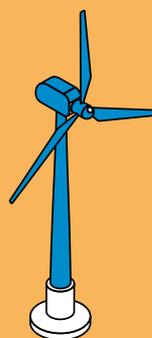
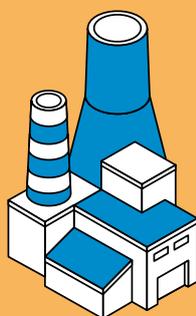
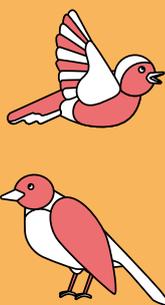
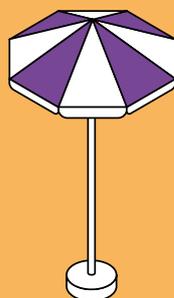
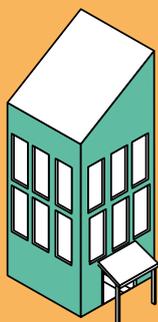


Key Figures on Alt Empordà 2023

INDIKA Pol de Salut i Social
de l'Alt Empordà



Summary

Key Figures on Alt Empordà 2023 presents a selection of statistics on Alt Empordà and the province of Girona. This data is defined within the municipal scope in the cases in which it has been possible to do so, and in others, where sufficiently detailed information has not been able to be obtained, the figures are for the whole or the provincial area.

This document aims to provide a general view to help us find out about the state of the area using 2023 data or the most recent data available, as well as to identify current trends. This document includes data on socio-demographics, health, economy, the territory and its resources.

As was the case last year, in the 2023 edition, the influence of the COVID-19 epidemic is apparent in various indicators and trends, some of which are now in a stage of recovery.

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Prologue

The fourth edition of the series of the Key Indicators of Alt Empordà and the contribution of data coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic ratifies the consolidation of the publication and its objectives, and at the same time it is another step further in understanding the region in all its fields.

One of the challenges for Alt Empordà is to make the health sector a strategic element when contemplating the unique features of the territory, a region with its idiosyncrasy and particularities which are reflected in all the indicators indicated herein.

The document provides a set of intuitive, clear and concise visualisations of some of the available indicators of Alt Empordà on health, economy, employment, the environment, technology and demography, among other fields, with the intention of providing a strategic look at the current reality of the region and the recent and future trends.

This publication follows the line of the EUROSTAT Key Figures on Europe document. It is a regular publication of the INDIKA collection, promoted by INDIKA Pol de Salut i Social de l'Alt Empordà, and its main purpose is to analyse the different parameters of the territory in the observation area in order to put subsequent and more specific reports on health and in the social scope and their factors into context, all in harmony with the rest of the information generated by the Observatory of the province of Girona.

Alt Empordà's Key Indicators have become an instrument of great use to put the state of the region into context and, thus, to be able to improve the welfare of its population.

Without a doubt, having a knowledge of the reality of the territory can help define social and health policies which have to guarantee the future of the citizens of Alt Empordà.

Jordi Masquef
*Chairman of
Fundació Salut Empordà*

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Presentation

INDIKA Pol de Salut i Social de l'Alt Empordà has the mission of providing quality statistical information to the different agents in the territory, with the aim of being useful to them and allowing them to form opinions and make decisions based on the data. This is the fourth edition of this compilation of Key Indicators on Alt Empordà, which some includes comparative elements. The intention of maintaining the publication of indicators on a regular basis and, incorporating new available data is ratified in this edition.

This document is presented under the circumstances that the years going from 2020 to 2022 were marked by the COVID-19 pandemic and it has been demonstrated that some of the indicators and trends have presented unexpected changes compared with previous years. Some values are already starting to normalise with the end of the pandemic.

We remind you that the data used in this report is the most recent available data, from the beginning of 2023. Some of these changes were already presented in the 2021-2022 reports. We cite some of special interest at this time as a reflection of reality in the area.

In the field of health, and with the mortality data of 2022 of the Fundació Salut Empordà, cancer was the main cause of death, followed by circulatory system and respiratory system diseases. COVID-19 now becomes the fourth largest cause, quite different from the previous two years.

2021 was the first year to present a decrease in life expectancy from being born in the province of Girona in the last few decades, at 83.02 years. This will probably correct itself with the new mortality results for 2022. However, the increase in the ageing indicator of the population is maintained in the region.

The impact of the pandemic on the economy has affected all sectors and, in our region, it is especially reflected in the tourism and hospitality business. Although the indicators in 2020 and 2021 are negative, the data related to hotel occupation, guests or the number of overnight stays, in 2022 have already exceeded the 2019 data and include a recovery of foreign tourism.

Regarding registered unemployment rates, there was an improvement in 2022 compared with previous years, but they always continue to be worse in Alt Empordà compared with Girona as a whole, and also with Catalonia for most of the year.

Environmental aspects, and specifically with regard to waste generation, remain stable in 2021 and the improvement in selective collection is consolidated.

With regards to digital evolution, in 2021 there has been an increase in Internet activity compared to previous years (in various usages) for most age groups, including the elderly group.

Some of the characteristic elements of the region are linked to demography. Alt Empordà is made up of 68 municipalities, with a dispersed and heterogeneous population distribution and with various age profiles. 60% of the population are concentrated in just four of the municipalities, with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

In this demographic section, it is noteworthy that the region presents a low birth rate and the differences between the municipalities are presented based on the percentage weight of immigration and the profiles of where the residents have come from. In the first three cases in diversity, the population of foreigners exceeds 30% of the inhabitants and 25% in the whole of the region.

The report explains other relevant data, but what makes it interesting is that it is based on consolidating and expanding the content and quality of the information of Alt Empordà progressively, and by making it useful for the agents who plan and work for the improvement of the population's welfare in this region.

Pere Plaja

Research and Development Director of Fundació Salut Empordà

Structure of the publication

Key Figures on Alt Empordà 2023 provides a set of figures on the area of public health and welfare matters which are available from various sources such as IDESCAT or the different departments commissioned with managing information (the Directorate General of Traffic, the Health Department or the Fundació Salut Empordà).

This publication is divided into three chapters. The first, entitled “People and Population”, presents information relating to demography, population health and the structure of the labour force. The second, entitled “Economy and Business”, focuses on the economic structure, changes in the structure of value added, GDP and the variation rate, among others. And finally, the third chapter, “Environment and Natural Resources”, groups together a set of indicators related to this field, such as energy consumption or municipal waste generation..

Data extraction

The data was collected between March and June 2023.

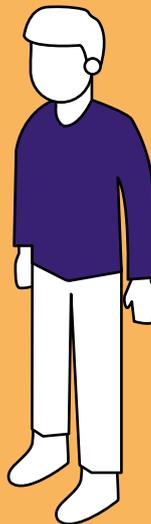
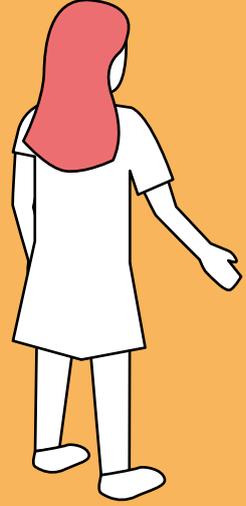
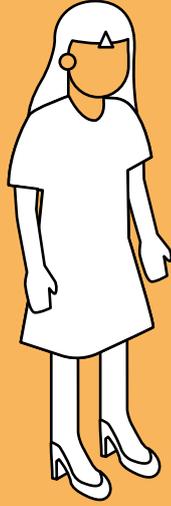
Temporary nature of the data

To the extent possible, we have included data from 2022 relating to the Alt Empordà area. When this information has not been available, we have added that of previous years.

It must be stated that it has not always been possible to obtain this information at a regional level. In these cases, upon considering that these figures were sufficiently important, it was decided to include data relating to the province of Girona or the whole of Catalonia.

People and population

1



POPULATION

Population

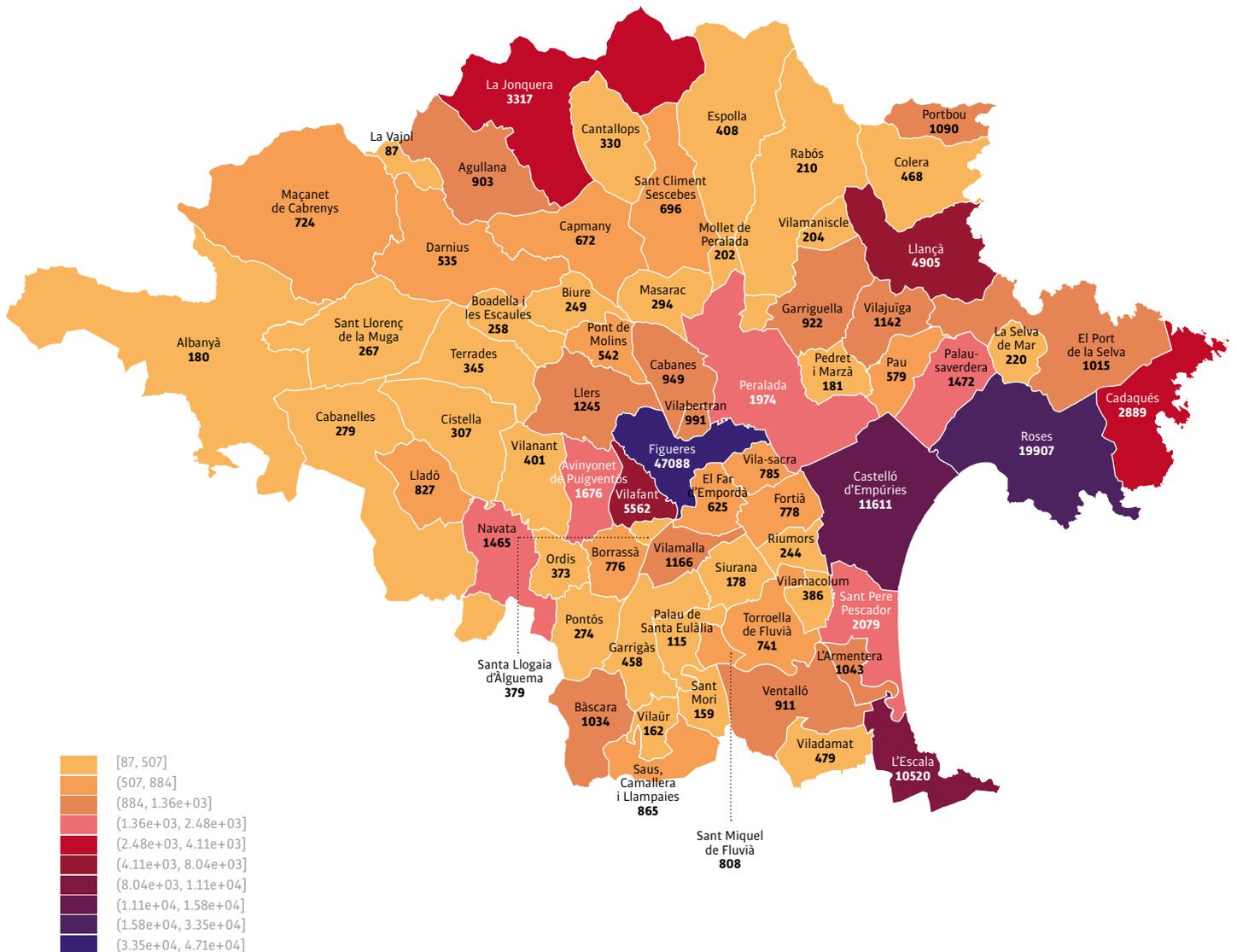
(Number of people, 2022, Alt Empordà)

In 2000, Alt Empordà exceeded 100,000 registered residents. On 1 January 2022, the total number of registered residents in the area exceeded 140,000 inhabitants. Specifically, the number of inhabitants in Alt Empordà at the beginning of 2022 was 144,926, an increase of 1,164 compared to the previous year.

Among the municipalities there are large differences in the population. On 1 January 2022, the locality with the highest number of inhabitants was Figueres, with 47,088 registered residents, with La Vajol having the least, with only 87.

Together, the municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants (Figueres, Roses, Castelló d'Empúries and L'Escala) have more than 60% of the total population of the area.

Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=pmh&n=446&geo=com:02&by=mun



Evolution of the population

(Number of people; 1981-2042; Catalonia, Girona and Alt Empordà)

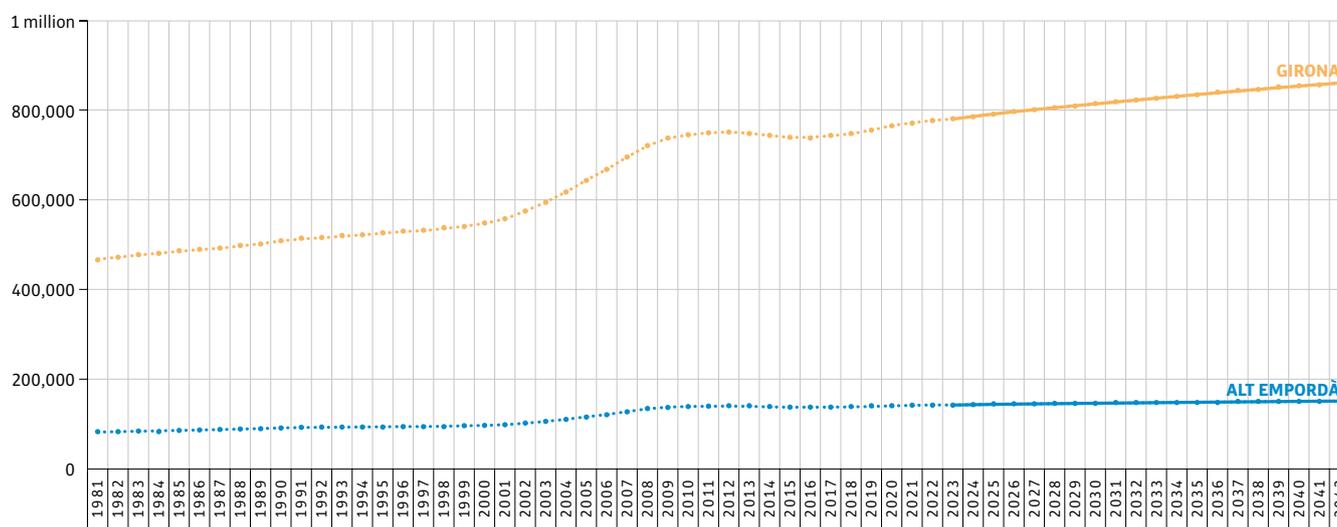
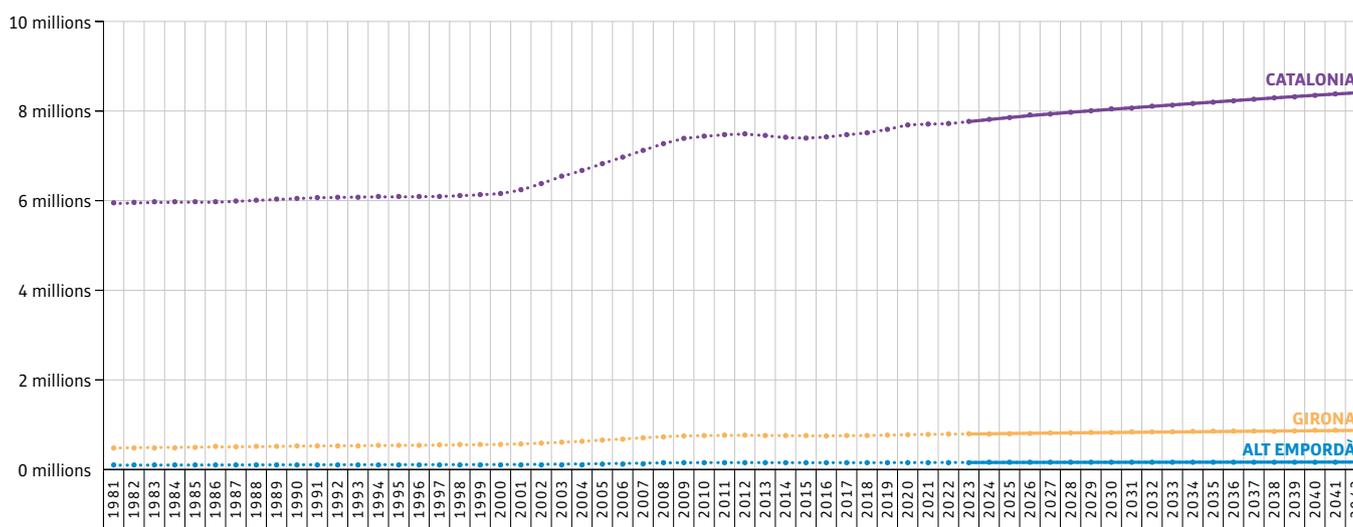
According to the population estimates carried out by IDESCAT, the population of Catalonia on 1 January 2022 was 7,747,709 inhabitants. At this time the estimate for the province of Girona was 777,258 inhabitants (10.03% of the population of Catalonia), and for Alt Empordà there were 141,432 inhabitants (18.19% of the population of Girona).

It is forecast that in 2042, the population of Catalonia will be approximately 8,443,556 inhabitants, of which 860,669 (10.19% of the population of Catalonia) will live in the province of Girona and 150,051 (17.43% of the population of Girona), in Alt Empordà.

Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=pmh&n=674&geo=com%3A02&by=mun&t=201100

Estimation of the population: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=ep

Projections of inhabitants: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=proj



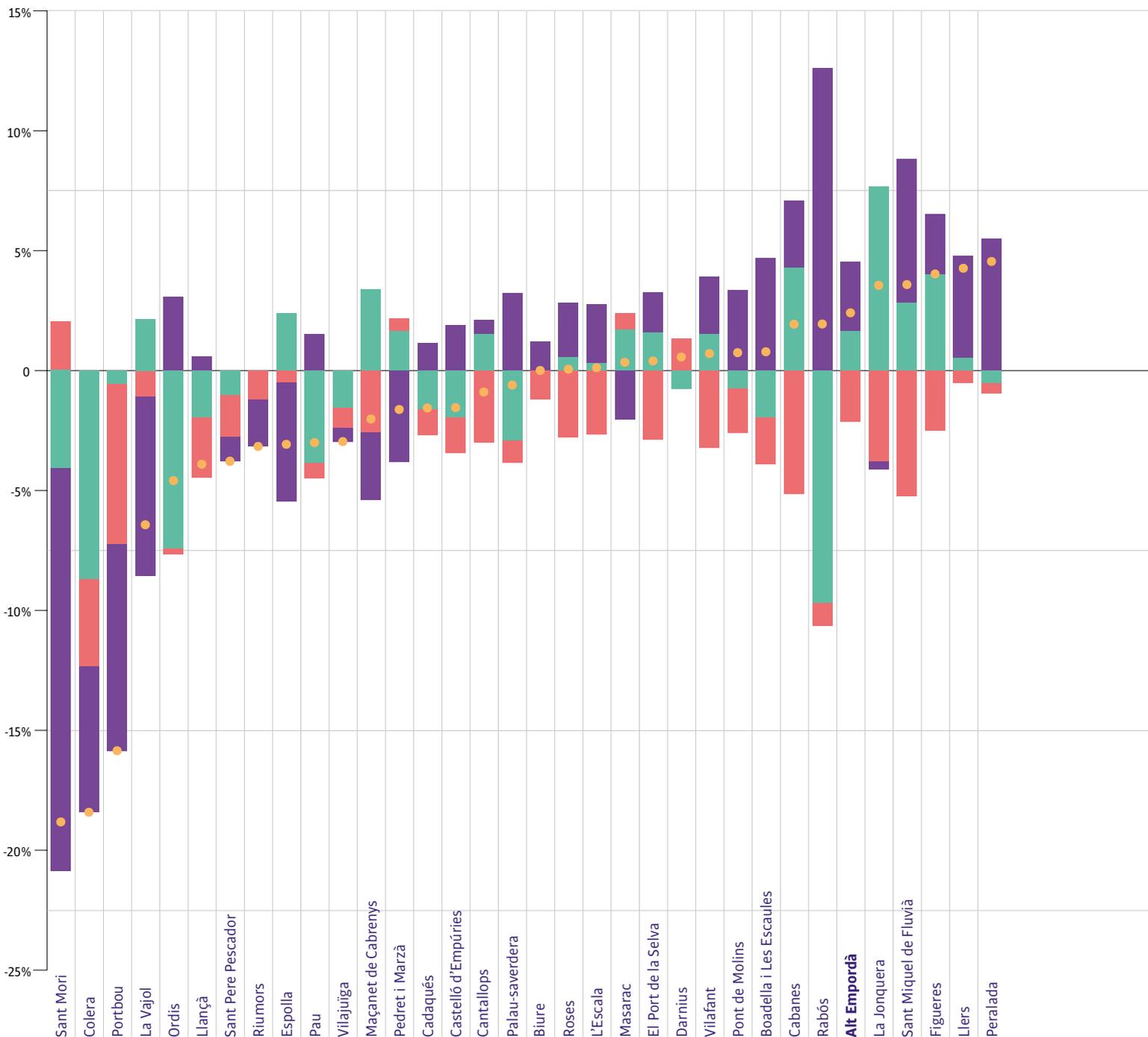
Population change

(Percentage of change in total population by origin, 2012-2022, Alt Empordà)

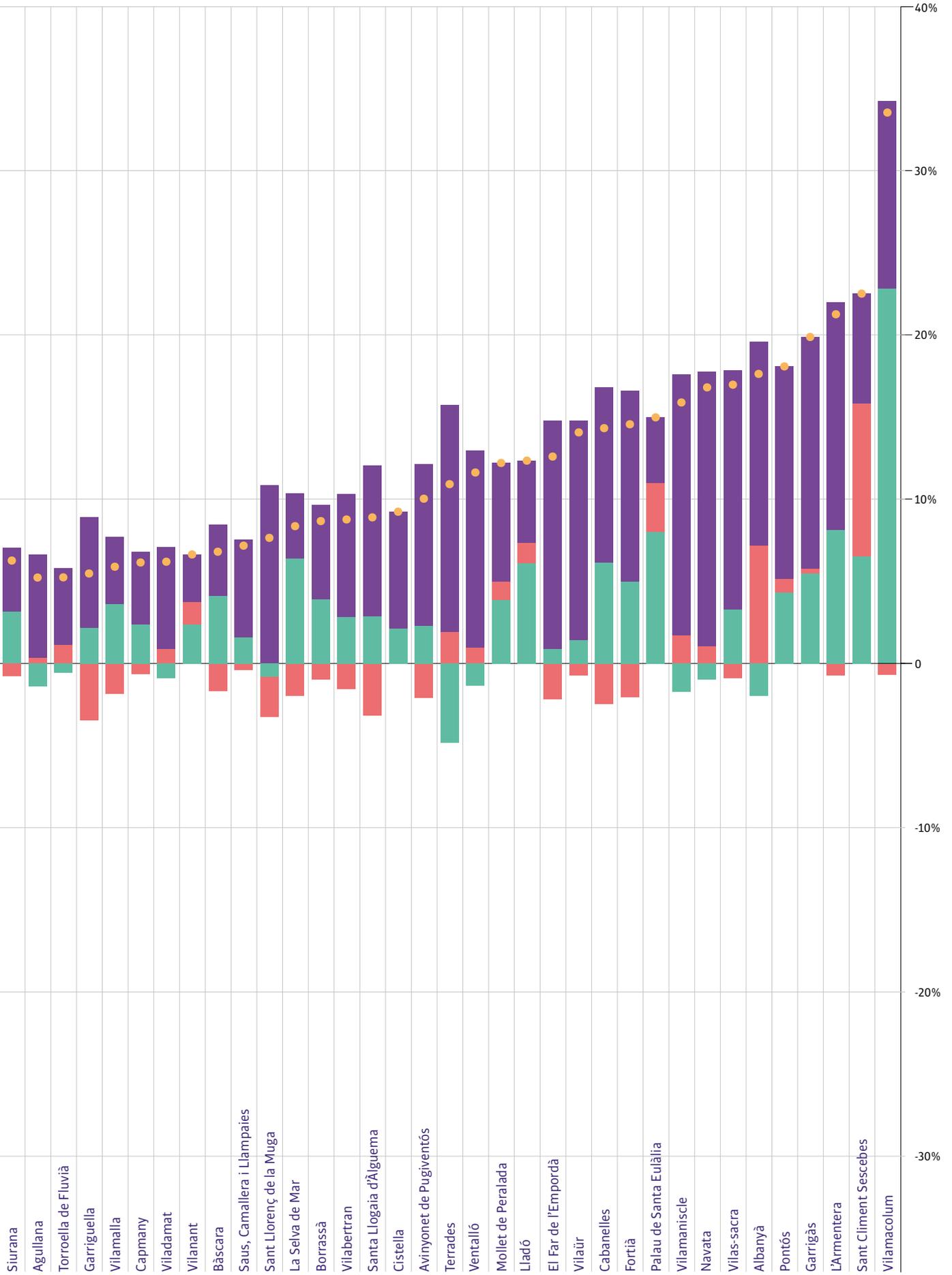
Between 1 January 2012 and 1 January 2022, the population of Alt Empordà has increased by 3,409 inhabitants (or 2.41%). Vilamacolum was the municipality with the greatest percentage increase, with 33.56%. In contrast, the largest reductions in population have taken place in Sant Mori (-18.87%) and Colera (-18.47%).

The number of people born in Catalonia from Alt Empordà has increased by 2.88%. There has been a negative growth of -2.12% of registered residents in the area who were born in the rest of Spain, and an increase of 1.65% for people born outside Spain.

Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=pmh&n=674&geo=com%3A02&by=mun&t=202200



Catalonia Spain Migration Total change



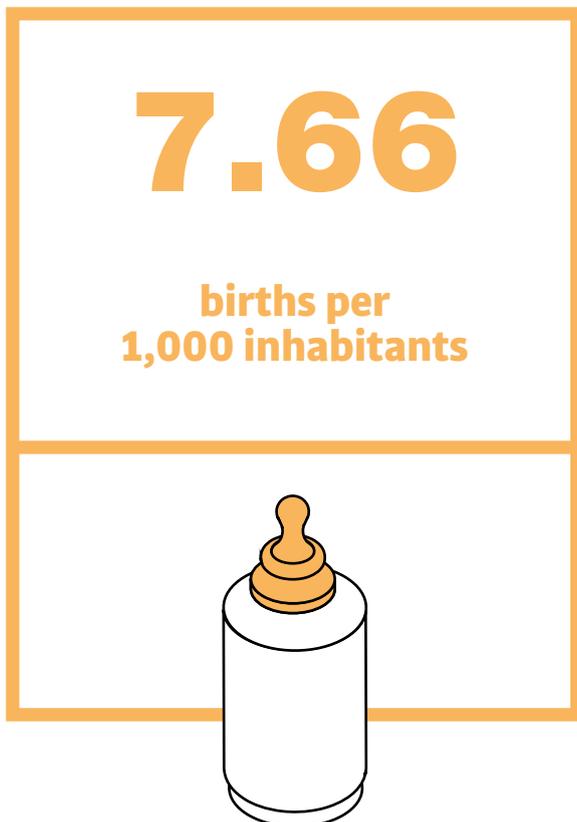
Gross birth rate

(Number of live births divided by total population by mid-year, 2021, Alt Empordà)

The gross birth rate is the number obtained by dividing the total number of live births of the total population of a territory, halfway through the year. In this case the value is shown in per thousand.

In 2021, the gross birth rate in Alt Empordà was 7.66, which indicates that there were between 7 and 8 live births per 1,000 inhabitants. With this gross birth rate, Alt Empordà would have dropped in 2021 to the thirteenth position of regions with the highest gross birth rate in Catalonia when in 2020 (with a rate of 8,4) it had been in fourth position. Comparing with the rest of the territory, we see that in the province of Girona, for that same year, the rate was 7.85, while for the whole of Catalonia it was 7.44.

Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=264



Ageing population

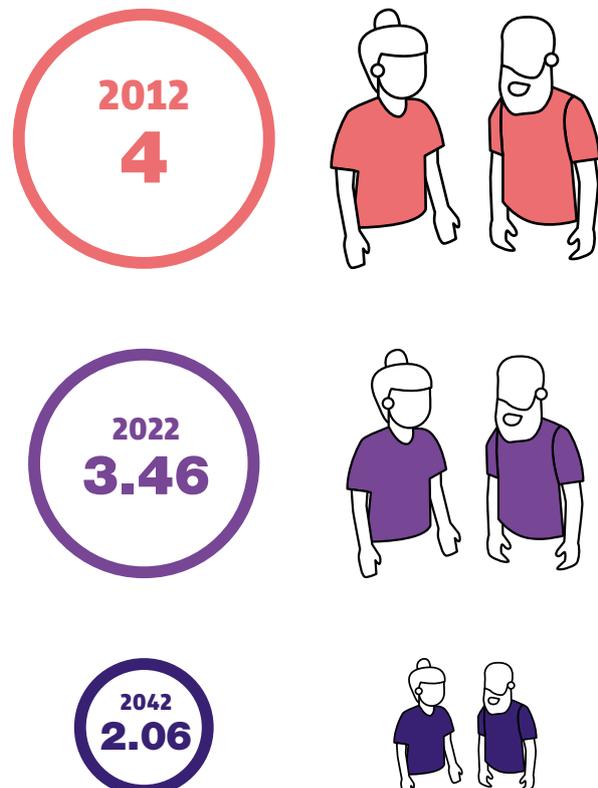
(Population aged between 15 and 64 years divided by the number of inhabitants aged over 64 years; 2012, 2022 and projection to 2042; Alt Empordà)

The Ageing population indicator provides information on the structure of the population. The ratio of people aged between 15 and 64 years compared with people of over 64 years is of great relevance in the organisation of the territory. Pensions, for example, are highly dependent on the population of a working age.

This rate must also be considered to design policies that can cover future needs, whether training people or providing the population with the necessary spaces and resources.

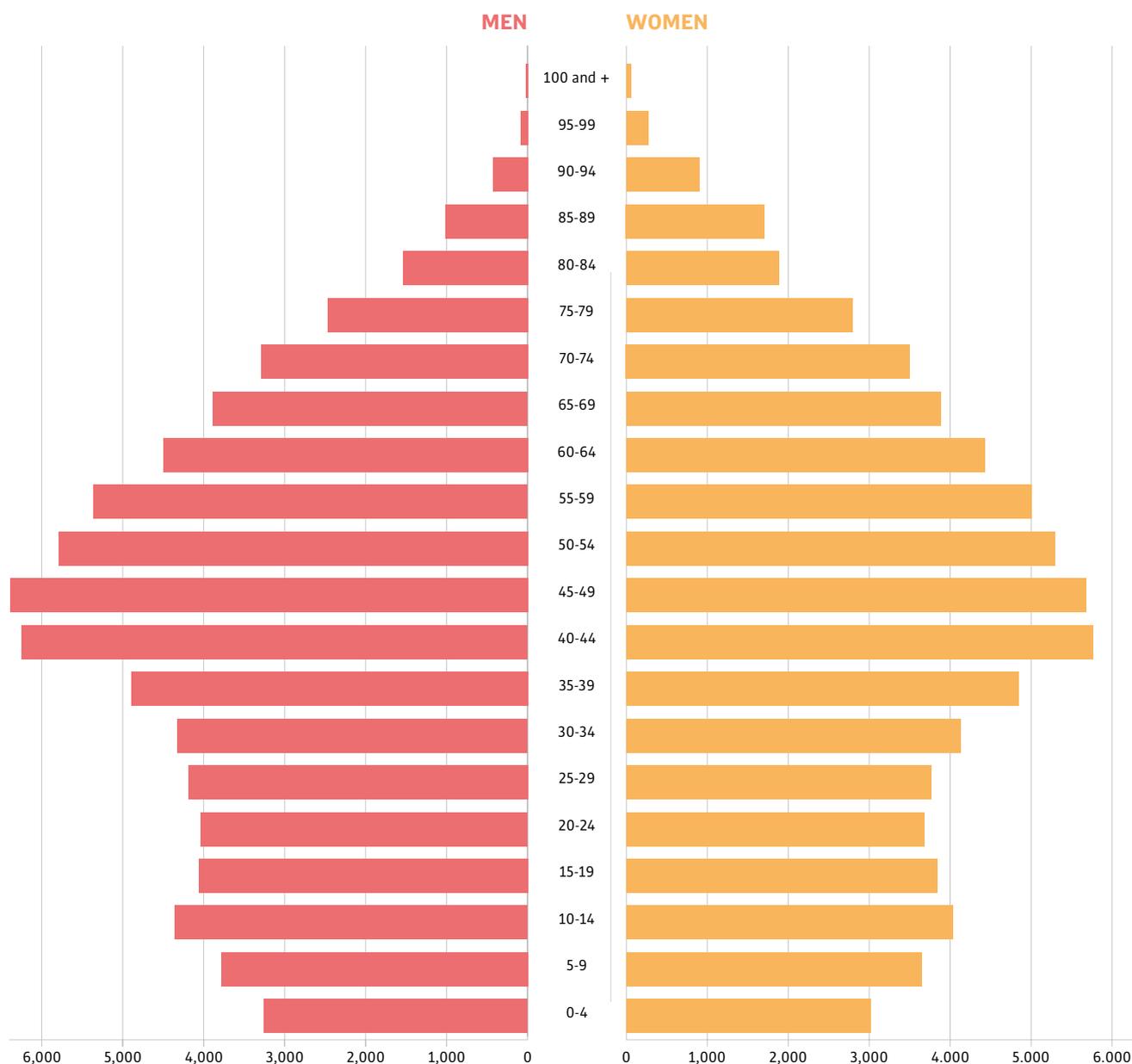
Regarding Alt Empordà, the ratio of the ageing of the population has decreased from 4.00 in 2012 to 3.46 in 2022. According to the (mid-term) projections of IDESCAT for 2042, the number of people aged 65 years or over will be 42,017, which represents an increase of 52.45% compared to the same age group in 2022.

Data source: Own calculation based on www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=pmh&n=1181&geo=com:02&lang=es www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=proj&n=14566&geo=com:02



Population: by gender and five-year age range

(Number of registered residents, 2022, Alt Empordà)



Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=pmh&n=9548&geo=com:02&lang=es

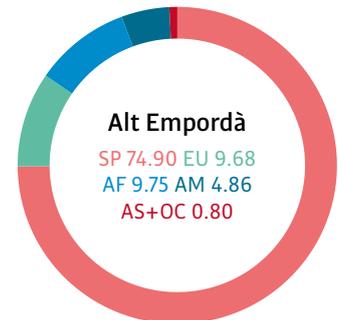
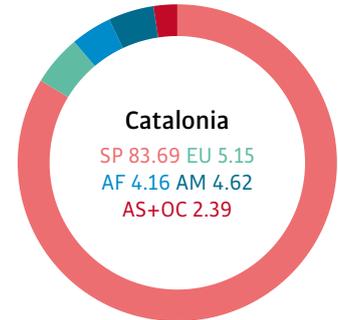
Population by citizenship

(Percentage of total population, 2022, Alt Empordà)

In 2022 the number of foreigners residing in Alt Empordà was 36,373 (25.09%). This places the region as having the second highest percentage of foreign residents in the whole of Catalonia (surpassed only by Segarra). In the whole of Alt Empordà, 74.90% were of Spanish nationality, 9.75% were from Africa; 9.68% came from the rest of Europe; 4.86%, from America, and 0.8%, from Asia and Oceania.

If we compare this with the province of Girona as a whole, 79.54% of the population are of Spanish nationality, 7.31% are African, 7% are from the rest of Europe, 4.57% American and 1.59% are from Asia or Oceania.

Throughout the whole area, there were four people considered as being stateless. The graphs show the proportion of people according to their continent of origin of their nationality compared with those of Spanish nationality residing in the municipalities of the Alt Empordà. The municipalities with the highest percentage of foreigners were Castelló d'Empúries (45.08%), Sant Pere Pescador (36.84%) and La Jonquera (35.24%).



Spain (SP) Europe (EU) America (AM) Africa (AF) Asia and Oceania (AS+OC)





Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=pmh&n=679&by=mun&geo=com%3A02#Plegable=geo

HEALTH

Evolution of life expectancy at birth

(Girona, 1981-2021)

Life expectancy at birth is interpreted as the average number of years a person born in a specific year would live if current mortality conditions remained constant.

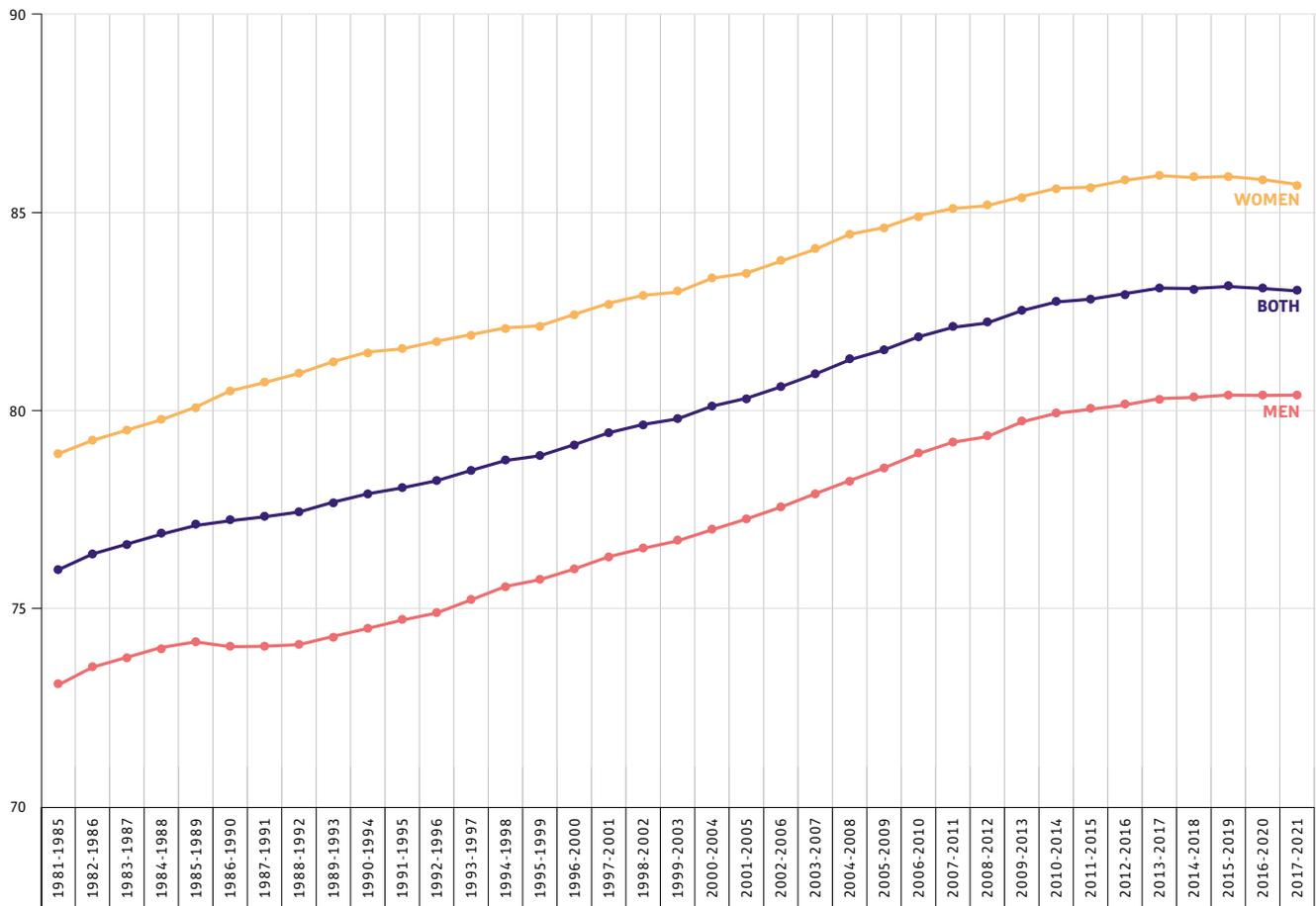
In the province of Girona, life expectancy at birth in 2021 was 83.02 years for the population as a whole. If we compare genders, women had a life expectancy of 85.71 years and men, 80.39. 2021 was the first year that presented a lower life expectancy for being born in that year compared with the previous year, unlike the usual upward trend of recent decades.



