METHODOLOGY

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- **Population. Percentage variation**

Definition: Percentage of variation between two numerical variables. The result is given as a percentage.

Calculation: ((Current variable - Previous variable) / Previous variable) x 100
Example: 2010 population: 5,325 inhabitants, 2007 population: 4,630 inhabitants
((5,325 - 4,630) / 4,630) x 100 = 15.01%

- **Inhabitants per km^2**

Definition: Total population of the municipality divided by its area in km^2.

Formula: Population of the municipality / Total area of the municipality

Source:
Area: IDESCAT based on data from the Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya.
Town or city: Register of residents (INE), 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT), 1996 Statistical survey of residents (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

Observations: As of 1996, when the continuous census was introduced, in accordance with Royal Decree 2612/1996 of December 20, the official population figures for municipalities are obtained annually as of January 1 each year, except for 1997 when this was not done for technical reasons.

- **Masculinity ratio**

Definition: The number of men for every 100 women in a given area.
>100 = There are more men than women.
<100 = There are more women than men.
100 = There are the same number of men as women.

Formula: (Male population / Female population) * 100

Source: Register of residents (INE), 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

- **Average age of the population**

Definition: Arithmetic average of the ages of individuals forming part of a population.

Formula:

$$AAP = \frac{\sum (x + \tfrac{1}{2}\,g)\ *}{P^t_{x,x+g}\,P^t_{x,x+g}}$$

Source: Register of residents (INE), 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

- **Percentage of young people**

Definition: Percentage of young people with respect to the total population. Young people understood as those still below the legal age to work.

Formula: (Population from 0 to 15 years / Total population) * 100

Source: Register of residents (INE), 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

- **Percentage of adults**

Definition: Percentage of adults with respect to the total population. Also referred to as potentially active population.

Formula: (Population aged 16 to 64 years / Total population) * 100

Source: Register of residents (INE), 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

- **Percentage of elderly**

Definition: Proportion of elderly residents relative to the total population.

Formula: (Population aged 65 years or older / Total population) * 100

Source: Register of residents (INE), 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

▪ **Percentage of young people**

Definition: Proportion of young residents (16-24 years) relative to the total population of the municipality.

Formula: (Population aged 16 to 24 years / Total population) * 100

Source: Register of residents (INE), 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

▪ **Ageing ratio**

Definition: Relationship between residents aged 65 years and over and those aged 0 to 15 years.

100 = There is the same proportion of young people and the elderly.
>100 = There are more elderly than young residents, therefore. The higher the number, the more pronounced ageing will be.
<100 = There are more young than elderly residents. The lower the number, the less pronounced ageing will be.

Formula: (Population aged 65 years and above / Population from 0 to 15 years) * 100

Source: Register of residents (INE), 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

▪ **Ratio of very elderly**

Definition: Relationship between residents aged 85 years and above and those aged 65 and above.

Formula: (Population of 85 years and above / Population of 65 years and above) * 100

Source: Register of residents (INE), 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

- **Overall dependency ratio**

Definition: Proportion of non-active individuals with respect to the potentially active population.

Formula: [((Population aged 0 to 15 years) + (Population aged 65 years or more)) / (population between 16 and 64 years old)] * 100

Source: Register of residents (INE), 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

- **Juvenile dependency ratio**

Definition: Proportion of non-active individuals aged 0 to 15 years with respect to the potentially active population.

Formula: (Population aged 0 to 15 years / Population aged 16 to 64 years) * 100

Source: Register of residents (INE), 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

- **Aged dependency ratio**

Definition: Proportion of individuals over 65 years of age with respect to the potentially active population.

Formula: (Population aged 65 years or more / Population aged between 16 and 64) * 100

Source: Register of residents (INE), 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

- **Active population replacement rate**

Definition: Ratio of the number of people aged 60 to 64 and the number of people aged 15 to 19.

Formula: (Population aged 60 to 64 / Population aged 15 to 19) * 100

Source: Register of residents (INE), 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

▪ **Reproductive potential**

Definition: Ratio of women aged 20 to 34 with respect to women aged 35 to 49. A decline in this index indicates a fall in the reproductive capacity of the population.

Formula: (No. of women aged 20 to 34 / Number of women aged 35 to 49) * 100

Source: Register of residents (INE), 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Annual

▪ **Trend index**

Definition: This is an indicator of demographic dynamics. Values below 100 indicate a declining birth rate, lower population growth and ageing.

