

INDIKA Pol de Salut i Social
de l'Alt Empordà



Summary

Key Figures on the Alt Empordà 2020 presents a selection of statistics on the Alt Empordà and the area of Girona. Whenever possible, these data are defined within the municipal scope, but in many cases, it was not possible to obtain sufficiently detailed information.

This document must be seen as an introduction to the analysis of the Alt Empordà region. The aim has been to provide a general view to help know the state of the area at the time of publication.

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Prologue

This is the first in the series of *Key Figures on the Alt Empordà*. The objective of this document is to provide a series of intuitive, clear and concise visualisations of some of the available figures on the Alt Empordà to provide a strategic view of the current state of the region. This publication follows the line of the EUROSTAT document *Key Figures on Europe*.

It is the first publication of the INDIKA collection, promoted by INDIKA Pol de Salut i Social de l'Alt Empordà (Social and Health Hub of the Alt Empordà). The purpose of this collection is to analyse different parameters of the area from an observational perspective to put the subsequent, more specific, reports on health and social work and their conditioning factors into context. All in harmony with the rest of the information generated by the Observatory of the region of Girona.

We hope this publication is interesting and useful both at a professional and personal level.

Agnès Lladó
*President of the Board of the
Fundació Salut Empordà*

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Introduction

The headquarters of INDIKA Pol de Salut i Social de l'Alt Empordà (Social and Health Hub of the Alt Empordà) is in the Fundació Salut Empordà. Its mission is to provide quality statistical information to the different agents in the region (whether individuals, entities, institutions or politicians) so that it is a useful resource for them and enables them to make decisions based on data.

Structure of the publication

Key Figures on the Alt Empordà 2020 provides a set of regional figures on public health matters which are available in 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 structure of the labour force. The second called 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 figures relating to this field, such as energy consumption or generation of municipal waste.

Data extraction

The data have been collected between January and June 2020.

Reference period

To the extent possible, we have included data from 2019 relating to the Alt Empordà region. 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 regionally. In these cases, upon considering the figures are sufficiently important, it was decided to include data relating to the area of Girona or the whole of Catalonia.



1

People and population

POPULATION

Population

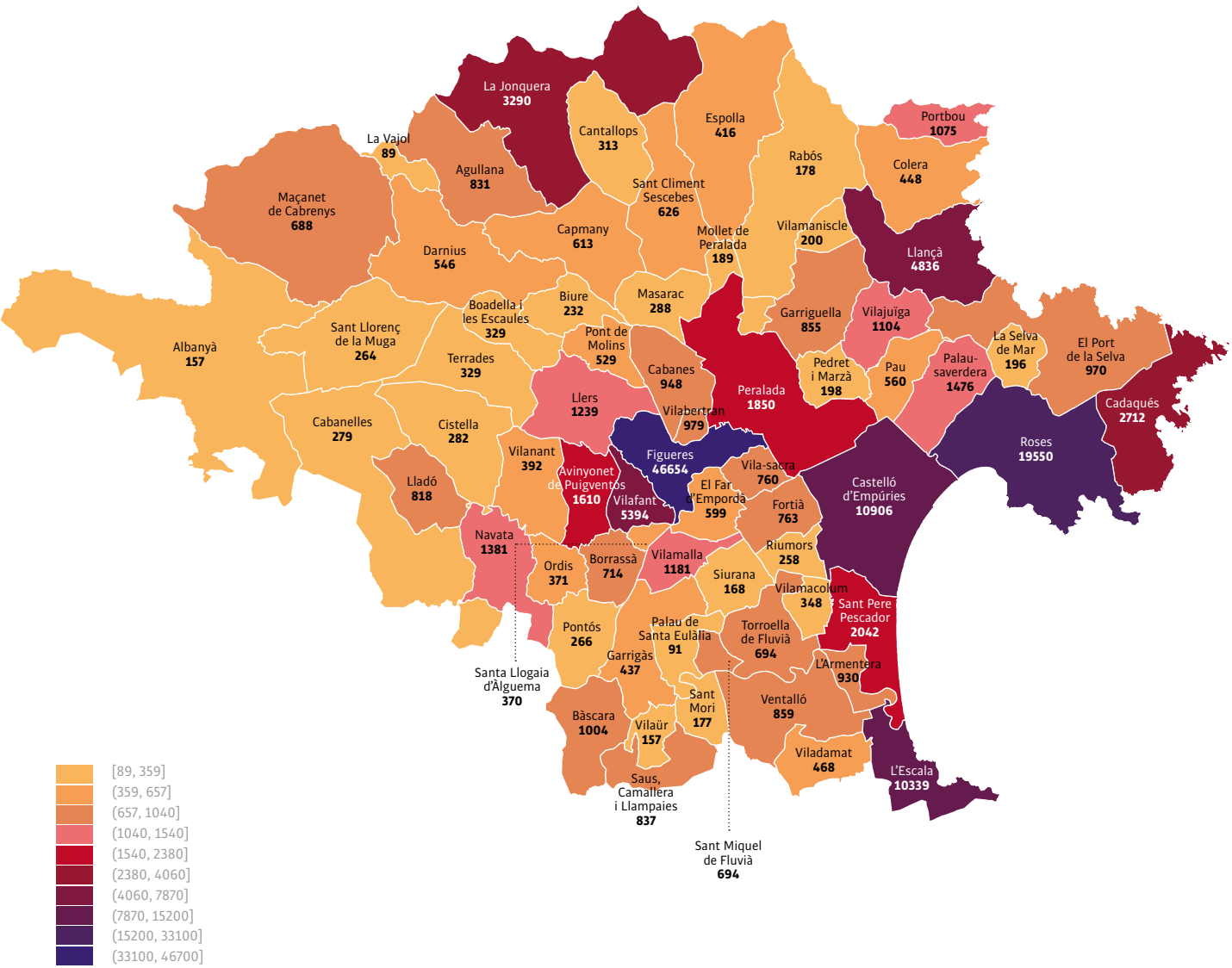
(Number of people, 2019, Alt Empordà)

In 2000, the Alt Empordà exceeded 100,000 registered residents. On 31 December 2019, the total number of registered residents in the region exceeded 140,000 inhabitants. Specifically, the number of inhabitants in the Alt Empordà at the end of 2019 was 141,339, an increase of 770 compared to the previous year.

There are considerable differences in the population levels between the different municipalities. On 1 January 2019, the town with the greatest number of inhabitants was Figueres, with 46,654 registered residents. And La Vajol had the least, with only 89.

Together, the municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants (Figueres, Roses, Castelló d'Empúries and Escala) have 33% of the total population of the region.

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

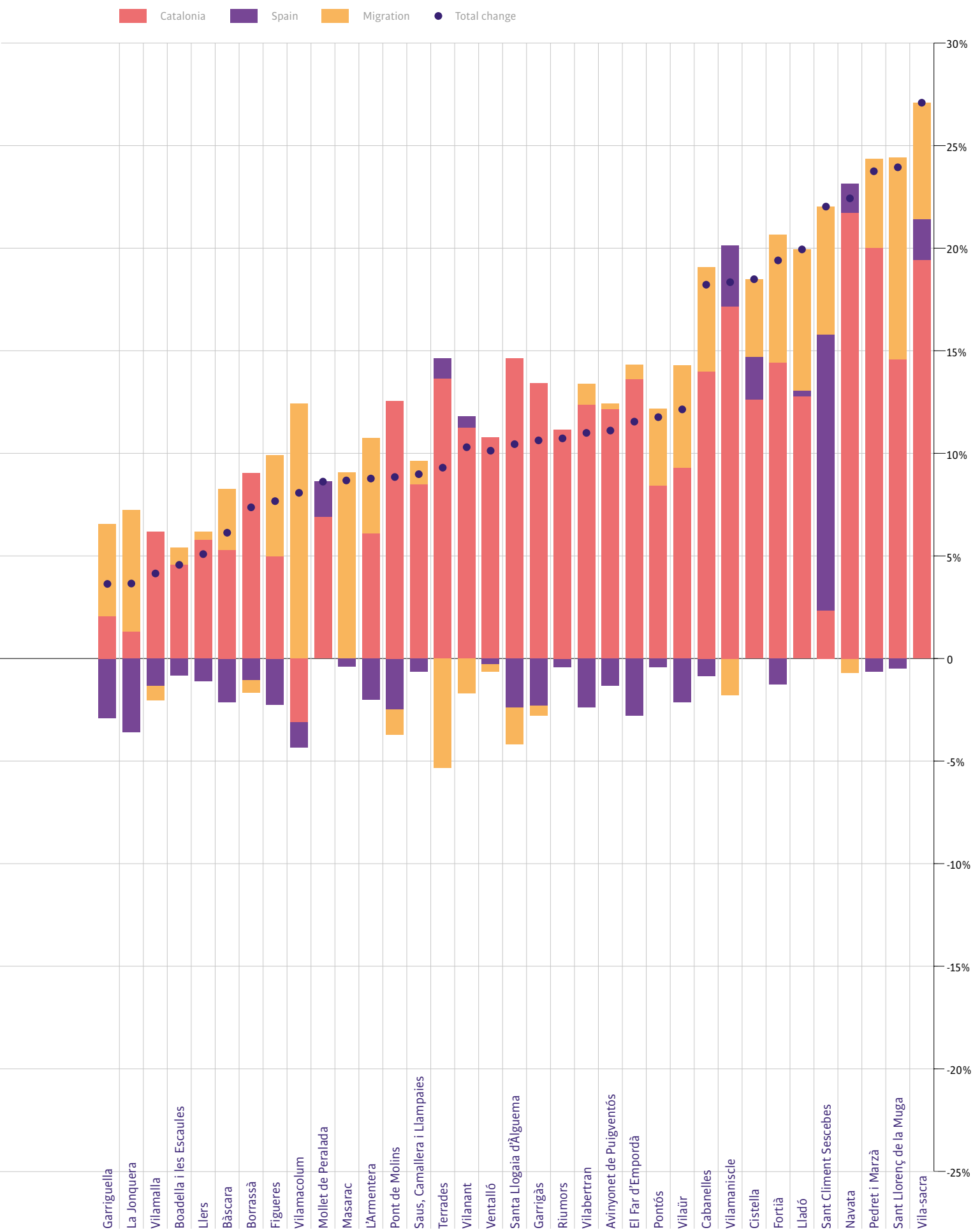
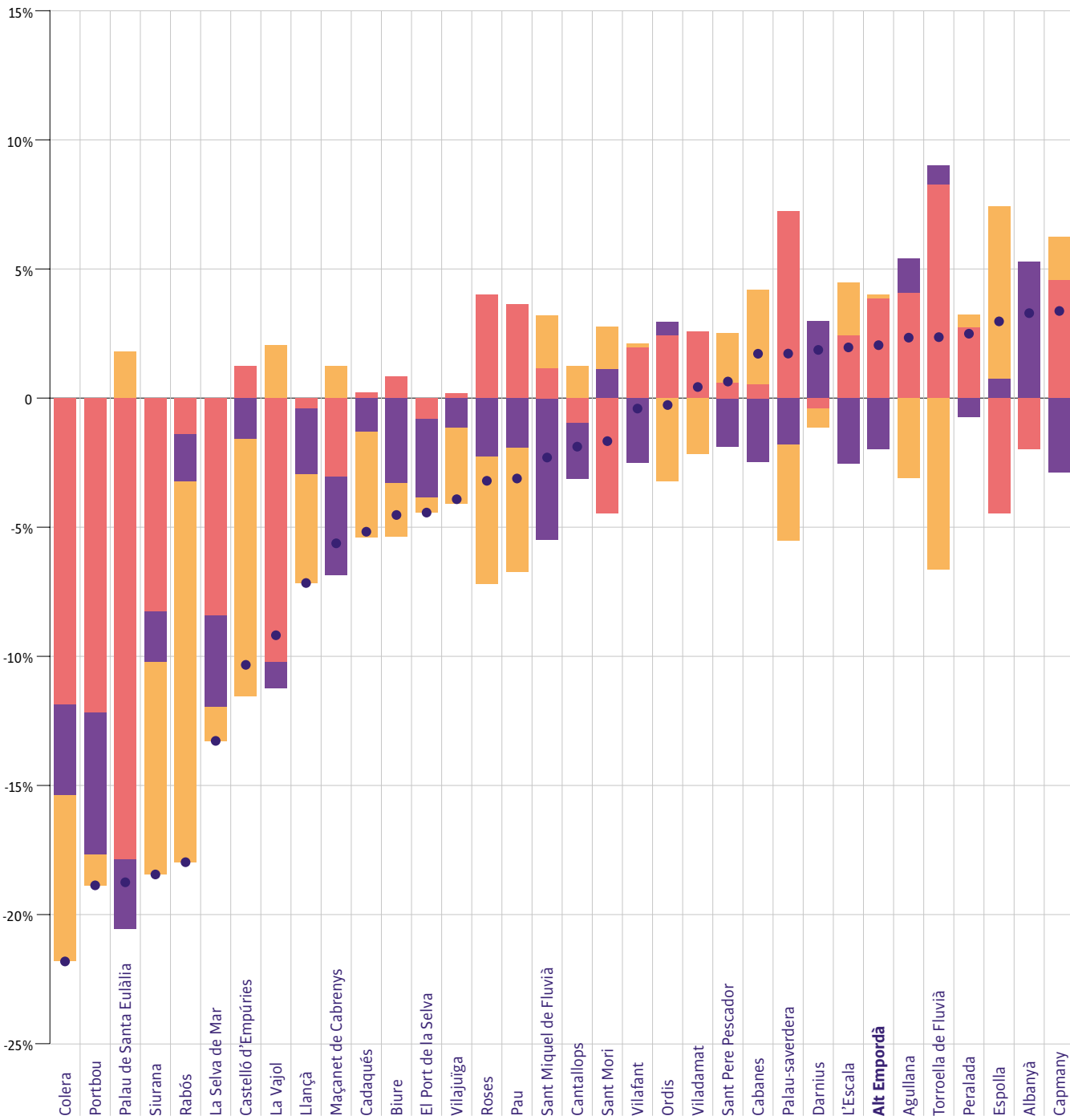


Population change

(% change in total population by origin, 2009-2019, Alt Empordà)

Between 1 January 2009 and 1 January 2019, the population of the Alt Empordà has increased by 2,838 inhabitants (or 2.05%). Vila-sacra has been the municipality with the greatest percentage increase, with 27.09%. On the other hand, the largest reductions in population have taken place in Colera (-21.82%) and Portbou (-18.87%).

Regarding the whole of the Alt Empordà, the population has increased by 2.05%. The number of people born in Catalonia from the Alt Empordà has increased by 3.84%. There has been a negative growth of -1.96% of residents registered in the region born in the rest of Spain and an increase of 0.17% for people born outside Spain.



