



Taula d'entitats
del Tercer Sector Social
de Catalunya

m4social

DISCONNECTED?

THE CATALAN DIGITAL DIVIDE INDEX

**A tool for civil society and government agencies
to understand and reduce digital inequalities**

July 2025

Study produced by:
Platform of Third Social Sector Institutions

Coordinators:
Roger Civit
Laura Castro
Xènia Carné
Gerard Sentís

Report produced within the framework of the project "Development of a digital divide index for monitoring of the phenomenon over time in Catalonia". Funding organisation: Platform of Third Social Sector Institutions

How to cite this document: Fernández-Ardèvol, Mireia; Rodríguez, Enrique; Suárez-Gonzalo, Sara (2025): Digital divide 2024. Catalonia and regions. Report produced by the Platform of Third Social Sector Institutions of Catalonia.
<http://hdl.handle.net/10609/152465>.

Working team (UOC):
Mireia Fernández-Ardèvol (dir.),
Enrique Rodríguez,
Sara Suárez-Gonzalo,
Sijie Sun

Design: Toni Sánchez Poy

License: CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



Barcelona, July 2025

CONTENTS

1. Introduction. Towards full digital citizenship: an index so that nobody is left behind	4
2. Introduction	6
3. Executive summary	7
4. Presentation of the report	11
Approach to the focus of study: the socio-digital divide in Catalonia ..	12
Methodology: Composite Index	14
5. References	16
 Indicators by topic	18
Infrastructure	19
Equipment	22
Uses	38
Context variables.....	81
Composite Index.....	90
 Dashboard	102
Catalonia	103
Regions.....	105
 Conclusions.....	194
Participating institutions and individuals.....	196

1. Introduction

Towards full digital citizenship: an index so that nobody is left behind

The founding mission of the Platform of Third Social Sector Institutions is to combat inequalities and promote full inclusion. The fight against socio-digital exclusion is an unavoidable facet of this commitment. The digital divide, which is particularly acute among vulnerable groups, has a direct and more severe impact on the people receiving care from social care organisations.

Inequalities in access to, use of and quality of use of technology are more evident among people whose basic needs are not met and who are the people receiving support from Catalonia's social care institutions. This situation, which has been confirmed by various sources and studies in both Catalonia and Spain, led the Platform to organise the m4Social project in 2016. This digital innovation project aims to bring together the social and technological realms to ensure equal opportunities in access to technology - a key tool in the full exercise of social rights and citizenship.

Since then, m4Social has published several reports that confirm that levels of digital access to both public services and a large proportion of private services are lower among groups receiving care from the third social sector. The digital acceleration arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with services (both public and private) that often do not take the specific characteristics of these groups into account, has widened the gap even further.

However, the data for studying this problem which has been available to date comes mainly from surveys, with the attendant limitations. For this reason, the Platform, with academic support from the Universitat Oberta de Catalunya,

has developed a **Catalan digital divide index - an indicator based on administrative and transactional data from public and private institutions**. This new instrument, which is designed to be maintained in the long term, gives us a more precise and periodic view of the phenomenon, and complements the data obtained to date.

The use of shared public and private data for the common good is an added value in itself. **This report can be a pioneer in its field thanks to the cooperation between civil society, government agencies and the private sector**. It is precisely this partnership that multiplies the value and transformative potential of a tool like this one.

At the Platform, **we are confident that this project will be used to drive specific policies and actions in the fight against the digital divide**: from training and improving services, to communication, dissemination and accessibility. Only in this way will the various institutions involved in the fight against the digital divide - government bodies, businesses and social organisations - be able to assess the impact of their decisions, and gradually overcome this divide in order to move towards full social and digital inclusion and with it, full citizenship.

The Platform of Third Social Sector Institutions of Catalonia has laid the foundations, with the design and first version of a Catalan digital divide index that will be joined by many more complementary initiatives by the institutions fighting against the digital divide in our country. We therefore offer our assistance to government bodies, institutions and other parties who can expand it to include more data that encourages analysis of this complex phenomenon from a more holistic perspective.

Xavier Trabado Farré

President, Platform of Third Social
Sector Institutions

2. Introduction

"The Catalan Digital Divide Index: a new look at digital inequalities" presents the results of the project "Development of a digital divide index for monitoring the phenomenon over time in Catalonia" organised by the Platform of Third Social Sector Institutions and produced by a team at the Universitat Oberta de Catalunya.

The document **focuses on the phenomenon** of the digital divide in Catalonia. It is based on a review of the existing data, including the data for Spain and Europe, and primarily examines the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) (European Commission, 2024a) and the IDAUA Digital Inclusion index (Fundació Ferrer i Guàrdia, 2024). The methodology used and the indicators used to **build a composite index for the digital divide** are set out below. These combine data from the three major areas that make up the phenomenon: **digital infrastructure, equipment and uses**¹. Context variables, which help interpret the results, and the references used by the research team are also provided.

The report presents an initial collection of significant indicators which show **where and how the digital divide is evident in Catalonia and its regions**. To do this, it combines data from public sources with indicators produced specifically for this project.

The document therefore lists and justifies all the indicators used, broken down by region across the map of Catalonia, and the composite indicator is subsequently presented for Catalonia as a whole and for each region. This helps establish some initial preliminary conclusions, although updates to confirm trends and guide policies for balance correction and inclusion will be required in the future.

The data in this first version mainly refer to the year 2024 (or the most recent year available). The Index, which has yet to include information on the complexity of the phenomenon, is an instrument that is necessary to evaluate the digital divide and inform decision-making on the subject. It is to be hoped that **annually updated data and an increasingly comprehensive series of indicators will be added to it, to ensure its usefulness and sustainability**.

¹ The first divide is related to access, and evaluates levels of infrastructure and devices in households. The second evaluates the uses of digital services. And the third evaluates inequalities in the use of access and use of digital technologies with regard to key aspects such as: learning, finding and producing information, among others.

3. Executive summary

The report shows that the digital divide is a **structural and multifactorial phenomenon**, which is not limited to a technological problem or access to infrastructure, but instead reflects and amplifies existing social inequalities.

The data show that **specific groups, such as the elderly, people living in rural and/or mountain areas and to a lesser extent women, face specific barriers** to using essential digital services, such as those related to health and e-government. This divide affects the country on an uneven basis, with regions such as Alta Ribagorça, Terra Alta and Pallars Sobirà having the lowest indicators for infrastructure, equipment and uses.

Furthermore, the lack of digital resources in schools in these areas may undermine long-term educational equality, and impact on students' learning opportunities.

In overall terms, the digital divide not only limits full participation in the digital realm, but **can also become a direct barrier to effective access to social and citizenship rights**.

Digital infrastructure

The average level of 5G network coverage in Catalonia is 94.6%. However, there is a significant territorial imbalance: while it reaches 99.9% in Barcelona, the figure for Alta Ribagorça is only 20.3%.

In total, four regions have coverage of less than 50%².

Despite the extensive coverage, rural and mountain areas still suffer from a significant divide in terms of digital infrastructure.

ICT equipment in homes

Internet and broadband access is practically universal, with an average of 97.1%, and access to mobile phones stands at 99.4%.

Territorial variation is minimal, with the lowest level (93.3%) also in Alta Ribagorça.

Virtually all Catalan households have ICT devices.

² Segarra, Pallars Sobirà, Pla d'Urgell and l'Alta Ribagorça.

Equipment in schools

94.8% of schools have WiFi for teaching staff (Catalan Ministry of Education and Vocational Training).

The average number of computers is 55.6 per 100 students, albeit with significant differences depending on the region (with the lowest figure of 28.5 in Alta Ribagorça, and the highest of 90.6 in Ripollès).

There are considerable inequalities between schools in terms of digital resources, with a potential impact on educational equality.

General digital usage

96.8% of the population aged 16 to 74 uses the Internet.³

Levels of email use and online shopping are also very high: at 99.4% and 97.1% respectively.

However, the use of the **"La Meva Salut"** public digital service, providing access to personal health information, queries to professionals and online procedures, stands at 63.6%, with **inequalities by age and gender**.

In general, women used it more (65.5%) than men (61.3%), with slight differences by region: the lowest levels of access for women are for Pallars Jussà (47.3%) and the highest are for Baix Llobregat (69.6%), while for men, the lowest levels are in Alta Ribagorça (38.5%) and the highest in Barcelonès (66.8%).

The age distribution varies considerably: those who access it most frequently are aged between 25 and 34 years old (73.5%, rising to 77.8% in Baix Llobregat) and between 35 and 44 years old (71.4%); and those who access it the least are 75 years old or older (41.4%, falling to 21.8% in Pallars Jussà) and between 65 and 74 years old (56%).

Basic internet use is widespread, but there are significant gaps for specific uses and in access to public digital services, especially among older people and in certain regions.

³ Internet use is considered to be the percentage of people aged 16 to 74 who have used the Internet in the last three months.

Territorial and social differences

The **regions with the lowest population density and mountainous areas**, such as Alta Ribagorça, Terra Alta and Pallars Sobirà, present the lowest levels of infrastructure, equipment⁴ and use.

However, **the metropolitan and coastal regions**, such as Barcelonès, Baix Llobregat and Vallès Occidental, present the **highest levels for all the indicators**.

Although ICT in homes are widespread, there are considerable inequalities in the digital resources available in schools, especially in rural areas.

There are evident differences in the use of public digital services, especially in **procedures related to health, administration and dependency**.

Decisive action to reduce territorial inequalities is needed, especially in areas with lower population levels or with geographical constraints.

Differences by gender

In general, **there are no significant differences between men and women** in terms of Internet access, email use or online shopping.

However, there are evident differences in the use of the **"La Meva Salut"** healthcare application:

- › 65,5% of women have used it.
- › 61,3% of men have used it.

This difference persists in almost all age groups.

This may be indicative of women's greater involvement in management of their family's health, which may reflect caregiving roles, or differences in their involvement in management of their family's health compared to men.

⁴ Equipment is the ICT available in homes: Internet, mobile phones and broadband connections.

Differences by age

The age **variable is where the most marked digital divide is evident:**

- › People between 35 and 54 years old use digital services to the greatest extent.
- › Use declines significantly in almost all areas among people over 65 years old.
- › Interestingly, the youngest group (16-24 years old) also makes little use of "La Meva Salut", probably because they have the least need for these services.

Older people have less autonomy when carrying out digital procedures dealing with government bodies. 41.4% of people aged 75 or over use 'La Meva Salut' and only 10.7% of people aged 75 or over have used the eConsulta service.

There is also a **very pronounced difference in the use of online banking: almost half of senior citizens** do not use it. Only 45.5% of people aged 75 and over use online banking, in contrast to younger age groups in which the percentage is very high, at 96.7% among people aged 25 to 34 years old. It would be useful to ascertain whether people over 75 years old use the digital services themselves, or if someone such as a relative does so for them.

The digital exclusion of older people is structural, and requires a specific focus in all public digital policies.

4. Presentation of the report

The digital divide and the inequalities associated with digitalisation remain significant. They affect how people exercise citizenship in general terms, and among other aspects, their access to essential services in the fields of education, health and banking, to name just a few examples, in both the public and private realms. In an increasingly digitalised world, social/digital inequalities are becoming increasingly significant, and it is imperative to reduce them in order to move towards a more just, inclusive and equitable society. In this context, it is essential to have data and instruments to study and evaluate the phenomenon of the social/digital divide (or digital divide) and contribute to informed decision-making.

The contributors to this project included various social and economic agents in the public and private realms, who have provided aggregated data on a Catalan and regional scale. It presents an initial collection of significant indicators which show where and how the digital divide is evident in Catalonia and its regions. Our approach is new in that it combines data from public sources with indicators created specifically for this project, and which are being made public for the first time. The data illustrate a general trend, and as such in our opinion, they constitute the first step towards a Digital Divide Observatory in Catalonia.

The document is divided into two sections. The first contains the indicators, organised by topic (infrastructure, equipment, digital uses, context variables and composite index). The data for Catalonia are presented, and broken down by each region. When the source permits, the indicators are also broken down by sociodemographic characteristics (e.g., gender and age). This first section includes the definitions of the variables and a brief interpretation of the data available. The second section presents the indicators in a territorial dashboard format, so that the overall situation of all the indicators in each region can be compared with Catalonia as a whole.

The data used to produce the maps, graphs and tables can be consulted in the Excel document "Annex: Data – Digital Divide 2024. Catalonia and regions."

Approach to the focus of study: the socio-digital divide in Catalonia

Limited public information is available at a regional level, and the cooperation of the various social and economic agents has therefore been essential. The indicator or indicators that each agent has provided have been determined using a co-design methodology in each case. These are "ad hoc data". They are tables aggregated at the regional level, ensuring compliance with European data protection legislation.

The study could be expanded to other geographical areas, such as Spain or even the entire European Union, since the data from public sources falls within the framework of the European Statistical System. The competent public and private institutions in each geographical area would need to be involved in the compilation of the ad hoc data.

An analysis related to this project is the Study of the digital divide commissioned by the General Directorate of the Digital Society of the Government of Catalonia (2022). However, this document is based exclusively on public data, and contains a limited number of indicators at regional level. We also have no evidence to suggest that the study will be replicated on a regular basis. The Digital Divide project undertaken by the Platform of Third Social Sector Institutions of Catalonia is therefore a response to a need for specific and relevant information.

The starting point for this project was a review of national and international data sources. And although the European Union is the primary focus, other regions and continents have also been studied when this was advisable due to the methodological interest of their indicators. An initial 19 indicators were studied (Rodríguez, 2024), and these were chosen based on seven criteria. First, their applicability in the assessment of digital divides. Second, the inclusion of variables related to social inequalities. Third, the reputation and reliability of the institution responsible for calculating them. Fourth, the replicability of the calculation process. Fifth, the availability of historical data and their continuation into the future. Sixth, the geographical scope and detail of the data. And seventh, the inclusion of variables from public and private institutions.

The review carried out included two initiatives: the DESI Index (European Commission, 2024a) and the IDAUA Index (Fundació Ferrer i Guàrdia, 2024). The DESI (Digital Economy and Society Index) was established as a decision-making instrument for the European Union in 2014. It provides

data on an annual basis, and the most recent report, published in 2024, includes four areas: the population's digital skills, digital infrastructure, digital transformation of businesses, and digitalisation of public services (European Commission, 2024b.). A DESI index, i.e. a composite index, was published between 2014 and 2022, together with a dashboard containing the individual indicators (European Commission, 2023). However, since 2023 the European Commission has only published the dashboard, and not published the composite indicator (European Commission, 2024a). The information published refers to both the European Union and its member states, and the data comes either from Eurostat or has been validated by the relevant authorities at member state level. Thanks to the Cercle Tecnològic de Catalonia, the DESI indicator is also available for Catalonia as a whole. Four editions of the index, calculated using the same methodology as the European Commission, have been published: 2019 (Zubillaga Rego and Peletier Espiga, 2020), 2020 (Cercle Tecnològic de Catalonia, 2021), 2021 (Cercle Tecnològic de Catalonia, 2022), and 2022 (Cercle Tecnològic de Catalonia, 2023).

Second, the Fundació Ferrer i Guàrdia (ref. undated) has created the IDAUA digital inclusion index (Digital Inclusion in Access, Use and Benefit). This Index was first published in 2024, and identifies socio-digital inequalities among the population, and it is a very important instrument that seeks to combat the digital divide using empirical evidence. The index is based on data from representative surveys of the Spanish population that the foundation itself carries out on a regular basis. It has three dimensions - access, use and benefit - and it identifies three profiles of digital inclusion among the Spanish population. The index will be updated on a regular basis.

Methodology: Composite Index

The Composite Index is composed of three factors: infrastructure, equipment and use. Each factor is calculated as the arithmetic mean of its indicators. The Composite Index is in turn calculated as the arithmetic mean of the three factors. Most of the indicators are expressed as percentages. When this is not the case, they have been normalised for the purposes of comparison. The construction of this Index is not complete. Indeed, its creators hope that more indicators will be added to it to enhance it, and to ensure that the estimates are able to accurately represent the socio-digital divide. In the construction, both the composite index and the factors take values of between 0 and 100. The indicators from this

publication that are most relevant for the purposes of analysis and available on 20 February 2025 were selected in order to calculate each factor. These were:

Infrastructure (1 indicator)

- 5G coverage (% households with 5G coverage).

Equipment (4 indicators)

- Mobile phone (%): Households with at least one mobile phone.
- Broadband (%): Households with any type of xDSL connection, such as ADSL, and other landline connections, such as cable network and wireless connections.
- Computers per 100 students: number of computers in the school divided by the number of students in the school (base: all schools) [normalised variable to ensure that all the values are between 0 and 100].
- Schools with WiFi for teachers (%): Percentage of schools where teaching staff have access to the school's WiFi (base: all schools).

Use (6 indicators)

- Internet (%): Households with Internet access using any device (computer, mobile phone, etc.) and with any type of connection (modem, ADSL, ISDN, mobile, etc.).
- Mobile phone (%): Households with at least one mobile phone.
- Broadband (%): Households with any type of xDSL connection, such as ADSL, and other landline connections, such as cable network and wireless connections.
- La Meva Salut, access: Percentage of the population in the base group who accessed La Meva Salut during the period studied.
- La Meva Salut e-enquiry: % of people of the population in the base group who have made an e-enquiry in the last 12 months.
- Use of e-government (%): Number of people who have used a generic digital public services managed by the Open Administration Consortium of Catalonia (AOC) divided by the number of people over 16 years of age (according to the census).

References

- Cercle Tecnològic de Catalonia (2021). Economia i societat digitals de Catalonia. DESI 2020. Available at: <https://desi.cat/ca/2020/index.php> [date accessed: 12/03/2025].
- Cercle Tecnològic de Catalonia (2022). Economia i societat digitals de Catalonia. DESI 2021. Available at: <https://desi.cat/ca/2021/downloads/economia-societat-digitals-Catalonia-2021.pdf?v=01> [date accessed: 12/03/2025].
- Cercle Tecnològic de Catalonia (2023). Economia i societat digitals de Catalonia. DESI 2022. Available at: <https://desi.cat/ca/2022/downloads/economia-societat-digitals-Catalonia-2022.pdf?v=3> [date accessed: 12/03/2025].
- European Commission (2023). Commission staff working document. DESI 2023 methodological note. Brussels, 27.9.2023. SWD(2023) 574 final. Available at: <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/desi-methodological-note-digital-decade-report-2023> [date accessed: 12/03/2025].
- European Commission (2024a). DESI dashboard for the Digital Decade (2023 onwards). Available at: <https://digital-decade-desi.digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/datasets/desi/charts> [date accessed: 12/03/2025].
- European Commission (2024b). Commission staff working document. DESI 2024 methodological note. Brussels, 2.7.2024. SWD(2024) 262 final. Available at: <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/digital-decade-2024-desi-methodological-note> [date accessed: 12/03/2025].
- Fundació Ferrer i Guàrdia (2024). Brechas digitales en España. El índice IDAUA. Inclusión Digital en el Acceso, Uso y el Aprovechamiento. Available at: <https://www.ferrerguardia.org/blog/proyectos-2/indice-idaua-329> [date accessed: 12/03/2025].
- Fundació Ferrer i Guàrdia (s.d.). Índex IDAUA. Dades per a la inclusió. Available at: https://www.ferrerguardia.org/ca_ES/blog/projectes-2/index-idaua-329 [date accessed: 12/03/2025].
- Generalitat de Catalonia (2022). Estudi sobre la bretxa digital. Available at: https://politiquesdigitals.gencat.cat/web/.content/00-arbre/ciutadania/Pla-de-xoc-contra-la-bretxa-digital/Estudi-sobre-la-bretxa-digital-a-Catalonia_DEF.pdf [date accessed: 12/03/2025].

- Rodríguez, Enrique (2024). Índex de Bretxa Digital. Anàlisi dels índexs existents a nivell nacional i internacional. Report prepared by the Platform of Third Social Sector Institutions of Catalonia.
- Zubillaga Rego, Agustín; Peletier Espiga, Carla (2020). Economia i societat digitals de Catalunya. DESI 2019, Cuadernos Orkestra, 72. Available at: <https://desi.cat/ca/2019/downloads/economia-societat-digitals-Catalonia-2019.pdf?v=07> [date accessed: 12/03/2025].