85.71 years



80.39 years



Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=iev&n=8619&geo=prov:17#Plegable=geo

Main causes of death

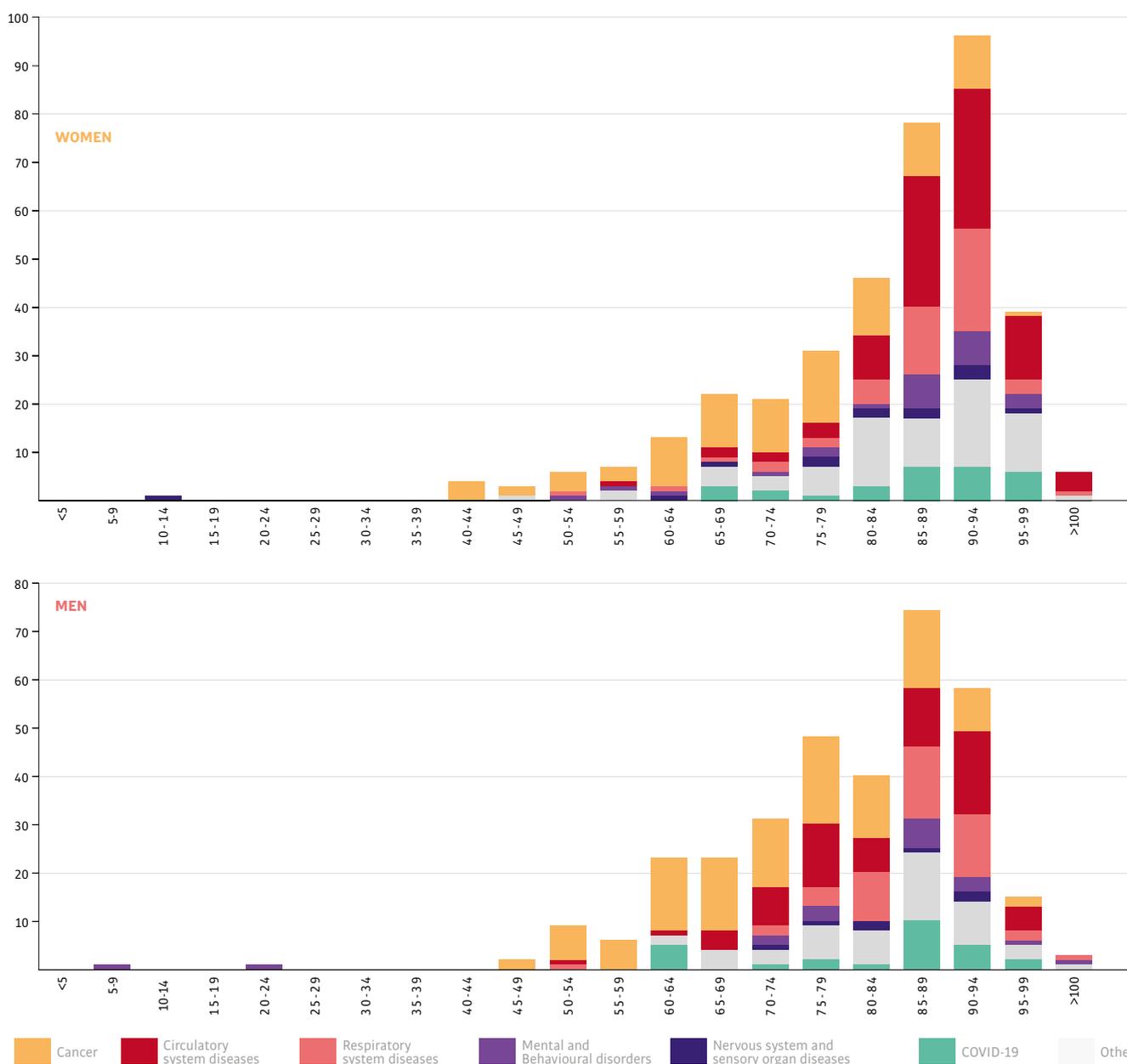
(Deaths at 1 January 2023)

In 2022, 29.99% of deaths recorded by Fundació Salut Empordà were caused by some kind of cancer. The second highest cause of death was by circulatory system diseases (22.35%), followed by respiratory system diseases (14%). For the first time after the pandemic, mortality due to the coronavirus passes to fourth place, registering 7.78%. Only three deaths were registered of people under 40 years of age, in an age range of 5 to 24 years old).

By gender, the most common cause of death follows the same order in both men and women, but with a different percentage. In both genders, the first cause was cancer (35.03% in men and 25.47% in women), followed by circulatory system diseases (20.36% in men and 24.13% in women) and respiratory system diseases (14.37% in men and 13.67% in women). The fourth cause was also COVID-19 for both men and women, which unlike previous years did not present significant differences between the genders (7.78% in men and 7.77% in women).

In 2022, COVID-19 is maintained as a diagnostic group, although as of 1 July the criteria are changed to some stricter ones when considering it as the main cause of the death.

Data source: Fundació Salut Empordà



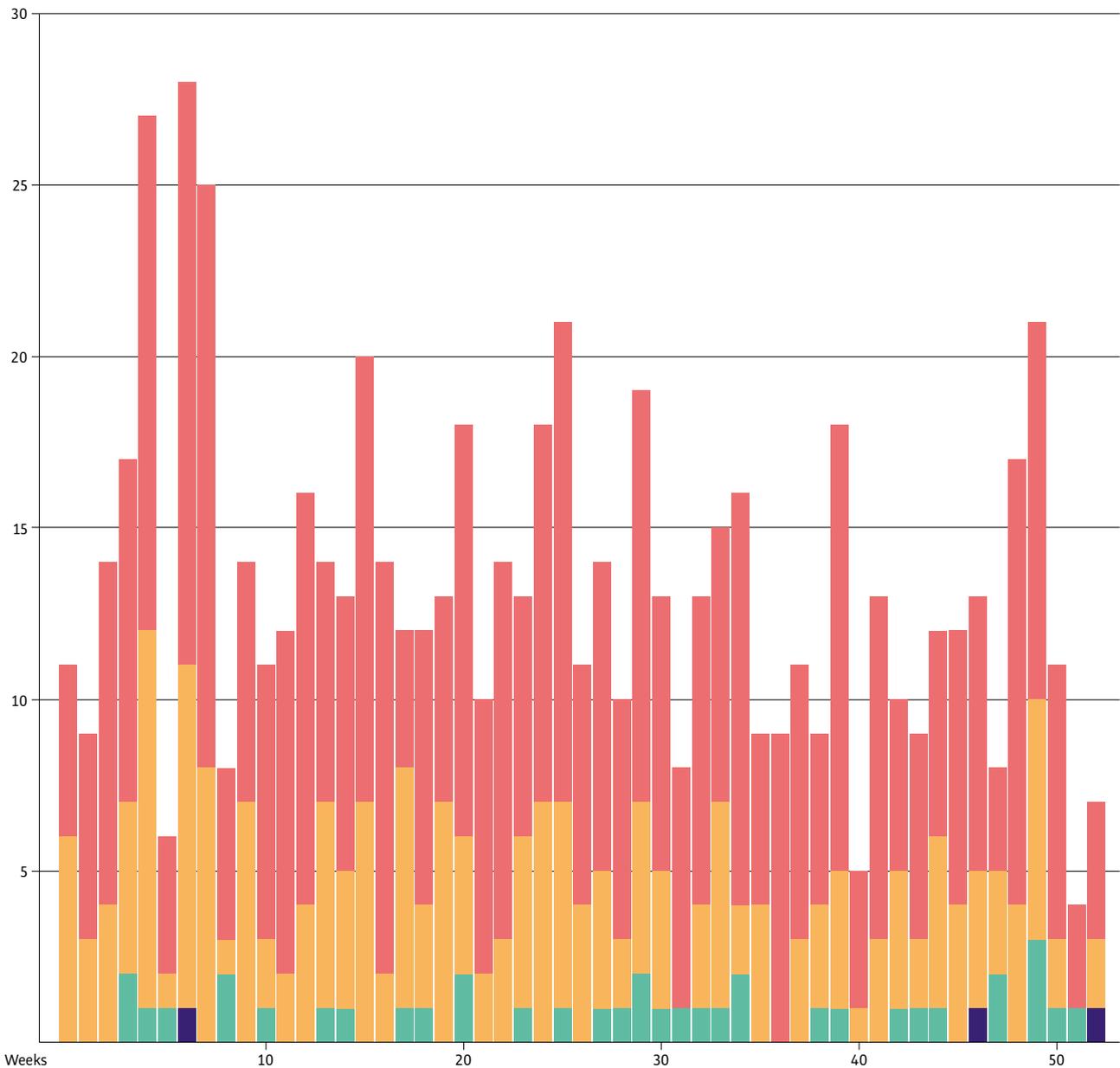
Weekly mortality rate

(Deaths at 1 January 2023)

In 2022 there were 707 deaths registered by Fundació Salut Empordà. This represents a decrease of 3.28% compared to 2021 and, on the other hand, an increase of 3.66% compared to 2020, which would indicate that things are returning to pre-pandemic mortality levels.

The number of deaths per week varies throughout the year, with January and especially February being the months of greatest numbers of deaths, a time of year in which COVID-19 still generates a high number of deaths among older groups coupled with the fact there are generally higher mortality levels at this time of year anyway. The rest of the year presents the usual fluctuations of each period, highlighting a peak of deaths during the third and fourth weeks of June (which correspond to weeks 24 and 25).

■ Under 40 years
 ■ Between 40 and 59 years
 ■ Between 60 and 79 years
 ■ Over 80 years



Data source: Fundació Salut Empordà

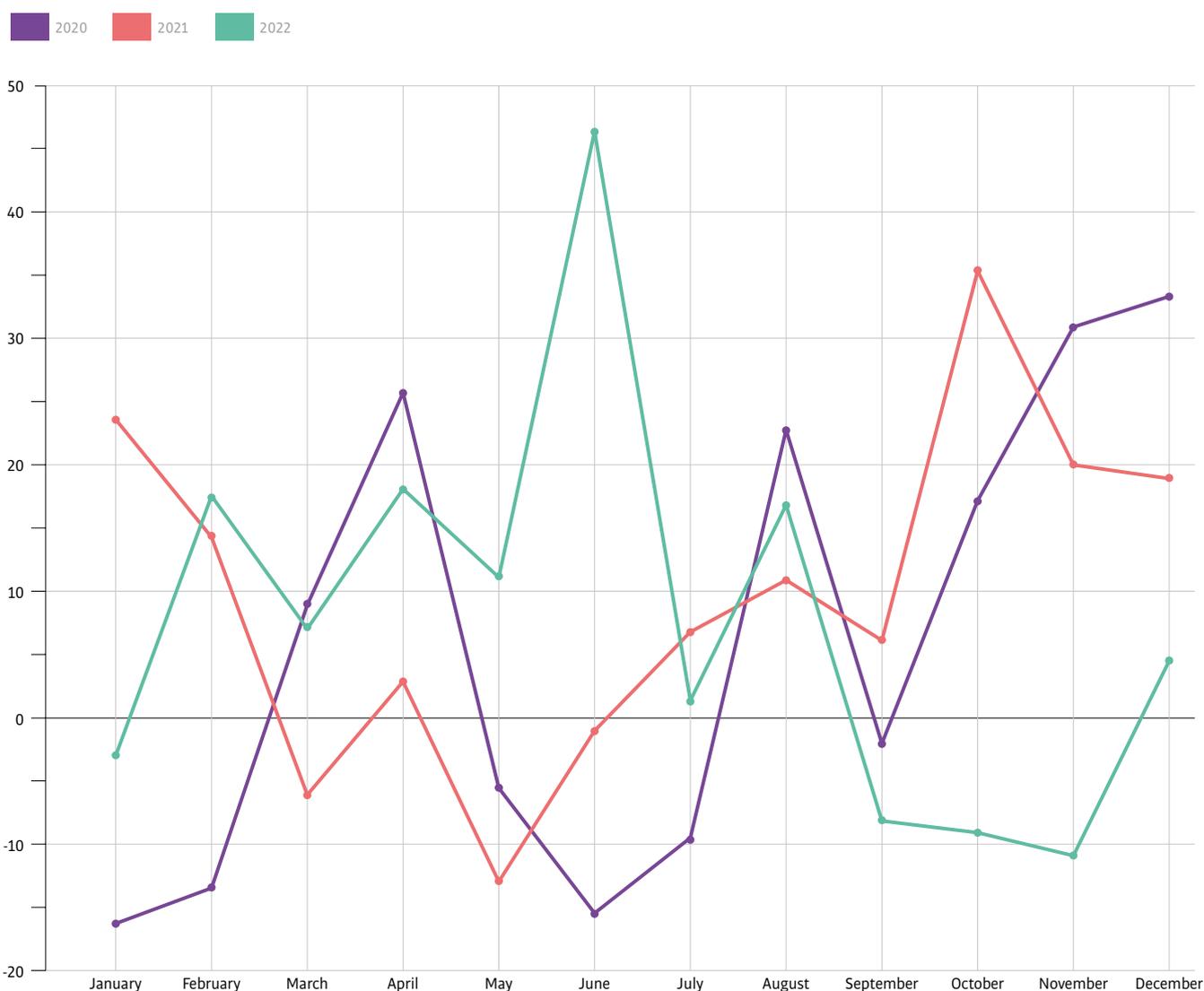
Excess mortality rate

(Deaths at 1 January 2023 for the period of 2020-2022)

The excess mortality rate is calculated as a percentage of the difference between the number of deaths each month compared with the average number of deaths for the same month in the period of 2016-2019, which is what was taken as a reference period, with a 0% excess mortality rate representing no change from the average of previous years, with -100% indicating that there have been no deaths and +100% that there are twice as many deaths as the same month in previous years.

In April 2020 we observed a peak mortality rate corresponding to the first wave of the pandemic, which was lower than in the whole of Catalonia. In August of the same year there was a new peak which, in contrast, was higher than in the rest of Catalonia due to an outbreak of coronavirus of similar characteristics as that which had occurred in Lleida in that same period. The winter of 2020 to 2021 is when a considerably more prolonged excess mortality occurs compared with what was already common during this period of the year, and which corresponds to the time period in which a greater number of deaths due to the pandemic were recorded. In October 2021 there was a new peak that is no longer due to COVID-19 but was associated with a greater incidence of viral respiratory infections of other types. Finally, in 2022, we observe that in February and April there is still a significant excess of deaths due to the last stages of the pandemic, while in June of the same year we find a considerable excess in the mortality rate, regarding which it has not been possible to establish a clear causal relationship. The cause could be multifactorial.

The data has been obtained from Fundació Salut Empordà's mortality register, and the cases for each month based on the exitus data have been assigned.



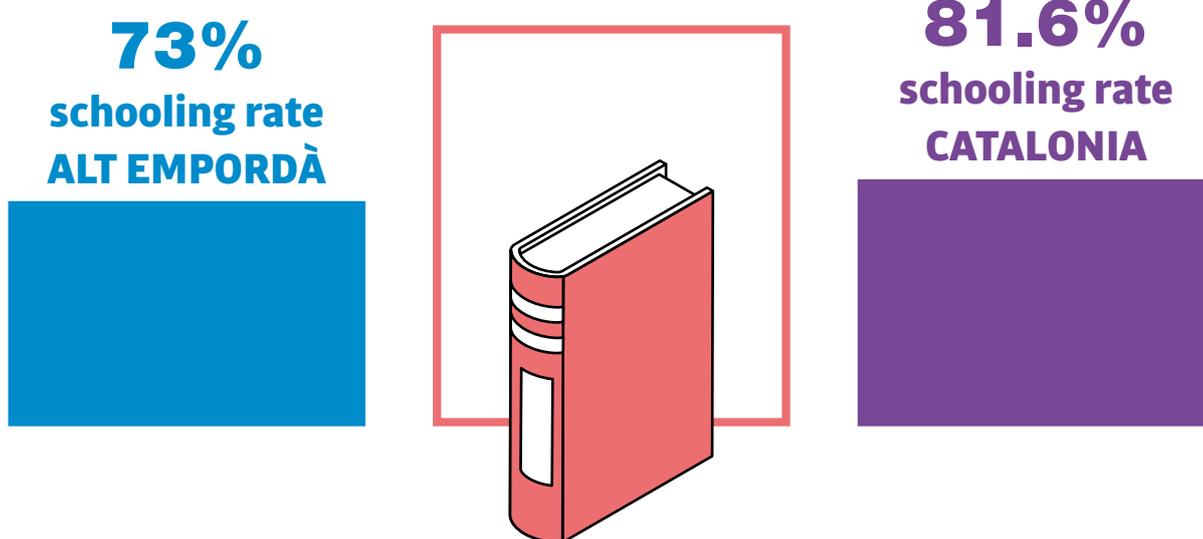
Data source: Fundació Salut Empordà

EDUCATION

Schooling rate up to the age of 17

(Population of 17-year-olds in school by place of residence among the total population of 17-year-olds, 2020, Alt Empordà)

The schooling rate up to the age of 17 indicates the percentage of people aged 17 or below who are educated in authorised centres. In Alt Empordà this value is 73% of the population. In Catalonia this rate is 81.6%, which puts Alt Empordà eight percentage points below the value of the whole area. Alt Empordà area has the second lowest schooling rate in Catalonia, surpassed only by Aran.



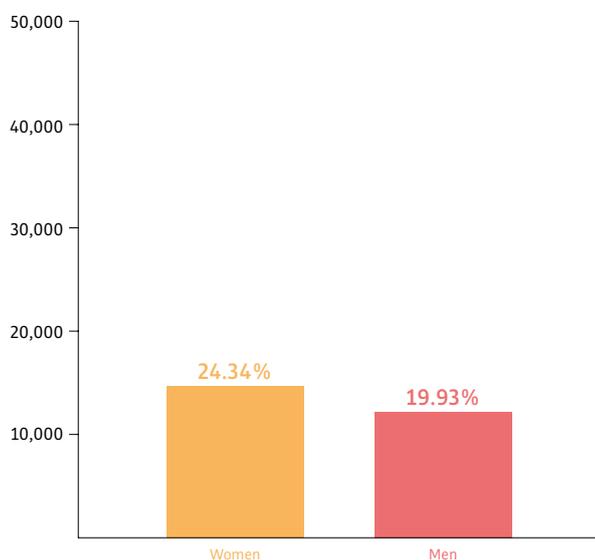
Number of people with higher education

(Population of ages comprising of between 15 and 85 years of age or older, 2020, Alt Empordà)

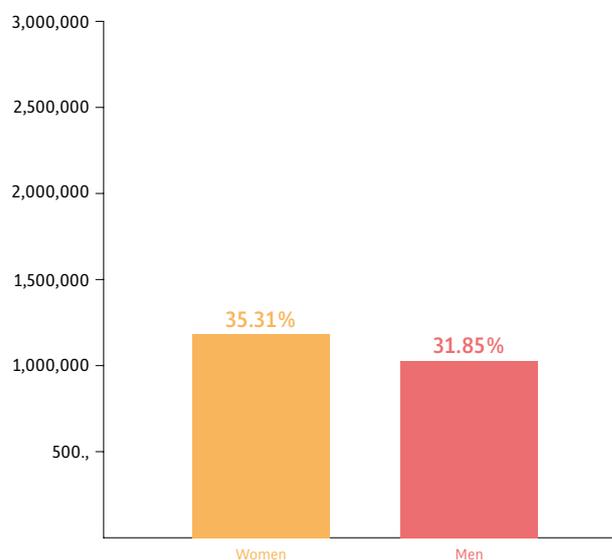
Higher educational studies are understood to be those that correspond to Advanced Vocational Training, University Degrees, Masters’ Degrees and Doctorates as per the classification levels in the adapted CCED-2020 (A). In 2020, in Alt Empordà, the number of people with higher education in the age groups between 15 and 85 years or older was a total of 26,825 (which represents 22.13% of the population in this age range), of which 14,675 were women (24.34%) and 12,150 were men (19.93%).