Formula: (Population aged 0 to 4 years / Population aged 5 to 9 years) * 100

Source: Register of residents (INE), 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 1991 and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

▪ **Average size of the household**

Definition: Total population divided by the number of households. Expresses the number of people per household.

Formula: Total population / Total households

Source: Register of residents 1991 and 2001, and Statistical survey of residents 1996 (IDESCAT)

Frequency: five-yearly (inter-census statistical survey) and ten-yearly (censuses).

Observations: A household is a group of people (one or more) who, residing in the same family home, share certain common expenses. Unlike the concept of family, they do not necessarily have to be linked by kinship.

- **Proportion of single-person households**

Definition: Percentage of households made up of one person.

Formula: (Households with 1 member / Total households) * 100

Source: Register of residents 1991 and 2001, and Statistical survey of residents 1996 (IDESCAT)

Frequency: five-yearly (inter-census statistical survey) and ten-yearly (censuses).

- **Proportion of households with large families**

Definition: Percentage of households comprising five or more people.

Formula: (Households with 5 or more members / Total households) * 100

Source: Register of residents 1991 and 2001, and Statistical survey of residents 1996 (IDESCAT)

Frequency: five-yearly (inter-census statistical survey) and ten-yearly (censuses).

- **Proportion of autochthonous population**

Definition: Indicates the percentage of residents born within the area studied.

Formula: (Population born in the area / Total population of the area) * 100

Source: Register of inhabitants (INE website)

Frequency:annual

- **Percentage of foreign residents**

Definition: Proportion of residents of foreign nationality with respect to the total population.

Formula: (Foreign residents / Total population) * 100

Source: Register of inhabitants (INE website)

Frequency: annual

- **Percentage with knowledge of Catalan**

Definition: Ratio of those over 2 years of age who understand Catalan to the total population aged more than 2.

Formula: (Population that understands Catalan / Population aged over 2 years) * 100

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

Frequency: Five-yearly (inter-census statistical survey) and ten-yearly (censuses).

Observations: A person is considered to "understand" Catalan when he/she is able to understand a conversation about a common topic.

- **Percentageof university graduates**

Definition: Proportion of the population with university qualifications with respect to the total population.

Formula: ((Population with university qualifications (intermediate and higher)) / Total population) * 100

Source: Population census 2001 and Statistical survey of residents 1996 (IDESCAT)

Frequency: Five-yearly (inter-census statistical survey) and ten-yearly (censuses)

- **Gross mortality rate**

Definition: Number of deaths registered in one year with respect to the population in a given location.

Formula: Deaths in the period / Thousands of inhabitants at the mid-point of the period

Source: IDESCAT, Natural movement of the population.

Frequency: annual

▪ **Gross birth rate**

Definition: Ratio of the number of live births registered for one year to the average population in a given location.

Formula: Births in the period / Thousands of inhabitants at the mid-point of the period

Source: IDESCAT, Natural movement of the population. INE, Natural movement of the Spanish population.

Frequency: annual

▪ **Overall fertility rate**

Definition: The number of live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age (women aged 15 to 49 years). It indicates fertility considering only the female population of childbearing age.

Formula: (Total number of births / Female population aged 15 to 49) * 1000

Source: IDESCAT, Natural movement of the population. INE, Natural movement of the Spanish population.

Frequency: annual

▪ **Synthetic index of fertility**

Definition: Expresses the number of children that a hypothetical woman would have at the end of her childbearing years, if throughout these years her behaviour was the same as that reflected in the specific rates of fertility by age.

Formula:
$$SIF = \sum_{15}^{49} \left(\frac{N_x^t}{Pf_x^t} * 1000 \right)$$

Pf_x^t: female population at age x half-way through year t.

N_x^t: total live births in year t.

Source: IDESCAT, Natural movement of the population. INE, Natural movement of the Spanish population.

Frequency:annual

Observations: Calculates an average number of children per woman and measures the level of generational replacement. Generational replacement is estimated to be 2.1 children per woman.

- **Population growth, natural**

Definition: This indicator reflects the difference between births and deaths.

Formula: Number of births - Number of deaths

Source: IDESCAT, Natural movement of the population. INE, Natural movement of the Spanish population. EUROSTAT, demographic statistics.

Frequency:annual

Observations: Natural growth indicates the general tendency in the population without taking into account the effect of immigration.

- **Migratory balance per 1,000 inhabitants**

Definition: Difference between immigration (additions to the municipal register of inhabitants) and recorded migration (withdrawals from the municipal register of inhabitants) in a specific period. The migratory balance is positive if immigration exceeds emigration and negative if emigration is higher than immigration.