INDICATORS BY TOPIC

Infrastructure

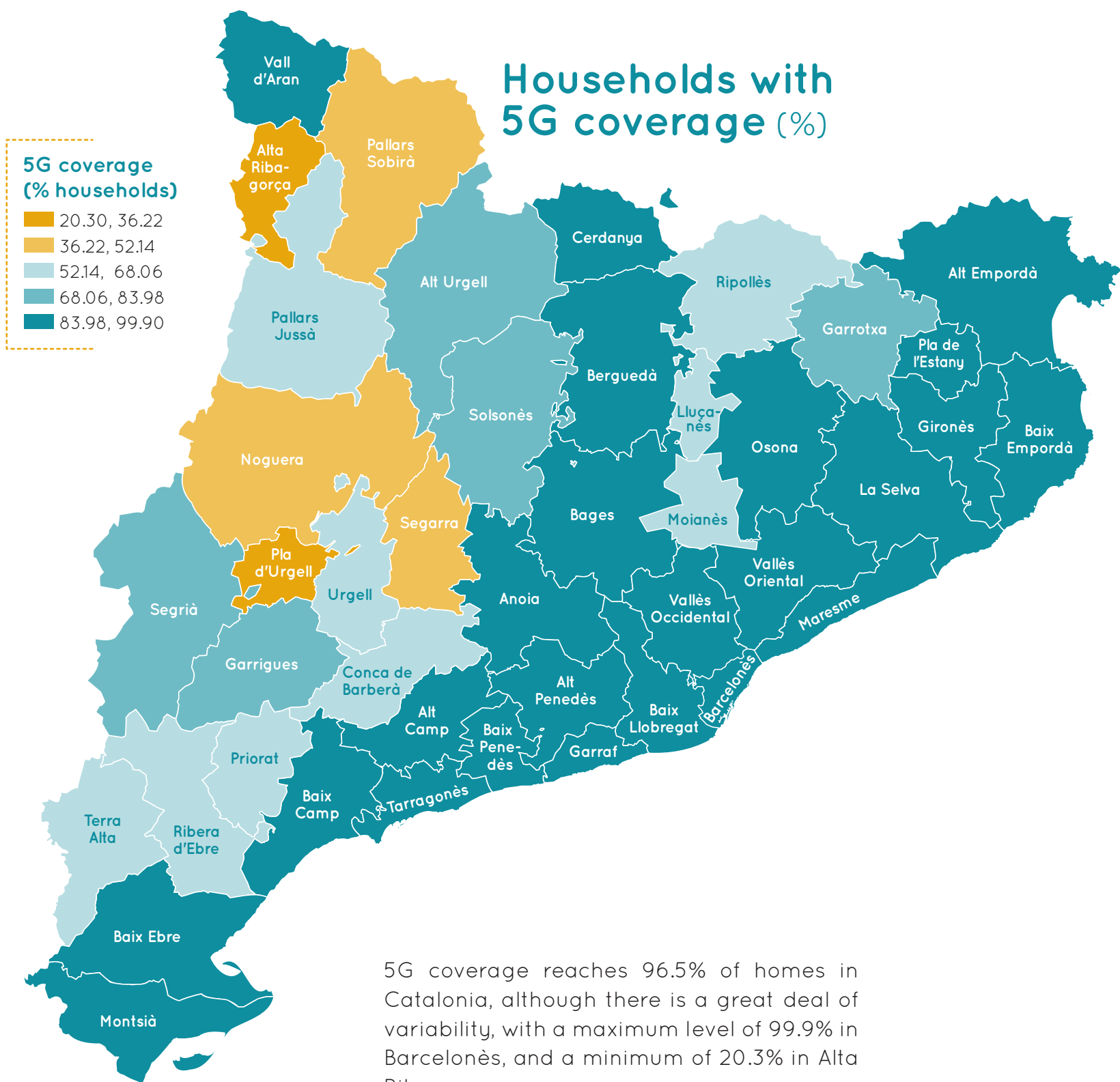
Equipment

Uses

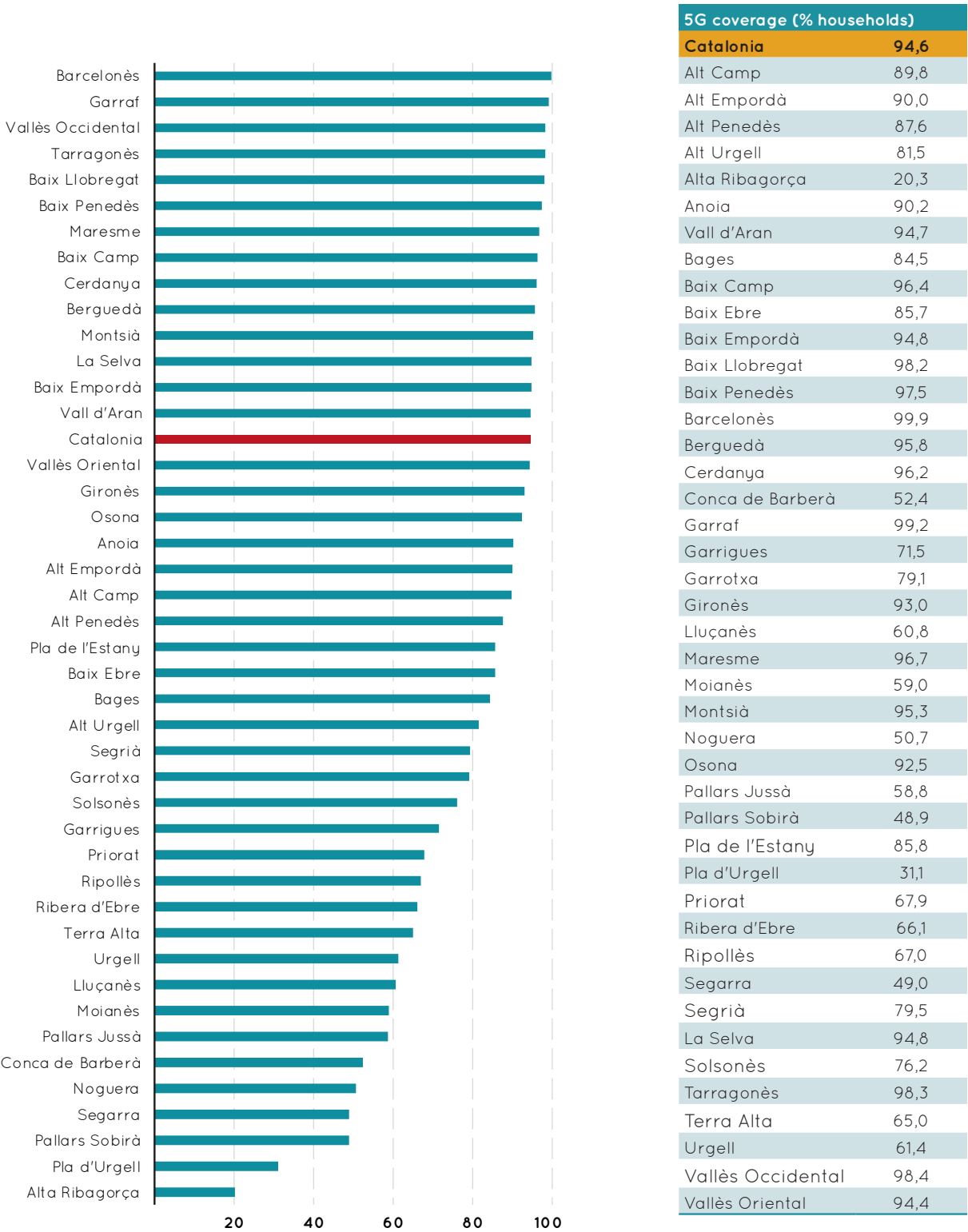
Context variables

Composite Index

Infrastructure



Half of the regions have a coverage level of 85.8% and four (Segarra, Pallars Sobirà, Pla d'Urgell and Alta Ribagorça) have below 50%.



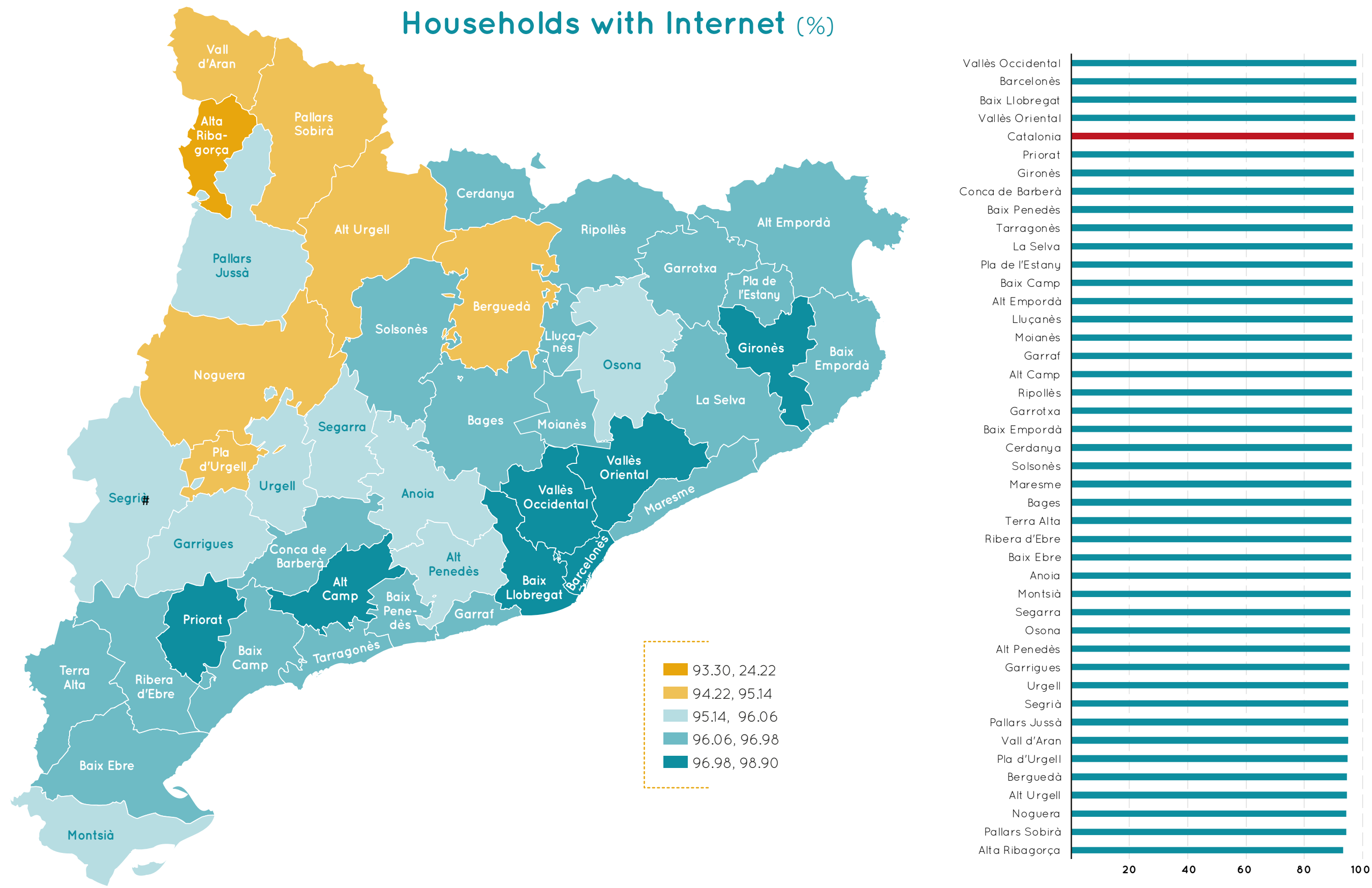
Coverage

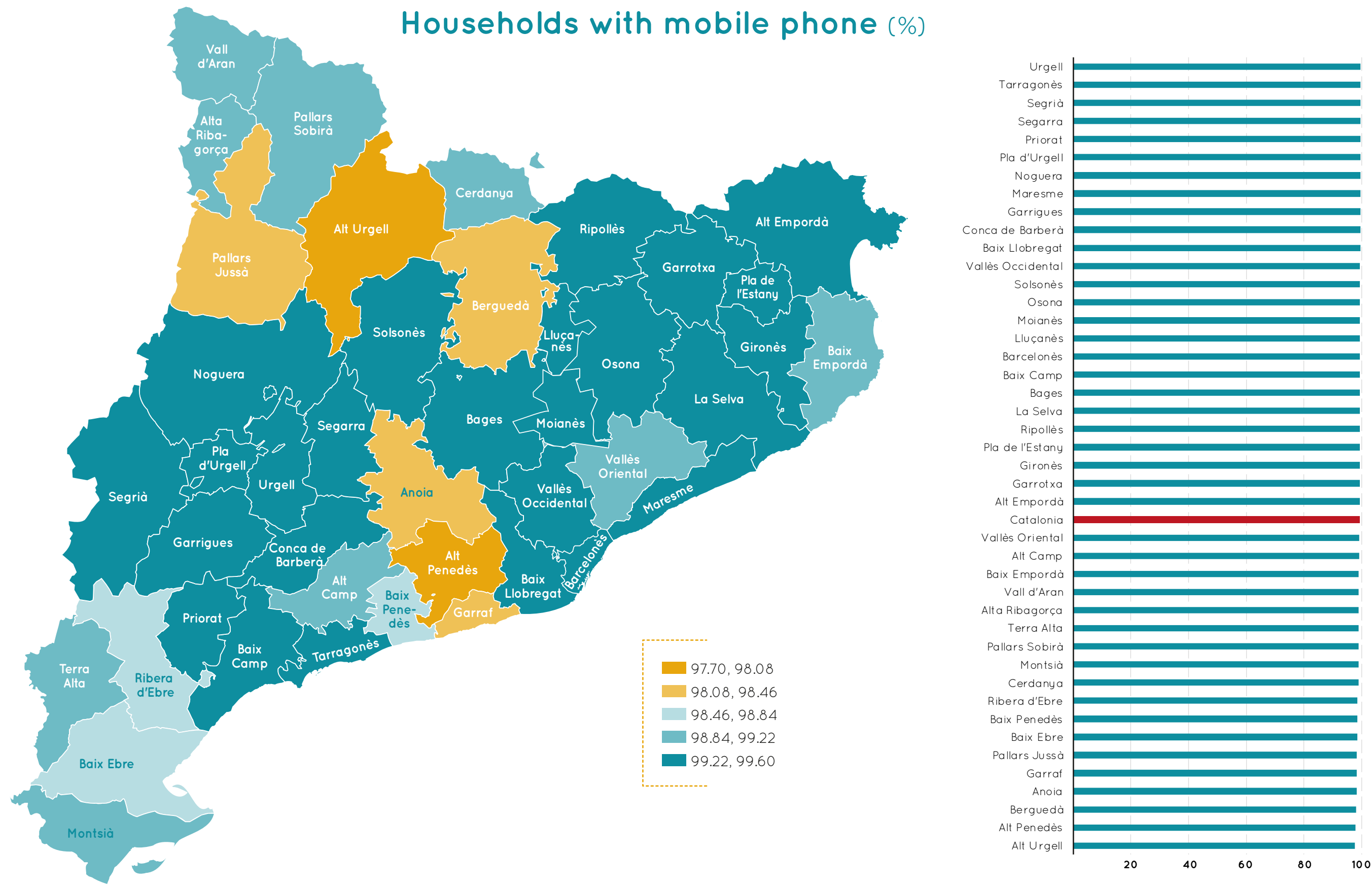
5G Coverage (% households): Households with 5G coverage out of the total number of households registered in the Land Register.

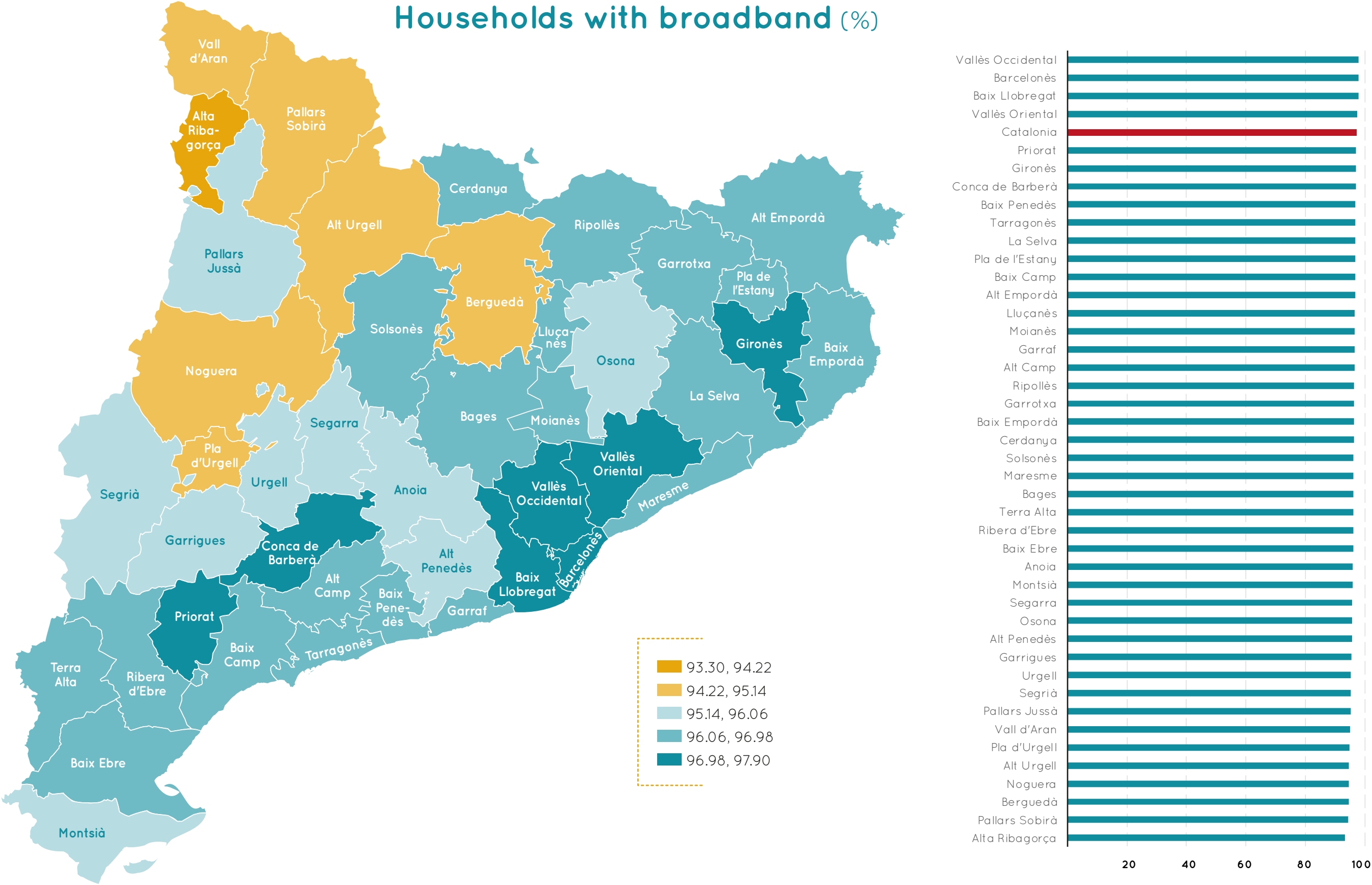
Source: Compiled by the authors based on "Coverage information - Broadband". Government of Spain - Ministry for Digital Transformation and the Civil Service - Secretariat of State for Telecommunications and Digital Infrastructures.

Georeferenced data at land registry plot level aggregated at the municipal level, available at: <https://avance.digital.gob.es/banda-ancha/Coverage/Paginas/informacion-Coverage.aspx> [date accessed: 06/02/2025].

Timeframe: 2025







Equipment in homes

	Internet (% households)	Mobile phone (% households)	Broadband (% households)
Catalonia	97,1	99,4	97,1
Alt Camp	96,5	99,2	96,5
Alt Empordà	96,7	99,4	96,7
Alt Penedès	95,7	98,0	95,7
Alt Urgell	94,6	97,7	94,6
Alta Ribagorça	93,3	99,1	93,3
Anoia	96,0	98,3	96,0
Vall d'Aran	95,1	99,1	95,1
Bages	96,2	99,5	96,2
Baix Camp	96,7	99,5	96,7
Baix Ebre	96,1	98,5	96,1
Baix Empordà	96,4	99,1	96,4
Baix Llobregat	97,9	99,6	97,9
Baix Penedès	96,8	98,6	96,8
Barcelonès	97,9	99,5	97,9
Berguedà	94,6	98,1	94,5
Cerdanya	96,3	99,0	96,3
Conca de Barberà	97,0	99,6	97,0
Garraf	96,5	98,3	96,5
Garrigues	95,5	99,6	95,5
Garrotxa	96,4	99,4	96,4
Gironès	97,0	99,4	97,0
Lluçanès	96,6	99,5	96,6
Maresme	96,2	99,6	96,2
Moianès	96,5	99,5	96,5
Montsià	95,9	99,0	95,9
Noguera	94,5	99,6	94,5
Osona	95,7	99,5	95,7
Pallars Jussà	95,2	98,4	95,2
Pallars Sobirà	94,4	99,0	94,4
Pla de l'Estanty	96,7	99,4	96,7
Pla d'Urgell	94,9	99,6	94,9
Priorat	97,0	99,6	97,0
Ribera d'Ebre	96,1	98,6	96,1
Ripollès	96,4	99,4	96,4
Segarra	95,7	99,6	95,7
Segrià	95,2	99,6	95,2
La Selva	96,7	99,4	96,7
Solsonès	96,2	99,5	96,2
Tarragonès	96,7	99,6	96,7
Terra Alta	96,1	99,0	96,1
Urgell	95,2	99,6	95,2
Vallès Occidental	97,9	99,5	97,9
Vallès Oriental	97,4	99,2	97,4

97.1% of Catalan households have an Internet connection, and this figure rises to 99.4% for mobile phones¹.

The indicators for equipment in homes varies to a limited extent. The region with the most households with an Internet connection is Baix Llobregat, where the level reaches 97.9%, while the lowest level, in Alta Ribagorça, is 93.3%. At least 96.2% of households have an Internet connection in half of the regions. For mobile phones, the lowest level is 97.7% (Alt Urgell) and the highest is 99.6% (a figure reported in 11 regions). The percentage of households with a mobile phone is at least 99.4% in half of the regions.

ICT devices in homes

Internet (%): Percentage of households with Internet access using any device (computer, mobile phone, etc.) and with any type of connection (modem, ADSL, ISDN, mobile, etc.).

Source: Idescat (Statistical Institute of Catalonia) - Territorial survey on ICT in households (TICLT) - ICT equipment in the home.