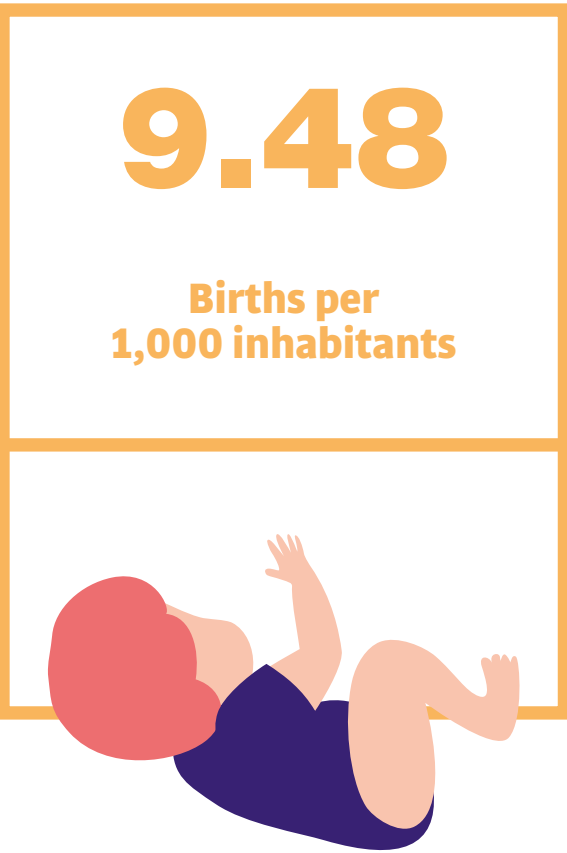
Gross birth rate

(Live births divided by total population by mid-year, 2018, Alt Empordà)

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

In 2018, the gross birth rate in the Alt Empordà was 9.48 which indicates that there were between 9 and 10 live births per 1,000 inhabitants. With this gross birth rate, in 2018 the Alt Empordà was the region with the second highest gross birth rate in Catalonia. The first was the region of Gironès, with a gross birth rate of 10.56 live births per 1,000 inhabitants.

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



Ageing population

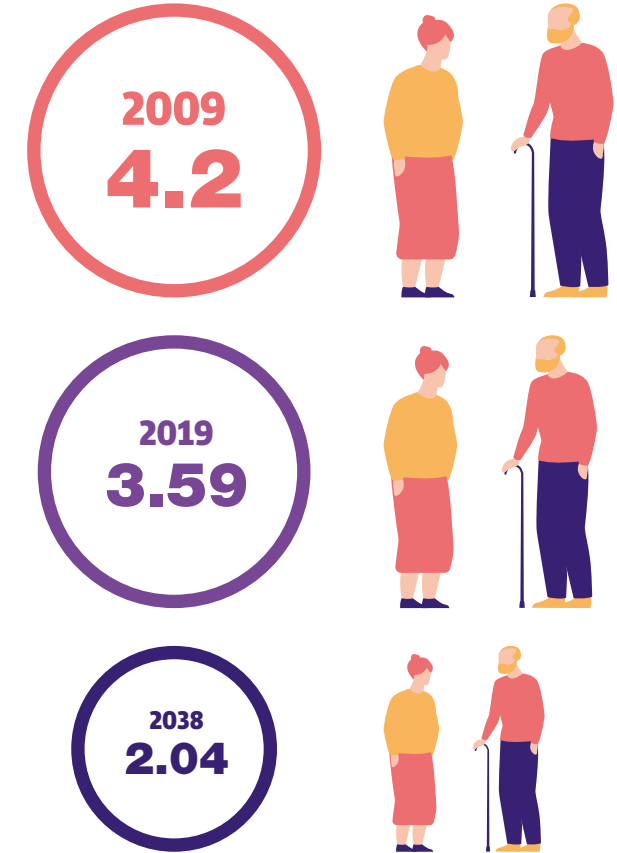
(Population between 15 and 64 years divided by the number of population over 64 years; 2009, 2019 and projection to 2038; Alt Empordà)

The indicator *Ageing of the population* provides information on the structure of the population. The ratio of people between 15 and 64 years compared with people over 64 years old is of great relevance in the organisation of the territory. For example, pensions closely depend on the population of working age.

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

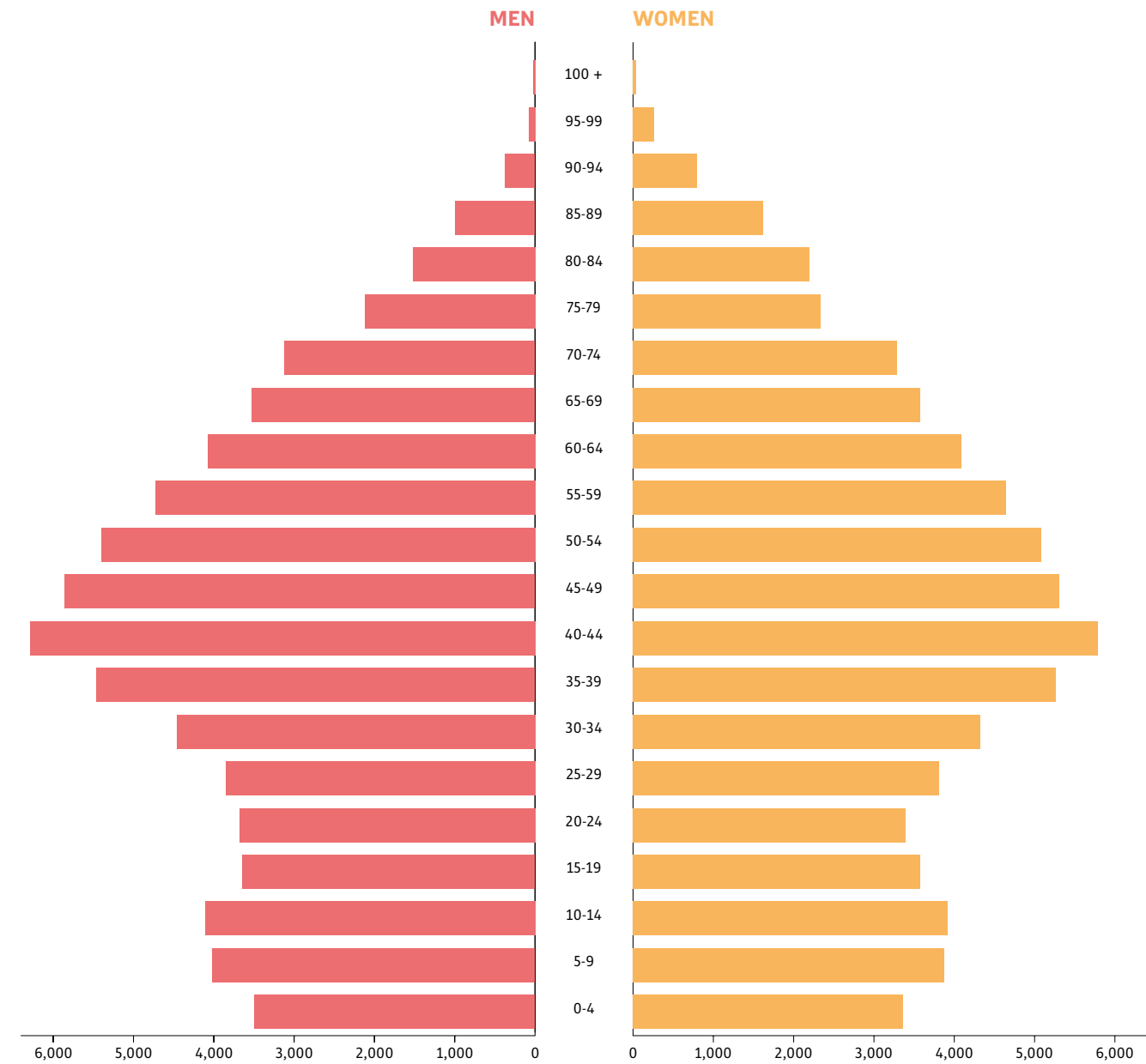
Regarding the Alt Empordà, the ratio of ageing of the population has decreased from 4.20 in 2009 to 3.59 in 2019. According to the (mid-term) projections of IDESCAT for 2038, the number of people aged 65 years or more will be 36,968, which represents an increase of 43.02% regarding the same age group in 2019.

Data source: Own calculation from www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=pmh&n=1181&geo=com:02&lang=es
www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=proj&n=10891&geo=com:02



Population: by gender and five-year age range

(Number of registered residents, 2019, Alt Empordà)



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

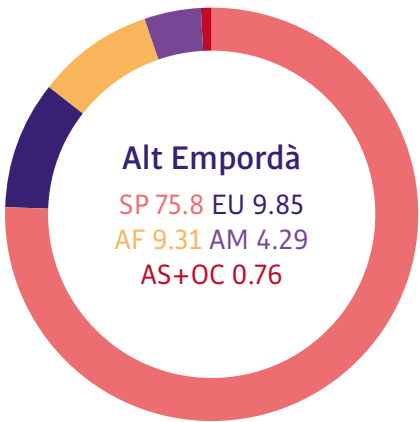
Population by citizenship

(% of total population, 2019, Alt Empordà)

In 2019, the number of foreigners resident in the Alt Empordà region was 34,205 (24.20%). Of the total number of foreigners, 34.68% came from the rest of Europe, 34.47% from Africa, 17.71% from America and 3.12 from Asia and Oceania.

Throughout the territory there are less than 4 people considered stateless. The graphics show the proportion of people who are not of Spanish nationality in the municipalities of the Alt Empordà, by their continent.

The municipalities with the highest percentage of foreigners are Castelló d'Empúries (43.30%), Sant Pere Pescador (36.04%) and La Jonquera (33.83%).



Spain Europe America Africa Asia and Oceania

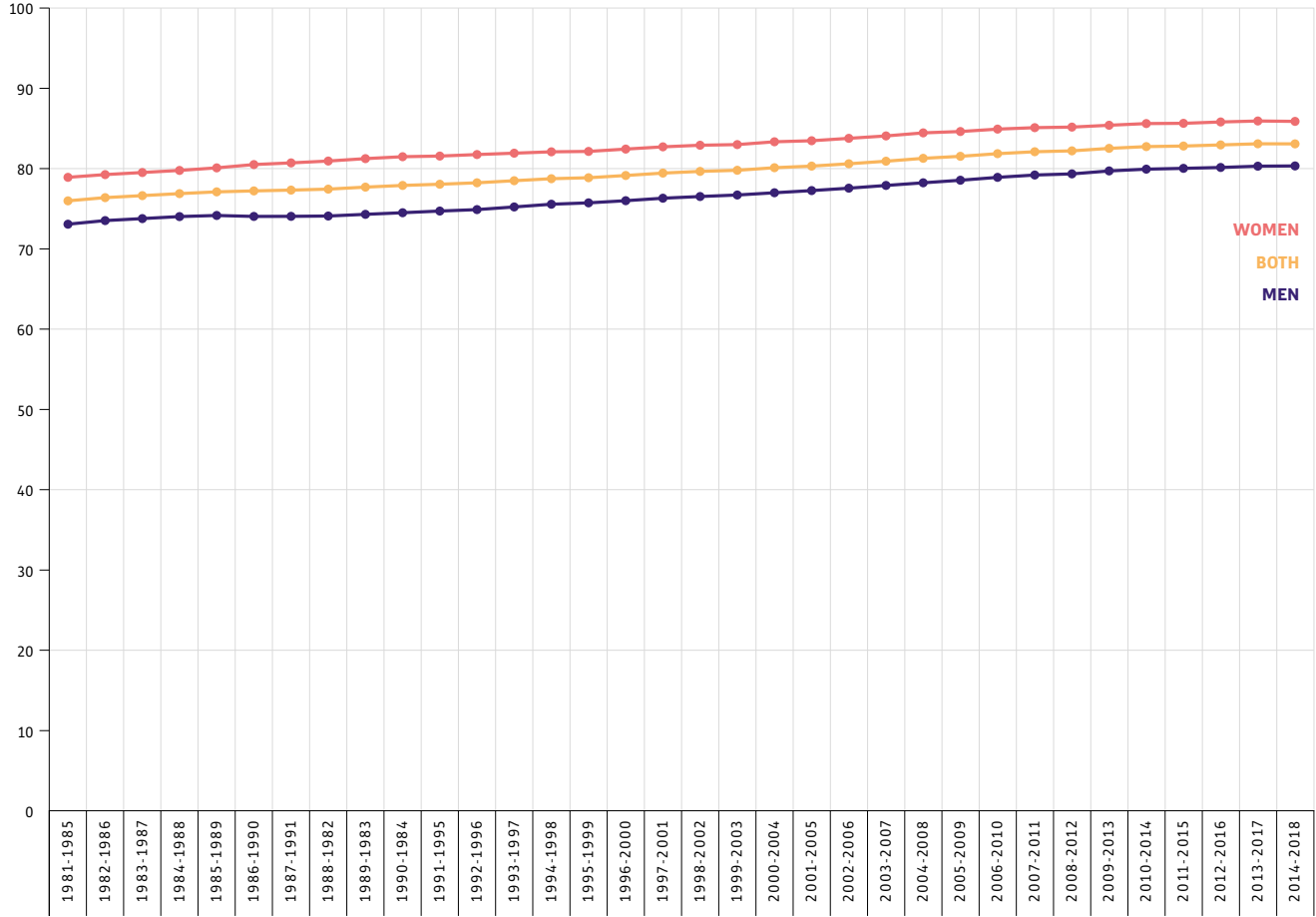
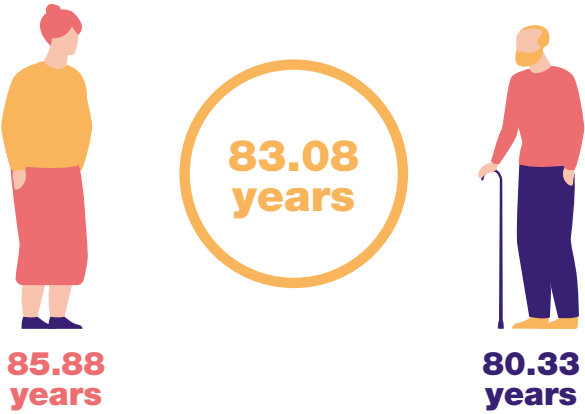


HEALTH

Evolution of life expectancy at birth

(Girona, 1981-2018)

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 were constant. In the region of Girona, life expectancy at birth in 2018 was 83.08 years for the population as a whole. If we compare genders, women had a life expectancy of 85.88 years and men, 80.33.