It is therefore observed that there is a slightly greater percentage of women with higher education than men. This is a trend that is seen throughout the EU.

Comparing the same data with the whole of Catalonia, we observe that there are a total of 2,209,880 people between the age of 15 and 85 or more with higher education, of which 1,181,205 are women (35.31%) and 1,028,670 are men (31.85%).



ALT EMPORDÀ



CATALONIA

Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=eep&n=13827&t=201900%3AP&fil=4&by=mun&geo=com%3A02#Plegable=geo

LABOUR FORCE

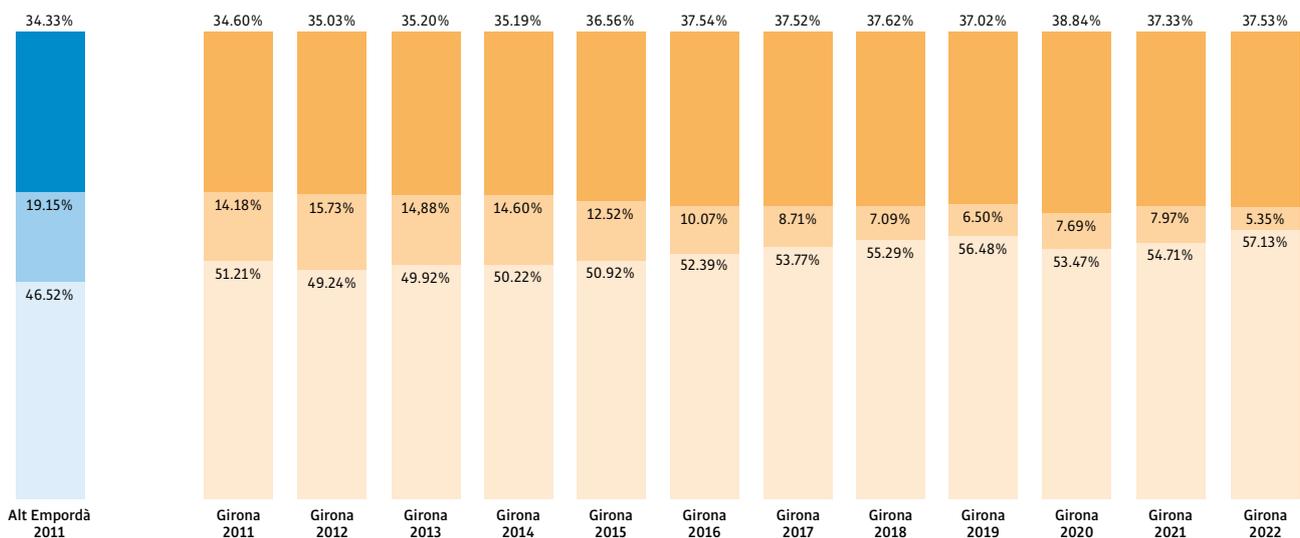
Labour force composition

(Number of people between 16-74 years old, 2011, Alt Empordà and 2011-2022 province of Girona)

The labour force composition shows the proportions of people aged 16 or older who are classified as active or inactive. The active population includes people of a working age who have employment or is available and looking for work. This group includes both employed and unemployed people. The employed people are those who have work, while the unemployed are not currently working but they are looking for a job; this maybe their first job or they could have already worked beforehand. The inactive population are people of a working age who have never worked and who are not looking for employment or they are not available to work. It includes people who work exclusively in the home, students who do not work, pensioners or those who have retired from economic activity, disabled to work among others.

The information on the composition of the labour force for the Alt Empordà region is only available until 2011, when the inactive population was 34.33% of a total of 114,430 of people of a working age, and the active population was divided into 46.52% of employed people (compared with the total population of people of a working age) and 19.15% of unemployed people. Comparing these same values and of the same year, we see that the number of unemployed people in Alt Empordà was 4.97% greater than in the province of Girona as a whole (which includes the data of Alt Empordà).

Between 2011 and 2022 the number of employed people in the province of Girona has gradually increased while the number of unemployed people has decreased, reaching 5.35% of unemployed people compared to 57.13% of employed people in 2022. This trend has remained steady with the exception of 2020 and 2021, at which point it was reversed. It should also be noted that the working age population in the province of Girona has also gradually increased during this period, going from 613,500 people in 2011 to 643,500 in 2022.



Data source:
www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=censph&n=270&by=com
www.idescat.cat/indicadors/?id=aec&n=15271&t=201100

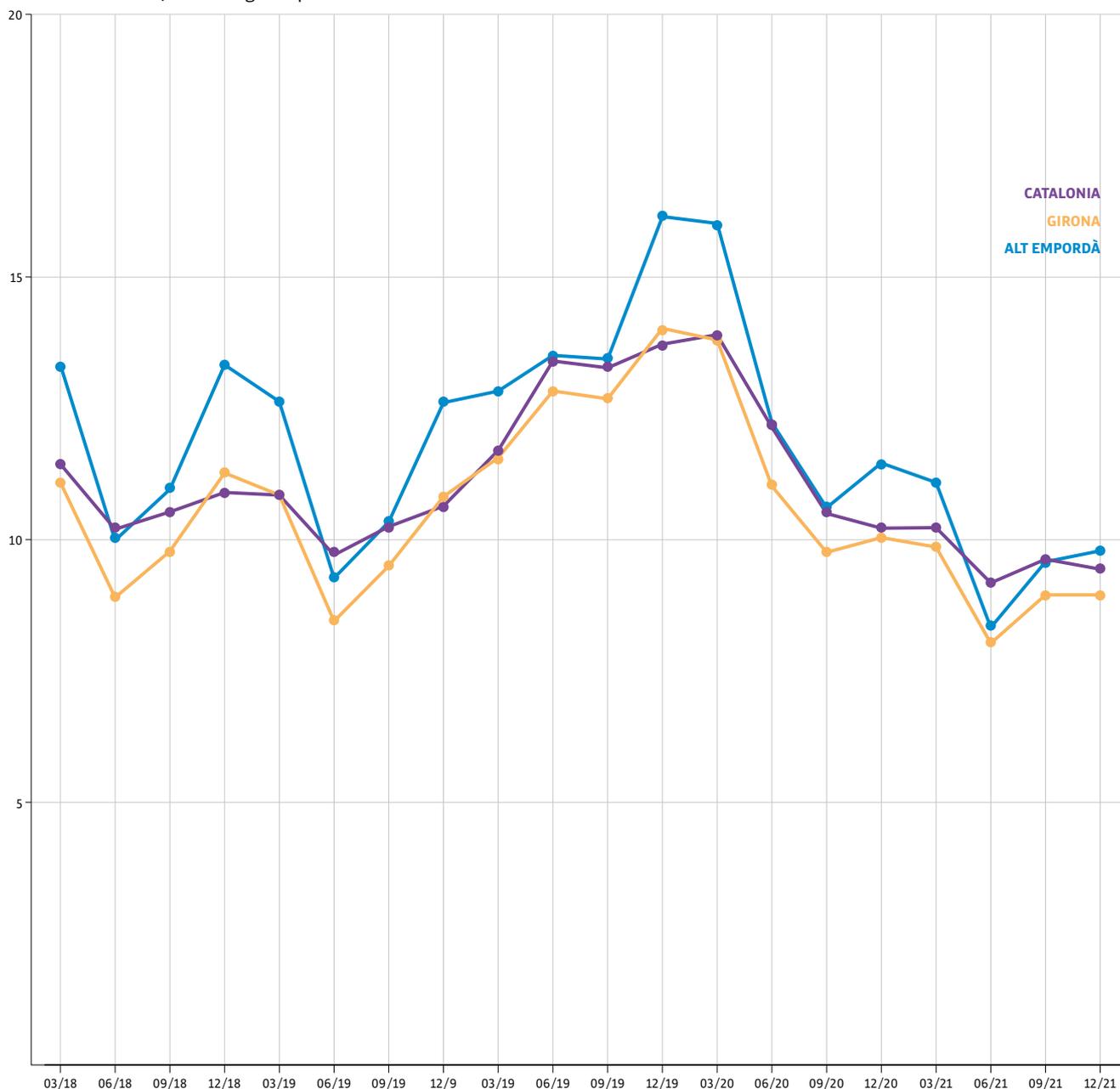


Recorded unemployment rate developments

(Percentage of unemployed population among the registered active population; 2018-2023; Catalonia, Girona and Alt Empordà)

The recorded unemployment rate, calculated from values obtained from administrative records, measures the relationship existing between recorded unemployment and an approximation of the recorded active population (calculated as the sum of recorded unemployment and those registered with Social Security of the population between 16 and 64 years old, resident in the area). It represents the percentage of people who would like to work but who have not yet found a job.

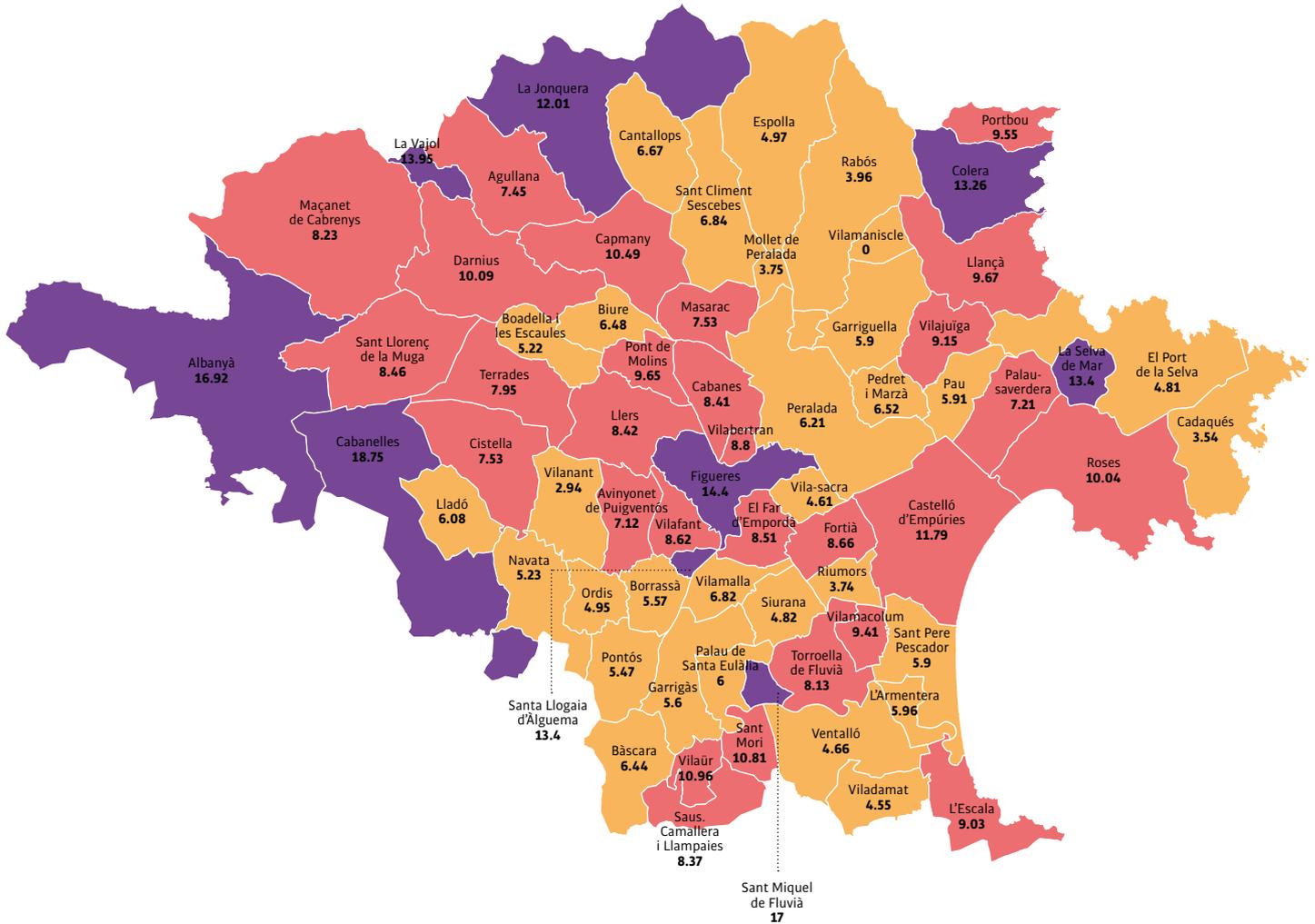
It should be noted that this period covers the entire pandemic and its consequent effects on unemployment. It can be seen how unemployment rates in the pre-pandemic period were of a markedly seasonal nature, especially in Alt Empordà, followed by a prolonged peak of unemployment throughout the pandemic and finally it is observed that in the post-pandemic period the previous seasonal cycle is stabilised which hasn't recovered the unemployment rates which are typical of the last months of the year in both the region and the whole of Catalonia, which begin to present more similar rates.



Data source: observatoritreball.gencat.cat/ca/recursos/dades_estadistiques/consulta_interactiva_general/taxa_atur_regstral/

Recorded unemployment rate

(Percentage of the unemployed population among the active registered population, September 2021, Alt Empordà municipalities)



Data source:

observatoritreball.gencat.cat/ca/ambits_tematics/treball/atur_registrat_i_demandes_ocupacio/atur_registrat_demandes_ocupacio/atur-comarques-i-municipis/

LIVING CONDITIONS

Gross disposable household income

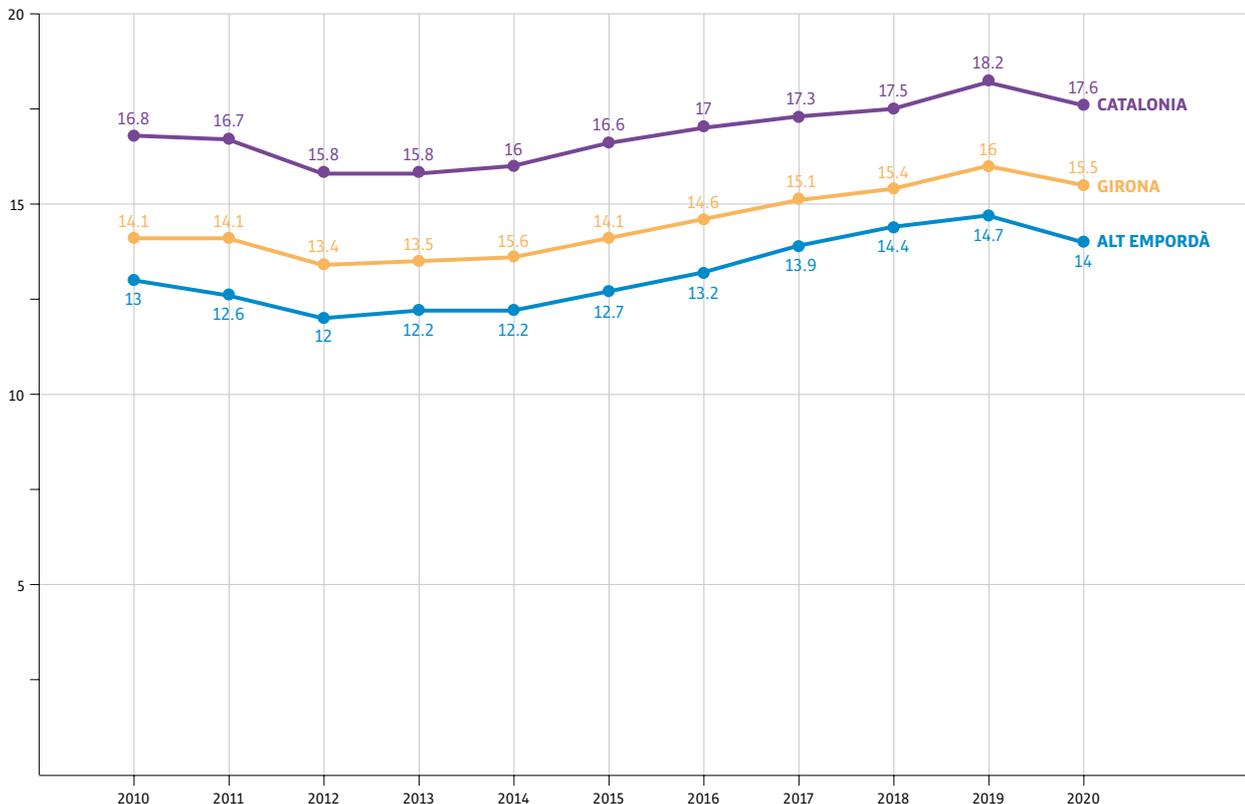
(Gross disposable household income in thousands of euros per inhabitant, 2020, provisional data. Alt Empordà)

The gross disposable household income (GDHI) is macromagnitude that measures the income available to residents of a territory which is used for consumption or savings. It is calculated as the account balance of household income, in other words, the difference between the combined resources and uses.

In 2020 the GDHI in the Alt Empordà was 14,000 euros per inhabitant, a decrease compared to 2019, which was 14,700. Since 2012 household income has gradually increased until 2019. This evolution has occurred in the same way both in the total of the province of Girona and throughout the whole of Catalonia.

Alt Empordà has maintained an inferior income level compared with the province of Girona as a whole, from at least 2010 until 2020, and even more so if we compare figures for the whole of Catalonia throughout the same period. In the province of Girona, in 2020, the income level was 15,500 euros per inhabitant, and if we compare this to the whole of Catalonia for the same year, it was 17,600 euros per inhabitant.

Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=rfdbc&n=13301&geo=com:02#Plegable=geo



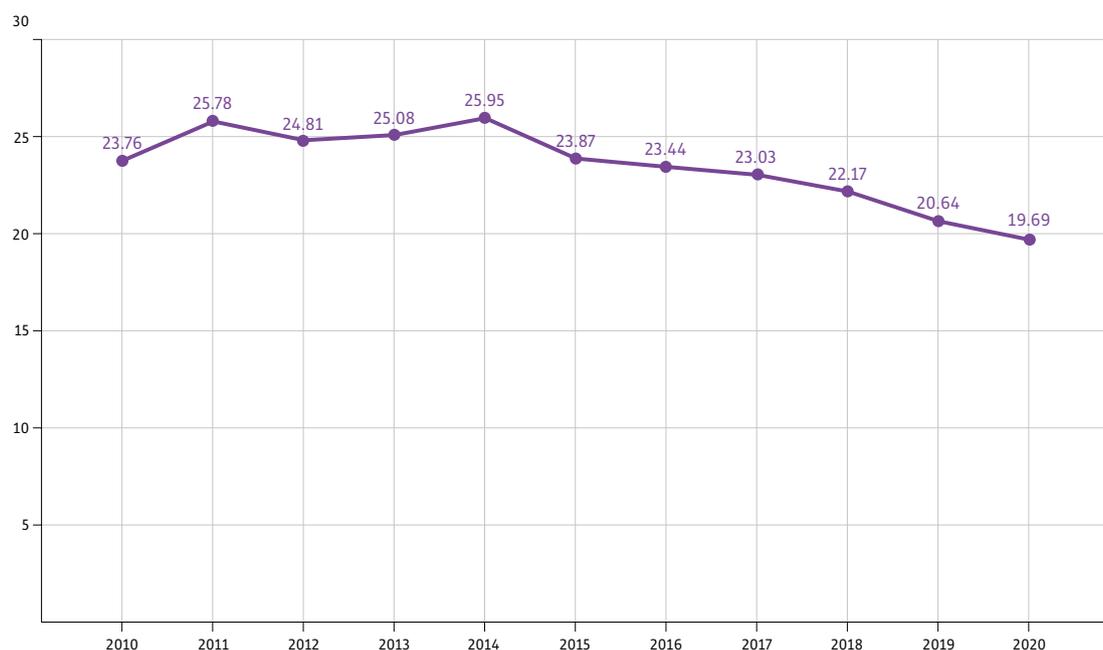
Gender wage gap

(Compiled by the author from the percentage of difference based on the average annual gross salary, 2020, Catalonia)

IDESCAT calculates the gender and salary gap in Catalonia from the data obtained from the National Statistics Institute's (INE in its Spanish acronym) annual salary structure survey. In 2020, the average gross annual salary for men was 30,003.62 euros and for women it was 24,096.69 euros. This difference shows that women earn 19.69% less than men (in a comparison of their salaries).