Available at: <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=ticlt&n=1329&geo=com> [date accessed: 06/02/2025]

Timeframe: 2023

Mobile phone (%): PPercentage of households with at least one mobile phone.

Source: Idescat (Statistical Institute of Catalonia) - Territorial survey on ICT in households (TICLT) - ICT equipment in the home

Available at: <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=ticlt&n=1329&geo=com> [últim accés 06/02/2025]

Timeframe: 2023

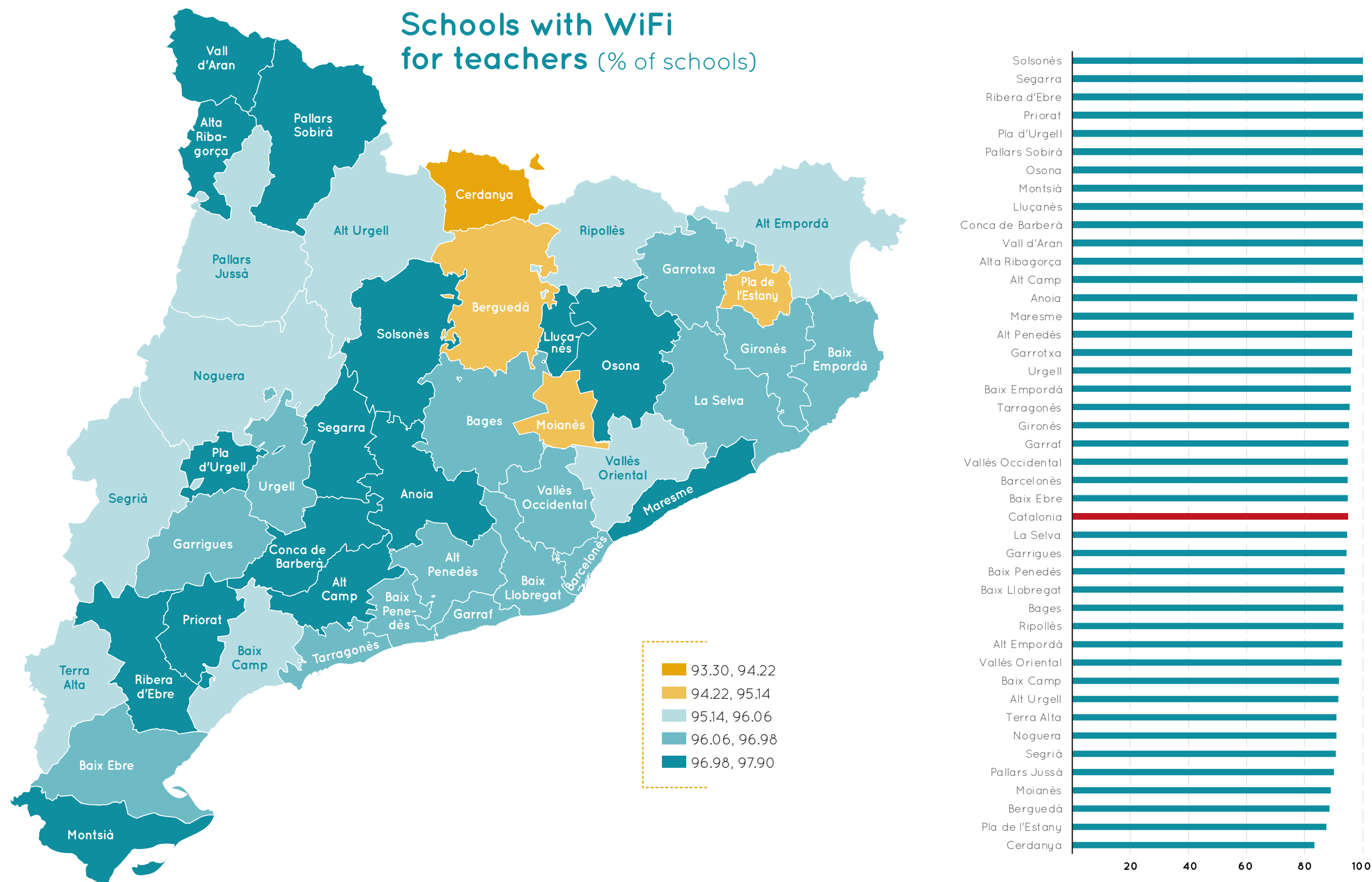
Broadband (%): Percentage of households with any type of xDSL connection, such as ADSL, and other landline connections, such as cable network and wireless connections.

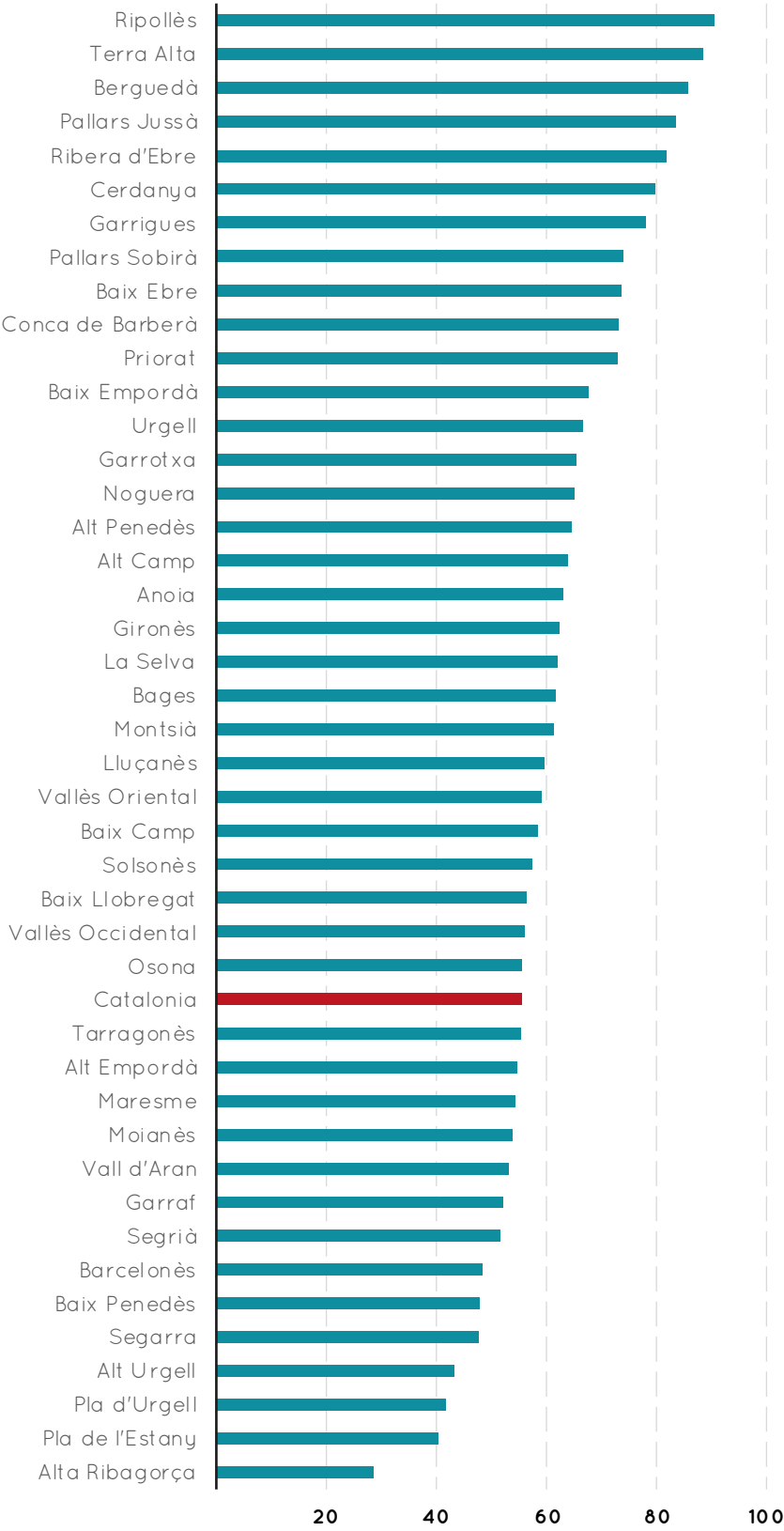
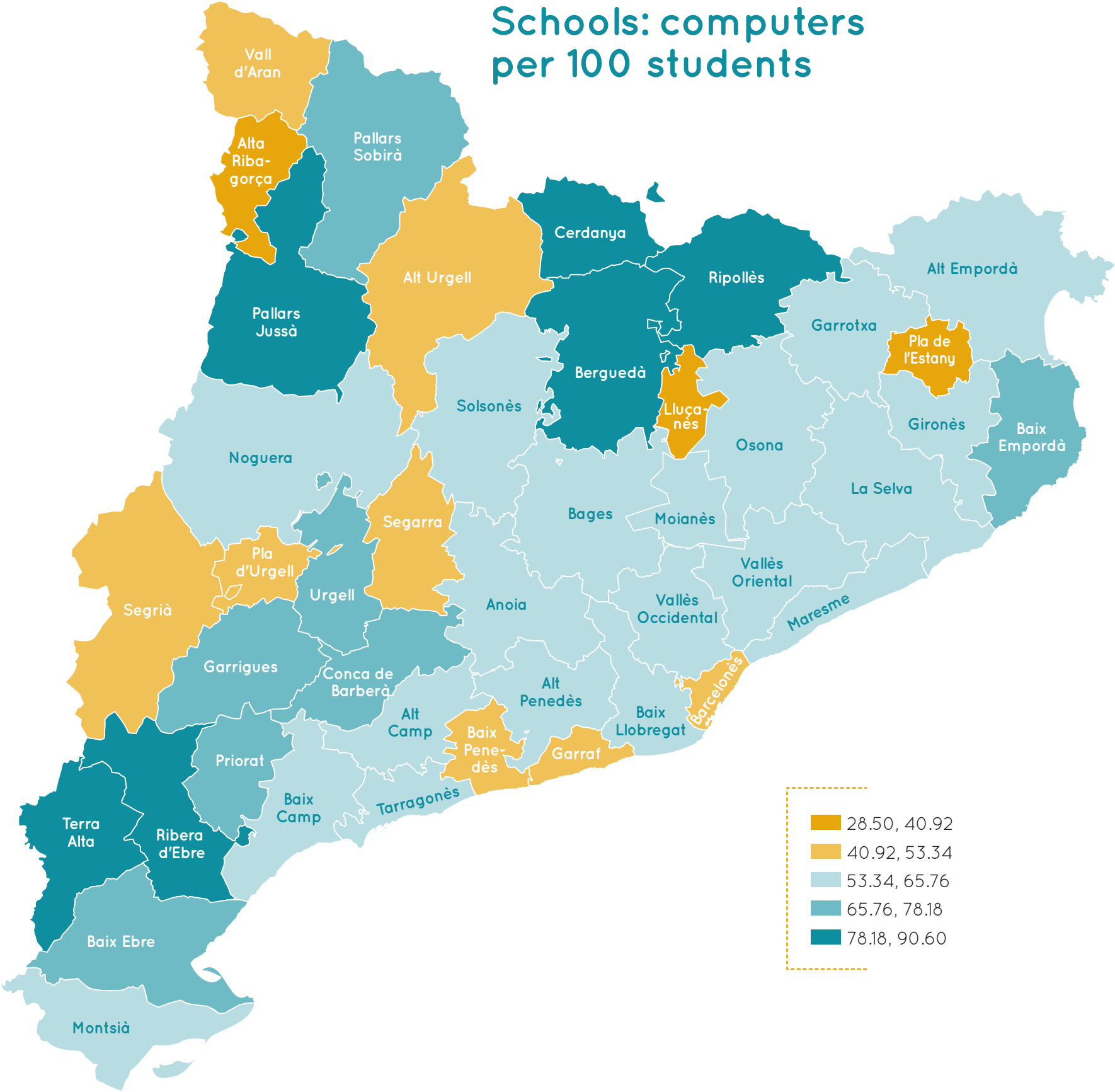
Source: Idescat (Statistical Institute of Catalonia) - Territorial survey on ICT in households (TICLT) - ICT equipment in the home.

Available at: <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=ticlt&n=1329&geo=com> [date accessed: 06/02/2025]

Timeframe: 2023

¹ The figures for broadband connection are the same as those for Internet connection, despite the different definitions.





Equipment in schools

	Schools with WiFi for teachers (%)	Computers per 100 students
Catalonia	94,8	55,6
Alt Camp	100,0	63,9
Alt Empordà	93,2	54,7
Alt Penedès	96,4	64,6
Alt Urgell	91,7	43,2
Alta Ribagorça	100,0	28,5
Anoia	98,2	63,2
Vall d'Aran	100,0	53,2
Bages	93,4	61,8
Baix Camp	91,8	58,5
Baix Ebre	94,9	73,6
Baix Empordà	95,9	67,7
Baix Llobregat	93,4	56,6
Baix Penedès	93,8	47,9
Barcelonès	94,9	48,3
Berguedà	88,5	85,8
Cerdanya	83,3	79,8
Conca de Barberà	100,0	73,2
Garraf	95,0	52,2
Garrigues	94,4	78,0
Garrotxa	96,3	65,6
Gironès	95,3	62,5
Lluçanès	100,0	59,6
Maresme	96,7	54,3
Moianès	88,9	53,8
Montsià	100,0	61,3
Noguera	90,9	65,0
Osona	100,0	55,6
Pallars Jussà	90,0	83,6
Pallars Sobirà	100,0	74,1
Pla de l'Estanty	87,5	40,5
Pla d'Urgell	100,0	41,7
Priorat	100,0	73,0
Ribera d'Ebre	100,0	81,8
Ripollès	93,3	90,6
Segarra	100,0	47,8
Segrià	90,7	51,6
La Selva	94,7	61,9
Solsonès	100,0	57,4
Tarragonès	95,4	55,3
Terra Alta	90,9	88,7
Urgell	96,0	66,6
Vallès Occidental	94,9	56,1
Vallès Oriental	92,7	59,1

Two specific indicators are used to measure equipment in schools. The first is the percentage of schools that have WiFi for teachers. In Catalonia as a whole, 94.8% of schools have this facility. The lowest value for this indicator is 83.3%, in Cerdanya, while the highest is 100%, which is reported in 13 regions. The level is at least 95% in half of the regions. The second is the number of computers per 100 students, which is 55.6 for Catalonia as a whole, and varies considerably. The highest figure is 90.6 in Ripollès, while the lowest is 28.5 in Alta Ribagorça. Half of the regions have a ratio of at least 61.3 computers per 100 students.

Schools

ICT equipment in schools in Catalonia (public, state-funded and private) teaching primary, compulsory secondary and upper secondary education and intermediate and higher level vocational training programmes.

Schools with WiFi for teachers (%): Percentage of schools where teaching staff have access to the school's WiFi (base: all schools).

Source: Government of Catalonia - Ministry of Education and Vocational Training.

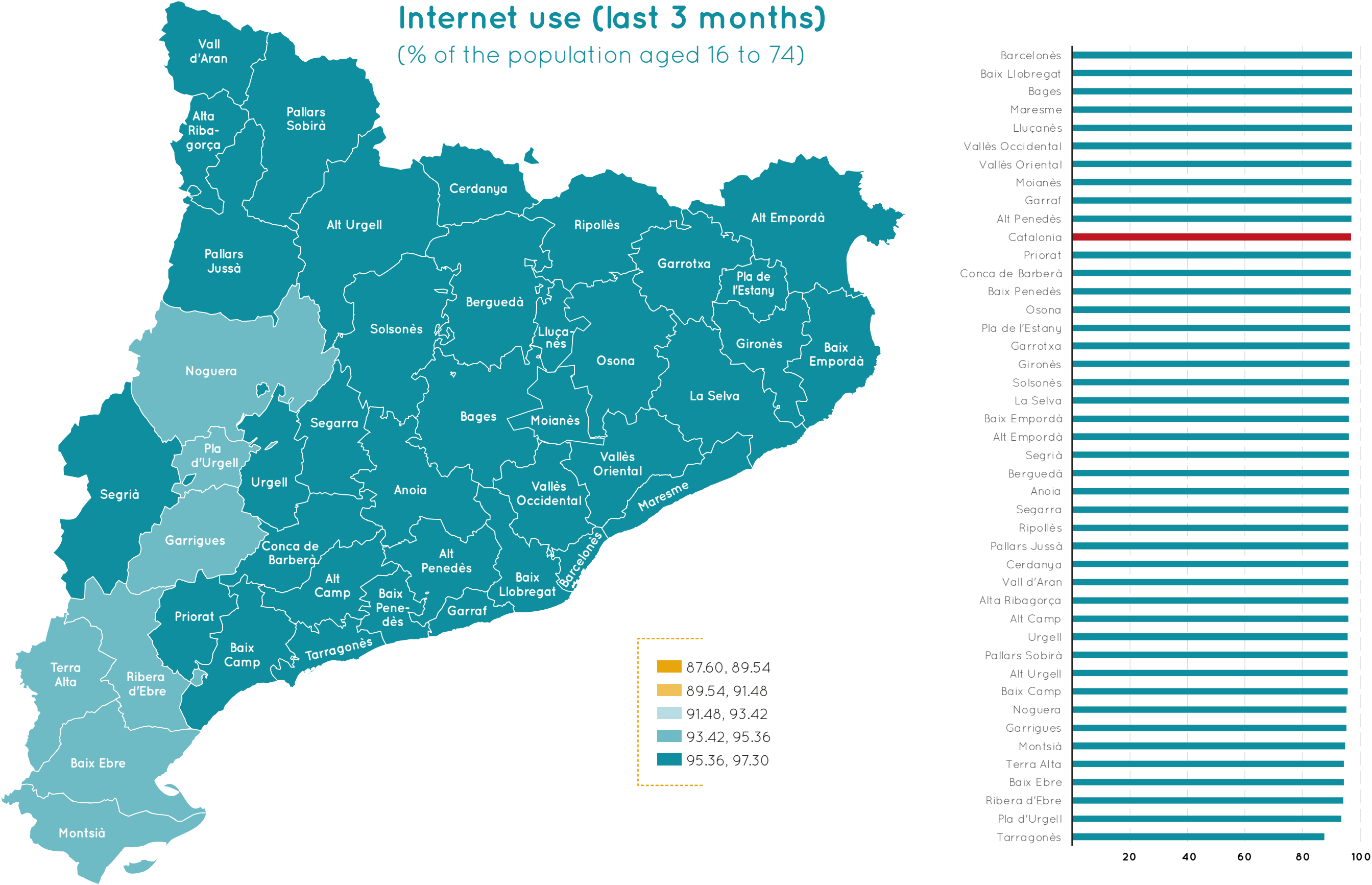
Timeframe: the data refer to December 2022.

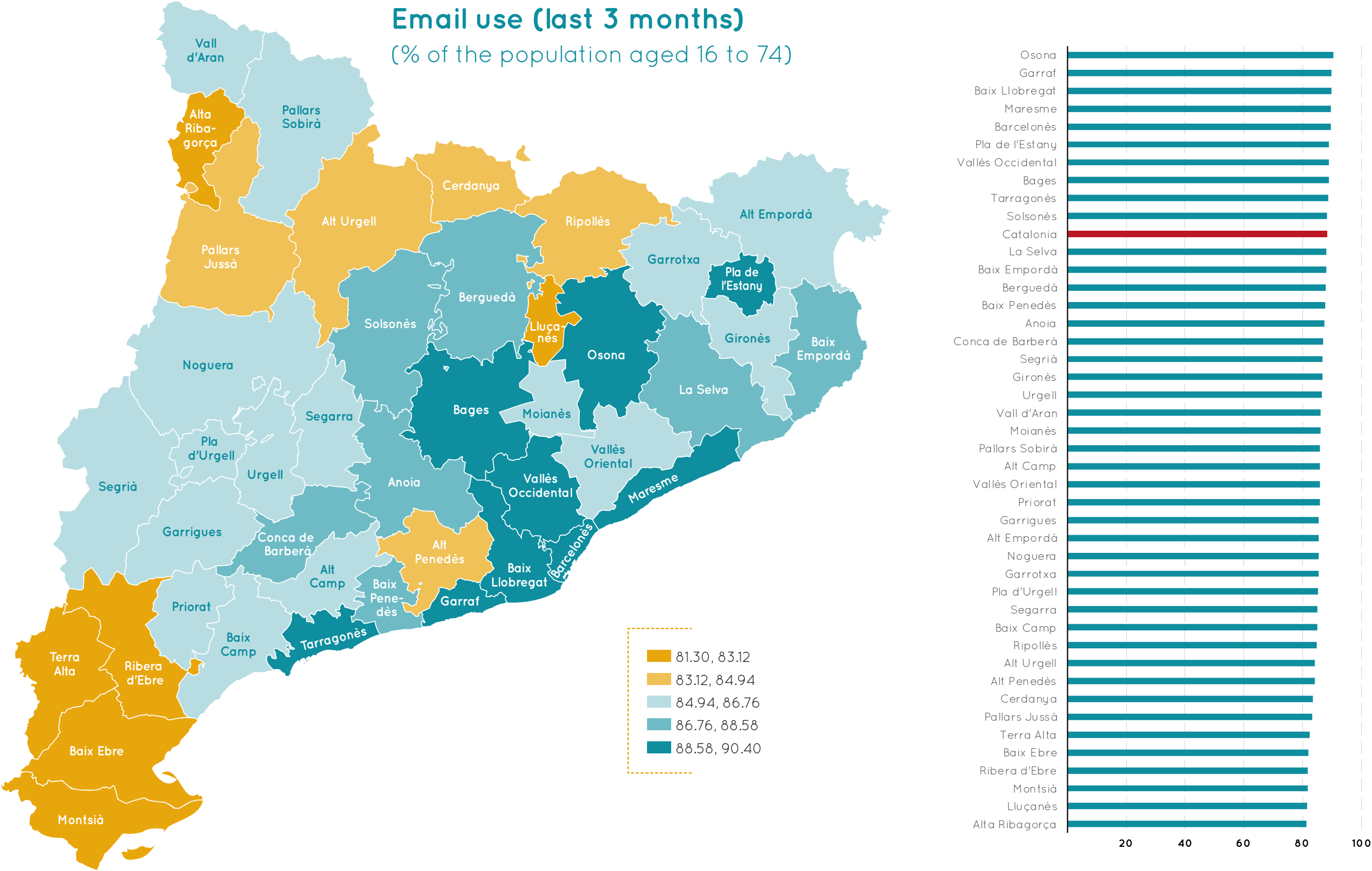
Computers per 100 students: number of computers in the school divided by the number of students in the school (base: all schools).

