ **Sports facilities**

This section includes data related to certain aspects of the sports infrastructure, corresponding to information in the Catalan Census of Sports Facilities, classified as follows:

- Pavilions
- Sports grounds
- Sports fields
- Sports halls
- Fronton courts
- Tennis courts



- Squash courts
- Padel courts
- Outdoor swimming pools
- Covered pools
- Athletics tracks
- Petanque courts
- Unique facilities
- Other facilities

Source: IDESCAT. Catalan Sports Council

#### ▪ **Waste**

Domestic municipal waste: amount in tonnes of selective waste collected and waste generated by households and businesses in each municipality.

- Selective waste collection includes: glass, paper and cardboard, lightweight containers, organic matter, bulky waste, pruning and gardening waste, other recoverable waste and non-selective refuse.
- Non-selective refuse is waste deposited in ordinary bins and taken to landfill sites or incinerators.

Industrial waste. Industrial waste statistics are based on the annual declaration of waste by the industries in each municipality. It is classified as hazardous and non-hazardous and data for the number of businesses making the declaration also appears.

Source: Waste Agency of Catalonia. Ministry of Territory and Sustainability

#### ▪ **Health**

Information on the health sector is based on the statistics prepared by the Government of Catalonia Ministry of Health and Social Security and refers mainly to aspects of the health system infrastructure: hospital centres and beds, pharmacies, etc.

- Pharmacies. These are establishments whose functions, activities and services provide pharmaceutical assistance and public health services in the cases and circumstances established or those specified in additional rulings. They all belong to the private sector. Hospital pharmacies are not included.
- Hospital centres and beds: A hospital centre is understood as one that provides a permanent service with medical and nursing care, and is equipped with beds for patients to be admitted for ongoing care
  - Beds for critically ill patients. The beds in general hospitals and specialised hospitals are included: surgery, maternity, paediatric treatment and other sections dealing with nephrology, ophthalmology, rheumatology, etc. Beds for chronic conditions and long-



stay patients are not included. Since 1987, beds for psychiatric patients in general hospitals have been excluded and are now included as beds for psychiatric treatment.

- Beds for psychiatric patients: beds in psychiatric hospitals and beds for psychiatric patients in general hospitals are included.
- Long-stay beds. These are divided into beds for chronically ill patients and assisted residence beds.
  - Beds for chronically ill patients: residential beds intended to provide assistance to those patients who do not need the diagnostic and therapeutic resources of a hospital treating critically ill patients, regardless of their age, but who require continuous medical and pharmacological supervision that cannot be provided in the patient's home. This group includes long-stay beds in geriatric hospitals, anti-tuberculosis sanatoriums, and other centres (assistance to paraplegics, patients with psychopathic, chronic and incurable conditions, rehabilitation, etc.).
  - Assisted residence beds: residential beds replacing home care and accommodating people over 60 years of age or those in younger age groups who are not subject to specific regulation, are socially deprived and have non-critical health problems, their pathologies requiring permanent preventive treatment and / or rehabilitation, as well as ongoing medical and pharmacological supervision.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia based on data from the Ministry of Health*

## ▪ **Education**

### **Centres, groups and students**

The data correspond to different educational cycles, namely:

- First and second cycle infant education
- Primary education
- Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO)
- Baccaureate
- Middle grade vocational training cycles
- Higher-level vocational training cycles
- Adult education
- Music schools

The data are presented for each course and cycle according to the sector to which the centre is assigned and include the centres in the municipality, total numbers of groups or units and the number of students attending.

### **Infants 1st cycle by age**

First cycle infant education is a non-compulsory stage largely provided by local councils.

The data show the number of children of each age who attend the centres according to the bodies responsible. Public sector data include both municipal nursery schools and Ministry of Education kindergartens.

### **Post-compulsory students by age**



Post-compulsory education includes:

- Bacalaureate
- Middle grade vocational training cycles
- Higher-level vocational training cycles

The number of pupils following these courses is directly related to one of the indicators included in the Europe 2020 Strategy. It refers specifically to school drop out, which is defined as the percentage of people aged 18 to 24 who have not completed post-compulsory secondary education and have not completed any type of study or training during the last four weeks. Spain aims to achieve a maximum of 15%, the target for the European Union (28 countries) being 10%.

### Teachers by type of education

The data correspond to teaching staff in the following educational cycles:

- First cycle infant education
- Second cycle infant education and primary education
- Secondary Education (includes ESO, bacalaureate and middle and higher grade vocational training)
- Special education

Data are presented for each year according to the sector responsible for the centre.