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

Main causes of death

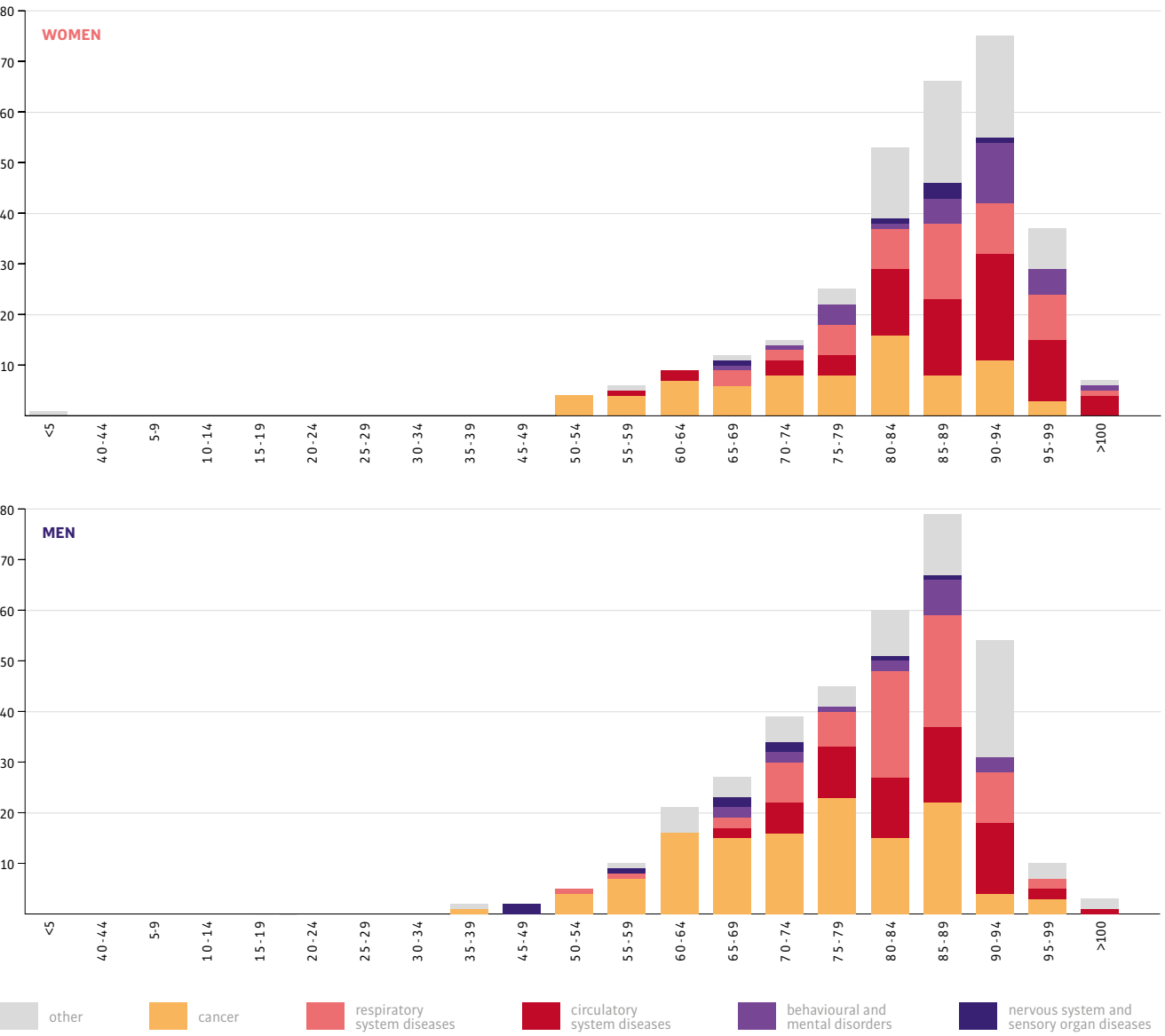
(People as of 1 January 2020)

In 2019, 30% of deaths recorded by the Fundació Salut Empordà were caused by some kind of cancer. The second highest cause of death was by circulatory system diseases (20%), followed by respiratory system diseases (19%).

Only two deaths of people under 40 years old were recorded. It must be remembered that these data were provided by Fundació Salut Empordà records and may not correctly reflect the region's data. For mortality figures for the Alt Empordà, you may consult the IDESCAT statistics for deaths by age and gender.

By gender, the most frequent cause of death in men was cancer (35%), followed by respiratory system diseases (21%). In women, the most common cause was also cancer (24%), the same as deaths caused by circulatory system diseases (24%).

Data source: Fundació Salut Empordà



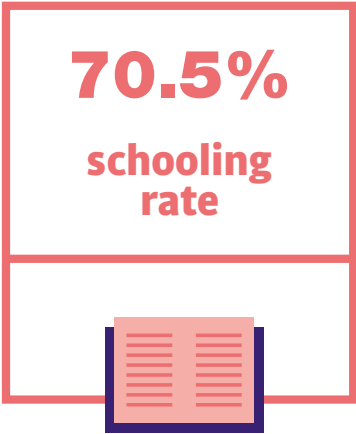
EDUCATION

Schooling rate at 17 years

(Population of 17 years old in school by place of residence among the total population of 17 years old, 2018, Alt Empordà)

The schooling rate at 17 years indicates the percentage of people aged 17 years or less, who are educated in authorised centres. In the Alt Empordà this value is 70.5% of the population. In Catalonia, this rate is 79.9%, which puts the Alt Empordà 9.4 percentage points below the value of the whole of the area. As a Catalan region, the Alt Empordà has the lowest schooling rate.

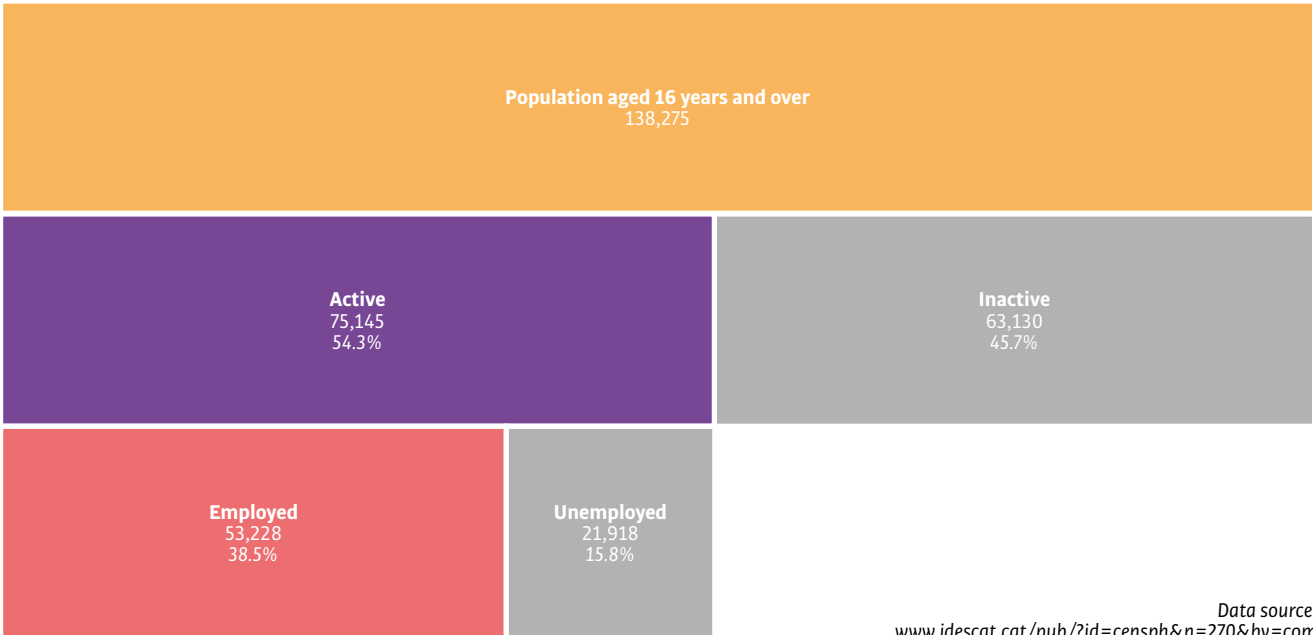
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LABOUR MARKET

Labour force composition

(Number of people between 15-74 years old, 2011, Alt Empordà)

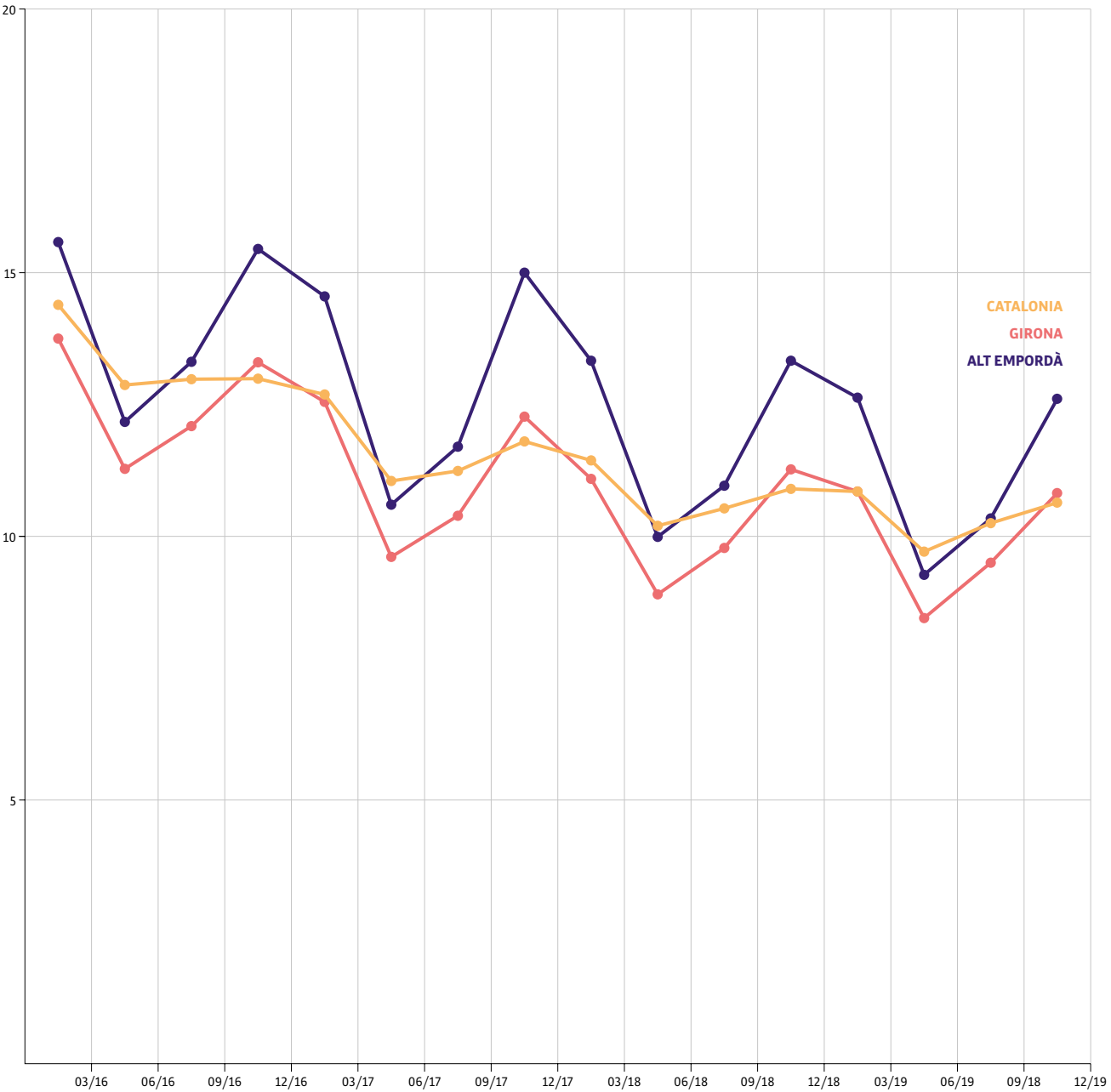


Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=censph&n=270&by=com

Unemployment rate developments

(% unemployed population among the registered active population; 2016-2019; Catalonia, Girona and Alt Empordà)

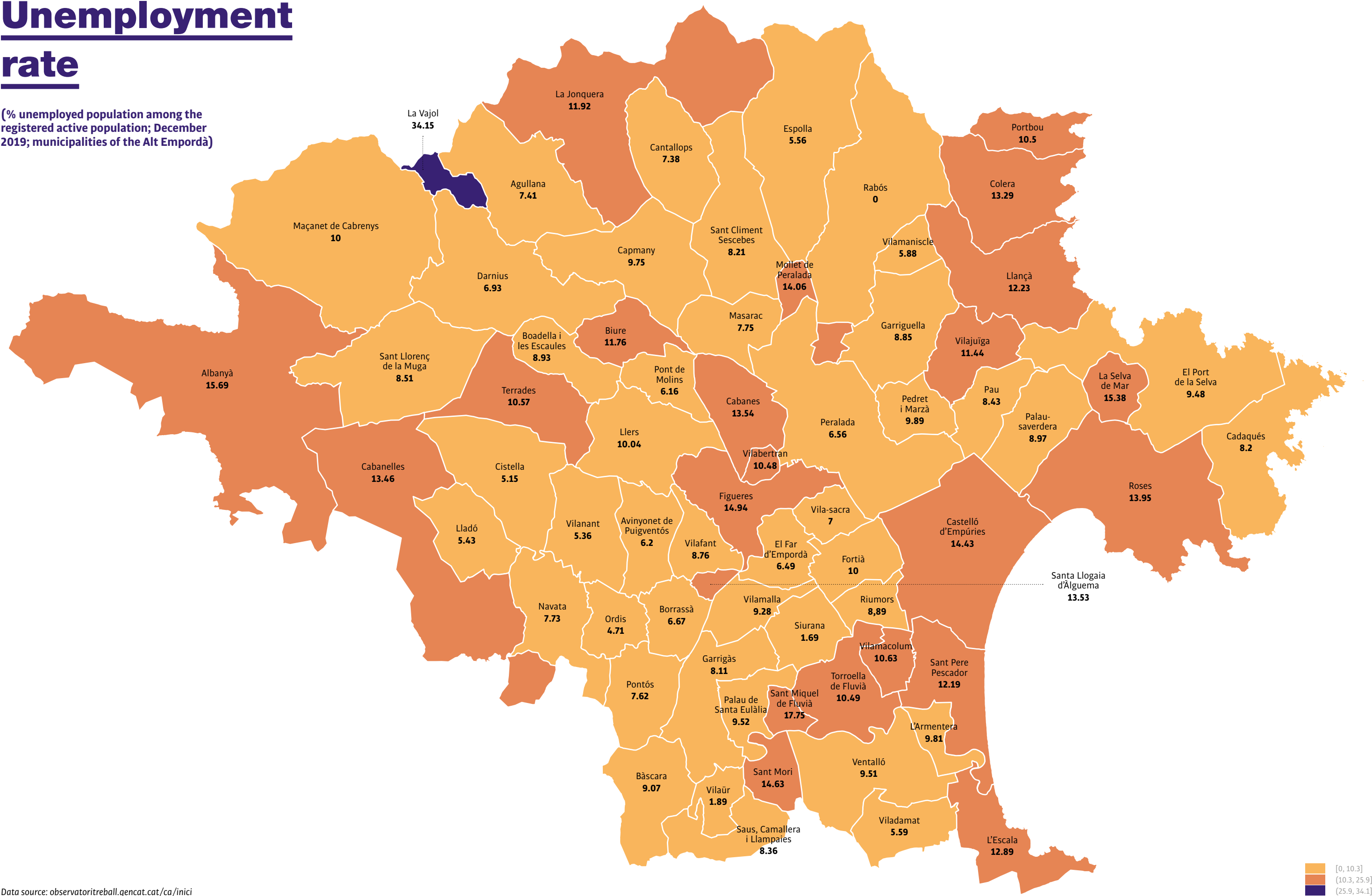
The recorded employment rate, calculated from values obtained from administrative records, measures the relationship existing between recorded unemployment and an approximation of the recorded active population (calculated as the sum of recorded unemployment and those registered with Social Security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