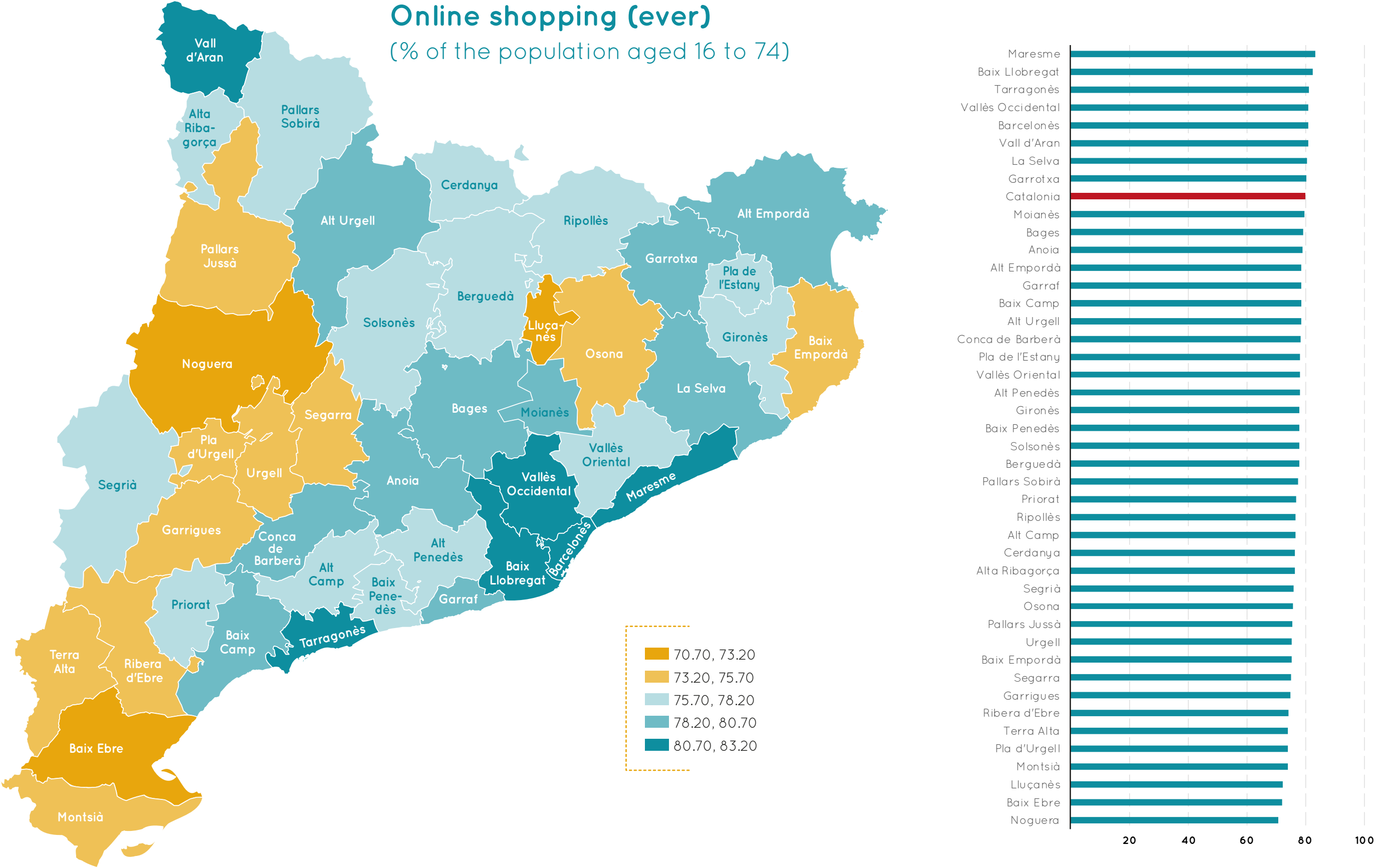
The computers counted may be desktop computers, laptops, tablets or Chromebooks, used for teaching, by teachers, for administrative uses or other uses.

Source: Government of Catalonia - Ministry of Education and Vocational Training.

Timeframe: the data refer to December 2022.







Use of Internet and selected specific services
(% of people between 16 and 74 years old)

	Internet (last 3 months)	E-mail (last 3 months)	Online shopping (ever)
Catalonia	96,8	88,3	79,8
Alt Camp	95,8	85,9	76,5
Alt Empordà	96,1	85,5	78,5
Alt Penedès	96,9	84,1	78,0
Alt Urgell	95,7	84,1	78,4
Alta Ribagorça	95,8	81,3	76,2
Anoia	96,0	87,5	78,8
Aran	95,8	86,1	80,8
Bages	97,2	88,9	79,0
Baix Camp	95,6	85,0	78,4
Baix Ebre	94,3	81,9	72,0
Baix Empordà	96,1	88,0	75,2
Baix Llobregat	97,3	89,7	82,4
Baix Penedès	96,7	87,7	77,9
Barcelonès	97,3	89,5	80,9
Berguedà	96,0	87,9	77,8
Cerdanya	95,8	83,4	76,3
Conca de Barberà	96,7	87,0	78,3
Garraf	96,9	89,9	78,4
Garrigues	95,2	85,5	74,8
Garrotxa	96,4	85,4	80,1
Gironès	96,3	86,7	77,9
Lluçanès	97,1	81,5	72,1
Maresme	97,1	89,5	83,2
Moianès	96,9	86,0	79,6
Montsià	94,9	81,7	73,8
Noguera	95,3	85,4	70,7
Osona	96,6	90,4	75,6
Pallars Jussà	95,8	83,2	75,5
Pallars Sobirà	95,7	85,9	77,3
Pla de l'Estany	96,5	89,0	78,1
Pla d'Urgell	93,5	85,2	73,8
Priorat	96,7	85,8	76,7
Ribera d'Ebre	94,2	81,8	74,2
Ripollès	95,8	84,7	76,5
Segarra	95,9	85,1	75,0
Segrià	96,0	86,7	75,8
Selva	96,1	88,0	80,4
Solsonès	96,1	88,3	77,8
Tarragonès	87,6	88,6	81,0
Terra Alta	94,3	82,3	74,0
Urgell	95,7	86,6	75,2
Vallès Occidental	97,0	88,9	80,9
Vallès Oriental	96,9	85,8	78,0

Three indicators are used to measure use of the Internet and selected specific services. The first is the percentage of people aged 16 to 74 years old who have used the Internet in the last three months. In Catalonia as a whole, 96.8% of people aged 16 to 74 have used the Internet in the last three months. The lowest value for this indicator is 87.6%, reported for Tarragonès, while the highest is 97.3% for Baix Llobregat and Barcelonès. The second is the percentage of people aged 16 to 74 years old who have used email in the last three months. This figure is 99.4% for Catalonia as a whole, with limited variability. The highest figure is 99.6%, reported in 11 regions, while the lowest is 97.7%, in Alt Urgell. The third indicator is the percentage of people aged 16 to 74 who have made purchases online at some point. This figure is 97.1% for Catalonia as a whole. The highest figure is 97.9% in Baix Llobregat, Barcelonès and Vallès Occidental, and the lowest is 93.3% in Alta Ribagorça..

Use of Internet and selected specific services

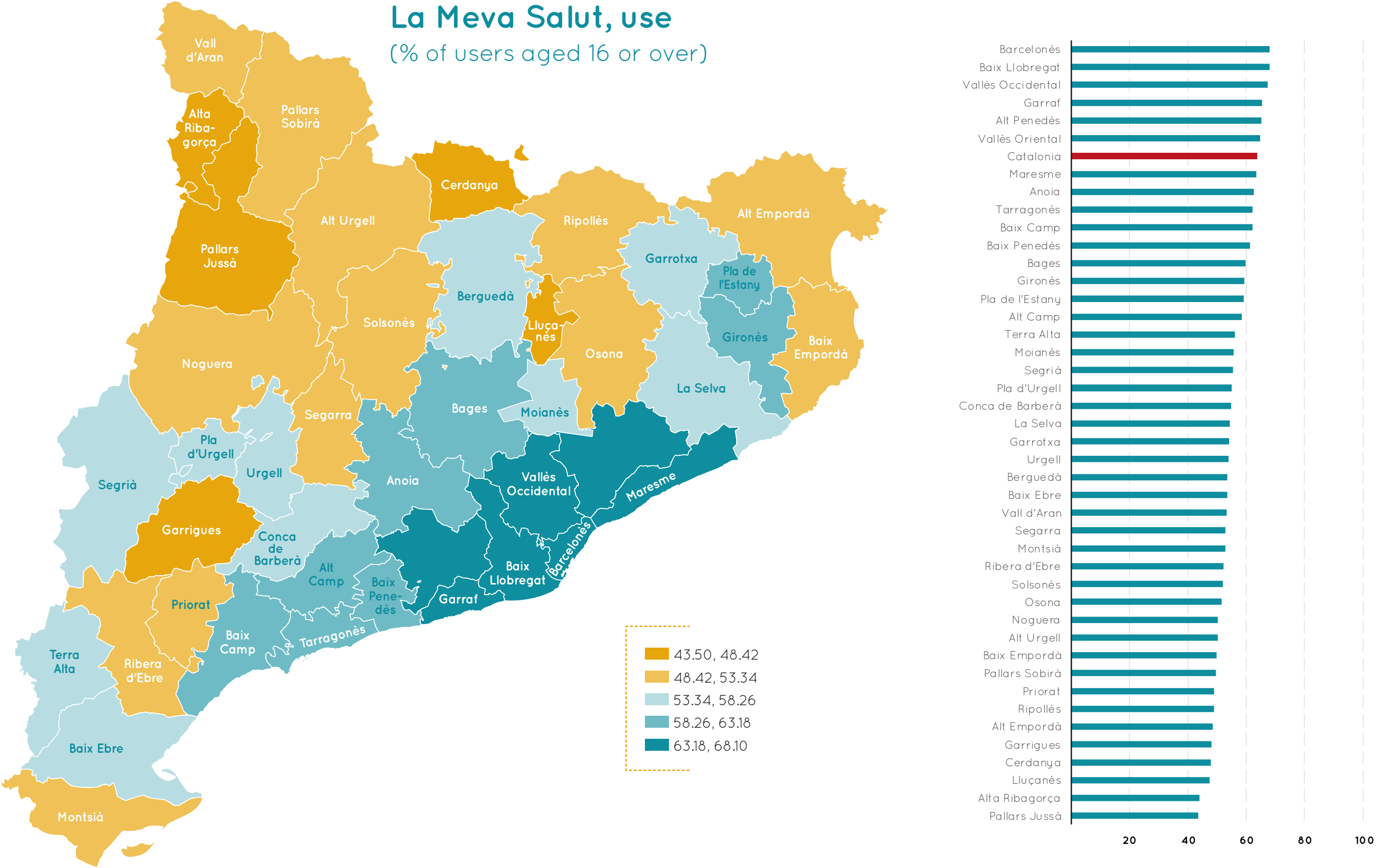
ICT services used by people

Internet (%): Percentage of people aged 16 to 74 who have used the Internet in the last 3 months anywhere (home, workplace, study centre, cybercafé, etc.) and using any device.
Source: Idescat (Statistical Institute of Catalonia) - Territorial ICT survey in homes (TICLT) - Computer and internet use.

E-mail (%): Percentage of people aged 16 to 74 who have sent or received messages via the Internet in the last three months.
Source: Idescat (Statistical Institute of Catalonia) - Territorial ICT survey in homes (TICLT) - Computer and internet use.

Online shopping (%): Percentage of people aged 16 to 74 who have purchased goods or services using the Internet for personal reasons.
Source: Idescat (Statistical Institute of Catalonia) - Territorial ICT survey in homes (TICLT) - Computer and internet use.

Available at: <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=ticlt&n=1331&geo=com> [date accessed: 06/febrer/2025].
Timeframe: 2023



La Meva Salut, use
(% of users aged 16 or over)

	Total	Women	Men	age						
				16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	+75
Catalonia	63,6	65,5	61,3	62,6	73,5	71,4	70,7	67,6	56,0	41,4
Alt Camp	58,5	61,4	55,4	57,0	71,7	68,3	67,1	62,5	48,7	33,2
Alt Empordà	48,5	51,6	44,9	48,6	58,1	54,2	54,2	51,4	42,3	30,1
Alt Penedès	65,1	66,8	63,2	70,5	77,5	75,4	73,8	68,2	52,5	37,0
Alt Urgell	50,3	53,6	46,6	53,0	63,9	59,9	58,1	52,8	42,1	30,5
Alta Ribagorça	43,9	48,8	38,5	45,3	52,5	52,9	48,3	46,6	35,2	26,3
Anoia	62,5	65,0	59,8	61,2	73,6	71,8	72,5	67,0	51,4	37,0
Vall d'Aran	53,3	56,8	49,2	46,7	62,1	59,8	58,9	56,9	47,2	29,0
Bages	59,7	62,0	57,2	58,9	71,2	68,3	68,1	64,3	51,6	36,2
Baix Camp	62,1	63,9	60,0	62,2	74,1	71,0	70,3	64,4	51,5	38,3
Baix Ebre	53,4	56,6	49,9	55,0	66,0	63,2	61,4	57,7	45,5	31,8
Baix Empordà	49,9	52,3	47,0	48,1	60,3	56,0	56,0	54,1	45,1	29,8
Baix Llobregat	68,0	69,6	66,2	67,6	77,8	76,5	76,6	72,9	57,4	44,3
Baix Penedès	61,2	63,5	58,5	56,6	72,1	69,6	70,5	65,9	52,3	39,0
Barcelonès	68,1	69,1	66,8	67,2	76,4	75,6	73,9	72,0	63,2	47,9
Berguedà	53,5	55,3	51,5	52,3	68,9	65,3	64,0	58,4	48,8	29,0
Cerdanya	47,8	50,2	45,1	45,6	58,0	51,4	51,6	51,5	45,1	27,0
Conca de Barberà	54,9	58,0	51,7	54,1	67,5	66,8	65,3	60,2	47,4	28,7
Garraf	65,5	66,9	63,8	67,5	76,2	74,7	74,5	70,1	55,4	39,3
Garrigues	48,1	53,3	42,8	53,9	62,6	60,6	57,1	51,3	40,2	27,5
Garrotxa	54,2	56,8	51,3	55,5	64,1	61,3	60,5	57,9	48,5	33,7
Gironès	59,3	61,9	56,3	54,9	67,7	64,5	64,2	63,4	55,3	38,3
Lluçanès	47,5	51,2	43,6	53,3	62,7	58,7	53,8	53,9	40,6	22,4
Maresme	63,4	65,4	61,1	62,1	73,5	71,8	71,9	68,7	56,0	39,5
Moianès	55,6	59,0	52,0	56,3	67,8	65,2	64,4	61,5	49,7	27,9
Montsià	52,8	56,6	48,6	55,1	65,0	61,7	61,0	55,7	44,1	32,0
Noguera	50,3	54,7	45,8	51,0	60,8	57,7	58,3	54,0	44,4	29,7
Osona	51,5	54,9	47,8	49,4	62,2	56,4	56,0	56,9	46,7	30,2
Pallars Jussà	43,5	47,3	39,3	48,4	56,8	54,3	53,4	47,2	36,7	21,8
Pallars Sobirà	49,6	54,4	44,6	48,3	61,6	61,8	55,0	51,3	42,5	25,6
Pla de l'Estany	59,2	62,2	55,8	60,3	69,1	67,4	66,0	63,2	53,1	35,5
Pla d'Urgell	55,1	59,2	50,7	54,4	65,2	60,5	60,9	59,6	48,9	36,7
Priorat	49,0	52,9	45,0	51,8	66,2	58,5	58,8	54,1	43,2	27,2
Ribera d'Ebre	52,2	55,6	48,5	51,8	67,0	62,1	58,8	57,6	48,1	31,9
Ripollès	48,9	50,3	47,3	48,0	59,9	57,2	57,7	55,0	46,6	27,4
Segarra	52,9	56,3	49,3	52,7	63,5	57,3	57,0	56,5	49,0	31,5
Segrià	55,5	59,2	51,3	56,3	65,2	61,0	60,9	59,1	49,5	34,5
La Selva	54,3	57,6	50,7	52,2	63,5	60,4	61,7	58,8	46,8	33,2
Solsonès	51,9	54,7	48,7	54,4	63,2	58,1	60,5	55,9	46,9	29,7
Tarragonès	62,2	64,0	60,0	59,6	73,1	70,1	69,2	65,0	53,5	39,6
Terra Alta	56,0	59,6	52,2	65,2	69,9	64,3	66,0	61,1	48,0	38,1
Urgell	53,9	57,5	50,0	55,0	65,8	61,8	61,2	57,6	46,7	31,6
Vallès Occidental	67,4	69,1	65,5	66,2	76,7	75,2	74,8	71,8	59,0	43,8
Vallès Oriental	64,7	67,3	61,8	64,0	74,9	73,1	72,7	69,1	54,5	39,7

In Catalonia as a whole, the total percentage of people who have accessed La Meva Salut during the last 12 months is 63.6%. The lowest figure is in Pallars Jussà (43.5%) and the highest is in Barcelonès (68.1%). In general, women have used it more (65.5%) than men (61.3%), with slight differences by region: the lowest levels of access for women are for Pallars Jussà (47.3%) and the highest are for Baix Llobregat (69.6%), while for men, the lowest levels are in Alta Ribagorça (38.5%) and the highest in Barcelonès (66.8%). The age distribution varies considerably: those who access it most frequently are aged between 25 and 34 years old (73.5%, rising to 77.8% in Baix Llobregat) and between 35 and 44 years old (71.4%); and those who access it the least are 75 years old or older (41.4%, falling to 21.8% in Pallars Jussà) and between 65 and 74 years old (56%).

La Meva Salut

La Meva Salut, use: Percentage of the population in the base group who have accessed La Meva Salut during the last 12 months.

*Includes people who made queries on behalf of another user due to legal guardianship or other situations.

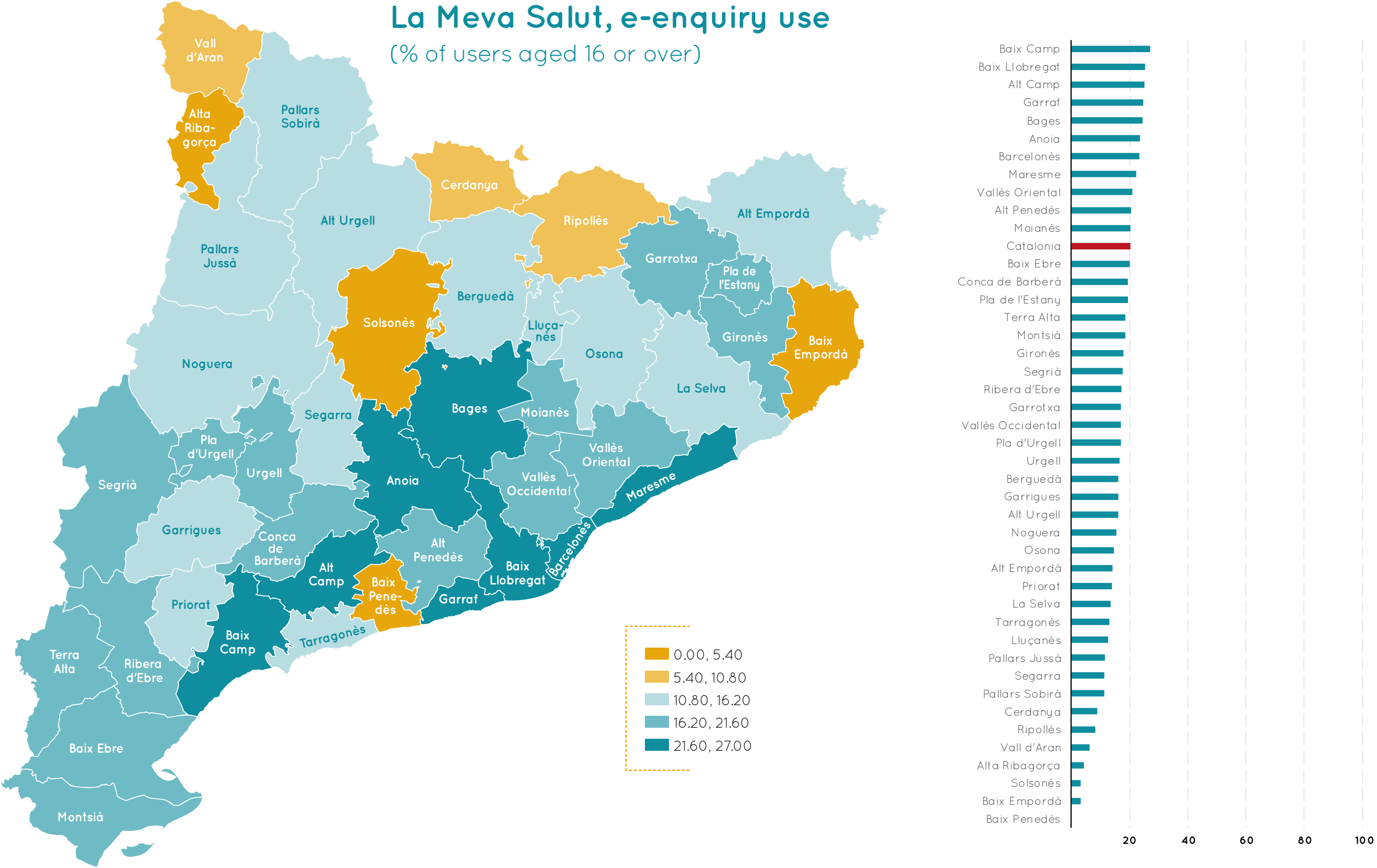
Basic group: population aged 16 or over, active during the year in the CatSalut Central Healthcare Register, with queries answered** or who have accessed the La Meva Salut app in the last 12 months.