Formula: (Immigration - Emigration) / Thousands of inhabitants at the mid-point of the period

Source: Residential variation statistics. Population estimates. Population projections.

Frequency:annual

Observations: Immigrants, added to the municipal register of inhabitants in one year, changing their place of residence from another municipality in the county, Catalonia or elsewhere in Spain.

- **Population growth, migratory**

Definition: Difference between immigration (additions to the municipal register of inhabitants) and recorded emigration (withdrawals from the municipal register of inhabitants) in a specific period. Migratory growth is positive if immigration exceeds emigration and negative if emigration is higher than immigration.

Formula: Immigration - Emigration

Source: Residential variation statistics. Population estimates. Population projections.

Frequency:annual

Observations: Immigrants: number added to the municipal register of inhabitants in one year, changing their place of residence from another municipality in the county, Catalonia or elsewhere in Spain.

- **Ratio of foreign immigration**

Definition: Ratio of foreign immigration from outside Spain to internal immigration within Spain.

Formula: (Immigrants from abroad / Immigrants from within Spain) * 100

Source: Residential variation statistics. Population estimates. Population projections.

Frequency:annual

- **Libraries per 10,000 inhabitants**

Definition: Number of libraries per 10,000 inhabitants.

Formula: Number of libraries / Tens of thousands of inhabitants

Source: Library statistics. Basic characteristics. Biennial (IDESCAT); Library statistics (INE) and Statistical yearbook (UNESCO).

Frequency:biennial

Observations: Library statistics compile data from all public and private libraries, whatever their ownership, except private libraries the public are not allowed to use, even in exceptional circumstances. In accordance with this definition, school libraries are not included.

- **Archives and museums per 10,000 inhabitants**

Definition: Archives and museums per 10,000 inhabitants.

Formula: Total archives and museums / Tens of thousands of inhabitants

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)

Frequency: decennial

▪ **Cinemas and theatres per 10,000 inhabitants**

Definition: Cinemas and theatres for every 10,000 inhabitants.

Formula: Total cinemas and theatres / Tens of thousands of inhabitants

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)

Frequency: decennial

▪ **Indoor sports centres per 10,000 inhabitants**

Definition: Number of indoor sports centres per 10,000 inhabitants.

Formula: Number of sports centres / Tens of thousands of inhabitants

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)

▪ **Indoor swimming pools per 10,000 inhabitants**

Definition: Number of indoor swimming pools per 10,000 inhabitants.

Formula: Number of pools / Tens of thousands of inhabitants

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)

▪ **Fields for football, rugby, etc. per 10,000 inhabitants**

Definition: Number of fields per 10,000 inhabitants.

Formula: Number of fields / Tens of thousands of inhabitants

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)

- **Tennis courts per 10,000 inhabitants**

Definition: Number of tennis courts per 10,000 inhabitants.

Formula: Number of tennis courts / Tens of thousands of inhabitants

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)

- **Waste kg / inhabitant / day**

Definition: Average amount of waste generated per person.

Formula: Total amount of waste per day in kg / Number of inhabitants

Source: Waste Agency of Catalonia (ARC)

Frequency:annual

- **Selective collection ratio**

Definition: Ratio of waste collected separately to all household waste collected.

Formula: Kg collected separately / Total kg of waste generated

Source: Waste Agency of Catalonia (ARC)

Frequency: annual

- **Pharmacies per 1,000 inhabitants**

Definition: Number of pharmacies for each 1,000 inhabitants.

Formula: Number of pharmacies / Thousands of inhabitants

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annua**l**

- **Occupancy rate in educational centres**

Definition: Average number of students per educational centre in the area.

Formula: Number of students / Number of educational centres

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

- **Occupancy rate of classrooms**

Definition: Average number of students per classroom.

Formula: Number of students / Number of classrooms

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

- **Teacher-student ratio**

Definition: Average number of teachers per student.

Formula: Number of teachers / Number of students

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

- **Places in homes for the elderly**

Definition: Residential places available per 1,000 inhabitants aged 65 and over.

Formula: (Residential places for the elderly / Population over 65 years old) * 1000

Source: IDESCAT, based on data from the Ministry of Social Welfare and Family

Frequency: annual

▪ **Recipients of non-contributory Social Security pensions**

Definition: Number of non-contributory Social Security pension recipients per 1,000 inhabitants.

Formula: Number of non-contributory pension recipients / Thousands of inhabitants

Source: IDESCAT, based on data from the Ministry of Social Welfare and Family

Frequency: annual

▪ **Local police per 1,000 inhabitants**

Definition: Number of local police officers for every 1,000 inhabitants.