Data source: observatorideltreball.gencat.cat/ObservatoriDelTreball/servlet/mstrWeb

Unemployment rate

(% unemployed population among the registered active population; December 2019; municipalities of the Alt Empordà)



Data source: observatoritreball.gencat.cat/ca/inici

LIVING CONDITIONS

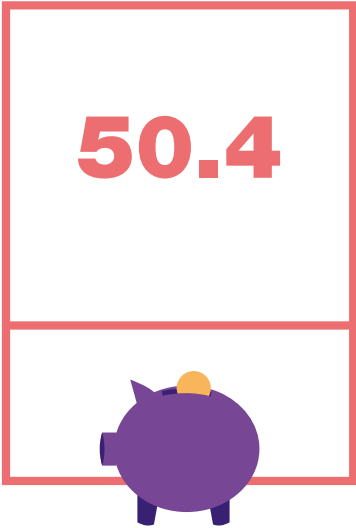
Income inequality as per tax sources

(Level of inequality where 0 indicates maximum equality and 100 maximum inequality, 2012, Alt Empordà)

Income inequality as per tax sources is an indicator that describes how wealth is distributed in a territory. When the value is closer to 0, there is more equality. When closer to 100, there is more inequality.

The Alt Empordà has an inequality value of 50.4, which places the region ninth with a high rate of inequality. In Catalonia, this value is 49.2.

Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=intpobr&n=8228&by=com



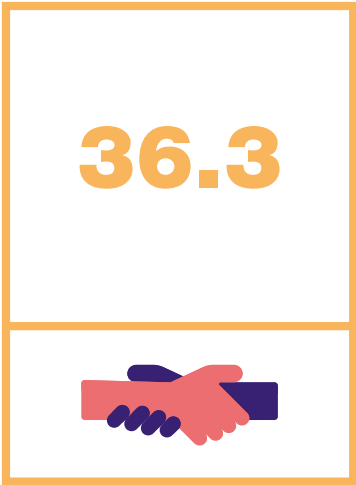
Percentage of incomes below 60% of the median income level

(As per tax sources, 2012, Alt Empordà)

This indicator calculates the proportion of the population aged 16 years and over that receives income known by the Spanish Tax Authority and that has income below 60% of the median of the distribution of the set of individual income in Catalonia.

In 2012, the percentage of income lower than 60% of the median income level in the Alt Empordà was 36.3%. In Catalonia, the value for the same year was 31.2%.

Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=intpobr&n=8228&by=com

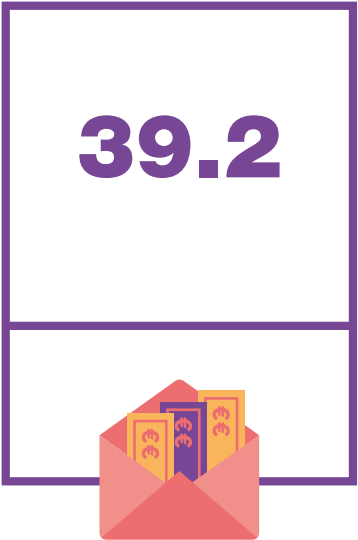


Income gap for incomes below 60% of the median income level

(As per tax sources, 2012, Alt Empordà)

This indicator shows the distance between the median of income lower than the established threshold and the threshold itself, which is established at 60% of the median of the distribution of the set of individual income in Catalonia. The Alt Empordà ranks as the 27th region with an income gap lower than 60% of the highest median, with a value of 39.2. The value of this indicator in Catalonia is 37.9.

Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=intpobr&n=8228&by=com

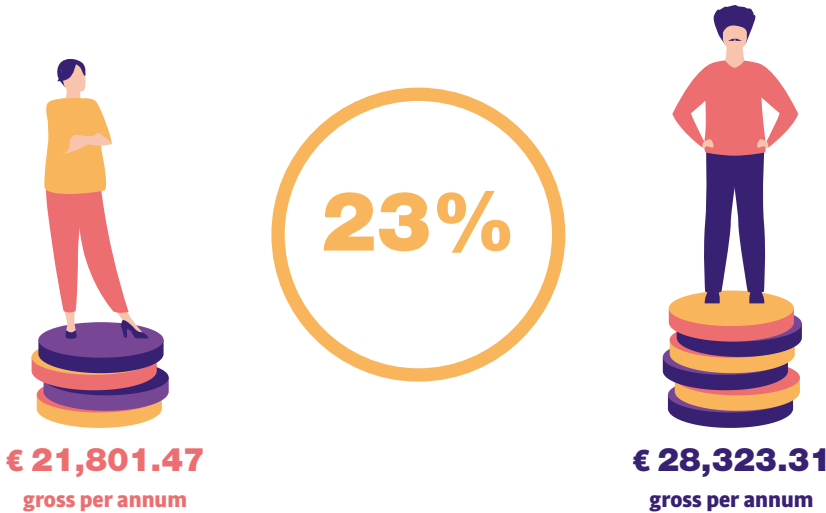


Gender pay gap

(% of difference and average gross annual salary, 2017, Catalonia)

IDESCAT calculates the gender and salary gap for Catalonia from the data obtained from the INE (National Statistics Institute) annual salary structure survey. In 2017, the average gross annual salary for men was 28,323.31 euros and for women was 21,801.47 euros. This difference represents that women earn 23% less than men (with regard to their salary).

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

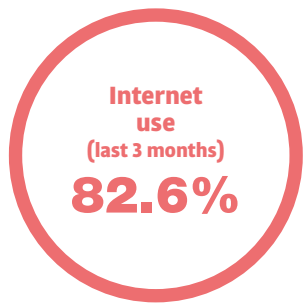


DIGITAL SOCIETY

Internet usage

(% of people between 16 and 74 years old, 2017, Alt Empordà)

The Internet has integrated in all aspects of many people’s lives, changing their study, work and relationship habits. According to the Territorial Survey on ICT in Households in the Alt Empordà, 82.6% of the population has used the Internet in the last three months. 71.0% has used e-mail and 54.9% of the surveyed population have shopped over the Internet at some point.



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

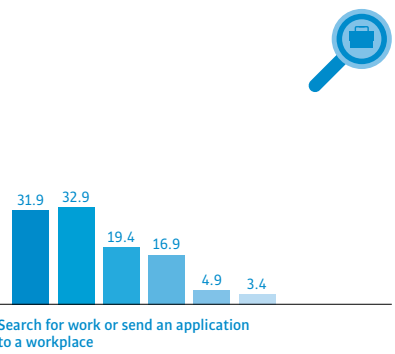
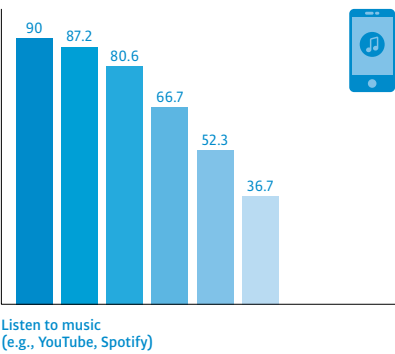
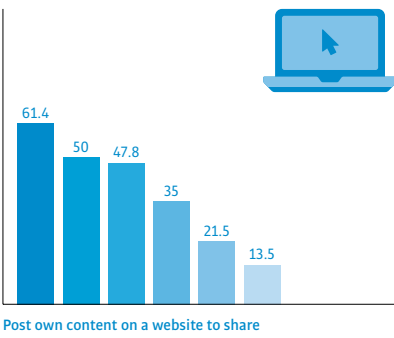
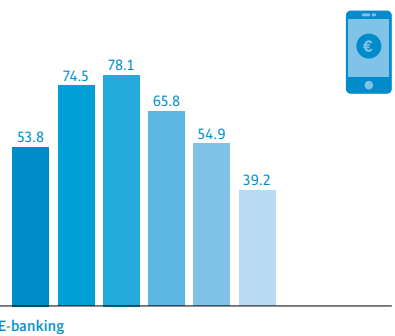
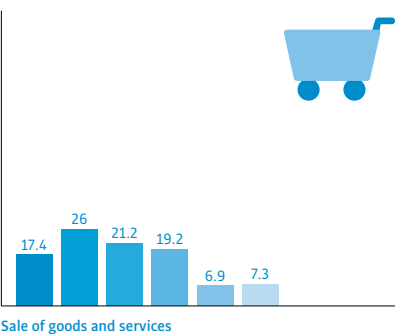
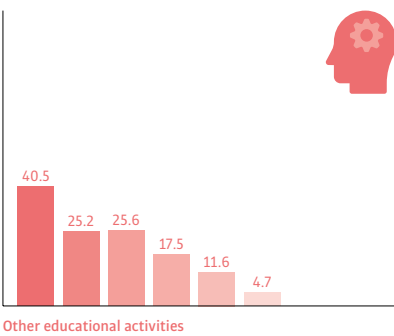
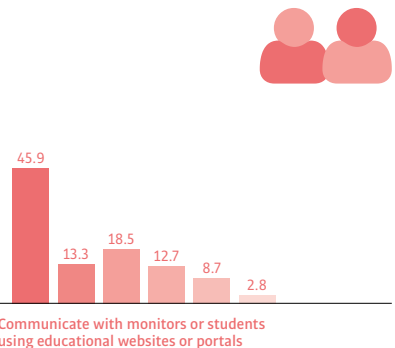
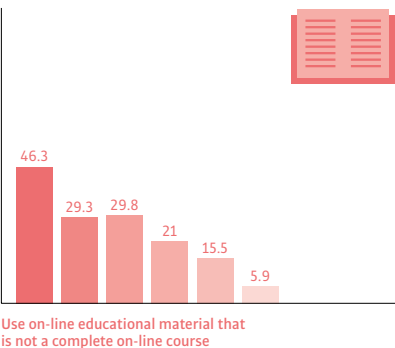
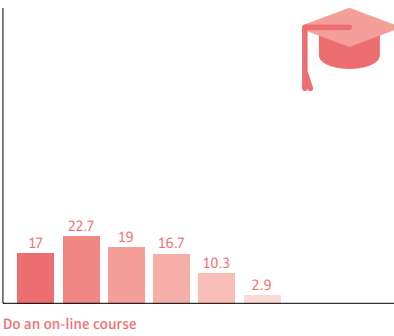
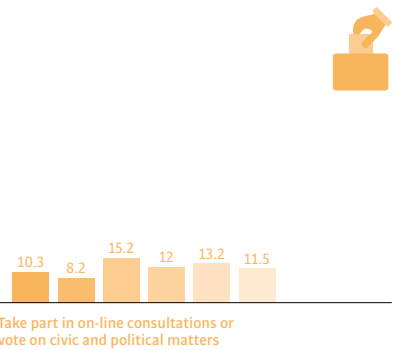
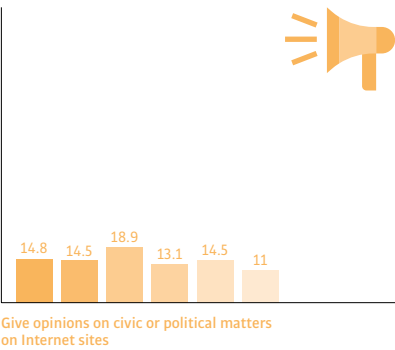
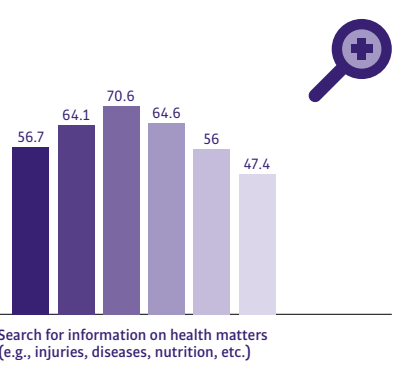
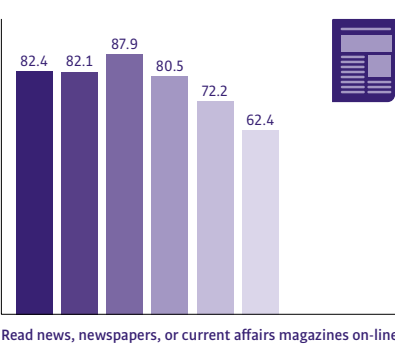
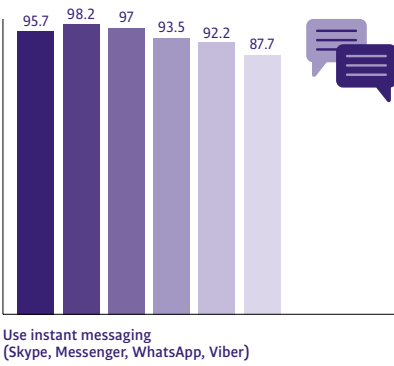
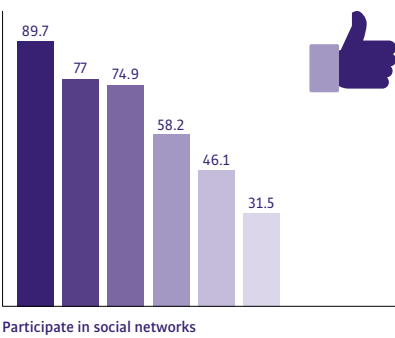
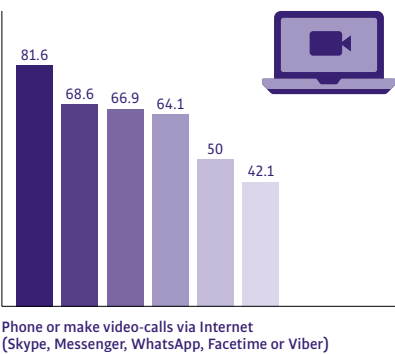
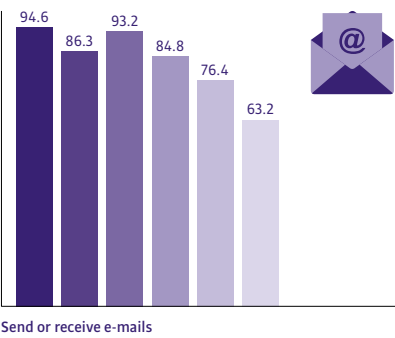
Internet Activities

(Frequency by age groups, 2019, Catalonia)

According to the 2019 Territorial Survey on ICT in Households 2019, 94.6% of the surveyed population use the Internet for instant messaging, such as Skype, Messenger, WhatsApp or Viber. Regarding the use of Internet for other services not relating to communication, 70.8% of the surveyed population (in Catalonia) use it to listen to music. Regarding education, only 25.2% use on-line educational material that is not a complete course, and only 21.3% for other educational activities.



Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=ticll19&n=3.3.1&lang=es



The left side of the image features a light blue background with a repeating pattern of various economic and business icons. These icons include factories with smokestacks, airplanes, stacks of coins, piggy banks, storefronts with awnings, and lighthouses. The icons are arranged in a grid-like fashion, creating a textured, patterned effect.

2

Economy and business

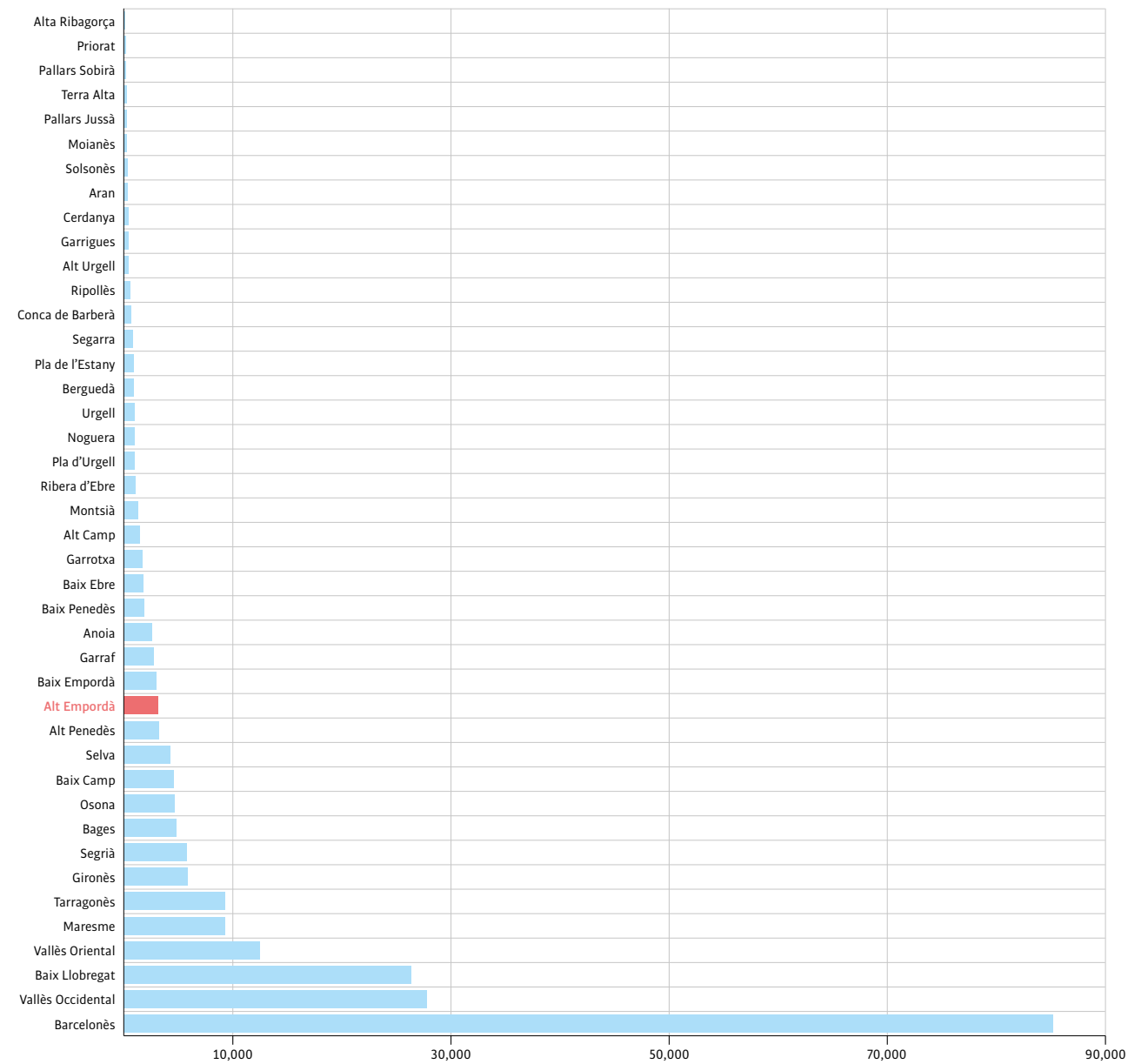
ECONOMY AND FINANCE

Gross domestic product

(Millions of euros, 2017, regions of Catalonia)

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 2017, the GDP of Catalonia was 234,680 million euros. The Alt Empordà ranked 14 in the listing of regions with the highest GDP in Catalonia (out of a total of 41). El Barcelonès had the highest GDP (85,155.8 million euros) and Alta Ribagorça the lowest (122 million euros).

Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=pibc&n=8276&by=com&lang=es

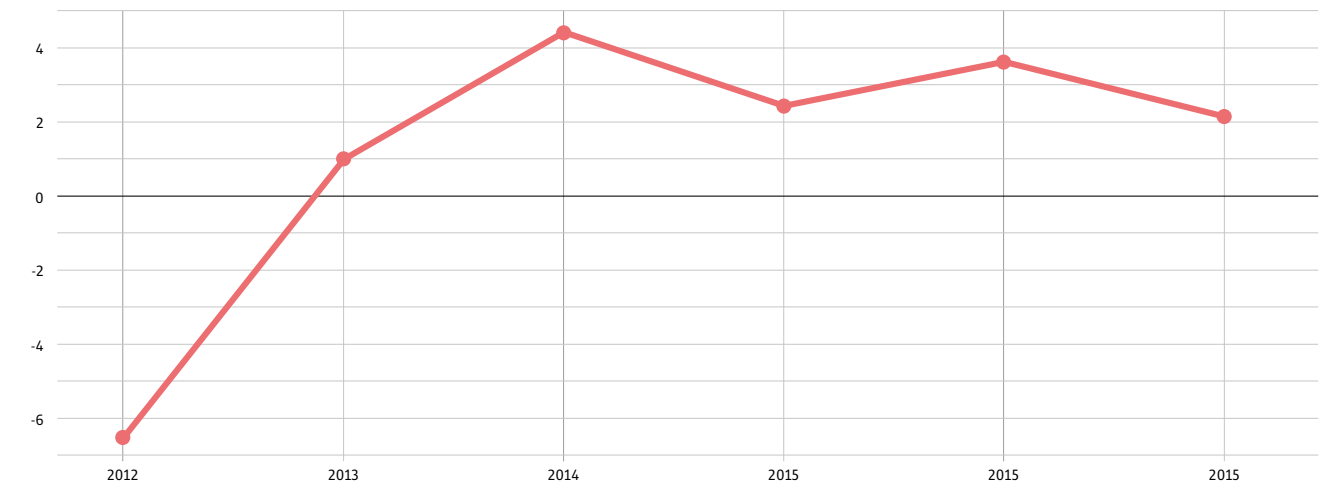


Rate of real GDP variation

The real GDP variation rate shows the change in value of the real GDP over the years. The time series shows the annual variation rate between 2012 and 2018. The data show a decline of 6.53% between 2011 and 2012. This indicator has gradually improved over successive years.

Data source: Compiled by author from www.idescat.cat/pub/?geo=com%3A02&id=pibc&n=8276#Plegable=geo

(% variation based on 2010, 2012-2015, Alt Empordà)



The GDP per capita can be used to compare the economic production of a territory. The GDP per capita of Catalonia in 2017 (based on 2010) was 32.2 million 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 towns regarding the value of Catalonia, which is equivalent to 100.

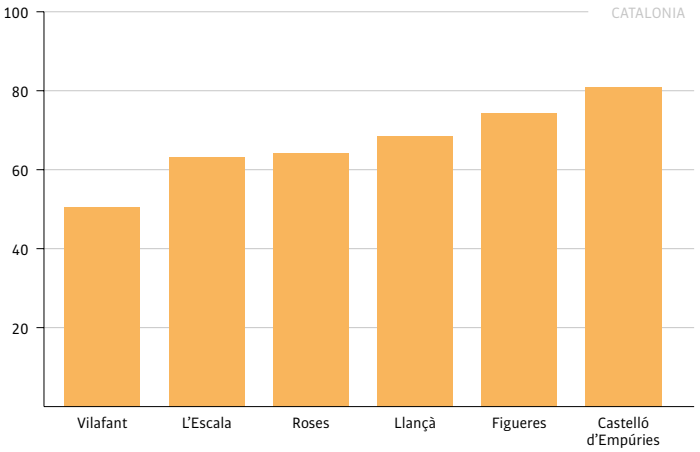
In 2017, the highest GDP per capita in the Alt Empordà was that of Castelló d'Empúries with a value of 25.2 million euros (80.9% of the GDP per capita of Catalonia). Of those calculated, Vilafant was the town in the region with the lowest GDP per capita (15.8 million euros).

GDP per capita in the Alt Empordà

(CAT Index = 100, 2017, Municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants in the Alt Empordà)



Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=pibc&n=8276&by=mun&geo=com%3A02#Plegable=geo



PRICES

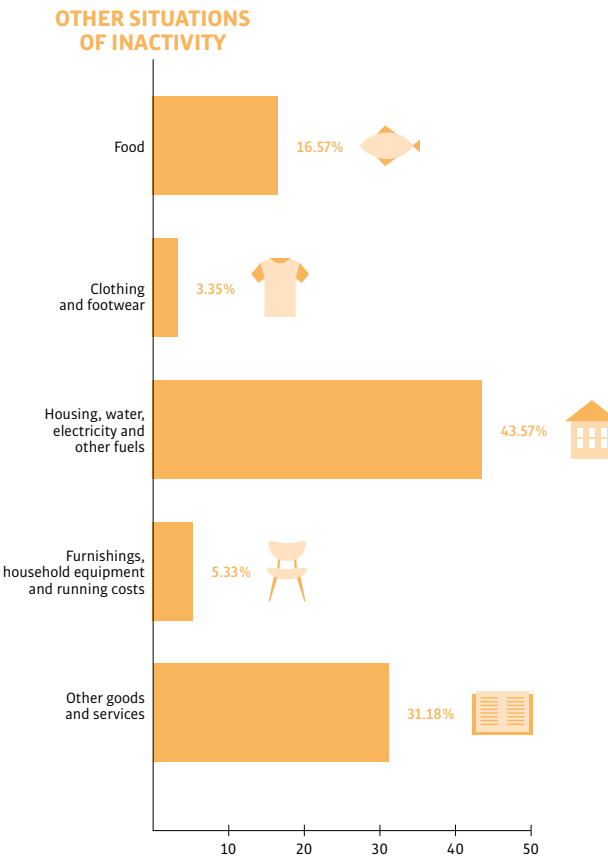
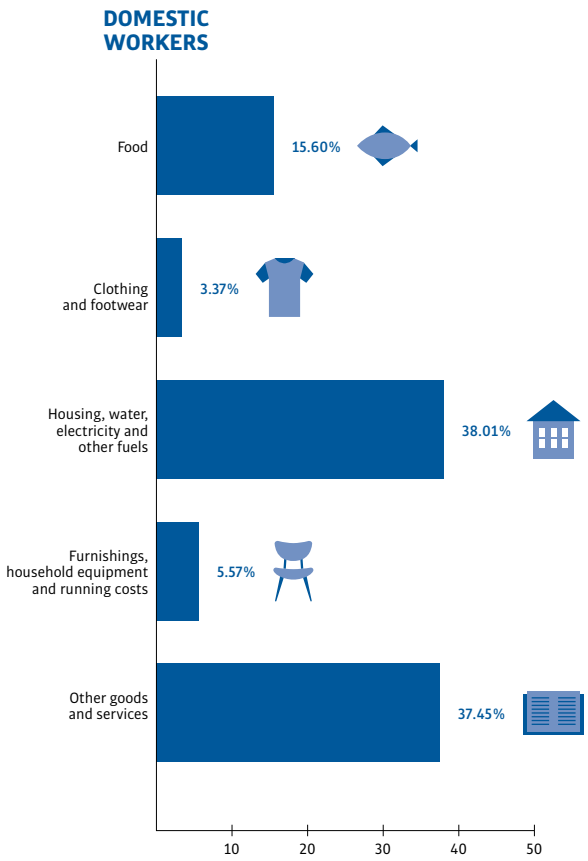
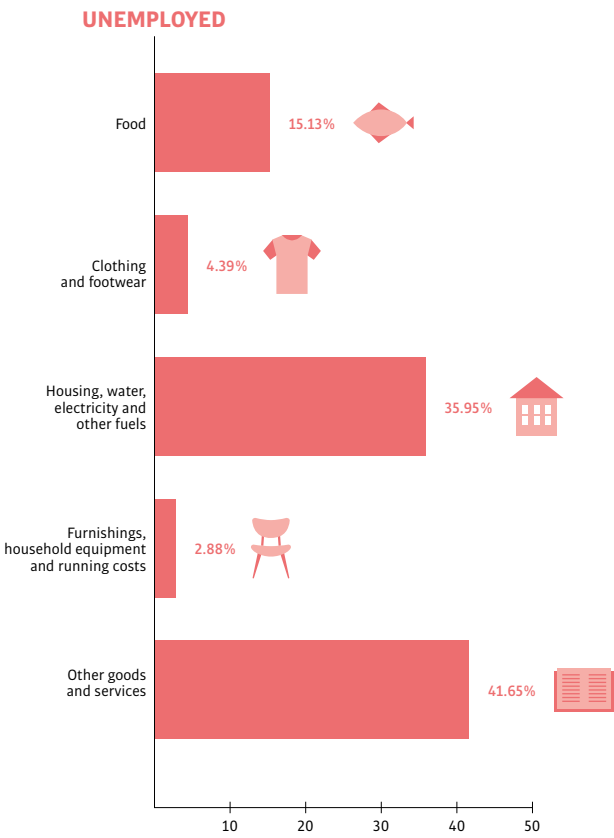
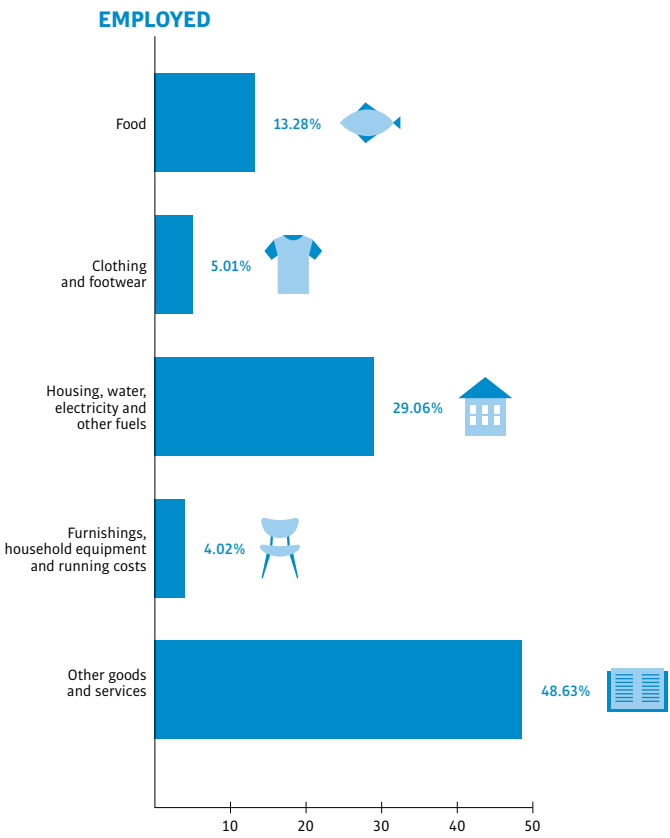
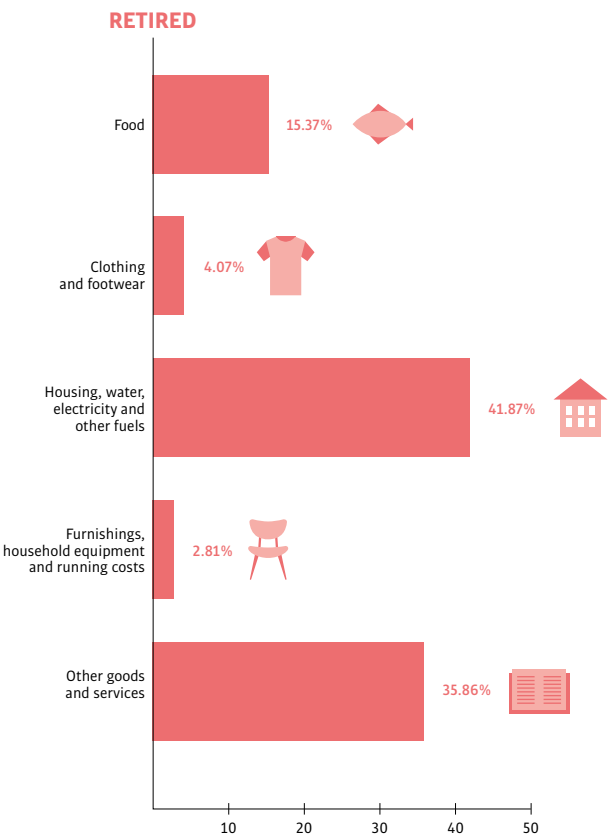
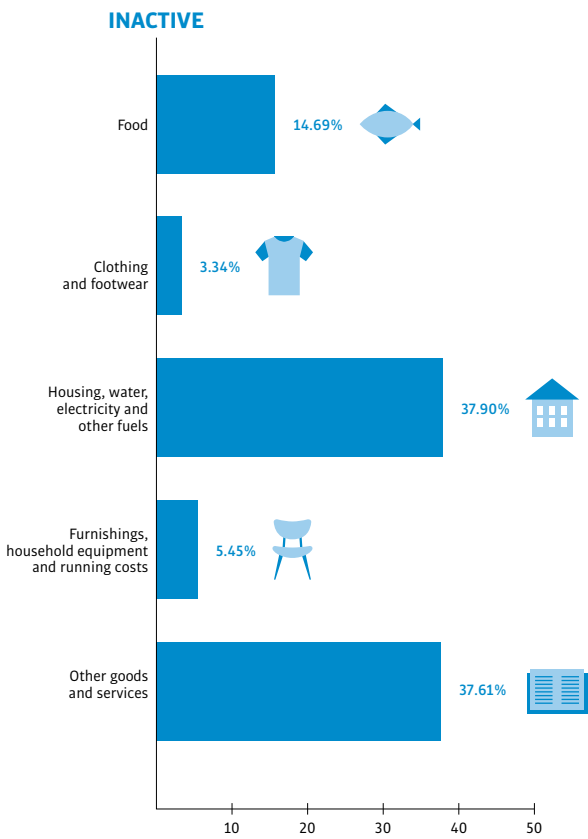
Household costs –