** Population with queries addressed: Number of people linked to a Primary Healthcare Team, who have had an appointment in the last 12 months according to records in ECAP (the Catalan primary healthcare network's computerised clinical records program).

The figures do not include reminders or cases in which the person only interacted with the Citizen Service Unit (UAC). Visits made by nurses to administer the COVID19 vaccination are excluded.

Source: Government of Catalonia - Ministry of Health - Catalan Health Service, based on data from the Central Healthcare Register, La Meva Salut and ECAP (Primary healthcare clinical records program).

Timeframe: 2023.



La Meva Salut, e-enquiry use
(% of users aged 16 or over)

	Total	Women	Men	age						
				16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	+75
Catalonia	20,4	22,2	18,2	13,3	24,9	26,4	25,8	24,0	13,6	10,7
Alt Camp	25,1	27,7	22,3	17,8	35,7	36,5	33,0	27,2	13,3	9,6
Alt Empordà	14,2	16,2	11,9	9,5	18,8	18,8	18,0	16,0	8,8	7,3
Alt Penedès	20,5	22,1	18,7	13,3	28,6	30,2	27,5	23,2	9,6	7,1
Alt Urgell	16,1	18,1	13,7	12,8	21,6	22,2	21,4	17,5	10,1	8,4
Alta Ribagorça	4,3	4,6	4,1	2,4	6,0	6,5	5,8	4,9	0,8	3,1
Anoia	23,6	25,6	21,4	15,9	30,9	32,6	31,6	27,2	12,7	10,3
Vall d'Aran	6,2	6,7	5,6	3,1	7,5	7,4	7,5	7,2	4,7	3,0
Bages	24,4	26,3	22,4	18,1	32,3	33,8	32,6	27,5	14,7	10,3
Baix Camp	27,0	29,1	24,6	18,9	35,4	36,9	34,6	29,7	16,6	12,4
Baix Ebre	20,2	22,7	17,3	14,2	27,5	28,2	26,0	23,6	12,5	10,2
Baix Empordà	3,3	3,8	2,7	2,1	4,9	4,6	4,5	3,6	1,7	1,4
Baix Llobregat	25,3	27,3	22,9	17,5	31,4	32,8	32,1	30,0	15,5	12,8
Baix Penedès	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Barcelonès	23,3	25,1	21,1	14,7	25,2	27,8	28,2	28,5	19,3	15,1
Berguedà	16,2	17,2	15,1	9,0	25,0	26,3	24,1	19,0	8,5	5,7
Cerdanya	9,0	10,0	7,9	4,4	13,0	12,2	11,1	10,1	7,0	2,5
Conca de Barberà	19,5	21,4	17,6	11,7	29,9	32,3	29,1	22,9	7,4	4,5
Garraf	24,7	26,5	22,6	15,7	30,7	32,2	31,8	29,4	16,5	12,1
Garrigues	16,1	18,6	13,5	13,7	28,2	28,8	22,5	17,5	6,8	4,2
Garrotxa	17,1	19,1	14,9	11,7	22,9	23,7	22,3	19,3	10,1	8,5
Gironès	17,9	19,9	15,5	10,9	22,5	23,5	22,8	21,2	11,2	6,6
Lluçanès	12,6	13,6	11,6	7,7	21,7	22,5	18,4	14,6	5,3	2,2
Maresme	22,2	24,3	19,9	14,9	28,1	29,8	28,8	26,6	15,0	9,8
Moianès	20,4	22,1	18,5	13,2	30,7	30,5	28,7	24,3	10,1	4,7
Montsià	18,5	21,0	15,7	14,1	24,6	26,2	24,2	20,3	10,8	9,6
Noguera	15,6	18,2	12,9	10,8	22,4	22,1	21,7	17,3	9,0	6,1
Osona	14,6	16,6	12,4	9,3	20,2	20,2	18,6	17,0	7,9	5,7
Pallars Jussà	11,6	14,4	8,6	9,9	18,7	19,7	17,4	12,8	5,3	3,0
Pallars Sobirà	11,3	13,4	9,1	7,4	18,9	16,3	15,2	12,4	4,9	2,4
Pla de l'Estany	19,4	21,9	16,6	13,9	25,3	28,3	24,8	22,6	11,5	7,4
Pla d'Urgell	17,0	19,5	14,3	12,0	24,4	24,1	23,1	18,3	8,8	6,7
Priorat	13,9	15,8	11,9	11,3	20,9	21,4	21,8	17,4	7,0	3,4
Ribera d'Ebre	17,2	19,3	15,1	10,8	27,8	25,4	24,2	20,5	10,3	7,1
Ripollès	8,2	8,9	7,5	4,4	13,0	13,6	12,8	10,1	4,0	2,4
Segarra	11,4	13,9	8,7	6,9	17,7	15,0	13,2	13,6	6,6	4,0
Segrià	17,7	20,1	15,0	11,8	23,0	24,2	23,2	20,5	10,4	6,7
La Selva	13,5	15,3	11,6	9,0	18,1	18,5	18,5	15,5	6,8	5,1
Solsonès	3,3	4,0	2,4	1,3	4,0	4,3	4,8	2,9	3,2	2,0
Tarragonès	13,1	14,1	11,9	8,2	17,9	17,5	16,7	15,1	7,1	5,6
Terra Alta	18,5	21,0	16,0	16,2	25,8	26,8	25,8	21,7	11,6	10,3
Urgell	16,6	19,2	13,8	12,9	24,3	23,0	22,6	18,5	8,5	5,8
Vallès Occidental	17,0	18,6	15,2	10,6	21,5	22,8	22,0	20,0	10,4	7,9
Vallès Oriental	20,9	23,2	18,3	13,7	27,0	28,8	27,3	24,4	11,3	9,0

The total percentage of people who have made an e-enquiry through La Meva Salut during the last 12 months is much lower than the percentage of people accessing the platform. In this case, it stands at 20.4% for Catalonia as a whole. The lowest figure is for Baix Penedès, for which no data is reported (0%) and the highest is for Baix Camp (27%). In general, women made more e-enquiries (22.2%) than men (18.2%). In both cases, the highest figures are reported in Baix Camp (women 29.1%, men 24.6%). Once again, the age distribution is very varied. In specific terms, those who access it most frequently are aged between 35 and 44 years old (26.4%, rising to 36.9% in Baix Camp) and between 45 and 54 years old (25.8%); and those who do so least frequently are 75 years old or older (10.7%, with the highest figure, 15.1%, in Barcelonès). In this case, in Catalonia as a whole, the percentage of use for people aged between 65 and 74 years old (13.6%) is almost the same (slightly higher) as the percentage for those between 16 and 24 (13.3%).

La Meva Salut

La Meva Salut, e-enquiry use

La Meva Salut e-enquiry: % of people of the population of the base group who have made an e-enquiry in the last 12 months.

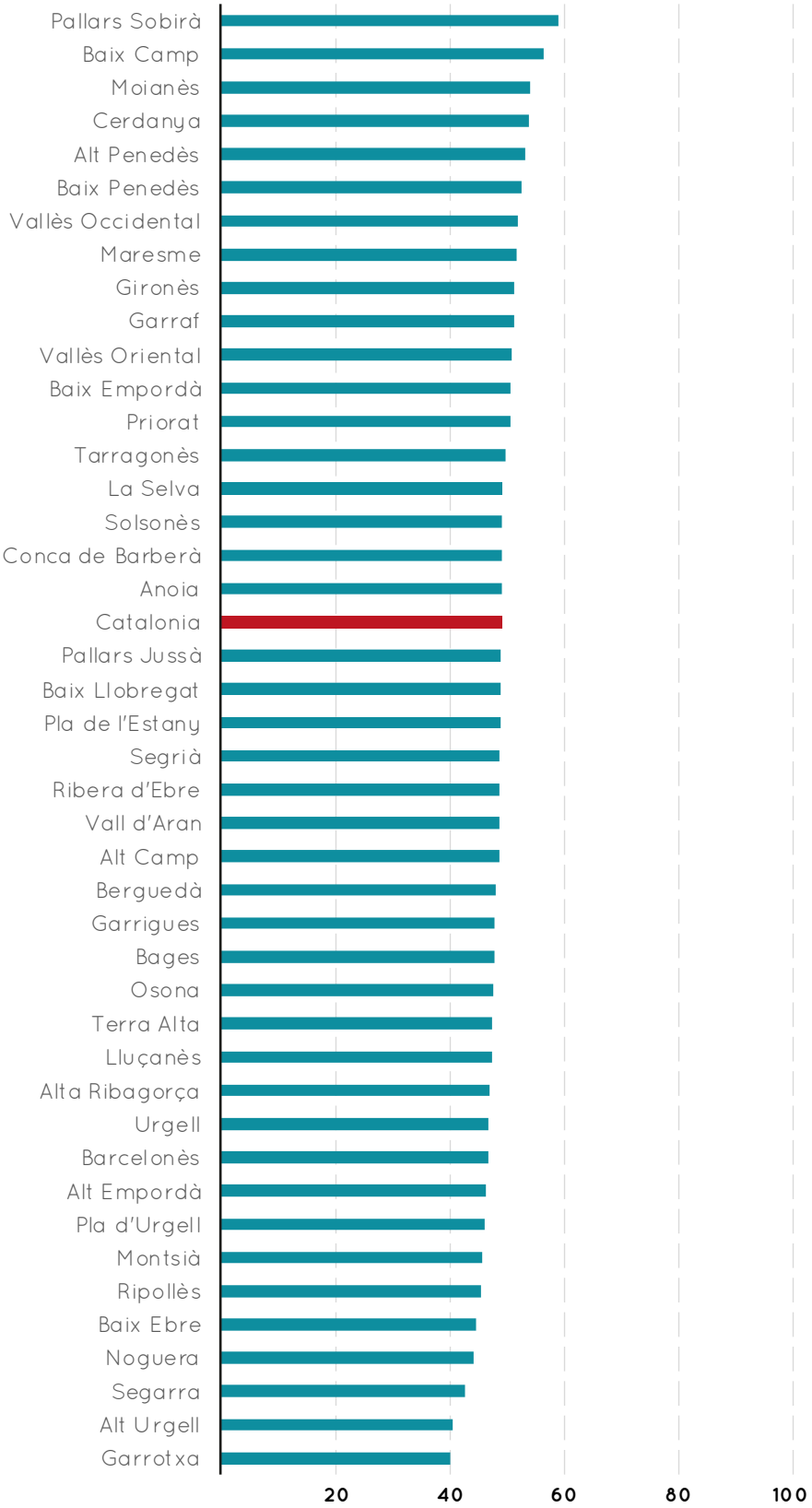
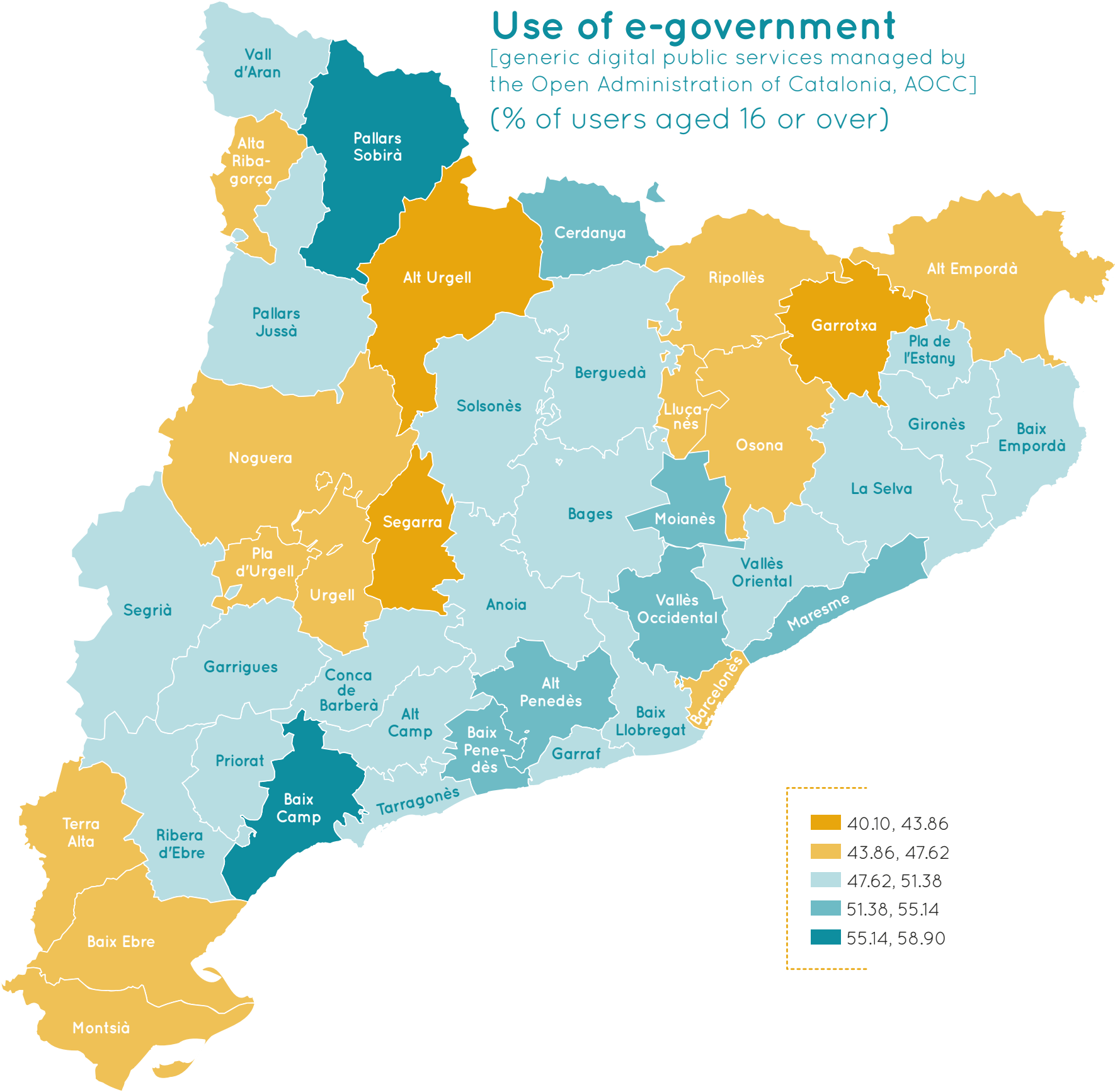
Basic group: population aged 16 or over, active during the year in the CatSalut Central Healthcare Register, with queries answered** or who have accessed the La Meva Salut app in the last 12 months.

* Population with queries addressed: Number of people linked to a Primary Healthcare Team, who have had an appointment in the last 12 months according to records in ECAP (the Catalan primary healthcare network's computerised clinical records program).

The figures do not include reminders or cases in which the person only interacted with the Citizen Service Unit (UAC). Visits made by nurses to administer the COVID19 vaccination are excluded.

Source: Government of Catalonia - Ministry of Health - Catalan Health Service, based on data from the Central Healthcare Register, La Meva Salut and ECAP (Primary healthcare clinical records program).

Timeframe: 2023.



Use of e-government [generic digital public services managed by the Open Administration of Catalonia, AOC] (% of users aged 16 or over)

	Total	Women	Men	age						
				16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	+75
Catalonia	49,0	48,4	49,6	44,8	57,2	62,2	60,9	52,6	35,3	16,6
Alt Camp	48,6	49,0	48,2	46,6	59,5	59,7	59,4	52,1	35,6	17,0
Alt Empordà	46,4	46,4	46,4	42,7	52,1	56,5	57,4	50,0	37,7	17,9
Alt Penedès	53,2	52,9	53,4	49,3	63,1	66,8	65,5	56,6	38,0	17,9
Alt Urgell	40,5	40,8	40,3	44,1	48,7	50,9	51,5	41,9	30,5	13,5
Alta Ribagorça	46,9	46,0	47,8	49,1	52,5	55,8	55,9	50,7	37,0	17,3
Anoia	49,0	48,8	49,2	51,8	59,4	61,3	60,3	51,1	31,0	15,0
Vall d'Aran	48,6	47,2	49,9	47,5	53,0	57,9	60,3	45,0	38,8	18,4
Bages	47,9	47,1	48,8	45,3	58,5	62,8	61,4	51,3	32,2	15,2
Baix Camp	56,5	55,9	57,1	51,9	66,5	70,9	69,1	59,5	41,6	21,3
Baix Ebre	44,6	45,1	44,2	47,5	52,7	56,9	56,3	48,4	32,7	14,4
Baix Empordà	50,7	50,1	51,3	43,0	54,9	62,1	62,7	55,6	43,0	22,7
Baix Llobregat	48,9	48,0	49,8	47,1	61,1	63,8	60,6	51,1	31,1	13,9
Baix Penedès	52,6	52,8	52,5	50,4	60,7	66,2	65,0	56,2	38,8	19,8
Barcelonès	46,7	45,5	48,0	41,1	54,6	60,2	58,5	50,6	33,5	15,3
Berguedà	48,0	46,6	49,5	50,1	57,7	61,6	62,8	53,8	36,9	15,6
Cerdanya	53,9	52,3	55,4	42,2	56,0	62,1	63,2	61,3	50,2	25,0
Conca de Barberà	49,0	49,0	49,0	52,0	59,1	63,6	60,1	53,0	36,8	16,9
Garraf	51,2	50,7	51,7	42,4	58,2	65,3	64,5	57,2	37,2	16,7
Garrigues	47,9	46,7	48,9	49,5	55,4	57,8	56,9	53,7	39,2	25,6
Garrotxa	40,1	40,6	39,6	38,1	45,5	50,0	52,4	44,4	29,2	12,0
Gironès	51,3	51,9	50,7	42,0	56,1	62,4	62,5	55,4	41,0	19,6
Lluçanès	47,3	46,2	48,3	42,4	59,8	64,9	63,1	53,1	33,7	13,4
Maresme	51,7	51,2	52,2	45,4	59,6	65,5	64,8	56,8	38,4	18,7
Moianès	54,0	54,4	53,7	49,2	58,0	67,7	66,9	61,6	43,0	20,1
Montsià	45,7	46,9	44,5	51,0	53,6	58,5	56,4	48,0	33,0	14,8
Noguera	44,2	43,9	44,4	43,9	50,7	52,2	53,7	47,2	35,8	22,2
Osona	47,5	47,5	47,5	41,8	55,7	60,0	58,6	51,1	35,7	15,8
Pallars Jussà	48,9	48,8	49,1	48,0	51,8	57,2	59,8	55,1	41,7	28,8
Pallars Sobirà	58,9	59,1	58,8	60,4	67,1	73,9	68,3	62,5	44,4	27,6
Pla de l'Estany	48,8	48,5	49,2	45,7	56,1	62,4	61,2	52,6	37,1	14,9
Pla d'Urgell	46,0	45,0	47,0	43,4	50,9	54,1	54,6	50,2	37,2	22,4
Priorat	50,5	49,7	51,1	45,9	58,5	60,3	65,9	59,7	43,1	20,2
Ribera d'Ebre	48,7	48,9	48,4	51,9	57,1	59,9	58,1	53,8	41,9	21,7
Ripollès	45,5	43,9	47,2	43,9	56,8	60,8	58,8	50,1	35,1	16,6
Segarra	42,7	41,2	44,0	45,0	45,7	47,8	46,6	44,7	38,0	24,6
Segrià	48,7	49,1	48,4	45,7	56,3	59,0	58,1	52,7	37,6	18,9
La Selva	49,1	49,5	48,6	45,6	56,8	60,7	60,0	52,5	36,0	17,7
Solsonès	49,0	48,4	49,5	51,8	54,8	60,2	59,1	53,1	39,2	20,7
Tarragonès	49,8	49,6	50,1	46,2	57,3	61,4	61,0	53,2	36,1	17,6
Terra Alta	47,3	46,2	48,4	52,1	61,4	61,7	62,2	56,0	39,2	14,6
Urgell	46,8	46,4	47,1	46,4	53,3	54,8	53,3	49,6	39,1	24,7
Vallès Occidental	51,8	51,1	52,5	46,5	61,5	66,9	63,8	54,5	35,8	16,8
Vallès Oriental	50,9	51,1	50,7	45,5	59,8	64,6	62,7	54,0	35,6	17,8

The total percentage of people who have used the generic digital public services managed by the AOC at least once is 49% for Catalonia as a whole. The lowest figure is for La Garrotxa (40.1%) and the highest is for Pallars Sobirà (58.9%). In this case, the regions with the highest and highest levels of use of these services remain the same, even when the data is broken down by gender or by age. In general, women use these digital services to a greater extent (48.4%) than men (49.6%). The age distribution shows a considerable difference in use between younger and older people: those who have made the most use of e-government are between 35 and 44 years old (60.9%, reaching 73.9% in Pallars Sobirà) or between 45 and 54 years old (60.9%); and those who did so the least are 75 years old or older (16.6%, falling to 12% in La Garrotxa).