*Source: Ministry of Education statistics*

### ▪ **Welfare**

This section compiles statistics that are clearly linked to the concept of social welfare:

- Places in homes for the elderly: this table presents data on the number of places in centres that offer permanent or temporary residential shelter services for the elderly. Two modalities of service exist: residential services and assisted-residence services. The first are aimed at elderly people with a sufficient degree of autonomy for daily activities, who require a certain level of organisation and personal support. The second type, comprehensive assistance, is aimed at elderly people who do not have a sufficient degree of autonomy to carry out everyday activities, who need constant attention and supervision, and who have social and family circumstances that mean they cannot live at home. Social-healthcare centres are not included.
- Day centres for the elderly: centres that offer day care and assistance with everyday activities for elderly people with a degree of dependency. These services can be provided at a specific establishment or integrated into the general welfare activities and functional programme for daytime activities in a home. The beneficiaries are elderly people who need organisation, supervision and technical assistance with everyday activities, and receive complementary attention in the family environment.
- Occupational centres for people with disabilities: services aimed at helping people of working age with disabilities who are unable to enter the labour market by providing daily rehabilitation so that users can achieve the maximum integration within their possibilities.



Two modalities of service exist: occupational therapy services and workplace integration services. The former emphasise the therapeutic aspect, while in the latter pre-employment activities are more important.

- Non-Contributory Social Security Pensions. There are two types: retirement pensions and disability pensions. People who have turned 65 are eligible for retirement pensions, while those over 18 years of age with a degree of disability above 65 qualify for disability pensions.
- Old-age and sickness benefits: these have their origins in the former National Social Assistance Awards, which were transformed in 1981, being transferred to the Government of Catalonia, which entrusted their management to the Institut Català d'Assistència i Serveis Socials. The granting of these benefits, new beneficiaries not being allowed since the introduction of non-contributory pensions, was subject to restrictions regarding income, age and degree of disability.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia based on data from the Ministry of Welfare and Family*

▪ **Public security:**

Municipal statistical information on public security refers to the organisational structure of the local police. As of 2010, the figures refer to officers, not to the organisational structure. The ranks are the following:

- agent
- corporal
- sergeant
- deputy inspector
- inspector
- intendant
- chief intendant
- superintendent

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia*

▪ **Housing, buildings and premises**

**Housing census**

Information about the number of houses and their characteristics is obtained through the census of households, which is conducted every ten years together with the corresponding population census. The basic purpose of the housing census is to determine the number and characteristics of the households existing on the census date (1 March for the years 1981 and 1991 and 1 November for 2001). There are two types of table: the distribution of homes according to type and the characteristics of the main home, in terms of frequency and in tables cross-indexed for different characteristics.

When trying to describe the features and services people have in their homes, it is natural to focus on the main home, since it is where the majority of the population live. When main homes are located in buildings, there are certain characteristics of the building that affect the home, such as



the number of homes in the building or the year of construction. The remaining tables refer to the basic characteristics of the home: ownership, net floor area, number of rooms and facilities and services. With regard to these last features, in 2001 respondents were only asked about heating and air conditioning.

Houses still under construction are not included, except those that were already occupied or with small details pending, nor are those that were declared to be in a ruinous state. In 2001 information was only collected for the main home.

A new block of information under the title "Household data" was included in the year 2001.

### **Census of buildings**

Censuses of buildings are carried out every ten years, their basic objective being to determine the number and geographical distribution of existing buildings, identifying the basic types, so that those used exclusively or mainly for family housing can be distinguished from other buildings. The information in the tables comes from the censuses conducted in 1980, 1990 and 2001, the reference date for the first two being 15 October and for the third 1 November.

All completed buildings are included, as well as those that were under construction on the reference date and had a roof, i.e. the general structure of the building was complete and the top floor was covered, even if partitions and interior installations had not been completed. The following buildings are excluded:

- those which are being demolished or are empty because they are in ruins
- those destined exclusively for agricultural production.

### **Census of business premises**

Premises are classified according to activity and type. In 2001, information on premises was included from the conduct of the census of buildings.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia*

#### ▪ **Cadastre**

The Property Cadastre is a state-owned administrative registry that describes rural, urban and special properties.

The current concept of the cadastre is based on three purposes:

- To provide a foundation for urban and rural planning.
- To calculate taxes (for example, property tax).
- To provide a legal safeguard for the right of ownership through the approval and recording of measurements, which are the basis of property transfer and ownership.

The urban or rural nature of the property will depend on the nature of the land.

*Urban land* is considered land classified as urban by town planning, land that is considered eligible for development according to town planning and is included in sectors, other land classified as fit for development from the moment approval is given by the relevant urban development



instrument, and land meeting the specifications of Article 8 of Law 6/1998, of 13 April, on land and valuations. The same consideration will be given to land in which town planning powers equivalent to the above can be exercised according to Autonomous Community legislation. Land with special characteristics is not considered urban land.

*Rural land* is considered to be land that is not urban in accordance with the provisions of the previous section, and does not form part of property with special characteristics.

The cadastral value is that determined objectively for each property from the data that appear in the property cadastre and comprises the value of the land and the value of the building as recorded in the cadastre.

Source: *Cadastral website*

▪ **Companies (Social Security General Regime), wage earners and self-employed**

**Companies:** reporting centres listed with the Social Security General Register (RGSS) with one or more wage earners within the Social Security General Regime and the Special Regime for Coal Mining.

**Wage earners:** workers employed by another party registered in the Social Security General Register (RGSS) affiliated to the Social Security General Regime and the Special Regime for Coal Mining.