By relationship with the activity of the main breadwinner

(% of the total costs by group, 2018, Catalonia)

Household costs indicator. In relation to the activity of the main breadwinner, it shows the percentage of costs spent on each of the different types of goods, for each of the activity groups. In 2018, in Catalonia, the percentage of spending on essential goods was 55% of the total. The largest costs group is that relating to housing, water, electricity and other fuels, which is 32%.

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



GOVERNMENT FINANCES

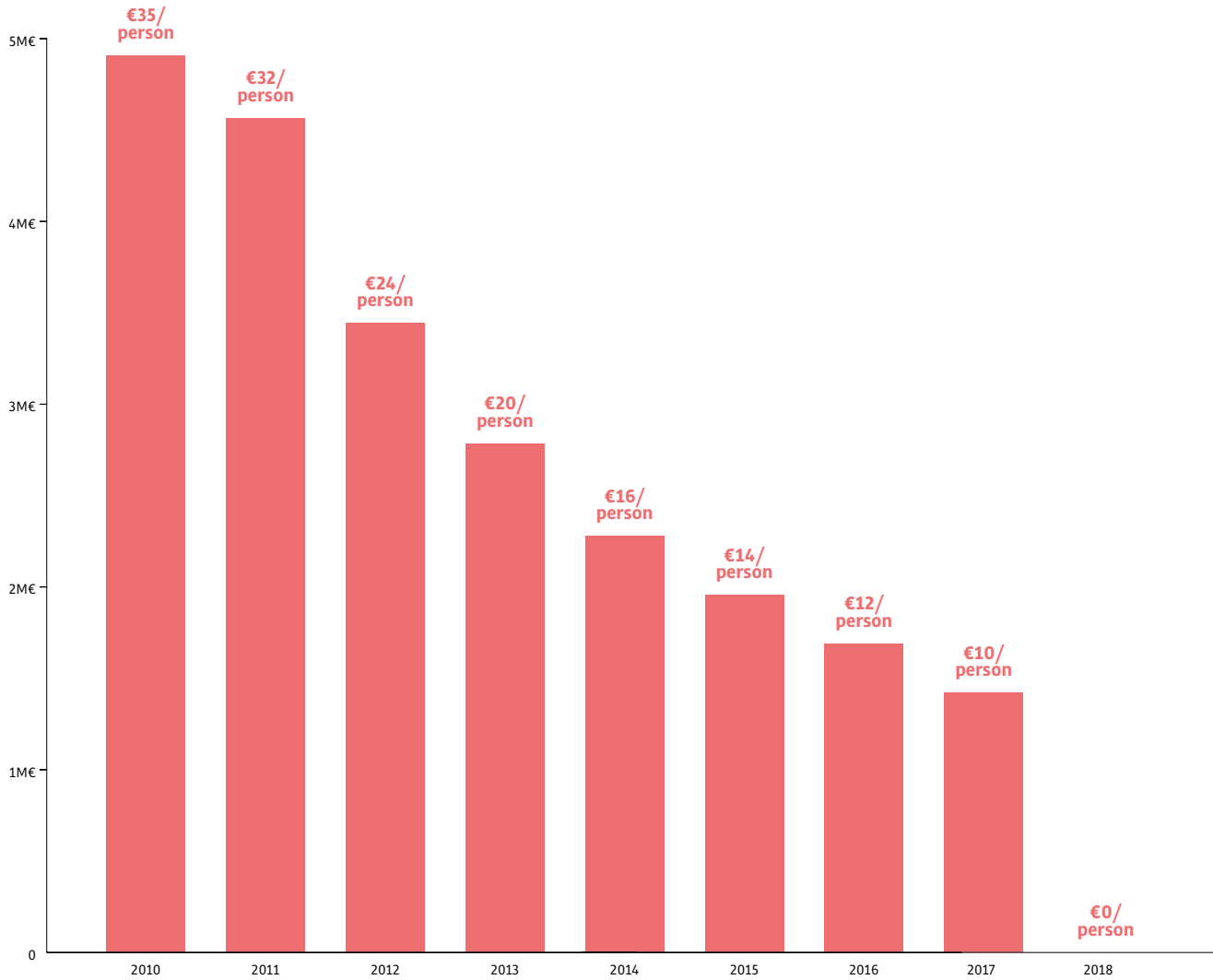
Government deficit/surplus and debt

(Debt in euros per person, 2018, Alt Empordà Regional Council)

The Alt Empordà Regional Council publishes the debt of the local entity. Debt is deemed to be any determined 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 the payment of instalments.

According to these data, in 2010 the debt of the Regional Council was 4,907,000 euros (equivalent to 35 euros per person). In 2018, this debt was reduced to 257 euros (less than 0 euros per person).

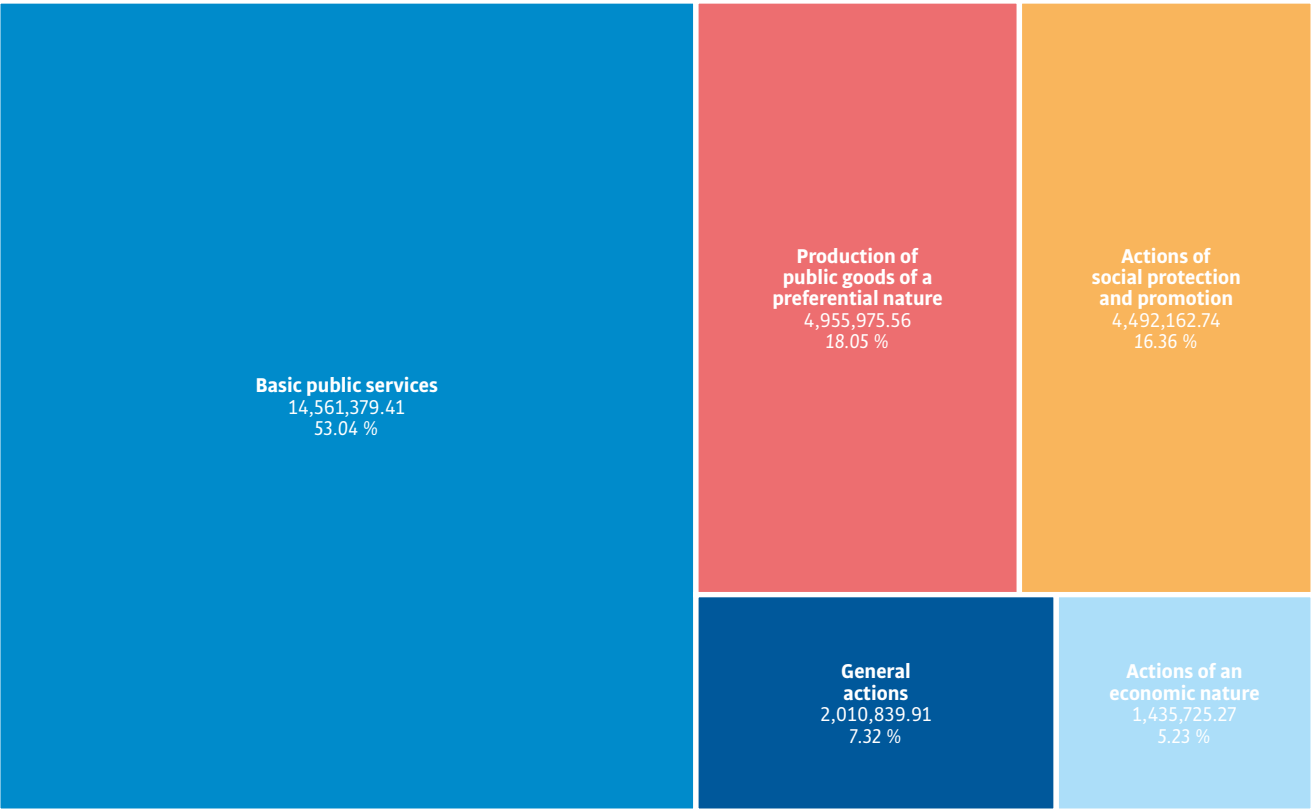
Data source: www.seu-e.cat/ca/web/ccaltemporda/govern-obert-i-transparencia/gestio-economica/gestio-economica/endeutament



Structure of public spending

(Total amount in euros, 2019, Alt Empordà Regional Council)

According to the Alt Empordà Regional Council, in the execution of the budgets for 2019, the area with the smallest volume was that of actions of an economic nature with 1,435,725.27 euros (5.23%). The area with the largest cost was that of basic public services, amounting to 14,561,379.41 euros (53.04% of the budget).



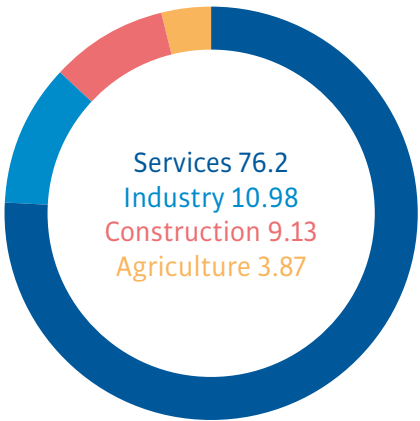
Data source: www.seu-e.cat/ca/web/ccaltemporda/govern-obert-i-transparencia/gestio-economica/pressupost/liquidacio-del-pressupost/despeses-per-programa

BUSINESS

Changes in the structure of gross added value

(% of total gross added value by sector; 2011, 2017; Alt Empordà)

Between 2011 and 2017, the percentage of gross value added (GVA) generated by the services sector increased from 74.77% to 76.02%. On the other hand, the construction sector reduced its proportion of total GVA from 9.31% to 9.13%.