Formula: Number of local police officers / Thousands of inhabitants

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)

▪ **Proportion of second homes**

Definition: Ratio of second homes to total homes.

Formula: (Family homes that are not the first home / Total homes) x 100

Source: 2001 and 2011 census (INE)

Frequency: decennial

▪ **Vacant housing ratio**

Definition: Percentage of family homes that are unoccupied, not in a ruinous state and not used as a main or secondary residence. It includes those available for rent or sale, abandoned, etc. Those where the presence of occupants is not recorded.

Formula: (Vacant housing / total housing) * 100

Source: 2001 and 2011 census (INE)

Frequency:decennial

▪ **Rental housing ratio**

Definition: Ratio of rental housing to total housing stock.

Formula: (Rental housing / Total housing) * 100

Source: 2001 and 2011 census (INE)

Frequency:decennial

▪ **Mortgaged housing ratio**

Definition: Ratio of mortgaged housing to total housing.

Formula: (Homes with mortgage payments outstanding / Total housing) * 100

Source: 2001 and 2011 census (INE)

Frequency:decennial

▪ **Proportion of housing measuring less than 50 m²**

Definition: Ratio of homes measuring less than 50 m² to total homes.

Formula: (Homes measuring up to 49 m^2 / Total homes) * 100

Source: 2001 Census (INE)

Frequency:decennial

▪ **Proportion of housing measuring more than 100 m²**

Definition: Ratio of homes larger than 100 m^2 to total number of homes.

Formula: (Homes measuring 100 m^2 or more / Total homes) * 100

Source: 2001 Census (INE)

Frequency:decennial

- **Specialisation ratio**

Definition: Indicates the degree of specialisation of an economic sector within one area with respect to another larger area. It is measured by comparing the weight of the economic sector in each of the two areas. If the value of the index is 100 or around 100, the weight of the sector in the first area is similar to that in the second. If it is higher than 1, its comparative weight is greater and if it is lower than 100 it is less. The index detects concentrations of activities greater than the average for the whole area.

Formula: (activities in the category in area X / all activities in area X) / (activities in the category in area Z / all activities in area Z)

* Also called "location quotient". The denomination varies according to the manual consulted.

- **Tourist places per 10,000 inhabitants**

Definition: Number of tourist places per 10,000 inhabitants.

Formula: Number of tourist places / Tens of thousands of inhabitants

Source: Own figures, based on data from IDESCAT

Frequency: annual

- **Restaurants per 1,000 inhabitants**

Definition: Number of establishments that serve food at tables for every 1,000 inhabitants.

Formula: Number of restaurants / Thousands of inhabitants

Source: Own figures, based on data from IDESCAT

Frequency: annual

- **Tourism offices per 1,000 inhabitants**

Definition: Number of tourist offices per 1,000 inhabitants.

Formula: Number of tourist offices / Thousands of inhabitants

Source: Ministry of Business and Employment

Frequency: annual

▪ **Motorisation ratio**

Definition: Number of cars for every thousand inhabitants.

Formula: Number of vehicles in this category / Thousands of inhabitants

Source: Own figures, based on data from IDESCAT

Frequency: annual

▪ **Financial entities per 1,000 inhabitants**

Definition: Number of financial entities per 1,000 inhabitants.

Formula: Number of financial entities / Thousands of inhabitants

Source: Own figures, based on data from IDESCAT

Frequency: annual

▪ **Gross disposable household income per inhabitant**

Definition: Ratio of total income of the municipality and/or area selected to the total population.

Formula: (Real disposable income - taxes - costs + transfers + dividends) / number of inhabitants

Source: : Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)

Frequency: annual

Observations: It can also be restricted to the population aged 16 and above. Only available for municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.

▪ **GDP per capita**

Definition: Ratio of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the municipality to its population.

Formula: GDP / Number of inhabitants

Source: : Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)

Frequency:annual

Observations: It can also be restricted to the population aged 16 and above. Only available for municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.

- **Personal Income Tax (IRPF)**

Definition: Direct personal taxation applied to the income of individual taxpayers according to the amount of income and the personal and family circumstances applicable to them. 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: this consists of the amount received by the taxpayer during the tax year. It includes income from work, property and investments, income from business and professional activities and variations in assets.
- Tax payable: the amount payable after applying reductions for double taxation deductions (dividends, international earnings) and tax allowances to the tax liability.

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT)

- **Registered unemployment rate**

Definition[1]: Ratio of the number of unemployed registered monthly at employment offices (SOC) to the local active population registered quarterly (see the description of the variable in "Municipal data").