This gap has been progressively reduced from 2014 to 6% compared with 2020, although this has happened at a slow pace. The improvement is less if we exclude of the annual average the salary of the highest incomes from the calculation, which is not representative of the whole set.

Data source: www.idescat.cat/indicadors/?id=anuals&n=10405



DIGITAL SOCIETY

Internet Use

(Percentage of people between 16 and 74 years old, 2021, Alt Empordà)

The Internet has integrated into all aspects of many people's lives, changing their study, work and relationship habits. According to the Territorial Survey on ICT in Households in Alt Empordà, 95.8% of the population has used the Internet in the last three months. 84.1% has used e-mail and 69.4% of the surveyed population has shopped on the Internet at some point.

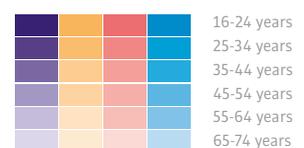


Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=621

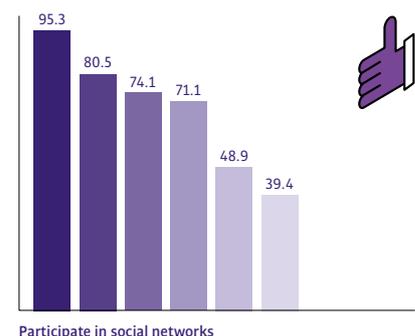
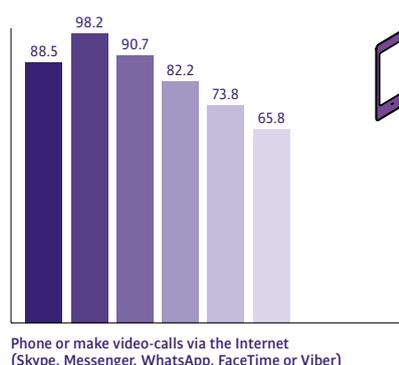
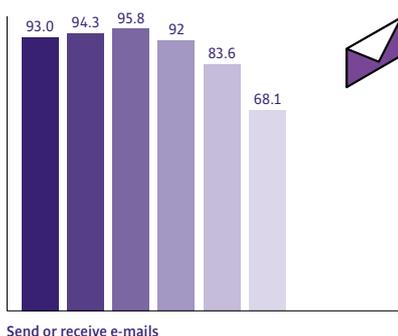
Internet activities

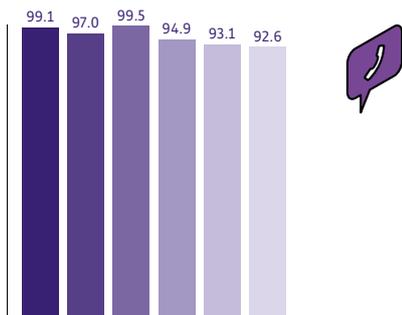
(Frequency by age groups, 2022, Catalonia)

According to the 2022 Survey on ICT equipment and use in households, 96.2% of the surveyed population connect to the Internet for instant messaging through platforms such as Skype, WhatsApp or Facetime. Regarding the use of the Internet for other services not related to communication, 77.7% of the surveyed Population (in Catalonia) use it for Internet Banking (including mobile banking), and 56.2% use it to arrange an appointment with the doctor. As for education, 42.2% use online educational material which is not a complete course, and only 31.3% used it to do an online course. The use of the Internet has also led to an increase in remote work, especially during the pandemic, and currently up to 21.8% of the population of a working age has worked from home.

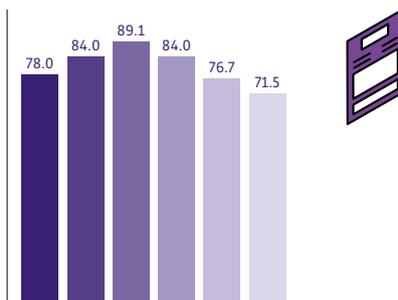


Data source: <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=tiell21&n=3.3.1>

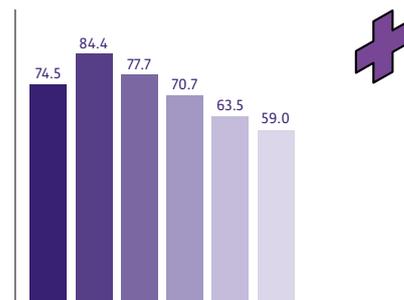




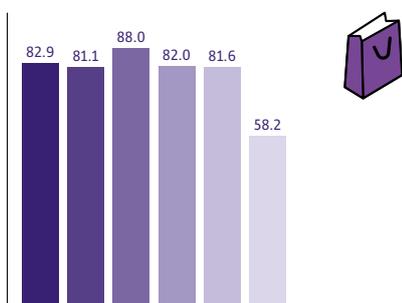
Use instant messaging (Skype, Messenger, WhatsApp, Viber)



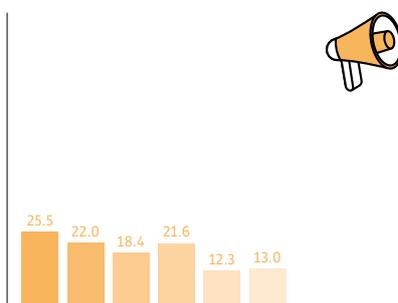
Read news, newspapers or current affairs magazines online



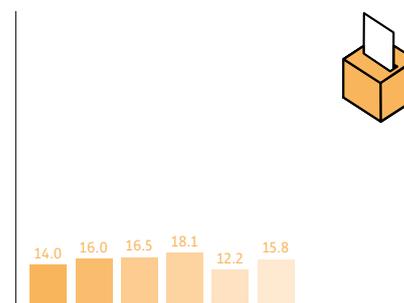
Search for information on health matters (e.g., injuries, diseases, nutrition, etc.)



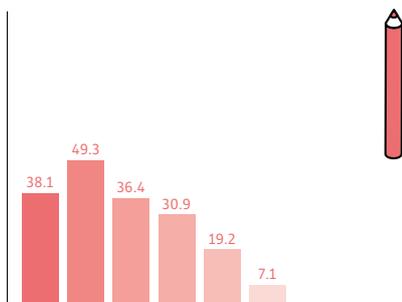
Search for information on goods or services



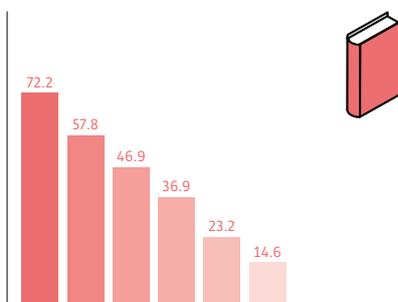
Give opinions on civic or political matters on Internet sites



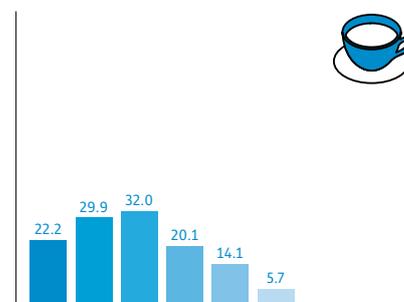
Take part in online consultations or vote on civic and political matters



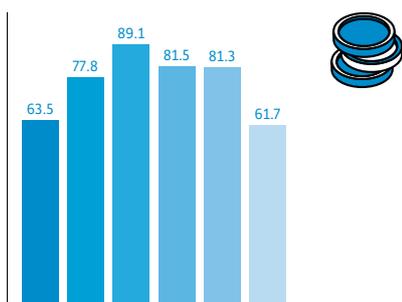
Do an online course



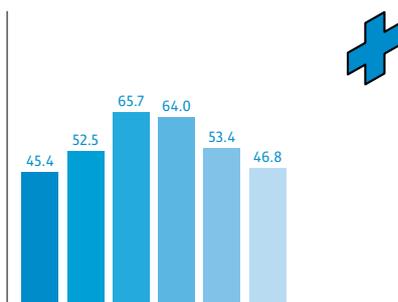
Use online learning material that is not a complete online course



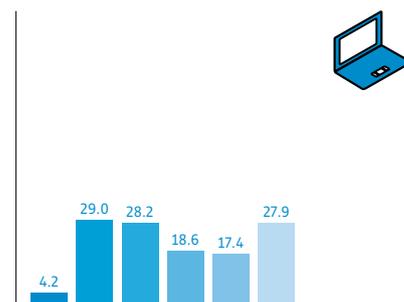
Sale of goods and services



Electronic banking

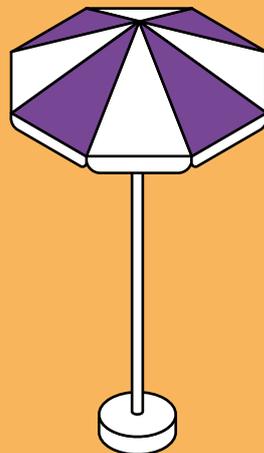
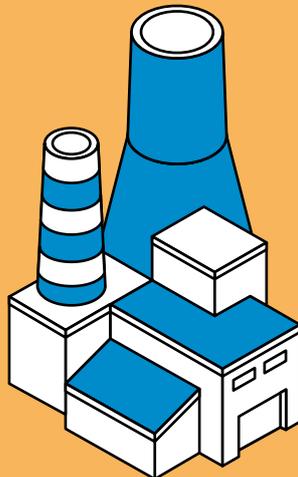
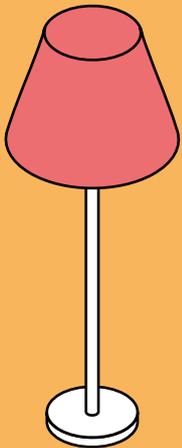
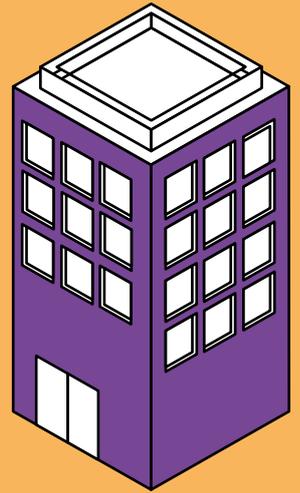
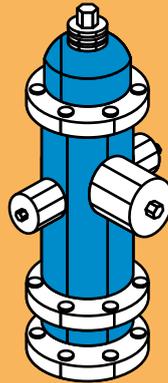
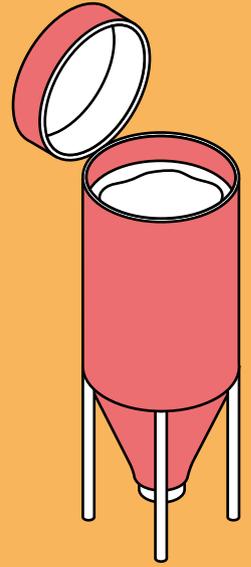
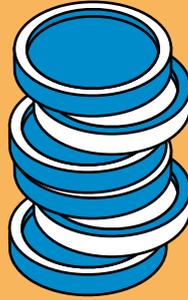
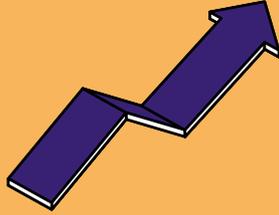
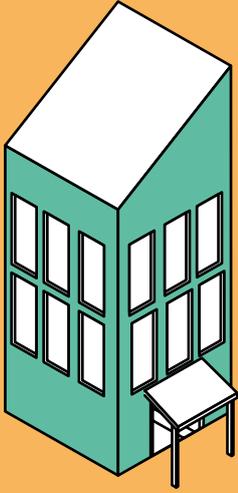


Arrange a doctor's appointment through a website or an app



Remote work

Economy and Business 2



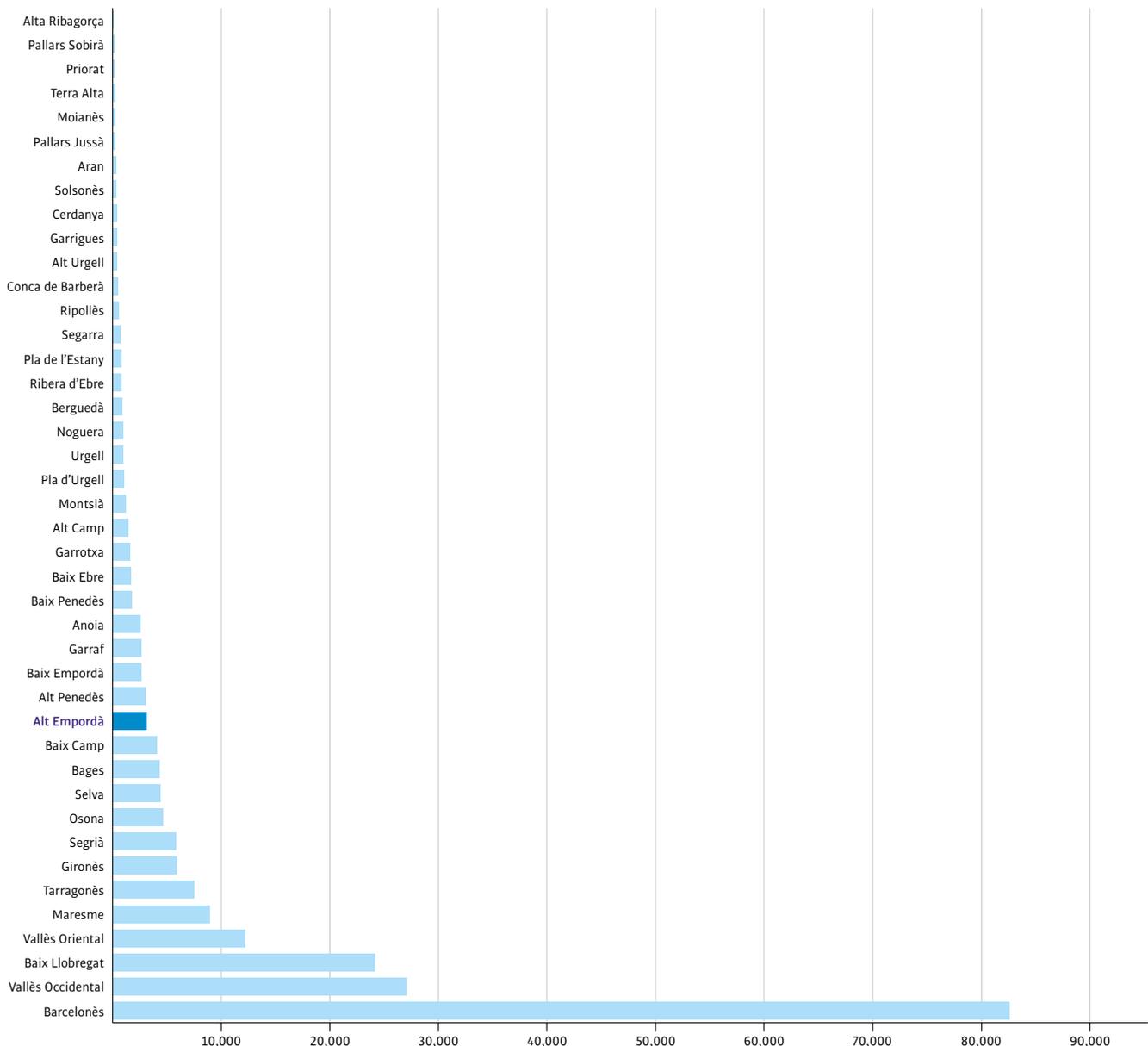
ECONOMY AND FINANCE

Gross domestic product

(Millions of euros, 2020, areas of Catalonia)

The gross domestic product (GDP) is an indicator that measures the value of the production of goods and services in a specific territory during a specific period of time. In 2020 the GDP of Catalonia was €225,055.5 million euros. Alt Empordà was ranked in 13th position in the region with the highest GDP in Catalonia (of a total of 41). Barcelonès had the highest GDP (82,836.4 million euros) and Alta Ribagorça had the lowest (81.3 million euros).

Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=pibc&n=13830&by=com

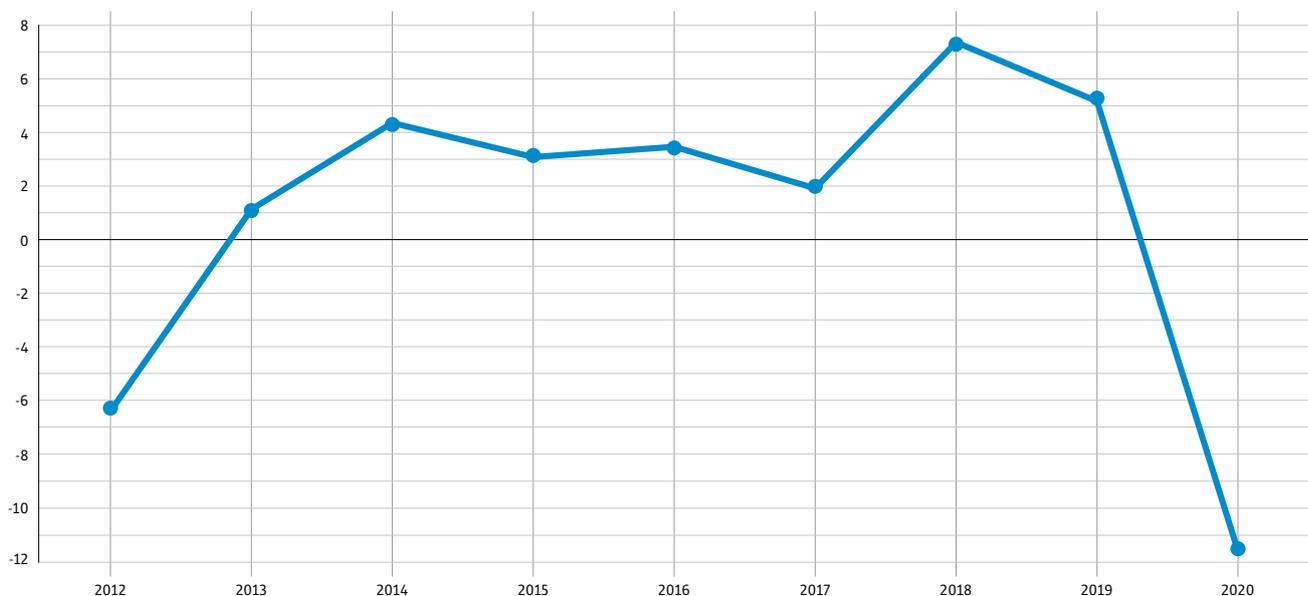


Real GDP variation rate

(Percentage of the variation taking the revised statistics from 2020, 2012-2020, Alt Empordà. The data from 2019 and 2020 is provisional)

The variation rate of the real GDP shows the change in value of the real GDP over the years. The times series show the annual variation rate between 2012 and 2020. The data shows a fall of 6.37% between 2011 and 2012. In the successive years there is a progressive improvement of this indicator until 2020, when there is a fall compared to 2019 of 11.57%.

Data source: Compiled by the author from www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=pibc&n=13830&geo=com:02#Plegable=geo



The GDP per capita can be used to compare the economic production of a territory. The GDP per capita of Catalonia in 2020 (provisional data) was 29.1 thousand euros (CAT = 100).

IDESCAT provides the GDP per capita of municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants. Using this indicator, we can compare the values of Alt Empordà's populations with the value for Catalonia, which is equivalent to 100.

In 2020, the highest GDP per capita in Alt Empordà was that of Castelló d'Empúries, with a value of 23.9 thousand euros (82% of the GDP per capita of Catalonia). Of those calculated, Vilafant was the town in the area with the lowest GDP per capita (15.6 euros, 53.7% of the GDP per capita for Catalonia).