**Self-employed:** self-employed workers registered with the Social Security General Register (RGSS) affiliated to the Special Regime for Self-Employed Workers.

Source: *Government of Catalonia. Ministry of Employment, based on data from the Social Security General Register (RGSS).*

▪ **Agricultural census**

The agricultural census is a regular exhaustive statistical operation for the collection, preparation and publication of information that enables us to determine the structure of the agricultural sector at a specific time, using agricultural operations as a basis.

- **Agriculture.** Number of farms and area according to census.
- **Agricultural operation:** The technical-economic unit from which agricultural products are obtained under the responsibility of an owner. The unit is normally characterised by the use of the same means of production: manpower, machinery, etc. As a special case, the census includes land previously used for agricultural purposes which, despite still being assigned to the same purpose, has not been exploited during the period to which the census refers. Unploughed land is also included, even if it is only used for hunting (hunting reserves), as is land devoted exclusively to forestry. The census does not include stables for race horses, kennels, traders selling animals, businesses selling draft animals but not breeding them, zoos, and farms breeding animals for fur or to replenish hunting stocks.



Plots of land that are urbanised or where urban development work has been initiated are also excluded.

- Agricultural operations with land: Operations occupying an area equal to or greater than 0.1 ha, comprising one or more plots, even if these are not contiguous.
  - Agricultural operations without land: Operations with less than 0.1 ha of land and owning one or more head of cattle; two or more horses, mules or asses; six or more pigs; fifty or more fowl, including hens, turkeys, ducks, guinea fowls, pigeons, quails, pheasants and partridges raised in captivity; thirty or more breeding female rabbits; or ten or more beehives. The herd may be in rural or urban areas.
  - Total area: The total area is the area of all the plots that make up the farm, regardless of the ownership regime. Areas belonging to the owner but transferred to third parties are excluded.
  - Agricultural area used: The total area of land prepared for cultivation or intended for permanent pasture. Land prepared for cultivation includes land with herbaceous crops, set-aside, family vegetable gardens and land for harvesting wood.
  - Other land: Land that, while on the farm, does not form part of what we refer to as the agricultural area used.
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- Livestock. Livestock units: this section refers to the animals on the farm on the day of the interview, including transhumant livestock and animals subject to integration or under contract. Integration is considered to be any type of contract involving dependence on supplies (animals, fodder, etc.) or sale. Livestock Units are determined by applying a coefficient to each of the species and types to present the different species using a unit of equivalence. These coefficients are: milk cows: 1; other cows: 0.8; male bovines 24 months and over: 1; steers 24 months and over: 0.8; bovines from 12 to less than 24 months: 0.7; bovines less than 12 months: 0.4; sheep: 0.1; goats: 0.1; sows: 0.5; sows for replacement: 0.5; piglets: 0.027; other pigs: 0.3; horses: 0.8; hens: 0.014; egg-laying chicks: 0.014; cockerels and roosters: 0.007; turkeys, ducks and geese: 0.03; other fowl: 0.03; breeding female rabbits: 0.02. Beehives and ostriches are excepted and are not converted to Livestock Units.

*Source: Agricultural census 1999, carried out by IDESCAT with the assistance of the Government of Catalonia Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Action*

#### ▪ Homes under construction

The data prepared by the Secretariat for Housing and Urban Improvement are obtained from two administrative files. Firstly, the procedures for officially subsidised housing and habitability certificates. And secondly, from the files of the Catalan colleges of building engineers and technical architects, with whom the Secretariat for Housing and Urban Improvement has established an agreement for the use of their databases. Definitions:

- Home started: a home for which approval has been given by the colleges of building engineers.





- Completed home: a home that has the final works certificates from the schools of building engineers.
- Officially subsidised housing initiated: housing that has obtained provisional certification as officially subsidised after the Secretariat for Housing and Urban Improvement has begun to promote the scheme.
- Officially subsidised housing completed: housing that has obtained definitive certification as officially subsidised after the Secretariat for Housing and Urban Improvement has finished promoting the scheme.
- Certificate of occupancy: administrative document certifying that a home is fit for human habitation, given that it complies with the technical conditions for habitability according to current regulations. Business premises, studios, etc. cannot have a certificate of occupancy, as they are not considered to be housing.

*Source: Ministry of Territory and Sustainability*

#### ▪ **Tourism (supply and demand)**

The tourism statistics provided refer to standard information on the sector, the number of tourist establishments and places, travellers and overnight stays, i.e. supply and demand in the sector. Data for supply are shown at municipal level by year, while data for demand are broken down at county level by year, and provincial level by quarter. The statistical sources of this information are as follows: the INE hotel occupancy survey, camp-site occupancy survey and rural tourism accommodation occupancy survey, whose objective is to determine the main variables related to these types of accommodation in the tourism sector (travellers, overnight stays and level of occupancy).

**Hotelestablishments** provide collective accommodation services for a price which may or may not include other complementary services (hotel, hotel-apartment, hostel, boarding house, inn, etc.). They are classified in seven categories, identified by stars: one star or basic, two stars, three stars, four stars, four stars superior, five stars and superior luxury.