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

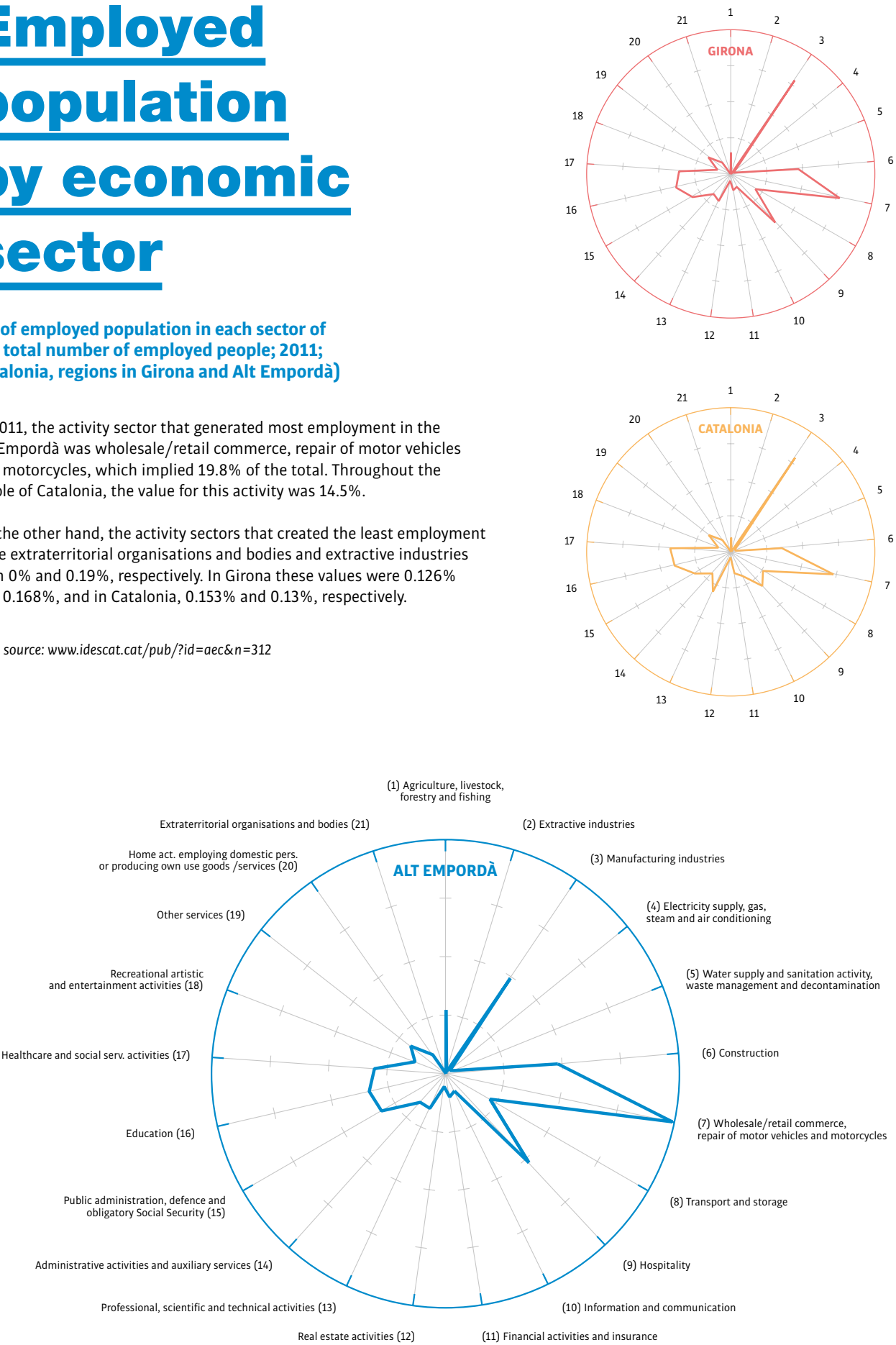
Employed population by economic sector

(% of employed population in each sector of the total number of employed people; 2011; Catalonia, regions in Girona and Alt Empordà)

In 2011, the activity sector that generated most employment in the Alt Empordà was wholesale/retail commerce, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which implied 19.8% of the total. Throughout the whole of Catalonia, the value for this activity was 14.5%.

On the other hand, the activity sectors that created the least employment were extraterritorial organisations and bodies and extractive industries with 0% and 0.19%, respectively. In Girona these values were 0.126% and 0.168%, and in Catalonia, 0.153% and 0.13%, respectively.

Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=312

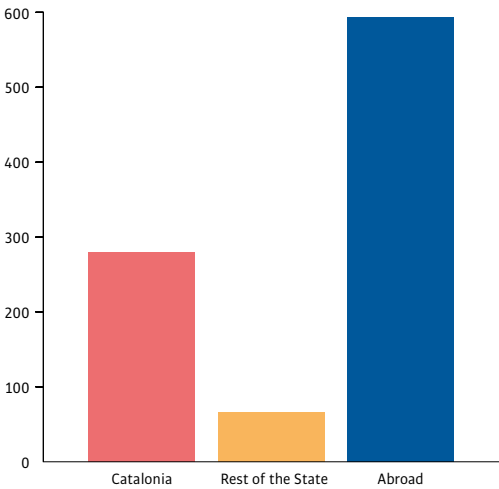


TOURISM

Travellers in hotel establishments

(Thousands of travellers by origin, 2019, Alt Empordà)

The number of travellers in hotel establishments in 2019 was 939.7 thousand people. Of these, 63% were of foreign origin. Domestic tourism from Catalonia represented 30% of the total. Finally, guests in hotel establishments from the rest of Spain represented approximately 7%.

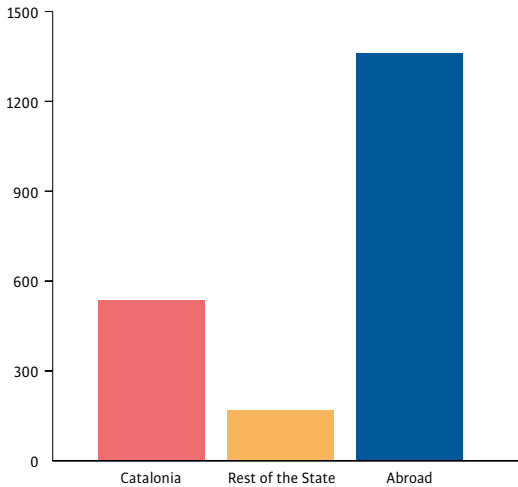


Data source: Idescat, from the National Statistics Institute (INE) hotel occupancy survey

Overnight stays in hotel establishments

(Thousands of overnight stays, 2019, Alt Empordà)

There were approximately 2 million overnight stays in the Alt Empordà in 2019. 66% of these were by people of foreign origin. Overnight stays associated with guests coming from Catalonia represented 26% of the total, and tourists originating from the rest of Spain, the remaining 8%.



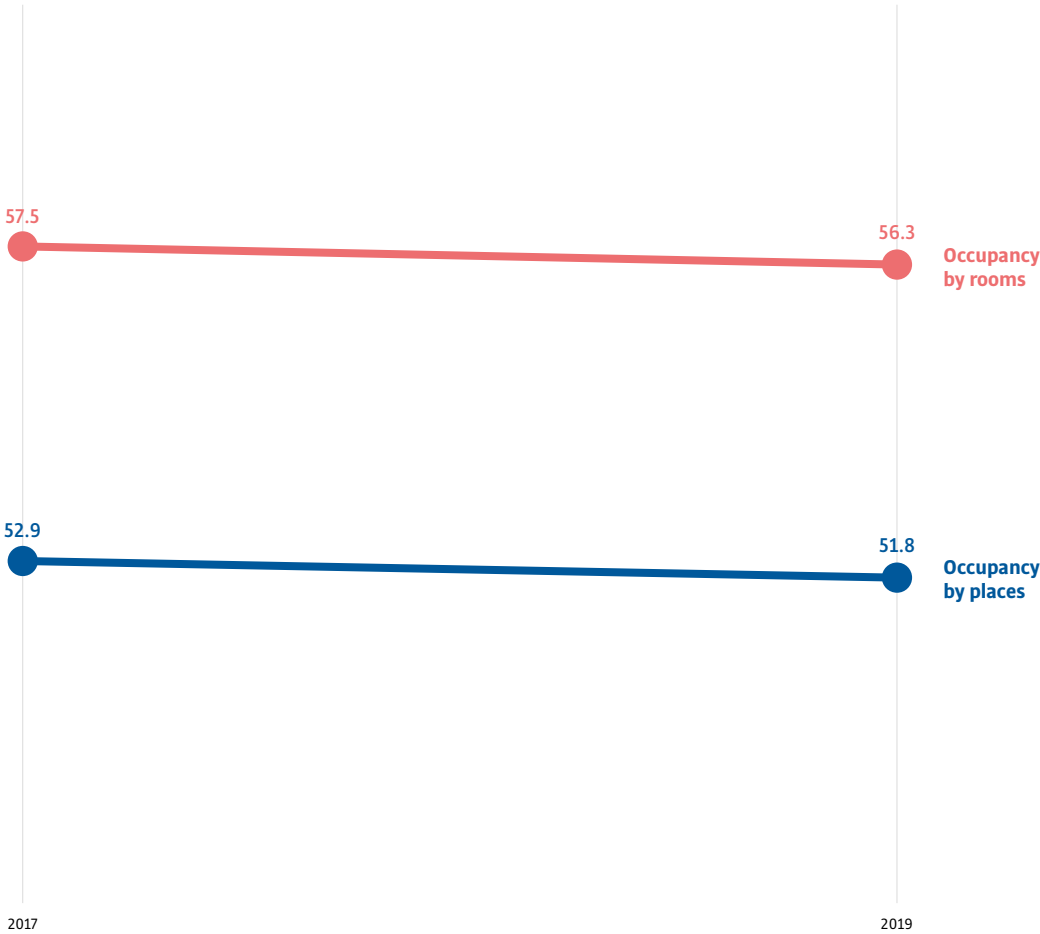
Data source: Idescat, from the National Statistics Institute (INE) hotel occupancy survey

Occupancy of hotel establishments

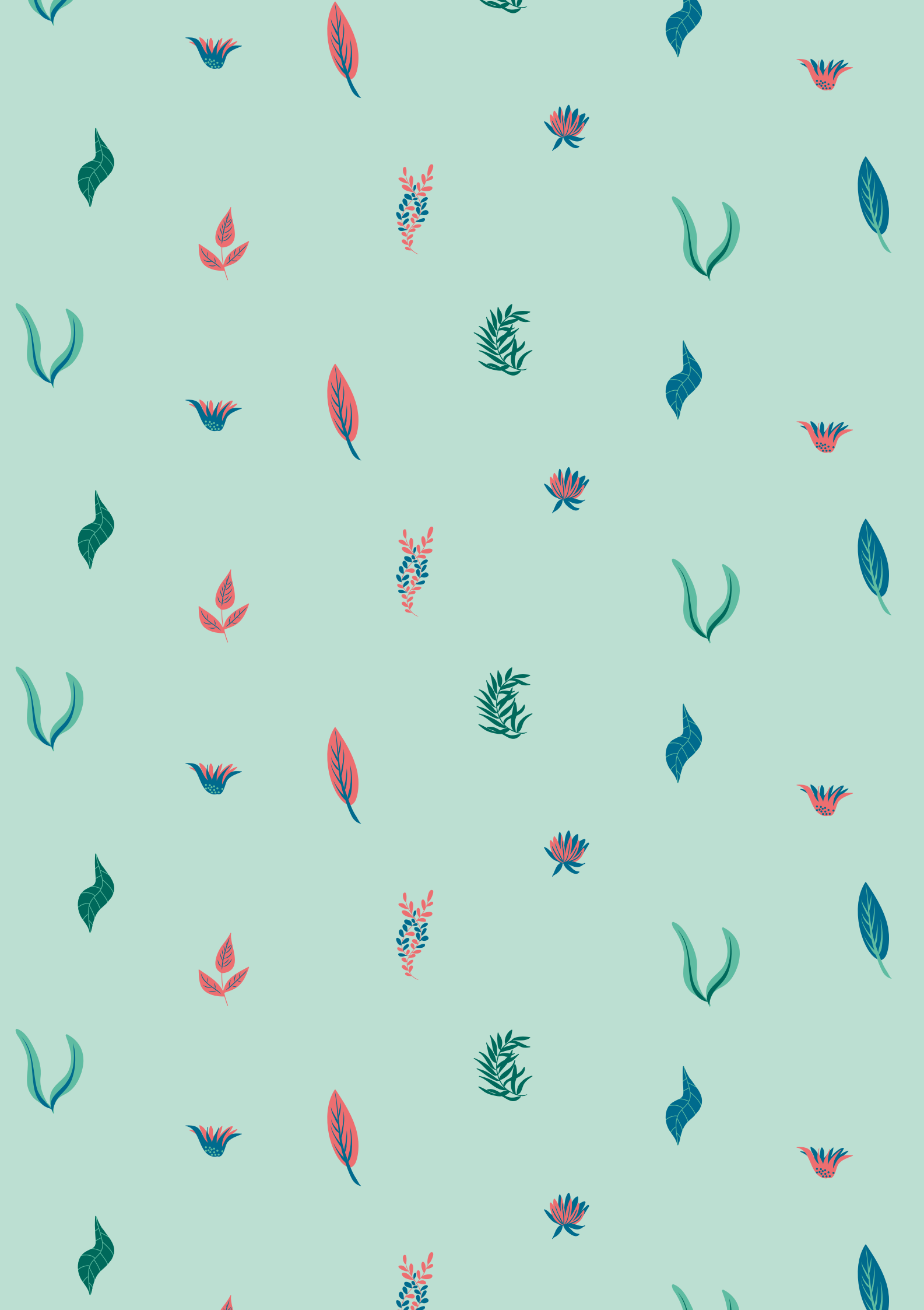
(% occupancy: 2017, 2019, Alt Empordà)

Occupancy by rooms is the percentage of rooms occupied (on average) regarding the total available rooms. In 2017, the occupancy by rooms in the Alt Empordà was 57.5% and in 2019 this same value was reduced to 56.3%.