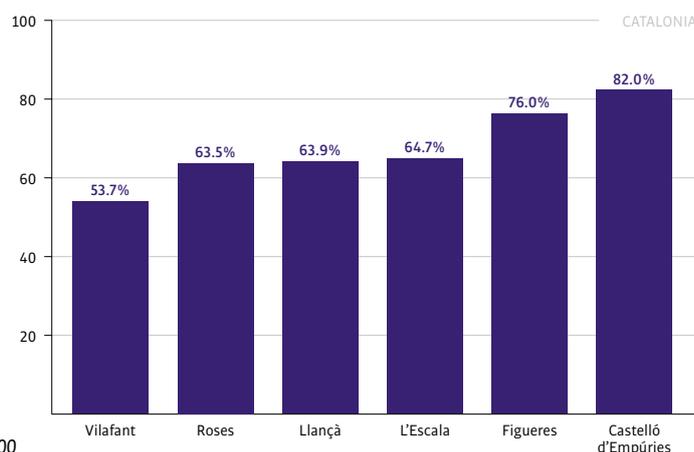
GDP rate per capita in Alt Empordà

(CAT Rate = 100, 2020, Municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants in Alt Empordà)

22,600 €

**GDP per capita
Alt Empordà**





Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=pibc&n=13830&geo=com%3A02&by=mun&t=202000

PRICES

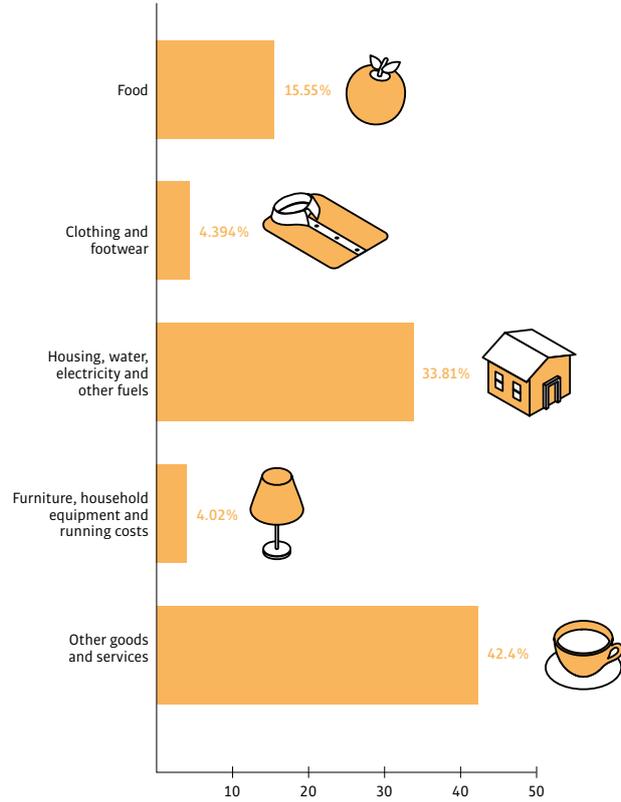
Household costs – In relation to the activity of the main breadwinner

(Percentage of the total costs by group, 2021, Catalonia)

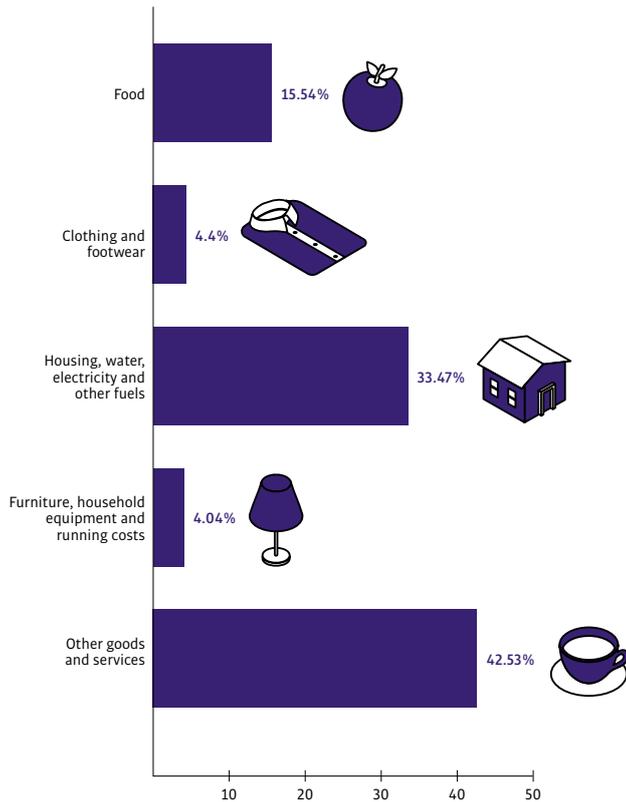
The “Household costs – in relation to the activity of the main breadwinner” indicator shows the percentage of costs spent on each of the different types of goods, for each of the activity groups. In Catalonia, in 2021, the percentage of spending on essential goods was 60.71% of the total. The largest costs group is that for housing, water, electricity and other fuels, which accounts for 36.7% of the total.

Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=edcl&n=9493

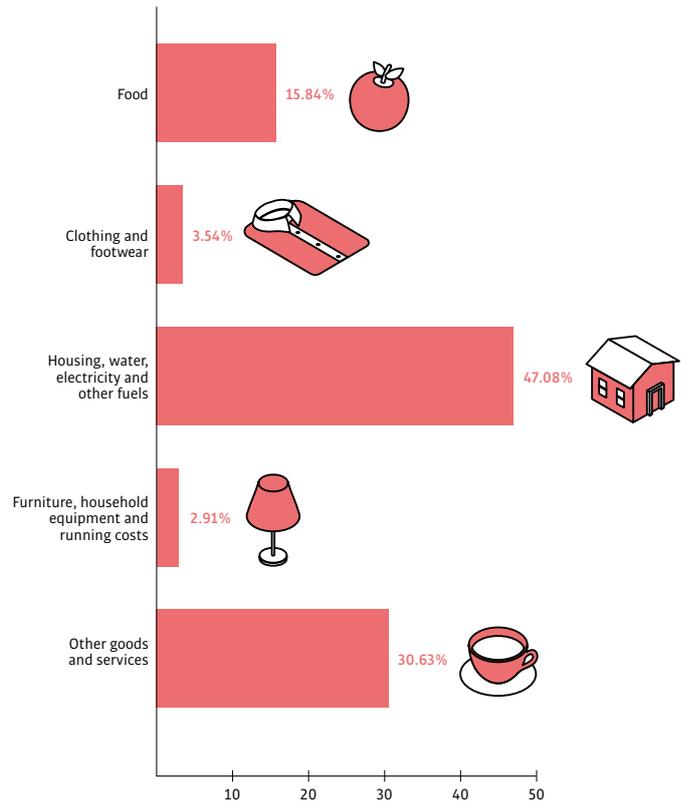
ACTIVE



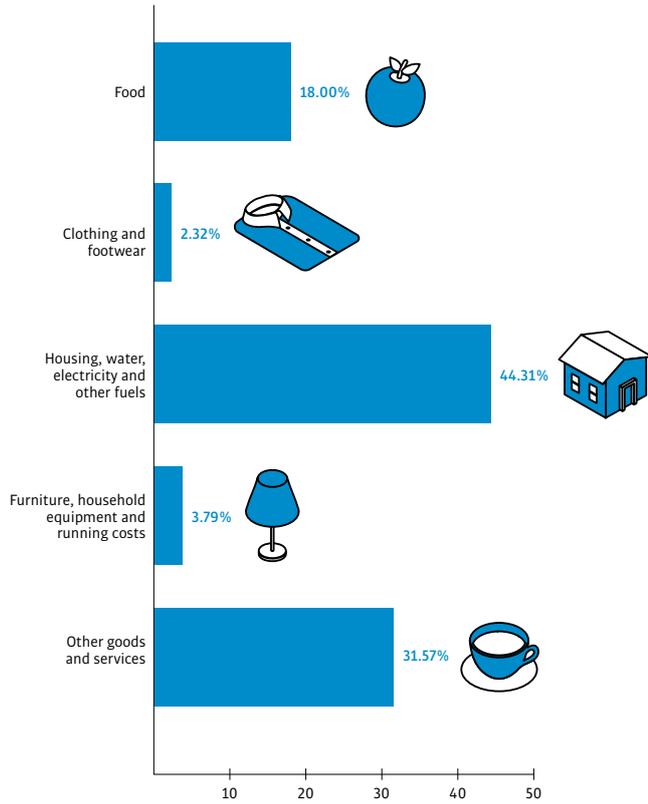
EMPLOYED



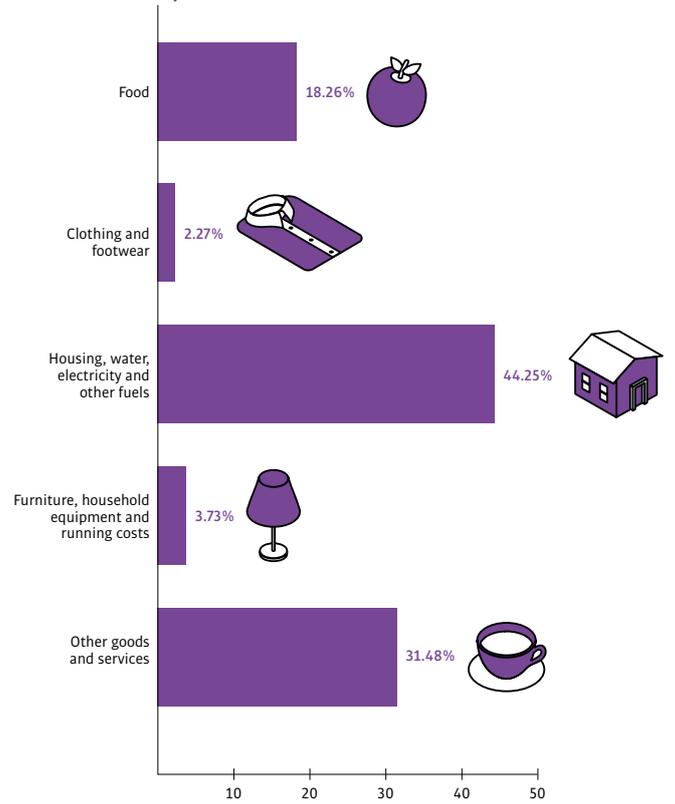
UNEMPLOYED



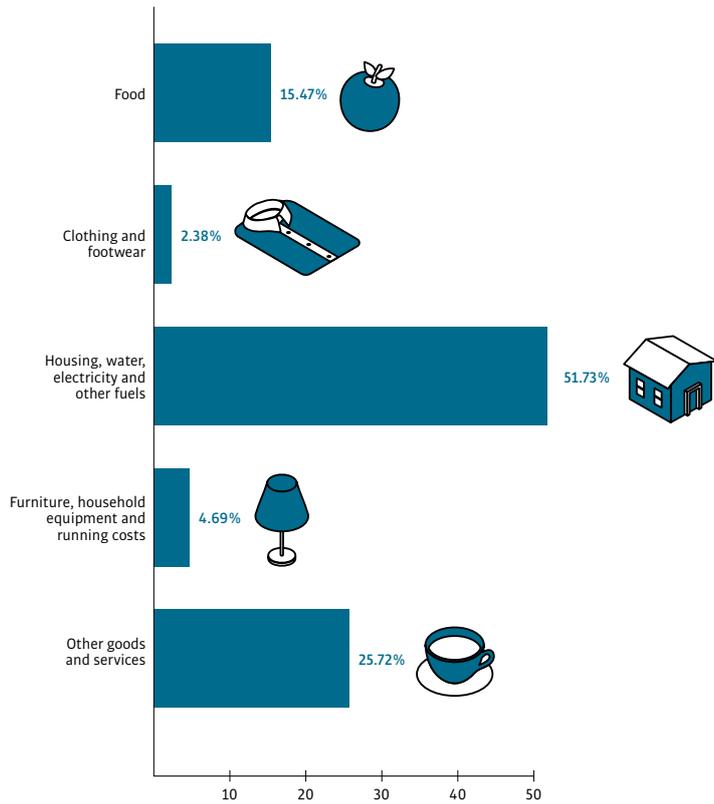
INACTIVE



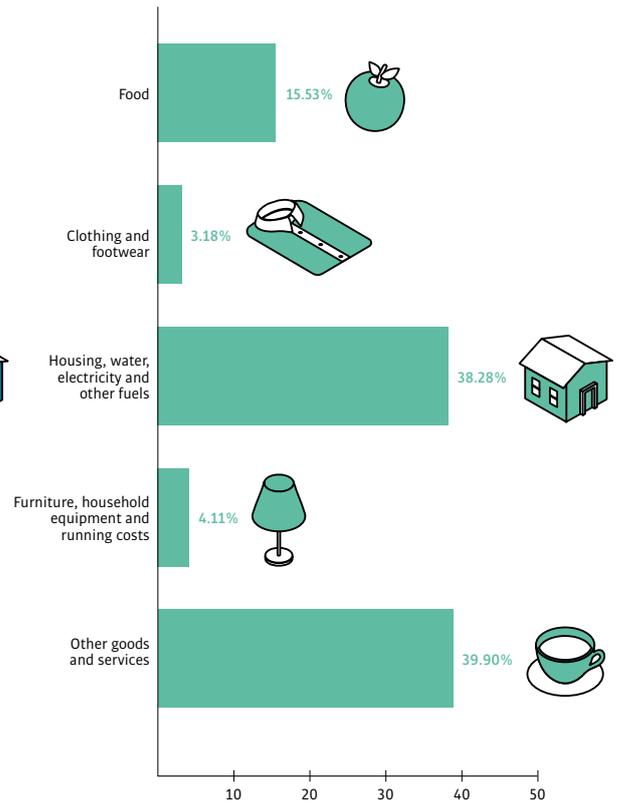
PENSIONERS / RETIRED



DOMESTIC WORKERS



OTHER SITUATIONS OF ACTIVITY



GOVERNMENT FINANCES

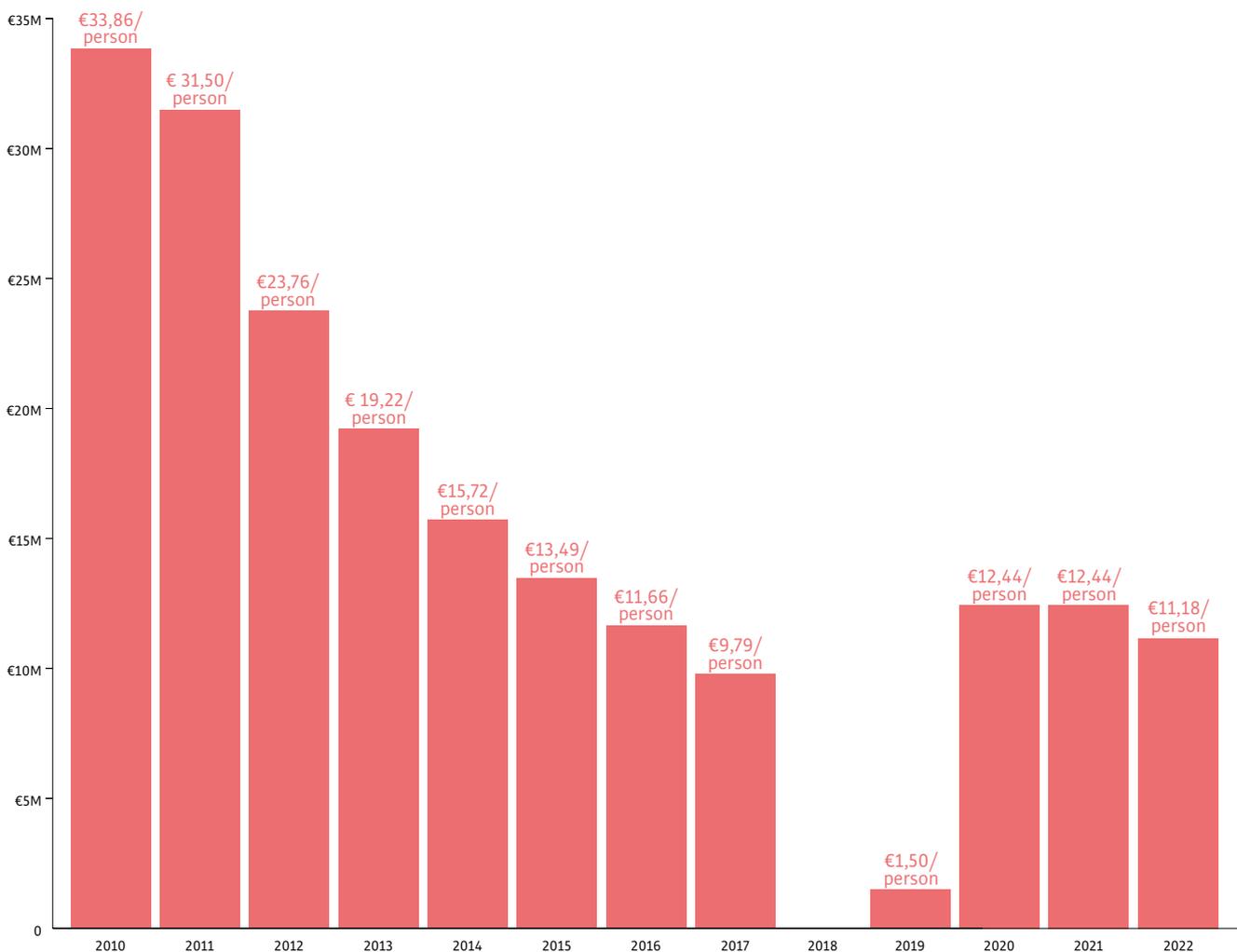
Government deficit / surplus and debt

(Debt in euros per person, 2021, Alt Empordà Council)

The Alt Empordà Council publishes the debt of the local entity. Debt is deemed to be any specific amount of money, or the creation of available credit, issued by a third party to the local entity, with the commitment of returning it within an established period of time through instalment payments.

According to this data, in 2010, the Council's debt was 4,907,000 euros (equivalent to 33.86 euros per person). In 2018, debt was reduced to almost 0 and later increased once again to €1,620,230 (€11.18 / person) in 2022.

Data source: www.seu-e.cat/ca/web/ccaltemporda/govern-obert-i-transparencia/gestio-economica/gestio-economica/endeutament



Structure of public expenditure

(Total amount of euros, 2022, Alt Empordà Council)

According to the Alt Empordà Council, in the analysis of the budgets for 2022, the area with the smallest volume was that of actions of an economic nature with 992,279.45 euros (3.07%). The area with the largest expenditure was that of basic public services, amounting to 16,652,979.72 euros (51.60% of the budget).