Formula: (Unemployed registered monthly / Local active population registered quarterly) x 100

In the last month of each quarter the registered unemployment rate[2] coincides with the registered unemployment rate published by the Ministry of Business and Employment. For other months, the active population is estimated from the number of unemployed for the

month in question plus the number taking up employment from those registered with the Ministry of Business and Employment in the immediately preceding quarter.

Frequency: monthly

Source: Own figures, in conjunction with the Network of Observatories of Local Economic Development, based on the Ministry of Business and Employment registered unemployment rate and a sample of employment records provided by Social Security.

1. Until July 2015, the registered municipal unemployment rate was calculated by means of an annual estimate of the active population (estimated local active population), based on the municipal census and the activity rates of the Labour Force Survey. Following the publication of the registered municipal unemployment rate by the Ministry of Business and Employment in the middle of 2014, the Diputació de Girona, in conjunction with the Diputació de Barcelona Network of Observatories of Local Economic Development, decided that from August 2015 it would use these data, estimating the inter-quarterly months and figures by age and sex.

2. It coincides when it is published by the Ministry of Business and Employment. As quarterly rates are published about 20 days after the end of the quarterly month (March, June, September and December), during these 20 days XIFRA estimates the unemployment rate based on the active population figures available immediately before this period. When the Ministry of Business and Employment publishes the figure, XIFRA recalculates the unemployment rate for the quarterly months (March, June, September or December).

▪ **Registered recruitment. Structure**

Definition: Percentage structure of recruitment using different cross-references (municipality, sex, age, sector and type of contract).

Source: Ministry of Business and Employment.

Frequency: monthly

▪ **Registered recruitment. Percentage variation**

Definition: Percentage of variation between two numerical variables. The result is given as a percentage.

Calculation: ((Current variable - Previous variable) / Previous variable) x 100

Example: 2010 population: 5,325 inhabitants, 2007 population: 4,630 inhabitants

((5,325 - 4,630) / 4,630) x 100 = 15.01%

- **Temporary employment rate**

Definition: Ratio of the number of temporary contracts to total contracts, in a given period.

Formula: (Temporary contracts / total contracts) * 100

Source: Ministry of Business and Employment

Frequency: monthly

- **Temporary employment rate for young people**

Definition: Ratio of the number of temporary contracts for young people (between 16 and 25 years of age) to all contracts for young people.

Formula: (Temporary contracts for young people aged 16 to 25 years / Total contracts) * 100

Source: Ministry of Business and Employment

Frequency:monthly

- **Part-time employment rate**

Definition: Ratio of the number of part-time contracts to all contracts, in a given period.

Formula: (Part-time contracts / Total contracts) * 100

Source: Ministry of Business and Employment

Frequency: monthly

- **Activity rate**

Definition: Ratio of the active population (employed plus unemployed) tothe population aged 16 to 64.

Formula: (Active population / population aged 16 to 64) * 100

Source: 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: five-yearly

- **Inactivity rate**

Definition: Ratio of the inactive population aged 16 to 64 to the total population aged 16 to 64.

Formula: (Inactive population aged 16 to 64 / Total Population aged 16 to 64) * 100

Source: 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: five-yearly

- **Employment rate**

Definition: Ratio of the employed population aged 16 to 64 to the total population aged 16 to 64.

Formula: (Employed population aged 16 to 64 / Total population aged 16 to 64) * 100

Source: 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: five-yearly

- **Unemployment rate as per census**

Definition: Ratio of the population that declare themselves unemployed and available in the census survey to the active population

Formula: (Unemployed population as per census / Active population) * 100

Source: 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: five-yearly

- **Economic dependence index**

Definition: Ratio of people in work to the number of unemployed (census) plus those who are inactive

Formula: (Number of people in work) / (Number unemployed + number inactive)

Source: 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: five-yearly

- **Self-containment rate**

Definition: The population that resides and works in the municipality, with respect to the total working population in the municipality.

Formula: (Population residing and working in the municipality / Total working population in the municipality) * 100

Source: 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: five-yearly

Observations: The calculation of this index will determine the municipality's ability to absorb its workforce. The higher the index, the greater the level of containment with respect to the employed population that live there.

- **Self-sufficiency rate**

Definition: The population that resides and works in the municipality, with respect to the total number of jobs in the municipality.

Formula: (Population residing and working in the municipality / Total jobs in the municipality) * 100

Source: 1996 Statistical survey of residents and 2001 population census (IDESCAT)

Frequency: five-yearly

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