**Campsites** are understood to be establishments that, for a price, provide a temporary accommodation service in duly delimited spaces for public use, intended for the collective presence of people outdoors, using tents, caravans, camper vans, other mobile homes or bungalows. They are classified in four categories: luxury, first, second and third class.

**Rural accommodation** is understood as establishments or houses destined for tourist accommodation at a price, with or without other complementary services. Rural tourism accommodation can be rented in two ways: rental for full-use or rental for shared use with rooms rented individually.

A traveller is any person who spends one or more nights at the same establishment. Travellers are classified by their country of residence, which makes it possible to distinguish between domestic tourism (by those resident in Spain) and foreign tourism (by those resident outside Spain). Those resident in Spain are asked which autonomous community they are from.

An **overnight stay** or **occupied place** is every night a traveller stays at the establishment.



**Occupancy per room** is the percentage ratio of the daily average number of rooms occupied during the month to the total number of rooms available.

**Occupancy per pitch** is the percentage ratio of the total pitches occupied during the period to those available in the campsite during the same period, multiplied by the number of days in the reference month.

Based on data from the INE, Idescat calculates the results for Catalonia each month according to the category of establishments and tourist destination brands.

*Source: IDESCAT and INE*

#### ▪ **Cars**

Statistics are presented in absolute figures. The categories are the following:

- Saloon cars: four-wheeled vehicles for the transport of passengers with up to nine seats, including that of the driver.
- Motorcycles: two-wheeled vehicles, three-wheeled vehicles and disabled cars, excluding mopeds.
- Lorries and vans: vehicles intended for the transport of goods.
- Buses: vehicles intended for passenger transport with a capacity exceeding nine seats, including the driver's.
- Industrial tractors: vehicles capable of towing other vehicles, excluding agricultural tractors.
- Others: vehicles not included in the preceding categories, excluding agricultural vehicles

*Source: IDESCAT. Directorate-General for Traffic*

#### ▪ **Financial entities**

The information in the tables refers to the financial sector in the strictest sense. The objective is to give a view of the financial entities operating in Catalonia region by region. The data are drawn up by the Statistical Institute of Catalonia based on the economic activity tax (IAE). The financial entities listed in the tables are the offices of banks and savings banks which are open to the general public and cover all activity in the sector in Catalonia, regardless of the location of the institution's head office.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia*

#### ▪ **Municipal budgets**

We can define a budget as a legal-public document drawn up periodically, detailing the authorised spending limits and income forecasts specified by the treasury for the corresponding financial year in accordance with its economic plan. The data available in XIFRA refer to an initial budget; to see the final figures you can visit the website of the Ministry of Finance and Public Administrations ([www.minhap.gob.es](http://www.minhap.gob.es)).

The most important aspect of the budget is the separation between expenditure (financial and functional) and income (financial):



#### Expenditure. Financial classification.

Current operations include:

- 1. Personnel. This includes all kinds of remuneration payable by public administration bodies to all of their staff.
- 2. Current expenditure on goods and services. This includes expenditure on goods and services that do not produce an increase in capital or public assets.
- 3. Financial expenses. This includes interest and other expenses arising from financial operations.
- 4. Current transfers. This includes loans granted without any consideration payable directly by the recipient.

Capital operations include:

- 6. Real investments. This includes expenditure on the creation of infrastructures and the acquisition of capital assets.
- 7. Capital transfers. This includes credit granted with direct consideration from the recipient to finance capital operations.

Financial operations include:

- 8. Financial assets. Details the acquisition of financial assets.
- 9. Financial liabilities. Reflects the amortisation of debts, in whatever form they have been instrumentalised, maturing in the short or long term.

#### Expenditure: functional classification

- Group 1: Services of a general nature. This includes expenditure related to activities that affect the whole local council in general.
- Group 2: Civil protection and citizen security. This includes local police, traffic control, etc.
- Group 3: Security, protection and social promotion. This includes activities aimed at improving the distribution of income.
- Group 4: Priority public services. This covers all expenditure related to health, education, housing and town planning, etc.
- Group 5: Finance for production. Includes expenditure, preferably investment, related to the creation of basic infrastructures.
- Group 6: General financial regulation. Includes expenditure related to economic, financial and commercial matters.
- Group 7: Financial regulation of productive sectors. Comprises expenditure to finance policies on agriculture and livestock, energy, industry, tourism, etc.
- Group 8: Transfers to other public administrations. Includes transfers of a general nature that cannot be included under any other heading.
- Group 9: Public debt. Details expenditure on interest and amortisation of the public debt, and other related financial expenses.

#### Income: classification

Current income:

- 1: Direct taxes.



- 2: Indirect taxes.
- 3: Fees and other income.
- 4: Current transfers. This includes non-tax resources received without direct consideration from the granting agents to finance current operations.
- 5: Income from assets. Includes income from property and other assets.