Generic digital public services managed by the Open Administration of Catalonia, AOC (e-government)

Use of e-government (%): Number of people who have used a generic digital public services managed by the Open Administration Consortium of Catalonia (AOC) at least once, divided by the number of people over 16 years of age (according to the census).

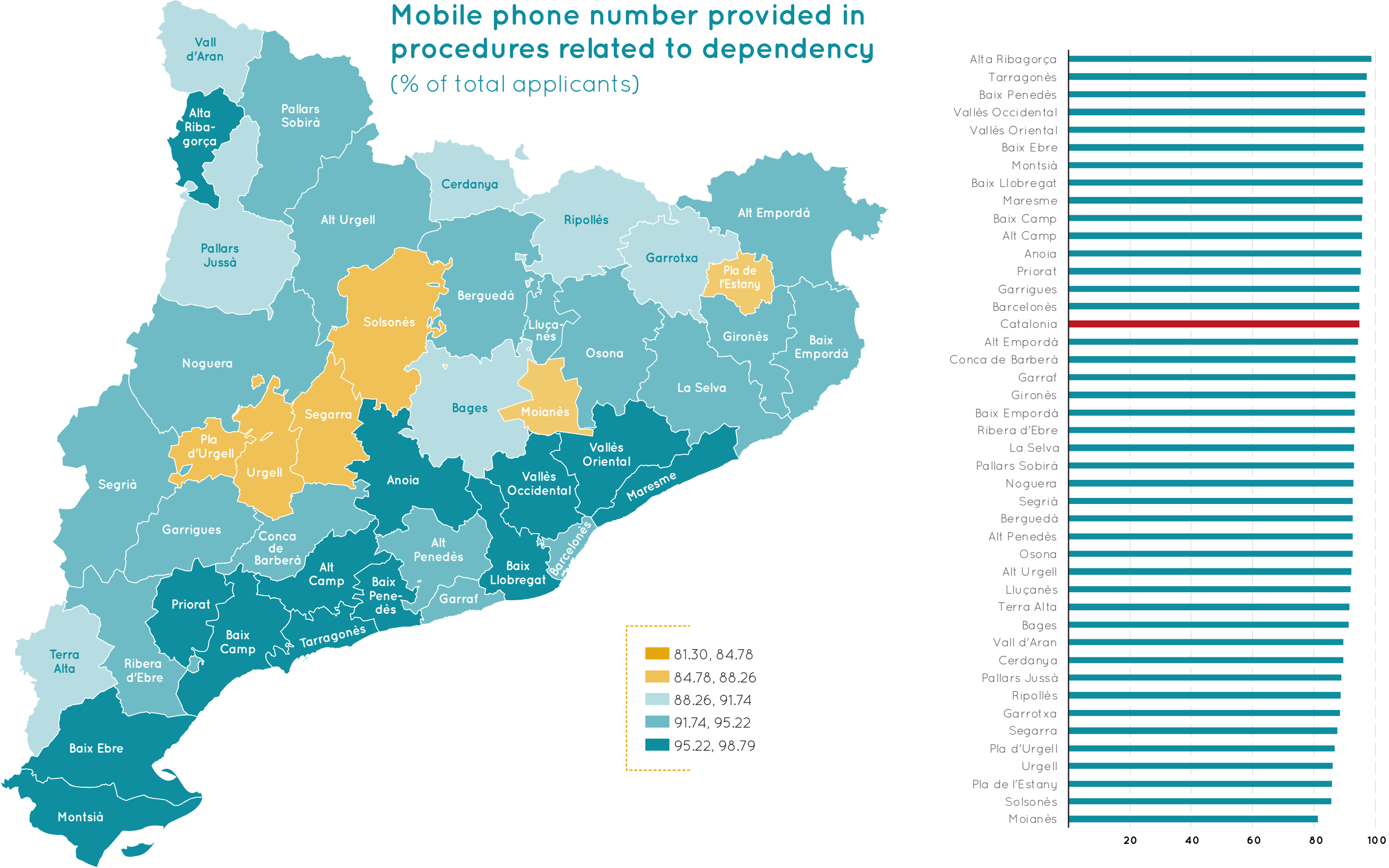
* Data for the VALid and e-NOTUM digital public services of the AOC Consortium (Open Administration of Catalonia).

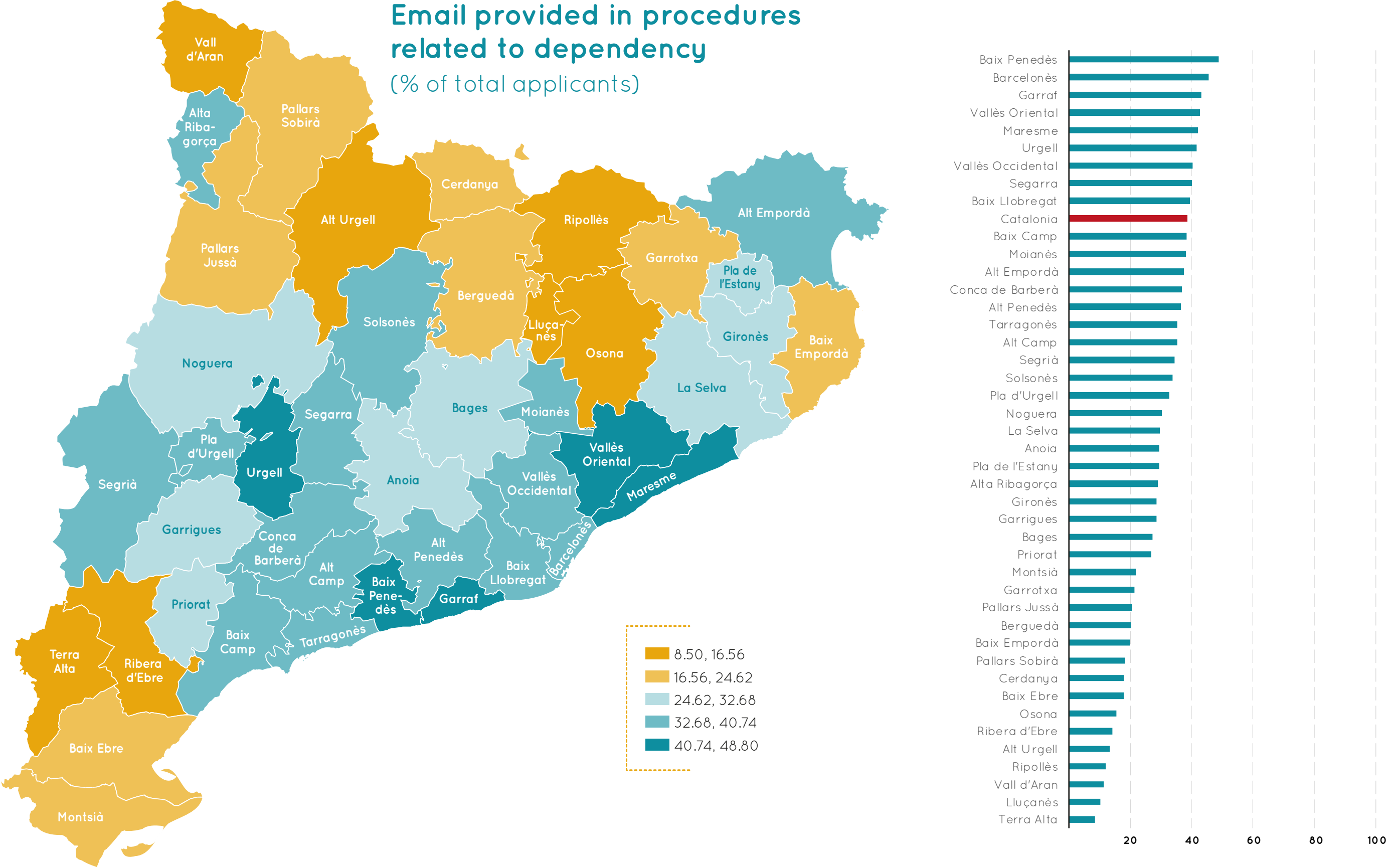
- VALid: digital signature - AOC service that includes the various digital identification systems available.

- e-NOTUM: electronic notifier - AOC service for formal electronic communications from government bodies to citizens, companies and institutions.

Source: Open Administration Consortium of Catalonia (AOC).

Timeframe: 2023-2024.





Mobile phone number provided in procedures related to dependency (% of total applicants)

	Total	Women	Men	age						
				16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	+75
Catalonia	94,8	94,7	94,9	95,3	96,0	96,9	97,1	96,7	96,4	94,1
Alt Camp	95,6	96,1	95,0	83,3	100,0	100,0	100,0	95,3	95,4	95,6
Alt Empordà	94,3	94,5	93,9	100,0	90,9	100,0	98,3	96,3	94,2	93,4
Alt Penedès	92,7	92,3	93,2	96,8	80,0	100,0	98,2	95,6	96,7	91,2
Alt Urgell	92,1	92,1	92,0	75,0		100,0	88,9	88,2	96,8	92,1
Alta Ribagorça	98,7	97,6	100,0			100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	98,3
Anoia	95,4	96,3	94,0	89,2	100,0	100,0	96,4	97,7	96,1	94,9
Vall d'Aran	89,6	90,6	88,1	100,0		100,0	100,0	75,0	92,9	90,1
Bages	91,3	90,6	92,3	93,8	94,7	97,4	97,1	97,5	94,0	89,4
Baix Camp	95,6	95,6	95,7	92,5	93,8	95,1	93,8	95,8	98,2	95,3
Baix Ebre	96,1	96,2	96,1	100,0	100,0	100,0	98,0	97,8	98,6	95,3
Baix Empordà	93,3	93,1	93,7	100,0	100,0	100,0	97,8	95,9	96,1	91,8
Baix Llobregat	96,0	96,0	95,9	94,8	88,1	93,6	97,5	96,8	97,1	95,6
Baix Penedès	96,8	97,3	96,2	97,2	84,6	96,4	98,3	96,9	98,1	96,6
Barcelonès	94,8	94,6	95,1	94,9	97,7	97,3	97,1	96,7	95,9	94,2
Berguedà	92,7	92,4	93,2	100,0	100,0	88,9	95,0	100,0	96,5	91,8
Cerdanya	89,5	88,8	90,8			100,0	100,0	100,0	93,3	87,9
Conca de Barberà	93,6	94,4	92,5	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	91,7	93,1
Garraf	93,5	93,3	93,9	95,9	100,0	96,4	96,2	98,7	95,3	92,1
Garrigues	94,9	94,9	94,8	100,0	100,0	100,0	81,8	100,0	95,2	94,7
Garrotxa	88,4	87,1	90,6	100,0	100,0	91,7	91,7	87,9	90,9	87,1
Gironès	93,4	93,2	93,6	83,8	88,2	93,8	94,0	96,6	95,1	93,0
Lluçanès	92,0	94,0	90,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	76,9	86,4	93,1
Maresme	95,8	95,5	96,3	98,5	100,0	97,0	96,9	97,4	97,3	95,2
Moianès	81,3	85,0	75,5			100,0	100,0	100,0	85,7	77,5
Montsià	96,0	96,6	95,2	100,0	100,0	88,9	95,7	96,1	98,3	95,6
Noguera	92,9	94,8	90,2	83,3	100,0	77,8	100,0	95,8	97,6	91,8
Osona	92,6	92,3	93,1	93,0	86,7	100,0	97,0	93,3	91,9	92,0
Pallars Jussà	89,0	88,8	89,3	100,0		100,0	100,0	93,8	89,7	87,8
Pallars Sobirà	93,1	92,9	93,3	100,0			100,0	66,7	87,5	94,7
Pla de l'Estany	85,8	82,3	90,6	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	91,1	83,0
Pla d'Urgell	86,8	87,5	85,8	90,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	95,7	90,0	84,2
Priorat	95,3	95,3	95,3	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	94,8
Ribera d'Ebre	93,2	92,1	94,9	100,0	100,0	100,0	92,3	96,6	95,7	92,5
Ripollès	88,7	87,8	90,3	100,0	50,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	89,4	88,3
Segarra	87,7	86,4	89,9	100,0	100,0	50,0	100,0	100,0	85,2	85,8
Segrià	92,7	92,7	92,8	98,4	96,4	100,0	96,1	91,3	96,8	91,6
La Selva	93,1	93,9	92,0	97,9	94,1	96,7	96,7	96,6	95,0	91,8
Solsonès	85,7	83,5	89,7	100,0		100,0	100,0	100,0	94,1	83,0
Tarragonès	97,2	97,5	96,9	97,6	100,0		97,3	98,0	98,4	97,0
Terra Alta	91,5	91,1	91,9	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	88,9	100,0	90,2
Urgell	86,2	85,6	87,3	100,0	100,0	100,0	96,6	95,0	91,0	83,6
Vallès Occidental	96,6	96,5	96,7	95,8	100,0	98,0	97,6	98,0	98,1	96,1
Vallès Oriental	96,5	96,3	96,7	94,6	97,6	98,5	98,8	97,3	97,0	96,1

Les cel·les buides corresponen a manca de dades.

In Catalonia, the percentage of people who applied for recognition or a review of their level of dependency after having provided a mobile phone number (94.8%) is much higher than the equivalent for an email address (38.5%).

For mobile phones, Alta Ribagorça is the region with the highest value (98.7%) and Moianès is the region with the lowest value (81.3%). The distribution by gender is very evenly balanced: 94.7% of women and 94.9% of men. There is also no major variability in terms of age, although the age group with the lowest percentage (94.1%) is people aged 75 or over, while the highest (97.1%) percentage is for people aged between 45 and 54 years old.

Procedures related to dependency

Mobile phone number provided in procedures related to dependency (%).

Number of people applying for recognition or review of their level of dependency after having provided a mobile phone number, divided by the total number of people applying for recognition or review of their level of dependency.

The reasons for failing to provide information about mobile phone use in these procedures may be the lack of a mobile phone or distrust of institutions.

Source: Government of Catalonia - Ministry of Social Rights and Inclusion.

Timeframe: 2023.

Email provided in procedures related to dependency
(% of total applicants)

	Total	Women	Men	age						
				16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	+75
Catalonia	38,5	37,6	40,0	48,6	49,2	51,0	47,9	41,8	35,5	36,4
Alt Camp	35,4	34,0	37,6	33,3	66,7	16,7	47,6	34,9	36,8	33,6
Alt Empordà	37,6	36,1	39,8	39,3	27,3	44,4	43,1	44,9	40,4	34,5
Alt Penedès	36,4	35,2	38,3	38,7	50,0	70,0	47,3	44,4	30,1	34,7
Alt Urgell	13,4	13,5	13,4			100,0		17,6	3,2	14,1
Alta Ribagorça	28,9	28,6	29,4			100,0		60,0		28,8
Anoia	29,5	28,5	31,1	51,4	55,6	31,8	27,3	38,9	21,6	27,4
Vall d'Aran	11,3	12,5	9,5				100,0			13,6
Bages	27,3	25,5	29,9	36,3	31,6	34,2	27,9	35,0	25,2	25,2
Baix Camp	38,4	37,4	39,7	41,5	37,5	26,8	57,8	34,5	29,3	37,8
Baix Ebre	17,9	17,8	18,0	37,0	71,4	8,3	26,5	17,6	13,3	16,4
Baix Empordà	19,9	19,8	19,9	37,5	54,5	30,8	34,8	27,6	20,0	16,7
Baix Llobregat	39,5	37,9	41,9	60,4	49,3	55,1	49,7	46,9	35,6	36,2
Baix Penedès	48,8	48,1	49,9	52,8	53,8	64,3	65,0	54,1	42,3	46,3
Barcelonès	45,6	44,4	47,7	53,4	62,1	62,6	57,0	51,1	45,8	43,3
Berguedà	20,2	19,5	21,5	33,3	20,0	33,3	40,0	16,7	22,8	18,4
Cerdanya	18,0	17,8	18,5				25,0		33,3	18,6
Conca de Barberà	36,8	38,0	35,2	33,3	100,0	60,0	57,1	28,6	30,6	35,6
Garraf	43,2	43,2	43,1	59,2	55,6	89,3	51,3	43,4	37,2	40,4
Garrigues	28,5	28,7	28,3	71,4	75,0	75,0	45,5	7,7	19,0	27,4
Garrotxa	21,4	19,1	25,1	18,2	25,0	41,7	25,0	24,2	14,5	18,4
Gironès	28,6	27,1	30,7	35,0	23,5	27,1	37,3	34,5	27,7	26,6
Lluçanès	10,3	9,5	11,1	100,0					22,7	7,7
Maresme	42,1	41,3	43,4	53,0	53,1	50,0	45,4	43,5	38,6	40,3
Moianès	38,2	37,9	38,8			100,0	50,0	40,0	48,6	35,1
Montsià	21,8	20,6	23,5	21,4	26,7	33,3	23,4	23,5	17,2	19,5
Noguera	30,3	29,6	31,4	16,7	40,0	33,3	31,8	18,8	26,5	30,7
Osona	15,6	15,5	15,7	30,2	6,7	32,3	27,3	22,9	16,6	13,1
Pallars Jussà	20,6	21,8	19,3	25,0			12,5	6,3	10,3	23,2
Pallars Sobirà	18,4	19,0	17,8				100,0	33,3	25,0	17,3
Pla de l'Estany	29,4	29,3	29,5	43,8	33,3	37,5	30,0	26,1	26,7	28,4
Pla d'Urgell	32,8	32,7	32,9	40,0	28,6	25,0	26,9	28,3	24,3	33,9
Priorat	26,8	24,6	31,4		100,0		66,7	33,3	30,0	26,0
Ribera d'Ebre	14,1	16,1	11,2	16,7		50,0	23,1	20,7	13,0	12,9
Ripollès	12,1	11,2	13,7	33,3	50,0	50,0	50,0		10,6	10,6
Segarra	40,1	42,3	36,4	40,0		50,0	66,7	50,0	29,6	38,4
Segrià	34,4	34,9	33,8	45,9	35,7	38,6	38,8	34,0	29,2	34,3
La Selva	29,7	27,7	32,6	45,8	29,4	33,3	34,4	30,4	27,7	27,5
Solsonès	33,9	37,2	27,9	66,7			57,1	16,7	17,6	34,0
Tarragonès	35,4	34,9	36,1	31,8	48,1	56,3	43,6	40,0	33,0	32,5
Terra Alta	8,5	8,3	8,9	50,0				11,1	3,4	9,1
Urgell	41,6	43,2	38,9	50,0	50,0	40,0	55,2	30,0	29,9	42,4
Vallès Occidental	40,3	38,8	42,5	53,3	56,9	54,1	49,3	41,3	37,4	37,0
Vallès Oriental	42,7	41,3	44,8	51,8	52,4	58,5	56,4	44,2	36,2	41,0

Les cel·les buides corresponen a manca de dades.

For email, Baix Penedès is the region with the highest figure (48.8%), while Terra Alta has the lowest value (only 8.5%). In general, men report using email more (40%) than women (37.6%) in these procedures, and the age group that does so the most is 35 to 44 years old, while people aged 65 to 74 are those who report the lowest level (35.5%).