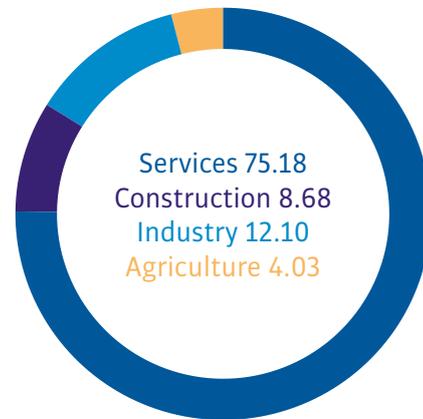


Data source:
www.seu-e.cat/ca/web/ccaltemporda/govern-obert-i-transparencia/gestio-economica/pressupost/liquidacio-del-pressupost/despeses-per-programa

BUSINESS

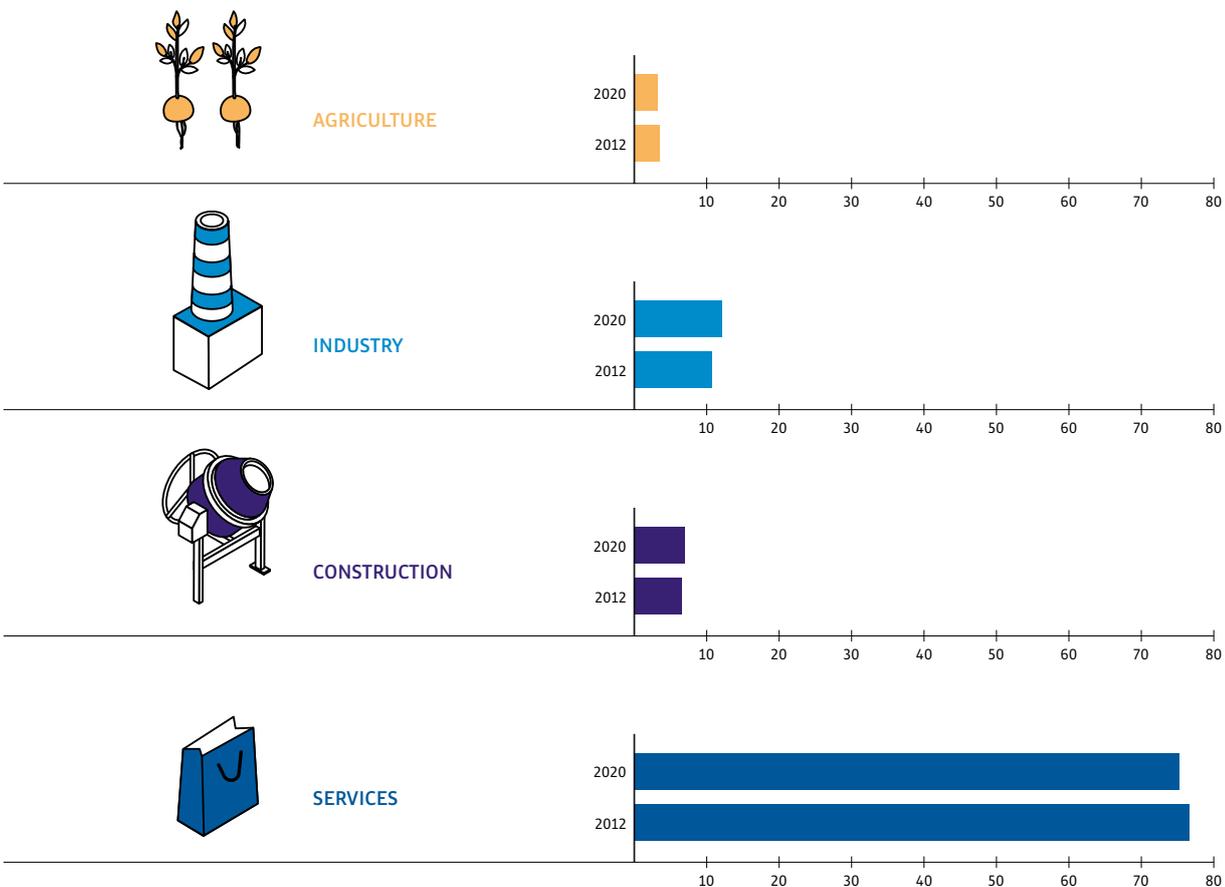
Changes in the structure of gross value added

(Percentage of the gross value added by sector; 2012, 2020; Alt Empordà)



Between 2012 and 2020, the percentage of gross value added (GVA) generated by the services sector increased from 76.57% to 75.18%. In contrast, the construction sector reduced its proportion of total GVA from 8.27% to 8.68%.

With regards to the industry and agriculture sectors, the fact that the industry increased from 10.74% in 2011 to 12.10% in 2020, to the detriment of agriculture which decreased from 4.41% in 2011 to 4.03% in 2020 stands out.



Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?geo=com:02&id=pibc&n=8277#Plegable=geo

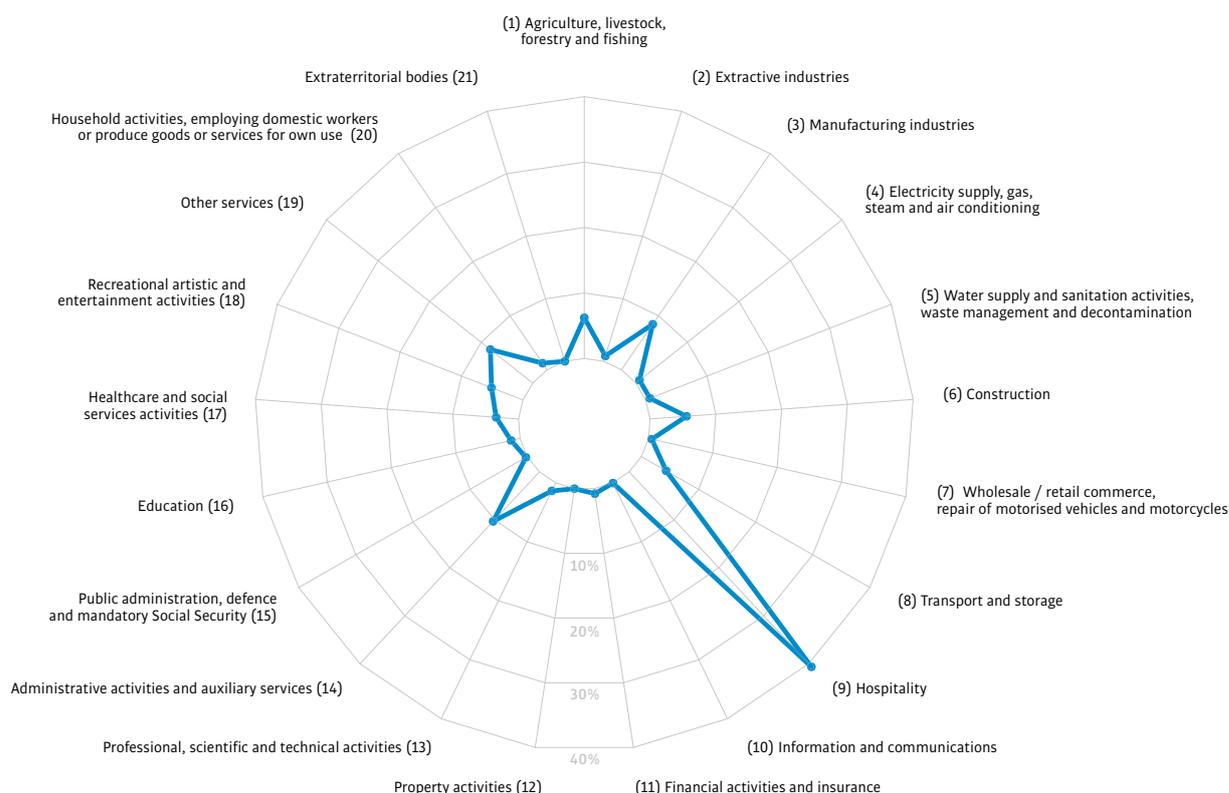
New contracts by economic sector

(Percentage of newly contracted people by economic sector between January and December 2022, Alt Empordà)

Throughout the twelve months of the 2022, 34,846 people were contracted in the Alt Empordà, according to data from the Employment and Production Model Observatory.

The economic sectors of these new contracts are classified into the 21 categories used by Idescat to define the employed population. The data set forth below corresponds to the new contracts and not to the total number of people employed at that time. Therefore, the percentage of new contracts will be greatly influenced by those sectors with high employee turnover.

Thus, it is observed that the sector with the highest percentage of new contracts is for staff in the hotel industry, with 40.64% of the total, followed by administrative activities and auxiliary services with 10.32%. The following contracting sectors which represent between 5% and 8% of the total are: manufacturing industries; agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing; construction; recreational artistic activities and entertainment activities and health and service activities.



Data source: Compiled by the author from data from the Employment and Production Model Observatory <https://treballperocupacions.observatoritreball.gencat.cat/treballperocupacions/web/metodologia-i-taules-de-detall/taula-de-contratacio>

Synthetic Index on Employment and Local Economic Development

(Synthetic Index on Employment and Local Economic Development, 2021, Alt Empordà)

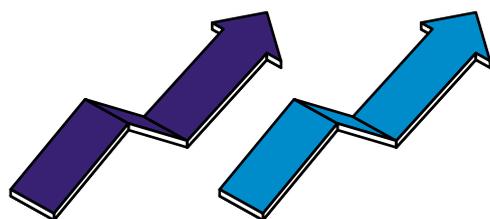
The Synthetic Index on Employment and Local Economic Development (ISODEL in its Catalan acronym) is made up of the weighted aggregation of a total of 37 indicators which measure the functioning of aspects related to the employment and economic development of a territory, and which can be grouped into six objectives.

First, a weighted average of all indicators is made through a single value that gives a score from 0 to 100 and subsequently they are grouped into the six main objectives.

In relation to the average, in 2021 Alt Empordà had an ISODEL of 47, which placed it in position 25 of the 42 regions of Catalonia, with Alta Ribagorça being in the lowest position (with a value of 37) and the Barcelonès in the highest position (with a value of 66.1).

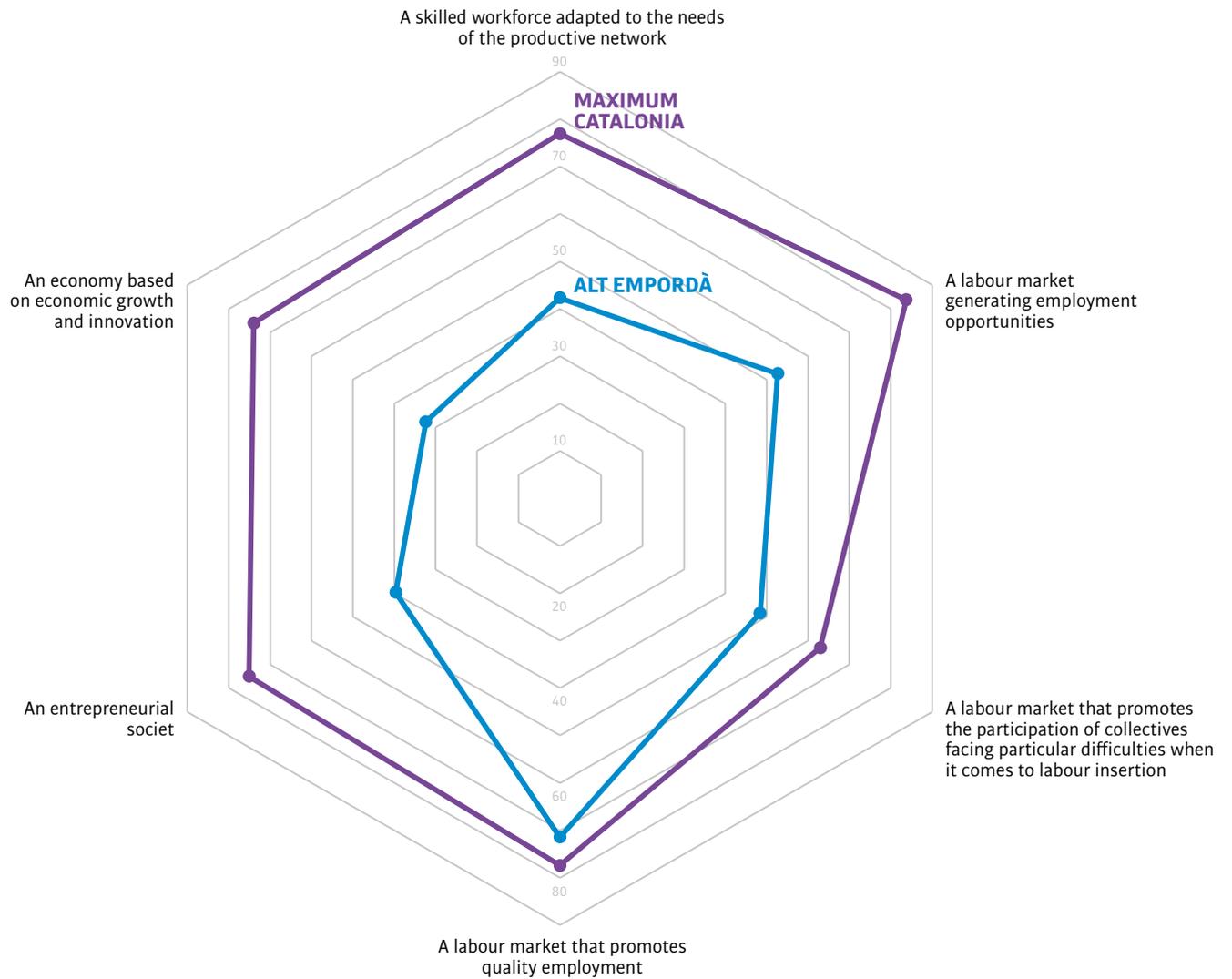
Regarding the grouping in the six objectives, the following describes the score of the region and the position in relation to the rest of Catalonia:

- **“Having a skilled work force which adapts to the needs of the productive network”, Alt Empordà obtained a score of 42.3 points, ranking it in position 34 out of 42.**
- **“A labour market generating employment opportunities”, a score of 52.68, positioning it at 33 in the ranking.**
- **“A labour market that promotes the participation of collectives facing particular difficulties when it comes to labour insertion”, a score of 48.41 and a ranking of 14.**
- **“A labour market that promotes quality employment”, a score of 71.42 and in position 8.**
- **“An entrepreneurial society”, a score of 39.62 and ranked at 27.**
- **“An economy based on economic growth and innovation” a score of 32.39 and in position 19.**



Data source:

serveiocupacio.gencat.cat/ca/soc/transparencia-bon-govern/inversio-soc-dades-obertes/lindex-sintetic-docupacio-i-desenvolupament-economic-local-isodel/

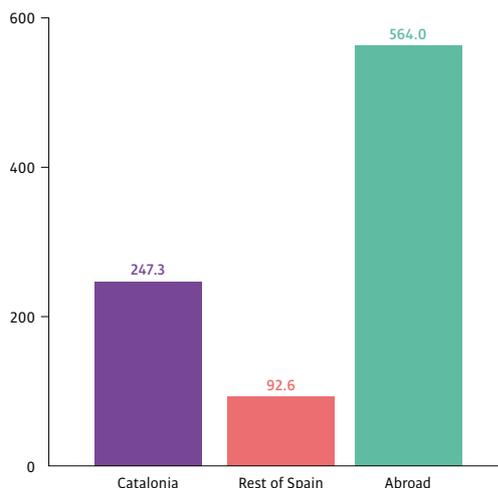


TOURISM

Travellers in hotel establishments

(Thousands of travellers by origin, 2022 (provisional data), Alt Empordà)

The number of travellers in hotel 600 establishments in 2022 was 903,900 people. (A considerable increase compared to 2021, in which there were 564,700). In 2022, 62.39% of these travellers came from abroad. Domestic tourism from Catalonia was 27.36% of the total. 400 Finally, guests in hotel establishments from the rest of Spain represented approximately 10.24% of the visitors.

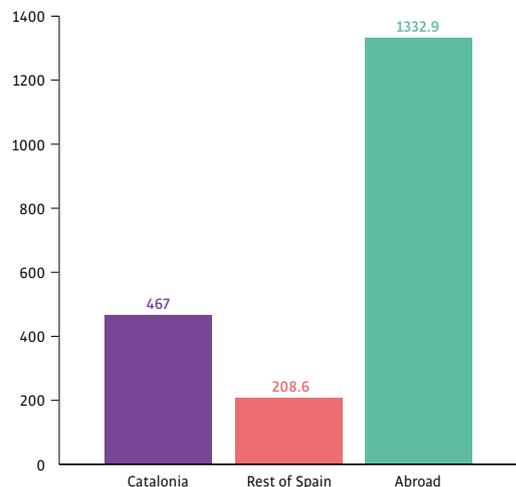


Data source: Idescat, based on the Hotel Occupancy Level Survey by the National Statistics Institute

Overnight stays in hotel establishments

(Thousands of overnight stays, 2022 (provisional data), Alt Empordà)

The number of overnight stays in 2022 in Alt Empordà was approximately 2,008,500. 66.36% were people coming from abroad. Overnight stays associated with guests coming from Catalonia represented 23.25% of the total, and tourists originating from the rest of Spain, the remaining 10.39%.



Data source: Idescat, based on the Hotel Occupancy Level Survey by the National Statistics Institute

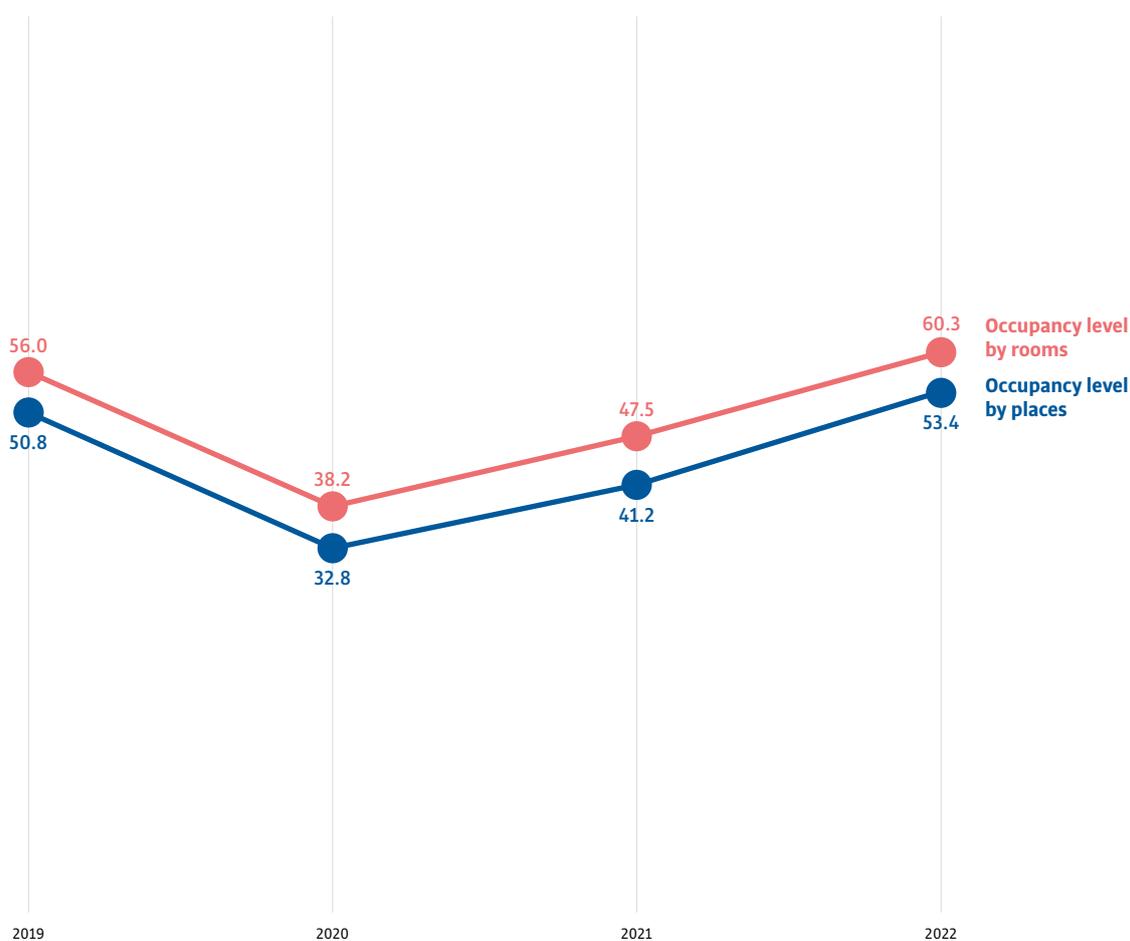
Occupancy levels at hotel establishments

(Percentage of occupancy; 2019, 2022; Alt Empordà)

The occupancy level by rooms is the percentage of rooms occupied (on average) in comparison with the total available rooms. In 2019, occupancy by rooms in Alt Empordà was 56% and in 2020 the same value was reduced to 38.2%, and in 2021 this figure was partially recovered up to 47.5%, increasing to 60.3% in 2022.

The restrictions in place associated with the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 had a great impact on the hospitality business, particularly affecting the summer of 2020.