Occupancy 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, from the National Statistics Institute (INE) hotel occupancy survey



3

Environment and natural resources

TRANSPORT

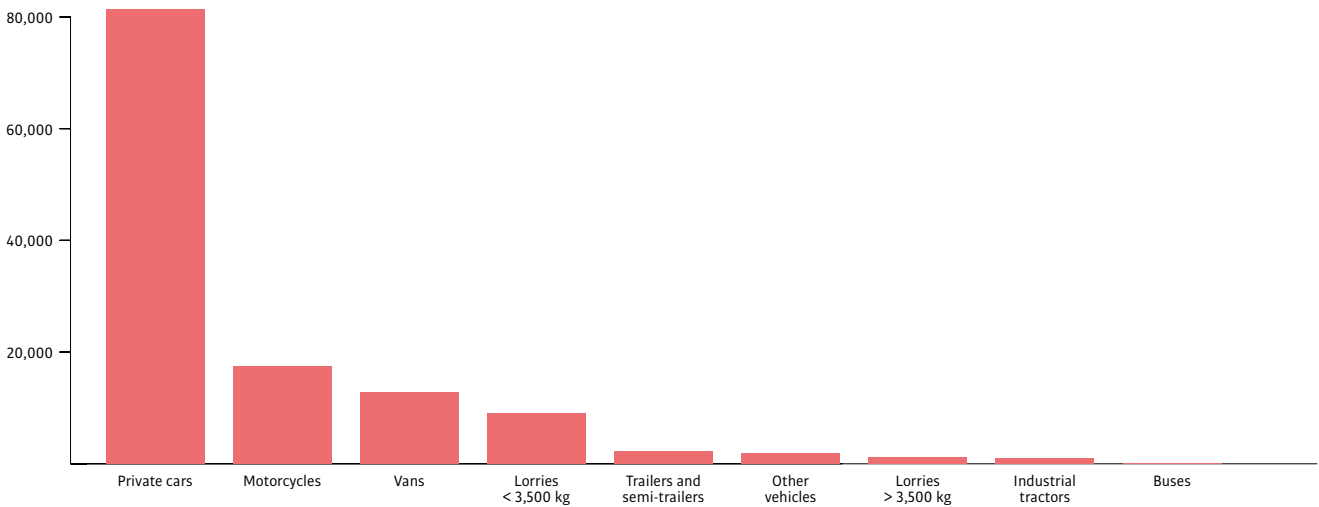
Vehicle fleet by type

(Number of vehicles, 2019, Alt Empordà)

The Alt Empordà vehicle fleet comprises a total of 126,935 units. This means there are 917 vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants, the majority of which are private cars (64.1%). Motorcycles and vans are the second most common type of vehicle, with 13.7% and 10.1%, respectively.

Throughout Catalonia there are 700 vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants. Private cars represent 33% of the total, motorcycles 8%, and vans 7%.

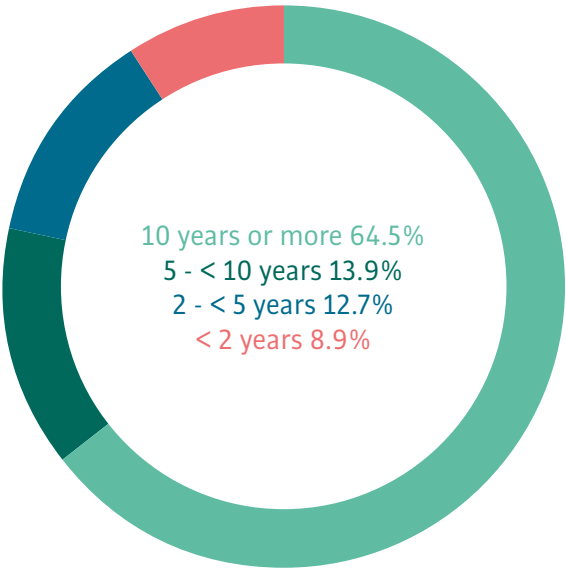
Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=588



Age of the vehicle fleet

(% of total number of vehicles, 2019, Alt Empordà)

In 2019, the Alt Empordà vehicle fleet was 126,935 (not counting mopeds). Of these, 81,858 (64.5%) were more than 10 years old, 33,732 (26.6%), between 2 and 10 years old, and only 11,345 (8.94%) were less than 2 years old.



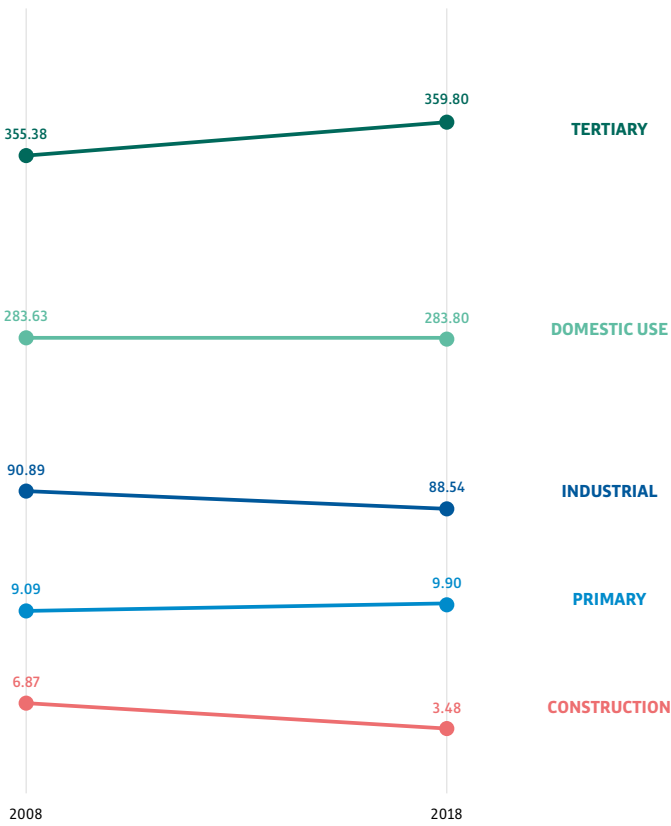
Data source: Compiled by author from Directorate General of Traffic (DGT) information

ENERGY

Structure of final electricity consumption

(Kilowatts per hour by sector; 2008, 2018; Alt Empordà)

In 2018, electricity consumption in the Alt Empordà was approximately 745 million kWh. The tertiary sector used the most electricity with 359.8 million kWh (48.26%), followed by domestic use with 283.79 million kWh (38.07%). Compared with 2008, the consumption of electricity has remained practically stable (-0.046%).

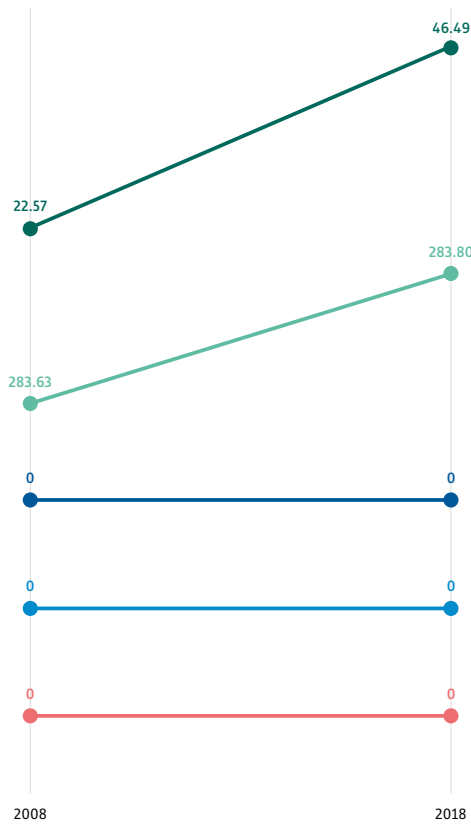


Data source: Catalan Institute of Energy. Municipal and regional statistics on the consumption of natural gas and electricity.

Structure of final natural gas consumption

(Kilowatts per hour of higher heating value by sector; 2008, 2018; Alt Empordà)

In 2018, gas consumption in the Alt Empordà was 179.22 million kWh of Higher Heating Value. This value represents an increase of 29.77% compared with the consumption in 2008. The greatest consumption of natural gas is from domestic use, which is 74.06% of the total consumption.



Data source: Catalan Institute of Energy. Municipal and regional statistics on the consumption of natural gas and electricity.

ENVIRONMENT

Generation of municipal waste

(Kilograms per inhabitant, 2018, Alt Empordà)

Throughout 2018, the generation of annual waste in Catalonia has been approximately 521 kg per inhabitant. In the region of Girona, this same value has been 653 kg per inhabitant, representing 25% more waste per person.

In the Alt Empordà, each person generates approximately 821 kg per inhabitant, making it the third region with most waste generated per capita, only exceeded by the Baix Empordà and Aran.



821 kg
per inhabitant/year

ALT EMPORDÀ



653 kg
per inhabitant/year

GIRONA



521 kg
per inhabitant/year

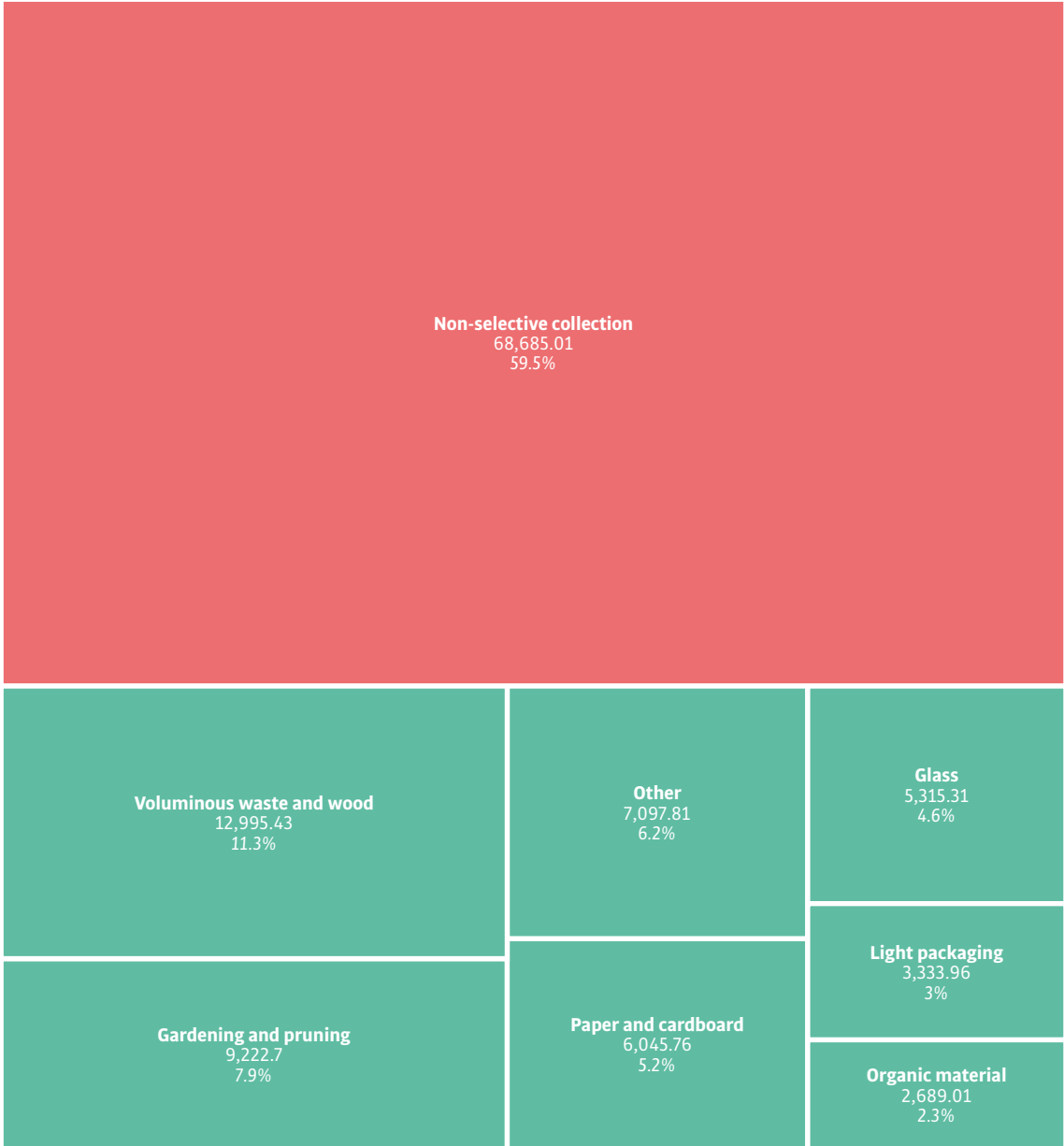
CATALONIA

Data source: Compiled by author from www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=resmc&n=6997&geo=com:02

Type of waste

(Tons of waste, 2018, Alt Empordà)

During 2018, a total of 115,385 tons of municipal waste were generated. 40.47% belonged to selective collection and the remaining 59.53% to non-selective collection. In Catalonia, the proportion of selective and non-selective was 41.73% and 58.27%, respectively.



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

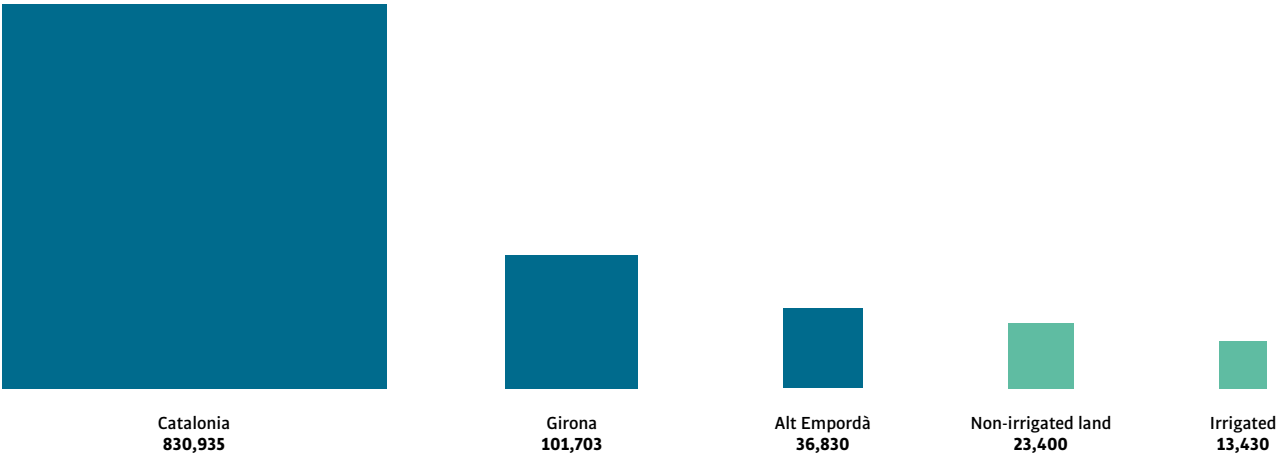
AGRICULTURE

Use of the land for farming by type

(Hectares, 2019, Alt Empordà)

In 2019, in Catalonia, 830,835 hectares were used for farming. Girona represented 12.24% of the total farming in Catalan territory.

The region of the Alt Empordà allocated 36,830 hectares to farming, representing 36.21% of the total farming land in Girona. Of these hectares, 23,400 (63.54%) were used as non-irrigated land and 13,430 (36.46%) as irrigated.



Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=202

FORESTRY

Uses of the land

(% of total land, 2019, Alt Empordà)

Forest-covered 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.

The Alt Empordà has 84,421 hectares of forest, representing 62.19% of the total surface area of the territory, which ranks it as number 27 of the regions with the highest percentage of forest area.

The percentage of forest area in Catalonia is 63.83%: 27.70% is used for farming, 6.62% is developed land and 3.49% does not have any vegetation.



Data source: www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=202

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