Capital income:

- 6: Disposal of real investments. Includes revenue from the sale of capital assets owned by the public institution that is selling them.
- 7: Capital transfers. Includes non-tax resources received without direct consideration from the granting agents and used to finance capital operations.

Financial income:

- 8: Financial assets. Details income from the disposal of financial assets (shares, bonds, etc.), as well as income from the repayment of loans granted and the repayment of deposits and funding.
- 9: Financial liabilities. Includes proceeds from the issuance of public debt, as well as loans obtained, regardless of whether they are internal or external, short-term or long-term. Also includes deposits and guarantees received.

**Live debt:** Live debt is calculated taking into account risk operations in financial loans, fixed-income securities and loans or credits transferred to third parties. It does not include the commercial debt of local entities, i.e. their debts to suppliers.

*Source: Website of the Ministry of Finance and Public Administrations.*

▪ **Disposable household income**

Gross disposable household income is a macro-economic indicator that measures the income available to the residents of a region for consumption or savings. This income does not depend only on family income directly linked to remuneration for contributing to productive activity (remuneration of wage earners and gross operating surplus) but is also influenced by the activity of government bodies through taxes and social benefits. It is calculated as the balance of the family income account, i.e. the difference between total income and outgoings. It refers to gross income, as no deductions are applied. The breakdown of disposable income for a region is the difference between resources and the estimated outgoings for family income.

The estimated resources of the household income account are the following: remuneration of wage earners, gross operating surplus and social benefits for retirement and unemployment.

The estimated outgoings are: real social contributions, personal income tax, personal property tax, tax on rural and urban properties, and the tax on vehicles. The remuneration of family wage earners is the total wages and salaries received by residents plus the social contributions paid by their employers. The gross operating surplus is the business surplus from small businesses with fewer than nine employees, the owners of which are residents. Income from professional activity also needs to be considered. Social benefits are all current transfers made to households by a third



party (government, companies, credit institutions, etc.), allocated personally and intended to cover expenditure arising from the existence of certain risks or needs without an equivalent simultaneous consideration on the part of the beneficiary. Retirement and unemployment benefits have been considered.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia.*

#### ▪ **GDP**

**Gross domestic product at market prices** measures the final output of the production units in the region. It is calculated at market prices because the value of production includes the effect of taxes linked to production and operating subsidies.

The geographical scope of GDP estimates is the counties of Catalonia. Separate figures are also provided for municipalities with over 5,000 inhabitants and for county capitals.

It should be taken into account that, when the Hermes programme generates a municipal aggregate (counties, labour markets, individuals) for this variable, the final result is the sum of all municipalities with a population of 5000 or more, i.e. it does not include smaller municipalities. To view this information, at least at county level, go to the Idescat database of municipalities and counties (<http://www.idescat.cat>).

**Gross value added (GVA)** represents the wealth generated in the economy during the period considered and is obtained from the difference between the value of production and the value of the intermediate consumables used (raw materials, services and external supplies, etc.). It is calculated at basic prices: taxes and subsidies on products (VAT, special duties, etc.) are excluded and only taxes on production are included. These taxes are those payable by companies as a result of participating in production, regardless of the quantity or value of what is produced and sold.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia*

#### ▪ **Income tax (IRPF)**

Personal Income Tax (IRPF) is a direct personal tax on the income of individuals based on the amount received and the personal and family circumstances that apply to the taxpayer. The individual's income is his/her total net income, plus increases in equity. Personal and family circumstances can modify the amount payable, through legally established deductions.

- Tax base: an amount comprising all income obtained by the taxpayer during the tax period. It includes income from work, property and investments, income from business and professional activities and variations in assets.
- Tax payable: the amount after applying reductions for double taxation (dividends, international earnings, etc.) and applicable tax allowances to the tax liability.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia*



- **Property tax**

Property tax is a direct real tax on the value of property under the terms established by the Revised Text of the Property Cadastre Law.

The administration of this tax is the responsibility of local councils with the support of the Spanish government, especially in municipalities with limited resources.

Royal Legislative Decree 1/2004, of March 5, which approves the Revised Text of the Property Cadastre Act, classifies property as urban, rural or having special features.

The tax base consists of the cadastral value of the property, which is determined according to the cadastre regulations. The property owner is informed and can challenge the value assigned.

The tax liability is the result of applying a reduction to the tax base, calculated according to the provisions of Articles 67 to 70 of the Revised Text of the Property Cadastre Act.

The amount payable is the result of applying to the tax liability the rate of tax specified in Article 72 of the Act.

The geographical scope is the municipalities of Catalonia. Information is not provided for municipalities with less than five assessments. When assessing the results in an area larger than the municipality, it is important to bear in mind that the information is not homogeneous insofar as the process of updating the cadastre is not uniform.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia*

- **Registered local active population**

The estimated local active population (registered employed + registered unemployed) is calculated based on the Ministry of Business and Employment registered unemployment rate. The total registered active population of each municipality (as of 2008, by quarters) is obtained from the registered unemployment rate (deferred).