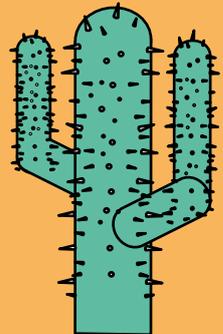
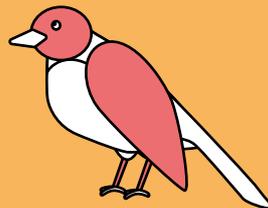
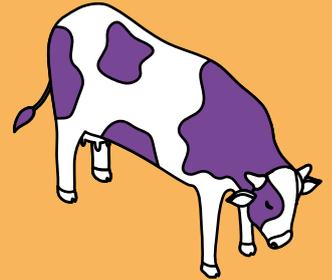
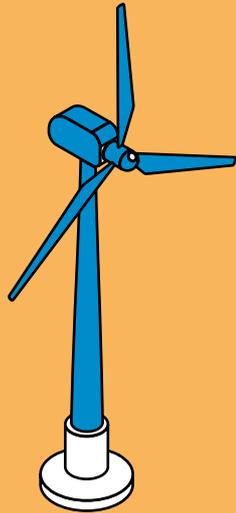
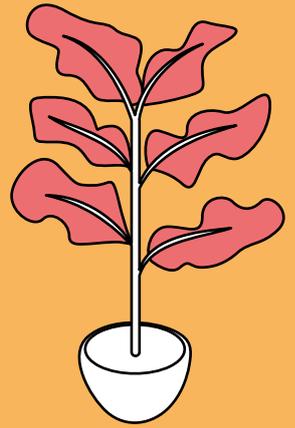
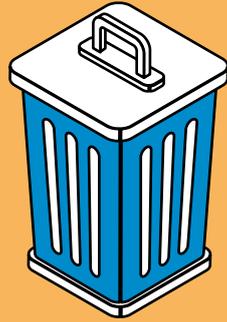
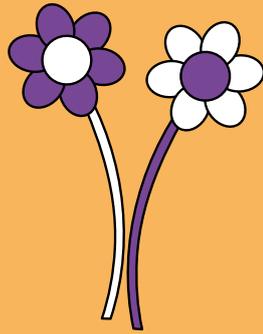
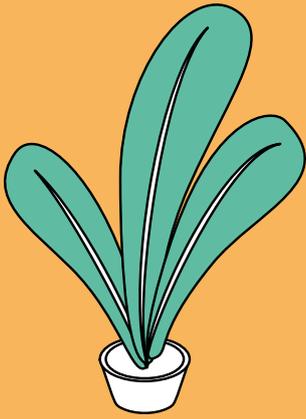
The occupancy level by places is the percentage of places occupied regarding the total available places. It represents the percentage of people who have stayed overnight in the territory in relation to the total number of people who could have stayed overnight.



Data source: Idescat, based on the Hotel Occupancy Level Survey by the National Statistics Institute

Environment and Natural Resources

3



TRANSPORT

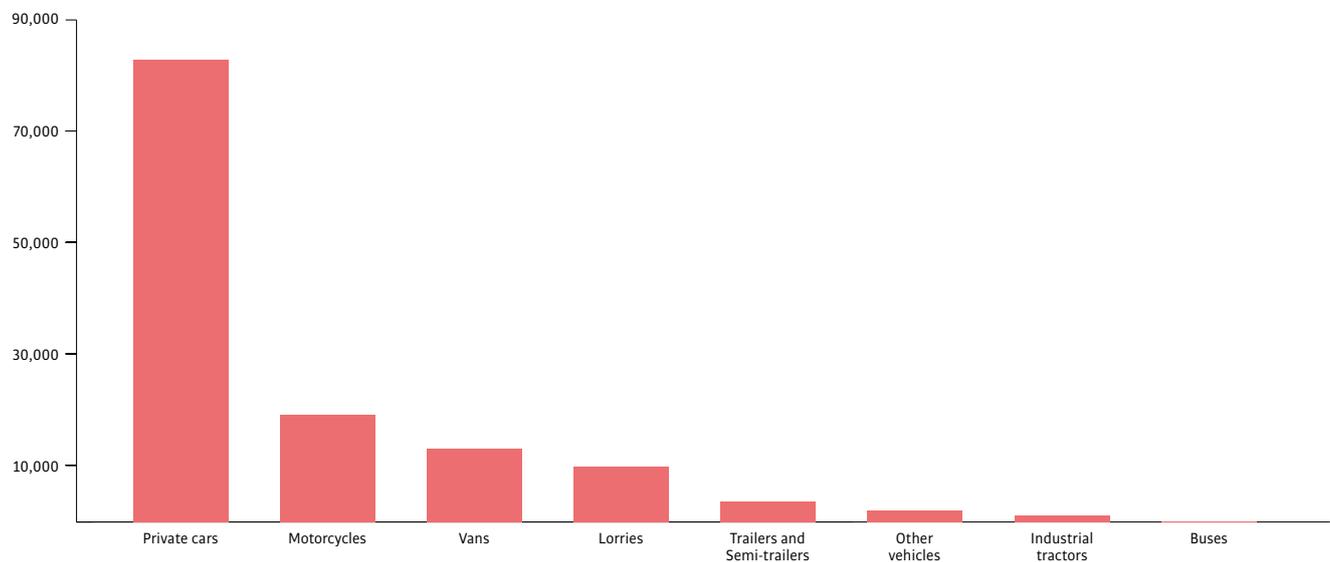
Vehicles by type

(Number of vehicles, at 1 January 2022, Alt Empordà)

In 2022, the total number of vehicles in Alt Empordà was 131,967 units; in other words, there were 911 vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants, most of which were private cars (62.72%). Motorcycles and vans were the second most common type of vehicle, with 14.57% and 9.88%, respectively.

Throughout Catalonia, there were 693 vehicles per 1000 inhabitants in 2021. Private cars accounted for a 65.67% of the total, motorcycles 16.79%, and lorries and vans 13.68%.

Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=588 and compiled by the author based on information from the DGT (Directorate General of Traffic)

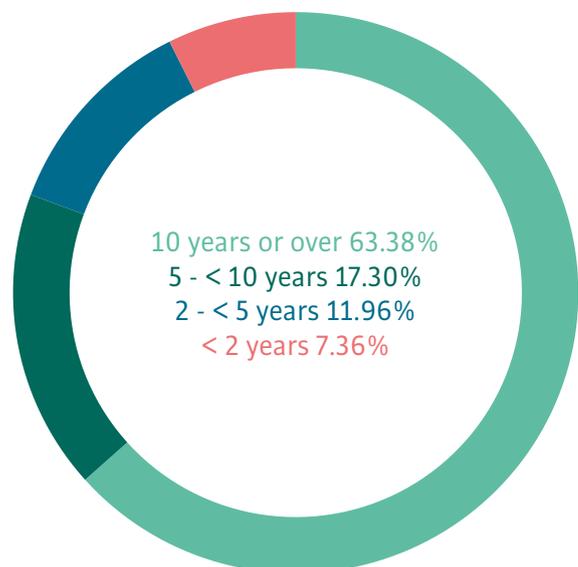


Age of vehicles

(Percentage of the total number of vehicles, at 1 January 2022, Alt Empordà)

In 2022, the total number of vehicles in Alt Empordà was 131,967 units. of these, 83,638 (63.38%) were 10 years old or over; 38,613 (29.26%) between 2 and 10 years old, and only 9,716 (7,36%) were less than 2 years old.

Data source: Compiled by the author based on information from the DGT (Directorate General of Traffic)

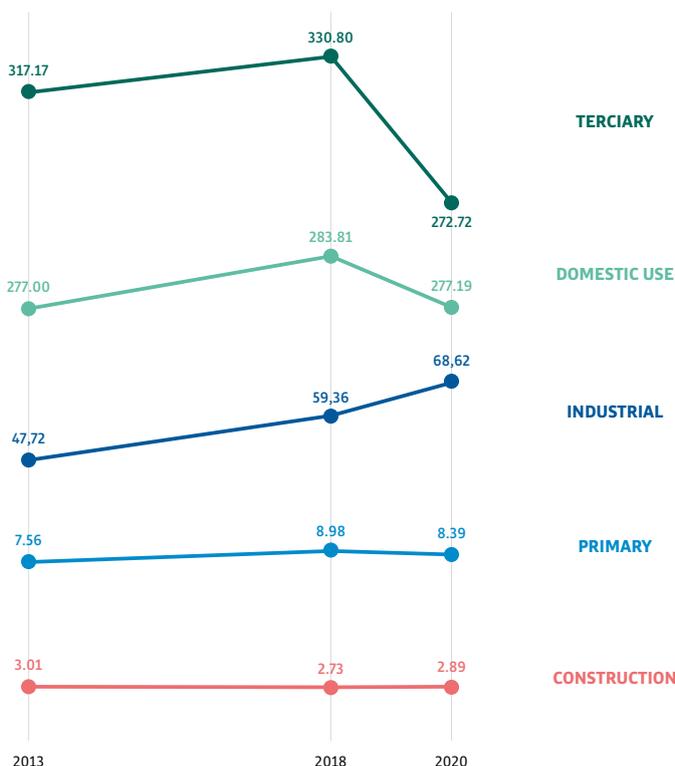


ENERGY

Final structure of electricity consumption

(Kilowatts per hour by sector; 2013, 2020; Alt Empordà)

In 2020, electricity consumption in Alt Empordà was approximately 629 million kWh. The domestic sector recorded the greatest consumption, with 277.17 million kWh (44%), followed by the tertiary sector, with 272.72 million kWh (43.03%). Compared with 2013, this represents a decrease of -3.47% in electricity consumption.



Data source: Catalan Institute of Energy, municipal and area statistics on the consumption of natural gas and electricity

Final structure of natural gas consumption

(Kilowatts per hour of gross calorific value by sector 2013, 2020; Alt Empordà)

In 2020 gas consumption in Alt Empordà was 138.2 million kWh of gross calorific power. This value represented a decrease of -2,64% compared with the consumption in 2013. The greatest consumption of natural gas was for domestic uses, representing 87.35% of the total consumption.



Data source: Catalan Institute of Energy, municipal and area statistics on the consumption of natural gas and electricity

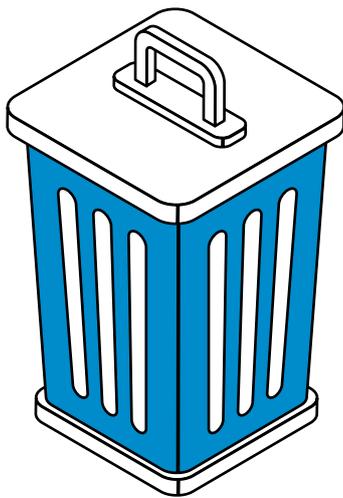
ENVIRONMENT

Municipal waste generation

(Kilograms per inhabitant, 2021, Alt Empordà)

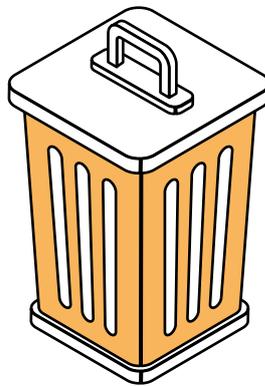
Throughout 2021, the generation of annual waste in Catalonia was approximately 518 kg per inhabitant. In the whole of Girona, the same value was 624 kg per inhabitant, which represents 17% more compared to Catalonia.

In Alt Empordà each person generated approximately 788 kg of waste, a value that placed the region as producing the second highest amount of waste per capita in Catalonia, only surpassed by Baix Empordà (with approximately 836 Kg per inhabitant per year). In Alt Empordà, this value is less than that of the previous year (814 kg per inhabitant/year) which in turn was already slightly lower than in 2019 (832 kg per inhabitant/year). From 2020 to 2021 there was a decrease of -3.14%. In 2019 the waste increased in the region compared to its previous year, in 2018, which represented an increase of 1.32%.



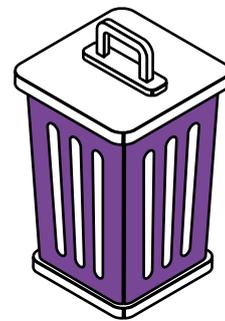
788 kg
per inhabitant/year

ALT EMPORDÀ



624 kg
per inhabitant/year

GIRONA



518 kg
per inhabitant/year

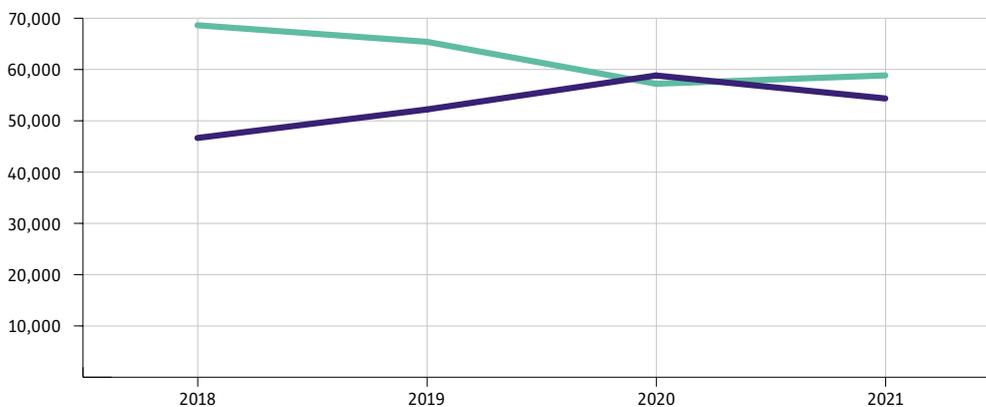
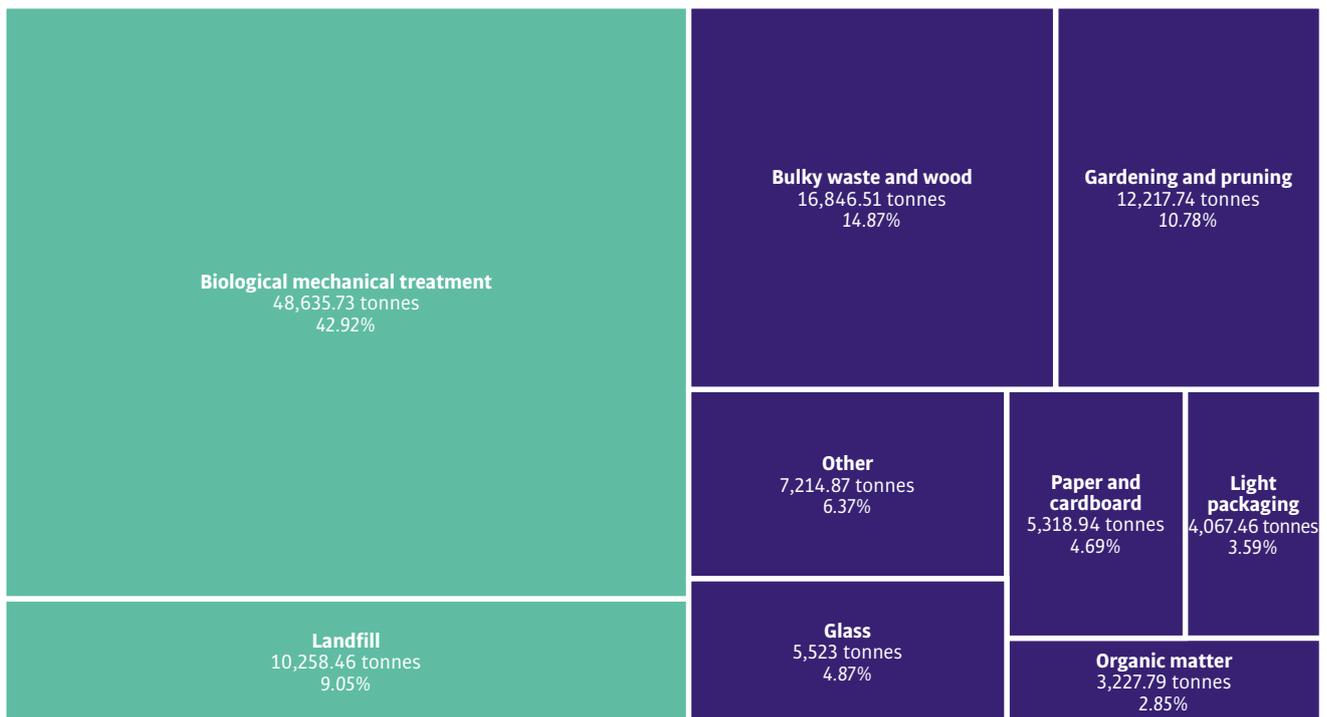
CATALONIA

Type of waste

(Tonnes of waste, 2021, Alt Empordà)

In 2021 a total of 113,310.5 tonnes of municipal waste were generated. 48.02% came from selective collections and the remaining 51.98% from non-selective collections. In Catalonia, the proportion of selective and non-selective collections was 46.66% and 53.33%, respectively.

It should be noted that in Alt Empordà in recent years the level of selective collection has increased to the detriment of the non-selective collection, until 2020 when it slightly exceeded it. In 2021 this trend remains very similar, although the non-selective collection exceeds the 50% threshold compared to the selective one.



Data source:
 Non selective à www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=resmc&n=7000&geo=com:02
 Selective à www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=resmc&n=6998&geo=com:02

■ Selective collection ■ Non-selective collection

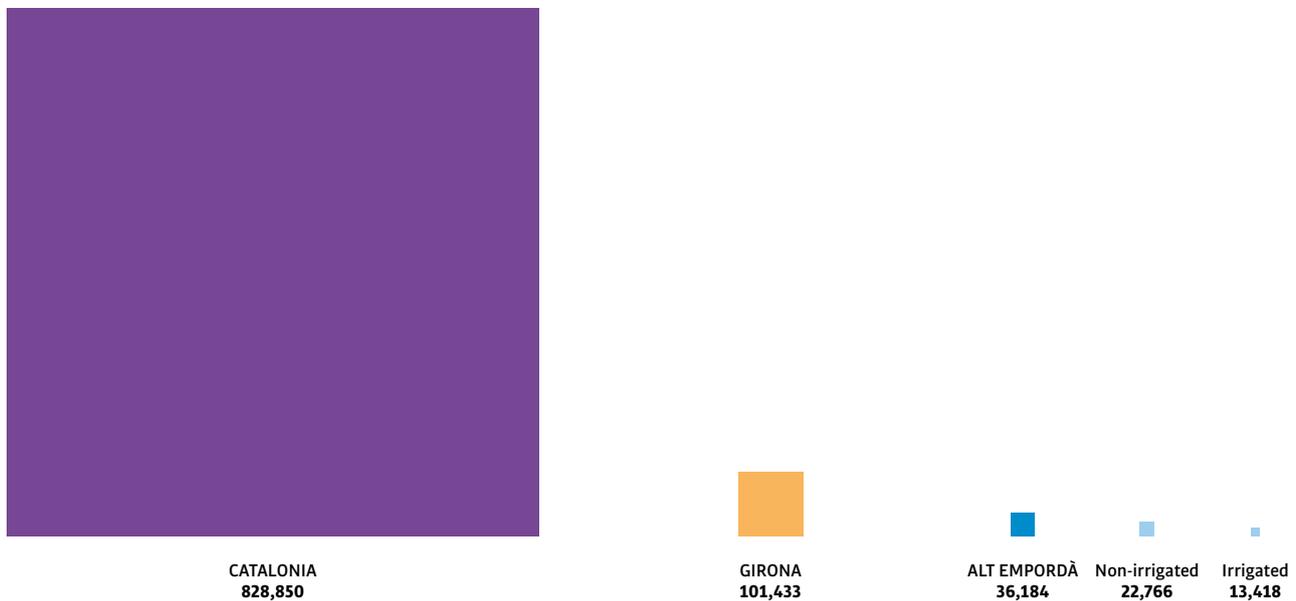
AGRICULTURE

Use of the land for farming by type

(Hectares, 2021, Alt Empordà)

In 2021, 828,850 hectares were used for farming in Catalonia. Girona represented 12.24% of the total farming in Catalan territory.

The Alt Empordà area allocated 36,184 hectares to farming, representing 35.67% of the total farming land in the province of Girona. Of this land, 22,766 hectares (62.91%) were used as non-irrigated land and 13,418 (37.08%) as irrigated land.



FORESTRY

Uses of the land

(Percentage of total land, 2021, Alt Empordà)

Forest land in the territory is a very valuable resource as it provides a series of benefits that are difficult to measure, such as the control of erosion and desertification processes, the preservation of biodiversity and water regulation, among others.

In 2021, Alt Empordà had 90,519 hectares of forest, representing 66.68% of the total surface area of the territory, which ranks it as the 8th area with the highest percentage of forest land.

The percentage of forest land in Catalonia was 67.37%: 25.81% was for farming, 6.81% was developed land and 3.6% had no vegetation.