Procedures related to dependency

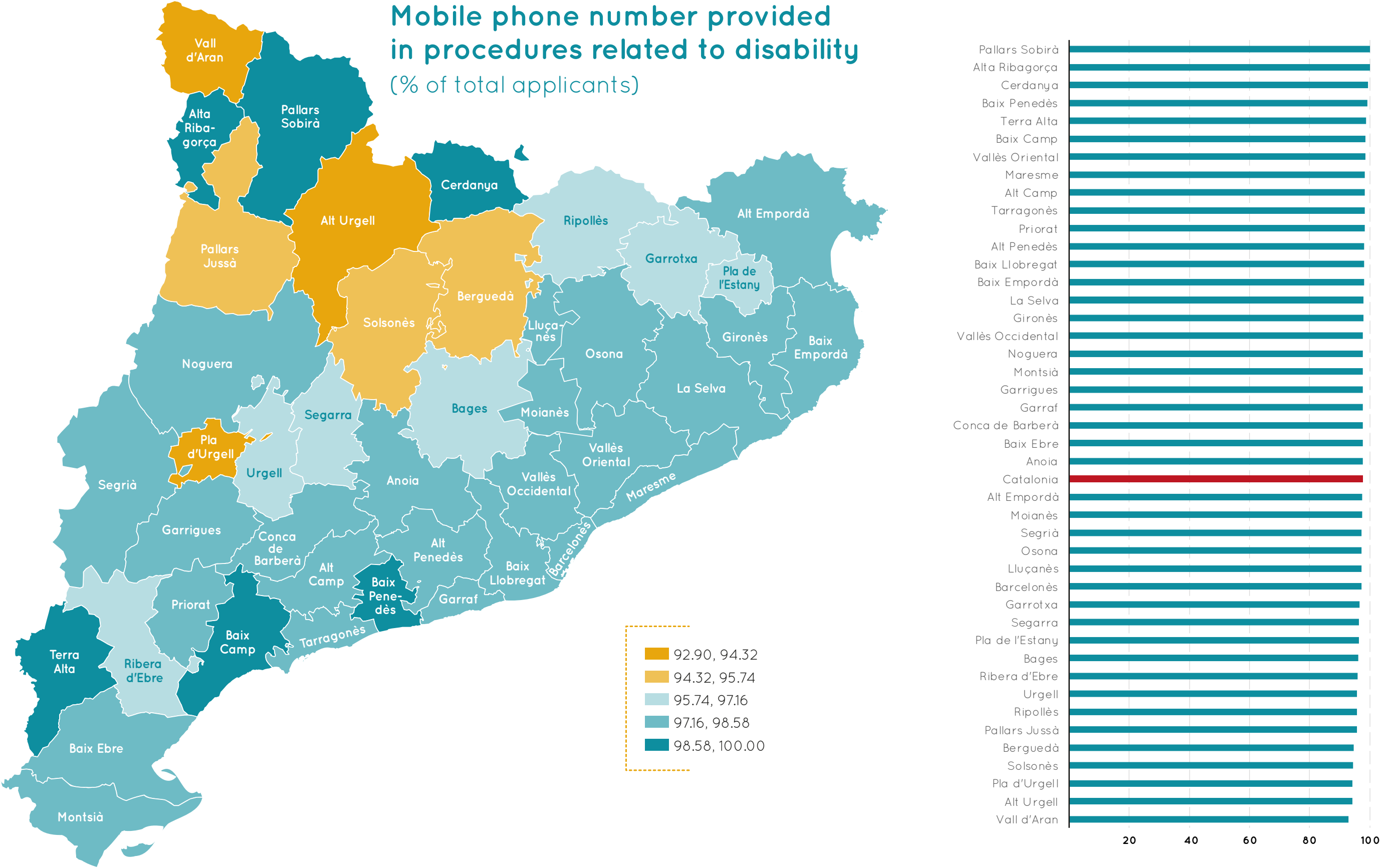
Email provided in procedures related to dependency (%).

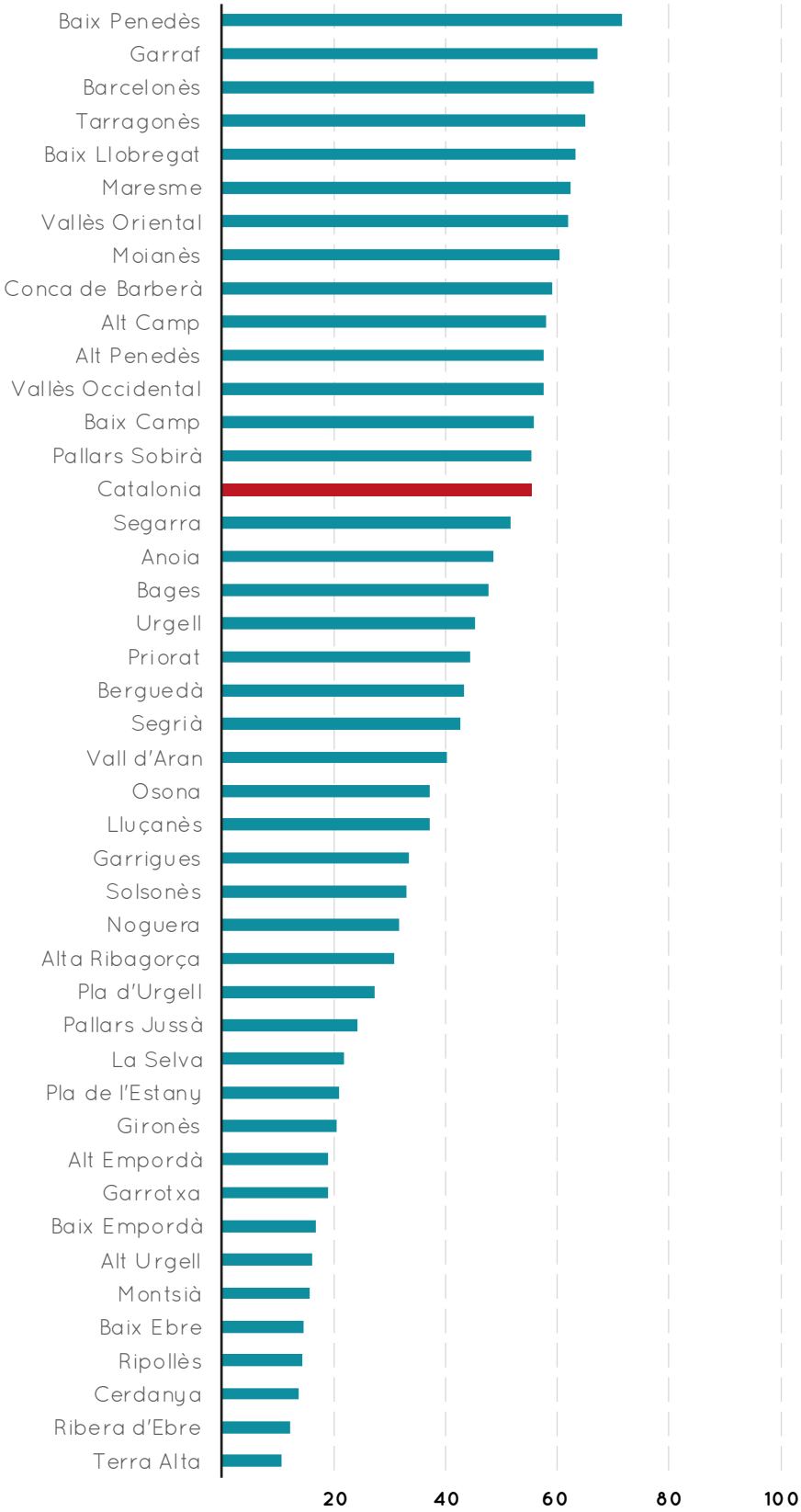
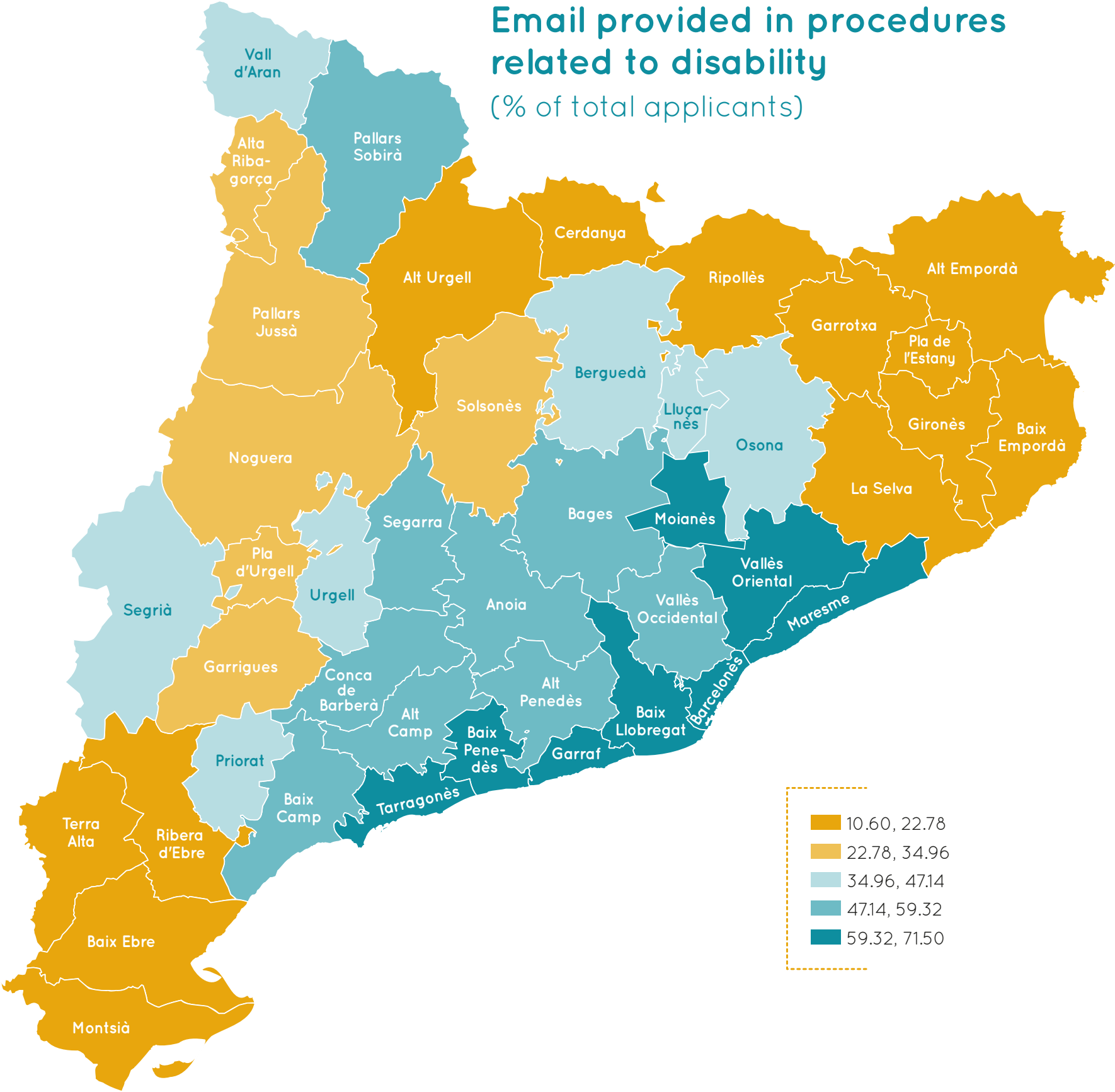
Number of people applying for recognition or review of their level of dependency after having provided an email address, divided by the total number of people applying for recognition or review of their level of dependency.

The reasons for failing to provide information about email use in these procedures may be the lack of an email account or distrust of institutions.

Source: Government of Catalonia - Ministry of Social Rights and Inclusion.

Timeframe: 2023.





Mobile phone number provided in procedures related to disability (% of total applicants)

	Total	Women	Men	age						
				16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	+75
Catalonia	97,6	97,4	97,8	97,9	98,7	99,0	99,0	98,9	97,8	94,4
Alt Camp	98,4	98,1	98,6	100,0	100,0	98,2	99,2	98,7	100,0	94,1
Alt Empordà	97,5	97,2	97,9	97,6	92,6	98,2	100,0	98,0	96,9	95,1
Alt Penedès	98,1	98,1	98,1	98,1	98,1	100,0	98,4	99,1	98,3	94,4
Alt Urgell	94,2	96,7	91,3	100,0	100,0	92,9	100,0	95,5	90,9	90,2
Alta Ribagorça	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Anoia	97,6	97,7	97,5	99,1	98,9	99,4	99,2	98,2	97,2	94,6
Vall d'Aran	92,9	97,1	86,4	80,0	100,0	90,0	100,0	94,1	100,0	87,9
Bages	96,1	96,1	96,1	95,4	97,4	98,9	97,2	99,0	94,6	90,2
Baix Camp	98,6	98,8	98,4	97,0	96,1	100,0	99,2	98,8	98,7	97,3
Baix Ebre	97,6	98,0	97,1	98,8	97,1	98,6	97,8	97,9	96,0	96,6
Baix Empordà	98,0	97,6	98,4	98,6	98,6	97,7	100,0	98,7	98,4	95,7
Baix Llobregat	98,0	97,9	98,1	98,4	99,0	98,4	99,5	99,0	97,9	94,8
Baix Penedès	99,1	99,2	98,9	98,3	100,0	99,4	100,0	99,8	100,0	96,2
Barcelonès	97,2	96,9	97,6	98,1	99,1	99,1	98,8	98,9	97,8	94,2
Berguedà	94,7	93,9	95,7	96,0	95,2	97,5	97,9	98,3	95,8	87,5
Cerdanya	99,4	98,9	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	97,4
Conca de Barberà	97,6	96,6	98,6	100,0	92,9	100,0	97,7	100,0	97,7	93,8
Garraf	97,6	97,8	97,4	98,6	98,4	99,4	98,9	99,0	98,4	94,0
Garrigues	97,6	97,1	98,1	95,0	100,0	94,4	97,8	96,9	97,8	98,2
Garrotxa	96,6	95,3	98,0	97,7	93,1	100,0	100,0	99,3	96,6	92,9
Gironès	97,8	97,7	97,8	91,5	98,6	98,9	99,4	99,1	98,2	95,9
Lluçanès	97,2	96,6	97,7	100,0	99,1	99,4	98,2	98,9	97,3	92,5
Maresme	98,4	98,3	98,4	99,3	98,7	99,2	99,1	99,0	98,2	96,6
Moianès	97,4	98,3	96,4	90,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	96,4	92,0
Montsià	97,6	97,2	98,1	99,3	100,0	99,2	97,6	98,8	97,5	93,5
Noguera	97,6	97,3	97,9	100,0	100,0	97,8	98,2	100,0	94,5	95,2
Osona	97,2	96,6	97,7	100,0	99,1	99,4	98,2	98,9	97,3	92,5
Pallars Jussà	95,7	94,0	97,4	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	98,2	94,6	89,4
Pallars Sobirà	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Pla de l'Estany	96,3	97,0	95,6	100,0	94,7	95,8	98,4	97,4	96,2	89,8
Pla d'Urgell	94,2	93,8	94,7	93,1	100,0	100,0	99,0	98,4	88,9	86,2
Priorat	98,3	100,0	96,6	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	92,9
Ribera d'Ebre	96,0	95,1	96,9	100,0	100,0	100,0	98,5	97,9	98,5	89,2
Ripollès	95,8	94,6	97,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	98,1	97,4	97,4	89,9
Segarra	96,4	97,1	95,7	95,2	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	93,5	87,5
Segrià	97,3	96,6	98,0	98,0	99,3	97,4	98,7	98,4	98,1	94,5
La Selva	97,9	98,3	97,5	96,8	100,0	99,6	99,8	98,8	98,1	94,4
Solsonès	94,5	94,0	94,9	100,0	87,5	100,0	100,0	97,7	94,1	76,0
Tarragonès	98,3	98,5	98,0	97,1	99,4	99,0	99,0	99,5	98,5	95,9
Terra Alta	98,8	98,9	98,7	100,0	100,0	100,0	96,2	100,0	100,0	97,5
Urgell	95,8	96,1	95,5	100,0	96,3	100,0	100,0	99,2	93,4	88,3
Vallès Occidental	97,7	97,4	98,1	97,8	99,1	99,3	98,9	98,6	97,8	93,8
Vallès Oriental	98,5	98,2	98,7	98,2	98,8	98,6	99,2	99,1	98,3	96,8

In Catalonia, the percentage of people who applied for recognition or a review of their level of disability after having provided a mobile phone number (97.6%) is much higher than the equivalent for an email address (55.4%).

For mobile phones, Alta Ribagorça and Pallars Sobirà are the regions with the highest level (100%) and Vall d'Aran has the lowest level (92.9%). The data distribution by gender is very similar: 97.4% of women and 97.8% of men. There is also no major variability in terms of age, although the age group with the lowest percentage (94.4%) is people aged 75 or over, while almost everyone (99%) in the group aged between 35 and 54 years old provided a mobile telephone number.

Procedures related to dependency

Mobile phone number provided in procedures related to disability

Number of people who have applied for recognition or review of the degree of disability providing a mobile phone number, divided by the total number of people applying for recognition or review of the degree of disability.

The reasons for failing to provide information about mobile phone use in these procedures may be the lack of a mobile phone or distrust of institutions.

Source: Government of Catalonia - Ministry of Social Rights and Inclusion.

Timeframe: 2023

Email provided in procedures related to disability
(% of total applicants)

	Total	Women	Men	age						
				16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	+75
Catalonia	55,4	56,5	54,1	42,2	64,0	65,2	63,5	59,3	48,7	49,3
Alt Camp	58,0	58,4	57,5	42,3	75,8	85,5	72,8	48,4	45,1	47,9
Alt Empordà	19,0	19,6	18,5	11,4	16,2	22,0	24,1	23,0	15,7	16,6
Alt Penedès	57,6	57,5	57,7	35,0	70,4	78,6	69,7	63,8	51,7	49,7
Alt Urgell	16,1	15,8	16,5	42,9	16,7	14,3	12,8	9,1	9,1	23,5
Alta Ribagorça	30,8	41,2	22,7	50,0	33,3	28,6		33,3	20,0	50,0
Anoia	48,5	47,2	49,9	34,5	58,0	63,5	57,9	51,8	33,5	37,7
Vall d'Aran	40,2	36,8	45,5	20,0	83,3	40,0	50,0	29,4	30,0	33,3
Bages	47,6	48,2	47,0	44,0	61,7	59,3	58,2	46,1	37,2	38,8
Baix Camp	55,7	56,9	54,6	38,5	54,2	62,8	61,2	59,6	45,1	52,4
Baix Ebre	14,6	14,8	14,4	10,6	17,6	19,6	15,4	17,4	10,8	6,7
Baix Empordà	16,8	16,4	17,3	20,1	20,5	21,1	23,5	15,6	12,8	10,6
Baix Llobregat	63,3	63,6	62,8	50,8	77,3	75,2	72,6	68,5	51,9	54,7
Baix Penedès	71,5	70,8	72,4	50,9	83,7	82,3	80,2	75,1	65,6	56,5
Barcelonès	66,5	67,1	65,6	54,3	76,9	77,3	75,5	72,7	62,1	60,1
Berguedà	43,4	47,1	39,2	32,0	47,6	62,5	53,2	51,2	38,7	29,0
Cerdanya	13,8	14,9	12,8			50,0	15,6	19,5	16,7	7,7
Conca de Barberà	59,1	61,6	56,6	52,6	71,4	79,2	54,5	66,7	54,5	50,8
Garraf	67,3	67,4	67,2	54,6	77,4	82,6	74,4	72,7	63,3	57,0
Garrigues	33,5	34,5	32,5	50,0	40,0	66,7	44,4	38,5	19,6	21,6
Garrotxa	18,9	16,8	21,2	23,3	41,4	12,5	28,0	28,7	14,8	6,8
Gironès	20,6	20,1	21,1	24,3	24,1	26,1	23,7	20,8	18,4	15,7
Lluçanès	37,1	37,9	36,4	30,8	45,7	51,5	52,9	43,5	33,3	23,9
Maresme	62,4	63,7	61,1	47,2	67,2	72,6	68,9	66,6	56,5	57,3
Moianès	60,3	58,1	62,5	30,0	100,0	78,6	76,3	62,1	46,4	44,0
Montsià	15,7	15,8	15,5	14,8	17,3	16,8	19,3	14,5	9,1	6,8
Noguera	31,8	30,9	32,7	31,0	41,9	32,6	37,6	33,1	31,5	23,4
Osona	37,1	37,9	36,4	30,8	45,7	51,5	52,9	43,5	33,3	23,9
Pallars Jussà	24,2	27,4	21,1	25,0		55,6	44,0	22,8	21,6	16,7
Pallars Sobirà	55,4	58,3	51,7	100,0	25,0	71,4	72,7	50,0	41,7	63,6
Pla de l'Estany	20,9	19,2	22,4	22,5	26,3	20,8	24,6	27,6	13,2	8,0
Pla d'Urgell	27,4	26,2	28,8	48,3	36,0	36,4	27,0	32,6	11,1	20,1
Priorat	44,5	47,5	41,4	50,0	50,0	50,0	64,7	31,6	28,6	46,4
Ribera d'Ebre	12,2	12,1	12,3	11,8	20,0	4,5	20,6	10,6	7,5	8,5
Ripollès	14,4	15,7	13,0	21,1	30,8	36,0	18,9	14,1	5,1	7,3
Segarra	51,7	52,4	51,1	33,3	53,8	63,3	56,5	54,4	38,7	45,0
Segrià	42,7	42,6	42,9	53,0	56,1	52,1	54,0	45,9	34,0	31,0
La Selva	21,9	22,1	21,6	23,4	20,5	25,7	28,4	23,9	17,9	14,2
Solsonès	33,1	36,9	29,1	55,6	25,0	18,2	40,0	36,4	29,4	28,0
Tarragonès	65,0	65,6	64,4	52,9	73,7	71,4	72,9	70,5	52,4	53,4
Terra Alta	10,6	10,6	10,5		25,0		15,4	15,2	6,3	10,0
Urgell	45,2	45,2	45,3	31,3	51,9	68,4	54,3	43,0	37,7	38,6
Vallès Occidental	57,5	59,4	55,6	36,9	65,7	67,4	66,4	61,4	49,6	52,2
Vallès Oriental	62,0	63,6	60,3	46,9	69,7	69,4	70,6	65,4	52,4	58,0

Les cel·les buides corresponen a manca de dades.

For email, the region with the highest level is the Baix Penedès (71.5%), while Terra Alta has the lowest (only 10.6%). In general, women report using email more (56.5%) than men (54.1%) in these procedures, and the age group that does so the most is 45 to 54 years old, while people aged 16 to 24 are those who report the lowest level (42.2%).