In order to calculate ages and sex, the Social Security Continuous Employment Sample (MCVL) is used. It offers information about each municipality with more than 40,000 inhabitants and information on the remaining municipalities taken as a whole. In municipalities in the province with more than 40,000 inhabitants the distributions by sex and age obtained from the Sample are given, whereas in the remaining municipalities the average distribution by sex and age for municipalities below this threshold is used.

*Source: Own figures produced jointly with the Network of Observatories of Local Economic Development (Barcelona), based on the Ministry of Business and Employment registered unemployment rate and the Social Security Continuous Sample of Working Lives.*

- **Registered unemployment**

This refers to **job seekers** registered with the Catalan Employment Service who are active on the last working day of each month and meet the statistical criteria for measuring registered unemployment established in the Ministerial Order of 11 March 1985 (Official State Gazette of 14



March 1985). A person is classified as registered unemployed if he/she is a job seeker registered with a Catalan Employment Service Office who is not in any of the following situations:

- Employed workers who are looking for a job to combine it with their current employment or replace the job they have now, people whose working hours are suspended or reduced by a downsizing plan and those who are engaged in social cooperation projects.
- Workers not immediately available to start work or in a situation incompatible with work: retirees, pensioners with absolute disability or major disability, persons over 65, workers temporarily unfit to work or on sick leave, job seekers who are doing military service, students in official regulated education under 25 years of age or over 25 seeking their first job, and those undertaking vocational training in the following cases:
  - their class hours exceed 20 hours a week
  - they have a maintenance grant
  - they are first-time job seekers.
- Workers who are only looking for a job with specific characteristics: those who want to work from home, or for a period of less than three months or less than 20 hours a week, those who register at employment offices as a prerequisite for participation in a selection process for a specific job and those only looking for jobs abroad.
- Seasonal agricultural workers receiving the special unemployment subsidy, while still receiving it or until a period of more than one year has elapsed since they became eligible for the subsidy.
- Job seekers registered as unemployed who unjustifiably refuse to attend occupational training courses.

*Source: Ministry of Business and Employment Observatory of Business and Employment.*

#### ▪ **Recipients of unemployment benefit**

Data on unemployment benefit come from the State Public Employment Service in Girona, Lleida and Barcelona and are obtained from the statistical processing of the administrative records of recipients of this kind of benefit.

- **Contributory benefit:** This is intended for people who have lost their jobs involuntarily and have contributed to Social Security over a period of more than 360 days. The amount of unemployment benefit is based on the worker's regulatory salary base.
- **Welfare benefit:** Beneficiaries may be entitled to this for different reasons, such as having reached the end of the entitlement to contributory benefit, not having completed the minimum contribution period to qualify for contributory benefit, being an emigrant who has returned from abroad, being a former prisoner, etc. Maximum amount: 80% of the IPREM (public multiple-purpose income index).
- **Active insertion income:** Aimed at groups with income less than 75% of the minimum inter-professional wage, experiencing particular difficulty in finding a job and in financial need.



The programme includes measures to help them to enter the labour market. The maximum duration of the benefit is eleven months and the amount payable is 80% of the IPREM.

- Activation Programme for Employment: A specific exceptional temporary programme regulated in Royal Decree-Law 16/2014, aimed at long-term unemployed people. It includes active employment and labour mediation policies managed by public employment services. Maximum amount: 80% of the IPREM.

For more information:

[http://www.oficinadetreball.cat/socweb/export/sites/default/socweb\\_ca/ciudadans/pres\\_desocup/index.html](http://www.oficinadetreball.cat/socweb/export/sites/default/socweb_ca/ciudadans/pres_desocup/index.html)

<http://www.empleo.gob.es/estadisticas/BEL/PRD/prdfn.htm>

*Source: Occupation Observatory of the State Public Employment Service in Girona, Lleida and Barcelona.*

#### ▪ **Registered recruitment**

An employment contract is an agreement between employer and worker, through which the worker undertakes to provide services on behalf of the employer and under his/her management, in return for remuneration.

Article 8.1 of the Workers' Statute stipulates that an employment contract can be formalised in writing or verbally. Legally, certain types of contract must be formalised in writing.

According to Article 16 of the Workers' Statute, employers are obliged to report the content of employment contracts, whether written or not, and their extensions to the public employment office within a period of 10 days from the agreement. In Catalonia, contracts are registered with and their content reported to the offices of the Employment Service of Catalonia (OSOC).

Statistics entered in the database during the month in question are used, regardless of when the contracts were reported. They may, therefore, include contracts reported prior to the month in question, which could not be entered in the database for various reasons.

A methodological change took place in January 2003. As of that date, figures are not for the contracts registered in the Catalan Employment Service Offices but contracts for work in Catalonia, regardless of the autonomous community in which they were registered.

#### TYPES OF CONTRACT

Current regulations offer a range of contract types, which may or may not qualify for incentives. The objectives of this broad range are many. They include promoting permanent contracts, helping certain groups to enter the labour market, providing theoretical and practical training for young people, responding to the needs and characteristics of manufacturing, and making the personal, educational and professional needs of workers compatible with the adaptability required by companies.

In the information we publish we distinguish two large groups of contract type: permanent and temporary.

In the PERMANENT CONTRACT group we distinguish:





- Ordinary permanent contracts (Art. 15 of Royal decree Law 1/1995, of March 24, which approves the Revised Text of the Law on the Workers' Statute; Art. 12 of the Workers' Statute, according to the text of Royal Decree Law 15/98, of November 27, modified by Law 12/2001, of July 9). They can be formalised in writing or verbally. This type includes full-time and part-time permanent contracts with non-disabled workers, which do not qualify for any incentive.
- Support for the establishment of permanent contracts (first additional provision of Law 12/2001, of July 9, and/or Article 4 of Law 12/2001, of July 9, extended in Chapter II by the fourth additional provision of Law 24/2001, of December 27, and modified by the first final provision of Royal Decree Law 5/2002, of May 24; fifth transitory provision of Royal Decree Law 5/2002; Article 47 of Law 53/2002, of December 30). The contract must always be formalised in writing. By definition, these contracts are full-time (since part-time permanent contracts are included in a category of their own). This type includes contracts that correspond to any of the following situations:
  - Contracts which qualify for compensation of 33 days of salary per year of service when they are terminated for objective causes and the termination is declared inadmissible and which are aimed at encouraging the employment of certain groups (unemployed young people from 16 to 30 years old, both included; unemployed women contracted in jobs or professions where female employment rates are low; unemployed people over 45 years of age; unemployed workers registered for at least 6 months; unemployed people with disabilities). Subsidised contracts with disabled workers are excluded, as these are counted under the relevant type of permanent contract;
  - Contracts eligible for the benefits established under the employment promotion programme, formalised by companies, or by self-employed workers who hire their first employee, who meet the requirements for beneficiaries of the incentives and who are not excluded for any reason. Subsidised contracts with disabled workers are excluded, as these are included in a separate category.
- Permanent contracts for disabled workers (Royal Decree 1451/83, of May 11; Royal Decree 4/99, of January 8; Law 12/2001, of July 9; fifth additional provision of Law 24/2001, of December 27, modified by the first final provision of Royal Decree Law 5/2002, of May 24). This type includes all subsidised permanent contracts for disabled employees under the protection of the aforementioned Royal Decrees, whether they are full-time or part-time (including permanent discontinuous employment). The contract must always be formalised in writing. There are also other types of contract that include incentives to facilitate the incorporation of disabled workers (training, work experience, seasonal work, etc.). These last contracts are classified as facilitating the incorporation of disabled workers (training, work experience, seasonal work, etc.). Statistically, they are accounted for under the relevant type.
- Contracts made permanent (first additional provision of Law 12/2001, of July 9; Art. 4 of Law 12/2001, of July 9; fourth and fifth additional provisions of Law 24/2001, of December 27). This type includes fixed-duration or temporary contracts which are made permanent. The



change can be to full-time or part-time permanent, including fixed discontinuous contracts; only temporary or fixed duration contracts that were part-time can be converted into permanent part-time contracts. They must be formalised in writing.

In the group of TEMPORARY CONTRACTS, we distinguish:

- Works and service contracts (Art. 15 of the Workers' Statute, as stipulated in Royal Decree 2720/98, of December 18; fifth transitional provision of Royal Decree Law 5/2002). They must be formalised in writing. Contracts with unemployed workers over 52 years old who are receiving unemployment benefit and the victims of domestic violence qualify for subsidies. Contracts can be full-time or part-time.
- Contingency employment due to production needs (Article 15 of the Workers' Statute implemented by Royal Decree 2720/98, of December 18, and modified by Law 12/2001, of July 9; fifth transitional provision of Royal Decree Law 5/2002). These contracts must be formalised in writing when their duration is more than 4 weeks and provided they are part-time. Contracts with unemployed workers over 52 years old who are receiving unemployment benefit and the victims of domestic violence qualify for subsidies. Contracts can be full-time or part-time.
- Substitution (Art. 15 of the Workers' Statute, as set out in Royal Decree 2720/98, of December 18; Royal Decree Law 11/98, of September 4, modified by Law 39/99, of November 5; fifth transitory provision of Royal Decree Law 5/2002; ninth additional provision of Law 45/2002, of December 12). They must be formalised in writing. Contracts can be full-time or part-time.
- Temporary with allowance for disabled workers (Article 44 of Law 42/94, of December 30; sixth additional provision of Law 13/96, of December 30; third additional provision of Law 12/2001, of July 9, modified by Section 3 of the fourth additional provision of Law 24/2001, of December 27). They must be formalised in writing. This is a specific type of contract for disabled people working full- or part-time. It is subsidised and compensation of 12 days per year worked is payable at the end of the contract.
- Contracts to help workers enter the labour market (Art. 15 of the Workers' Statute, as set out in Law 12/2001, of July 9). Contracts can be full-time or part-time.
- Relief (Royal Decree Law 15/98, of November 27; Law 12/2001, of July 9). Contracts can be full-time or part-time. They must be formalised in writing.
- Partial retirement (Law 12/2001, of July 9). Part-time contract for a specified duration signed with the worker who is partially retired and complementing the relief contract.
- Replacement for retirement at age 64 (Royal Decree 1194/85, July 17). This type of contract may be agreed within any of the contract types, except part-time contracts and contingency contracts to meet production needs. They must be formalised in writing. They can only be full-time.
- Work experience (Art. 11 of the Workers' Statute, as set out in Law 63/97, of December 26, and modified by Law 12/2001, of July 9; Royal Decree 488/98, of March 27, which implements Art. 11 of the Workers' Statute; fifth transitional provision of Royal Decree Law



5/2002). Contracts can be full-time or part-time. They must be formalised in writing. There are subsidies for contracts signed with disabled employees, with unemployed workers over 52 years old receiving unemployment benefit and/or victims of domestic violence.

- Training (Art. 11 of the Workers' Statute, as set out in Law 63/97, of December 26, and modified by Law 12/2001, of July 9; Royal Decree 488/98, of March 27, which implements Art. 11 of the Workers' Statute; Order of July 14, 1998, of the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs; fifth transitional provision of Royal Decree Law 5/2002). They can only be full-time. They must be formalised in writing. There are subsidies for contracts signed with disabled employees, with unemployed workers over 52 years old receiving unemployment benefit and the victims of domestic violence.
- Other. This group includes:
  - Types of contract other than those specified.
  - Contracts for special regimes (artists, service contracts, etc.).
  - Contracts with a formal defect or which fail to meet a basic requirement.

*Source: Ministry of Business and Employment Observatory of Business and Employment.*

#### ▪ **Population in relation to activity**

The economically active population consists of people of both sexes aged sixteen or above (from 16 to 64 to calculate rates) who, in the week when the census or register of inhabitants was compiled, were employed in the production of goods and services, were unemployed but had previously been employed or were unemployed and seeking employment for the first time. The economically inactive population is made up of those not counted as active (retirees, students, homemakers, etc.). Persons who worked for at least an hour in the reference week are considered to be employed, as are those absent from work for holidays, illness, industrial action, bad weather or because of technical problems.

Branches of activity are listed according to the CCAE 93 classification of economic activities for the tables corresponding to 1996, this classification being adapted for the year 1991, to provide a continuous series.

*Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia*

#### ▪ **Mobility of the population**

The information is based on Population Statistics for 1996. Daily journeys for the purpose of work are included with the corresponding destination. Journeys from locations outside Catalonia but with a destination in Catalonia are not included, as the archive only covers the Catalan municipalities. The information presented divides journeys in two large groups:

- Movement by economic activity: shows the destination of workers, and the origin of non-resident workers, cross-referenced with the Catalan Classification of Economic Activities 93 (CCAIE 93), by age and sex.



- Movement by occupation: this uses the same statistics but they are cross-referenced with the Catalan Classification of Occupations 94 (CCO 94).

Source: *Statistical Institute of Catalonia*

#### ▪ **Labour Force Survey**

The Labour Force Survey is a continuous quarterly survey of families that has been conducted since 1964. Its main purpose is to obtain data about the population in relation to the labour market: employed, active, unemployed and inactive.

The Survey is carried out on a sample of 65,000 families each quarter, equivalent to 200,000 people. The reference period for which the information is collected is the week prior to the interview. The results of the Survey are obtained one and a half months after the field work has finished.

Labour Force Survey definitions:

- **Active:** people aged 16 years or older who, during the reference week, work to produce goods and services or who are available and could take part in such production. They are divided into employed and unemployed.
- **Employed:** people aged 16 years or older who, during the reference week, have worked for at least one hour in exchange for remuneration in money or in kind and those who, despite having jobs, have been temporarily out of the labour market owing to illness, holidays, etc. Employed people are divided into self-employed workers (employers, entrepreneurs without employees and independent workers) and wage earners (public or private).
- **Unemployed:** people aged 16 or older who, during the reference week, have not worked, although they are available to work and actively seek employment. A person is considered to be actively seeking work if:
  - He/she has been in contact with a public employment office in order to find work.
  - He/she has been in contact with a private employment office (such as a temporary employment office, etc.) in order to find a job.
  - He/she has sent a CV directly to employers.
  - He/she has looked for employment through personal contacts, unions, etc.
  - He/she has placed announcements in the press or answered press advertisements.
  - He/she has assessed job offers.
  - He/she has participated in a test, competitive exam or interview, as part of a recruitment process.
  - He/she has taken steps to obtain permits, licences or financial resources.People who have found jobs are also considered unemployed when they are waiting to begin work, if the first two conditions are met.
- **Inactive:** people aged 16 years or older not included in the previous categories.

Source: *IDESCAT, based on data from the INE Active Population Survey.*



C/ Ciutadans, 11, 4t pis  
17004 Girona  
972 18 51 82  
[xifra@ddgi.cat](mailto:xifra@ddgi.cat)

(\*) This project has been subsidised by the innovative projects programme in accordance with Order TRE/337/2008 and is sponsored by the Employment Service of Catalonia and co-financed by the European Social Fund.