Procedures related to dependency

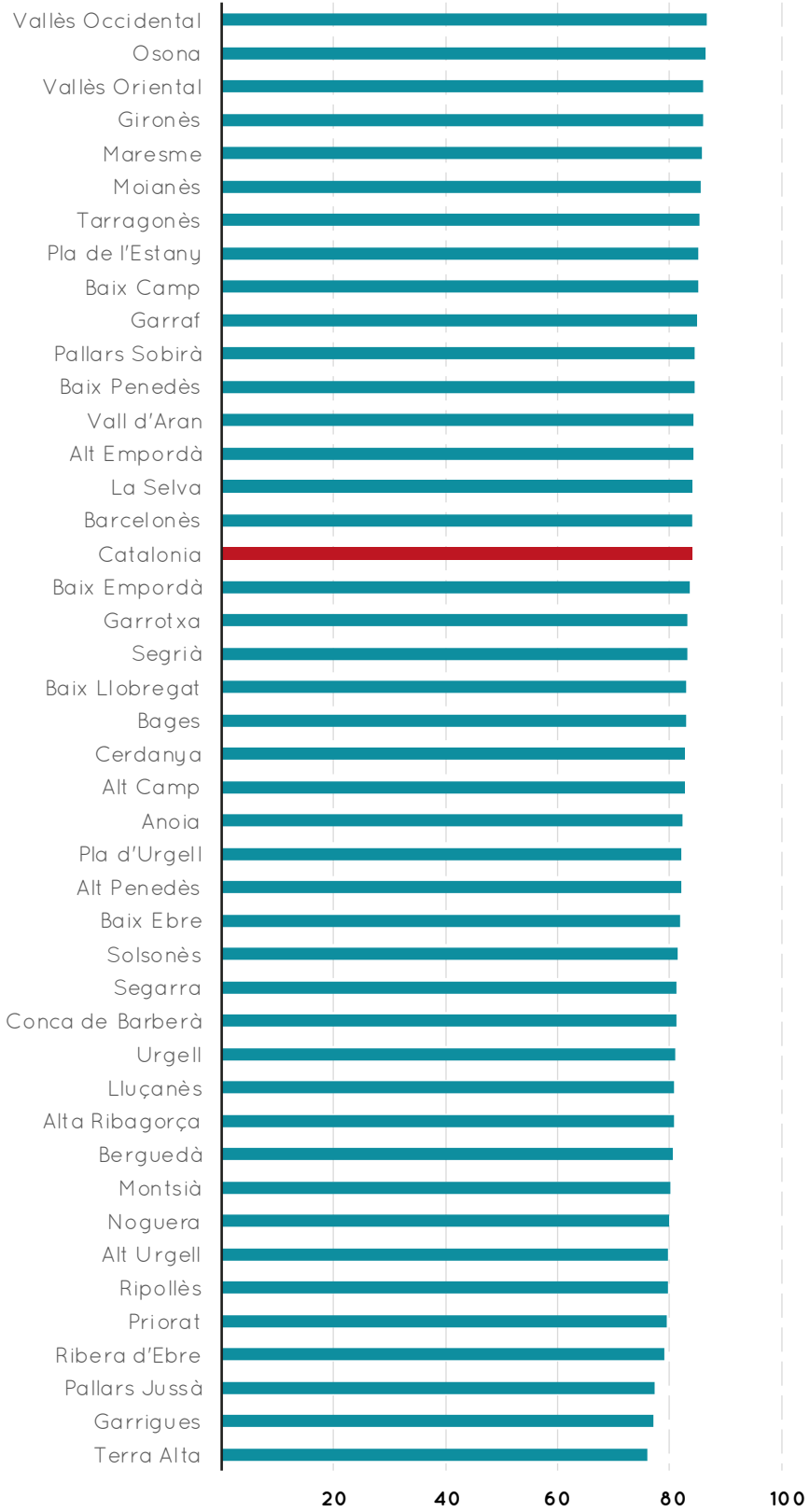
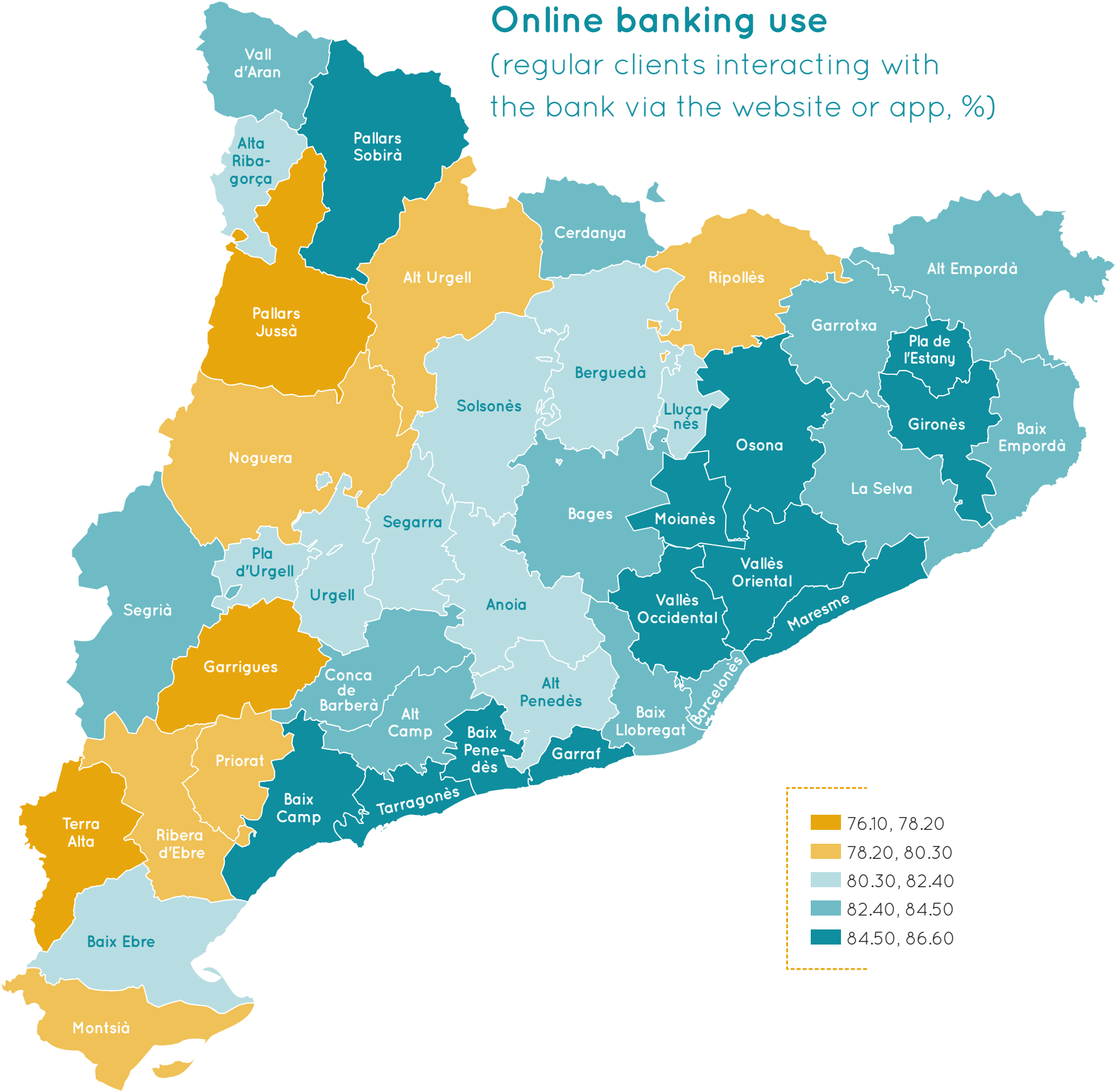
Email provided in procedures related to disability (%).

Number of people applying for recognition or review of their level of disability after having provided an email address, divided by the total number of people applying for recognition or review of their level of disability.

The reasons for failing to provide information about email use in these procedures may be the lack of a mobile phone or distrust of institutions.

Source: Government of Catalonia - Ministry of Social Rights and Inclusion.

Timeframe: 2023.



Online banking use

(regular clients interacting with the bank via the website or app, %)

	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas	Women	Men	Salary level				
						Low	Medium-Low	Medium-High	High	no data
Catalonia	84,1	84,3	82,7	82,9	85,2	77,7	83,5	88,4	94,4	81,7
Alt Camp	82,7	83,0	82,3	82,8	82,6	74,1	83,4	88,6	93,8	79,9
Alt Empordà	84,3	84,3	84,3	83,9	84,7	79,5	84,6	89,9	93,6	81,7
Alt Penedès	82,0	82,1	82,0	81,0	83,1	72,0	82,1	87,3	94,4	79,2
Alt Urgell	79,7	80,0	79,2	79,4	79,9	71,1	79,9	87,9	93,0	78,3
Alta Ribagorça	80,7		80,7	82,2	79,5	80,0	83,4	89,4	91,2	77,3
Anoia	82,2	81,9	82,8	81,4	82,9	72,8	81,0	87,4	93,5	80,4
Vall d'Aran	84,3		84,3	84,3	84,3	82,8	86,4	91,4	92,4	80,2
Bages	82,9	83,2	82,1	81,9	83,9	77,5	83,4	87,4	93,5	80,2
Baix Camp	85,0	84,8	86,2	84,3	85,7	80,5	86,0	91,0	95,4	81,7
Baix Ebre	81,8	82,5	81,6	81,3	82,2	75,9	81,7	89,5	94,8	79,1
Baix Empordà	83,6	83,4	84,1	83,2	84,0	77,5	83,8	88,6	94,0	81,7
Baix Llobregat	82,9	82,7	87,7	81,7	84,0	75,4	81,1	86,5	94,1	80,7
Baix Penedès	84,5	84,5	84,5	84,2	84,8	79,3	85,4	89,1	94,3	81,8
Barcelonès	84,1	84,1		82,2	86,0	77,8	83,3	88,0	94,2	81,9
Berguedà	80,5	81,0	80,2	79,5	81,5	75,3	79,8	85,9	92,0	78,3
Cerdanya	82,8	82,7	82,7	83,4	82,2	78,9	81,5	90,4	93,5	80,1
Conca de Barberà	81,2		81,2	80,8	81,6	71,9	81,7	88,1	93,8	78,8
Garraf	84,8	84,8	87,1	83,9	85,8	78,1	83,0	88,8	95,5	82,8
Garrigues	77,2		77,2	77,5	77,0	65,4	77,4	89,2	93,6	73,9
Garrotxa	83,2	83,1	83,2	82,3	84,0	77,4	83,9	88,6	92,4	80,5
Gironès	85,9	86,1	85,6	85,5	86,4	81,3	87,0	90,2	94,6	82,7
Lluçanès	80,7	86,0	80,7	82,1	79,3	76,6	80,0	90,5	89,9	78,3
Maresme	85,8	85,7	88,8	84,7	86,9	81,3	84,9	90,5	95,7	83,5
Moianès	85,5		85,5	84,8	86,2	84,8	87,9	89,0	95,0	82,8
Montsià	80,2	80,5	79,6	80,0	80,4	74,0	80,6	87,7	93,2	78,1
Noguera	79,9	80,6	79,7	79,0	80,7	73,4	81,3	87,8	93,9	77,4
Osona	86,3	86,0	87,0	85,6	87,0	82,7	87,8	91,0	94,6	82,8
Pallars Jussà	77,4		77,4	77,0	77,8	70,5	76,7	85,4	92,5	75,5
Pallars Sobirà	84,5		84,5	86,1	83,1	82,8	86,1	90,4	92,4	83,1
Pla de l'Estany	85,0	85,0	84,9	84,7	85,2	79,6	85,7	91,3	94,6	82,6
Pla d'Urgell	82,1	84,4	81,1	81,9	82,4	76,5	82,3	89,7	93,6	78,4
Priorat	79,4		79,4	78,7	79,9	77,1	77,6	85,4	92,8	77,8
Ribera d'Ebre	79,1		79,1	78,7	79,4	74,4	80,3	86,0	94,2	74,8
Ripollès	79,6		79,6	77,9	81,2	72,5	75,7	86,9	89,7	78,5
Segarra	81,2	81,7	80,2	80,7	81,7	75,1	82,4	90,3	93,6	78,1
Segrià	83,1	84,0	81,1	82,9	83,4	77,0	84,5	90,2	94,5	80,0
La Selva	84,1	84,5	83,4	83,6	84,6	80,5	84,3	88,4	93,1	81,5
Solsonès	81,5	82,0	80,3	81,1	82,0	71,1	80,1	88,3	94,8	79,9
Tarragonès	85,4	85,2	86,6	84,4	86,3	80,9	86,6	89,6	95,1	82,1
Terra Alta	76,1		76,1	77,6	74,7	67,8	76,5	81,1	94,4	74,2
Urgell	81,1	82,9	79,8	81,1	81,1	74,3	82,4	88,8	92,9	77,9
Vallès Occidental	86,6	86,6	87,5	85,4	87,8	81,5	86,6	90,5	95,7	83,8
Vallès Oriental	85,9	85,8	87,6	85,1	86,7	81,7	86,1	89,9	94,6	82,9

Online banking use

(regular clients interacting with the bank via the website or app, %)

	age						
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	+75
Catalonia	94,5	96,7	94,6	91,7	86,6	71,9	45,5
Alt Camp	93,3	96,0	92,9	90,2	85,3	69,7	40,5
Alt Empordà	94,6	96,3	93,8	91,1	85,9	72,6	45,9
Alt Penedès	93,9	96,9	94,5	91,5	85,9	67,7	40,1
Alt Urgell	91,9	96,7	92,7	89,9	81,8	65,8	37,2
Alta Ribagorça	97,9	99,2	88,2	90,6	84,3	65,8	28,8
Anoia	94,7	96,5	93,7	91,1	85,2	67,1	40,1
Vall d'Aran	91,4	95,3	94,6	90,9	84,6	72,0	45,6
Bages	93,9	96,7	94,0	91,3	85,2	70,1	42,1
Baix Camp	94,2	96,4	94,1	91,3	86,0	71,8	47,6
Baix Ebre	93,9	95,5	93,1	89,3	84,0	67,9	40,7
Baix Empordà	94,7	96,5	93,9	90,6	85,6	71,9	46,0
Baix Llobregat	94,6	97,0	94,9	91,9	86,5	67,3	40,1
Baix Penedès	93,6	95,5	94,8	91,7	86,9	73,4	49,4
Barcelonès	94,5	96,8	95,0	91,7	87,0	73,9	48,0
Berguedà	91,3	95,6	93,7	90,6	83,4	69,9	37,8
Cerdanya	94,3	94,9	93,0	90,0	84,4	70,2	41,9
Conca de Barberà	91,8	95,8	93,7	90,6	83,4	71,3	35,2
Garraf	94,3	97,1	95,1	92,6	88,0	73,6	46,8
Garrigues	90,3	94,8	93,6	88,1	78,7	62,9	35,4
Garrotxa	95,9	95,9	94,3	90,8	86,6	71,9	41,1
Gironès	95,1	96,9	94,4	91,0	86,8	75,5	48,4
Lluçanès	93,2	95,7	97,7	87,8	82,6	69,5	38,3
Maresme	94,9	96,9	95,0	92,9	88,6	75,7	50,2
Moianès	95,2	94,2	95,8	92,5	86,9	78,5	50,6
Montsià	92,0	96,1	92,8	90,0	80,9	63,0	33,8
Noguera	91,8	94,7	91,9	89,2	81,8	67,0	36,9
Osona	96,0	96,4	94,4	92,0	87,2	76,3	49,9
Pallars Jussà	89,0	95,0	93,2	89,6	81,7	64,5	33,6
Pallars Sobirà	87,5	98,7	94,7	91,5	86,8	77,2	36,5
Pla de l'Estany	94,3	96,3	94,3	92,3	85,3	73,6	44,2
Pla d'Urgell	93,1	95,4	93,4	89,6	83,4	68,8	39,7
Priorat	92,0	97,5	93,1	88,8	84,5	60,4	41,3
Ribera d'Ebre	91,8	95,2	93,2	87,8	80,3	65,2	39,5
Ripollès	92,8	97,5	93,9	91,9	83,5	68,8	40,2
Segarra	94,0	94,9	93,0	89,2	83,2	66,6	40,4
Segrià	92,9	95,3	92,6	89,5	84,1	70,7	44,0
La Selva	94,7	96,5	94,3	91,5	85,3	69,6	44,8
Solsonès	94,7	96,5	94,3	89,5	83,0	67,8	36,6
Tarragonès	93,3	96,4	94,1	91,7	87,2	73,1	48,8
Terra Alta	96,5	98,2	91,3	85,2	78,3	52,4	40,0
Urgell	93,4	94,2	93,1	90,1	81,9	66,7	39,6
Vallès Occidental	95,1	97,0	95,2	92,8	88,3	74,6	49,9
Vallès Oriental	94,8	97,1	95,0	92,5	87,5	73,0	48,4

In Catalonia, 81.4% of regular clients interact with their bank using its website or mobile application. This figure is 84.3% in urban areas, and in rural areas, the figure is 82.7%. As for regional differences, Vallès Occidental has the highest level (86.6%) and Terra Alta the lowest (76.1%). The distribution by gender shows higher levels of use among men (85.2%) than women (82.9%). There is a considerable variation in terms of age: while only 45.5% of people aged 75 and over use online banking services, unlike younger age groups in which the percentage is very high (96.7% among people aged 25 to 34 years old). The data is also broken down by salary level in this case (classified by level: low, medium-low, medium-high, high or no data). This shows that people with higher salary levels are those who use online banking to the greatest extent (94.4%), and that this percentage gradually declines as salary levels fall (the percentage of use among people with low salaries is 77.7%).

Online banking use

Percentage of regular clients interacting with the bank via the website or app.

Number of clients who have interacted at least twice during the year using the digital channel (website or app), divided by the number of clients who have interacted with the bank at least once during the year through any channel.

Source: financial institutions.

Timeframe: 2023

Classification variables:

Urban / Rural Area: A municipality is considered urban if it has a population of more than 5,000 inhabitants and a population density of more than 150 inhabitants/km2 (OECD criterion). All other municipalities are classified as rural.

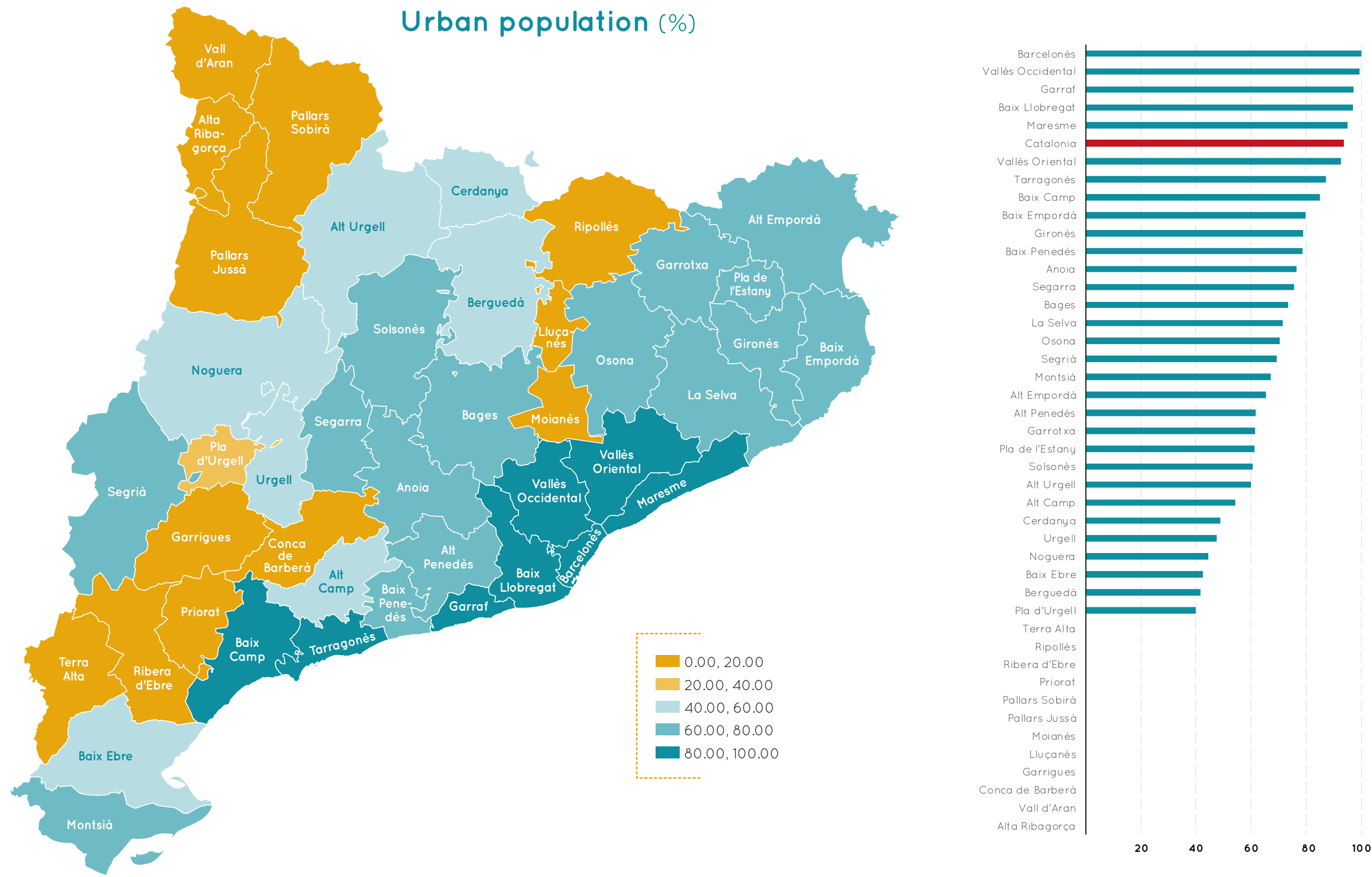
Salary level: The salary level is determined based on the information available from each banking institution (payrolls, pensions, etc.).

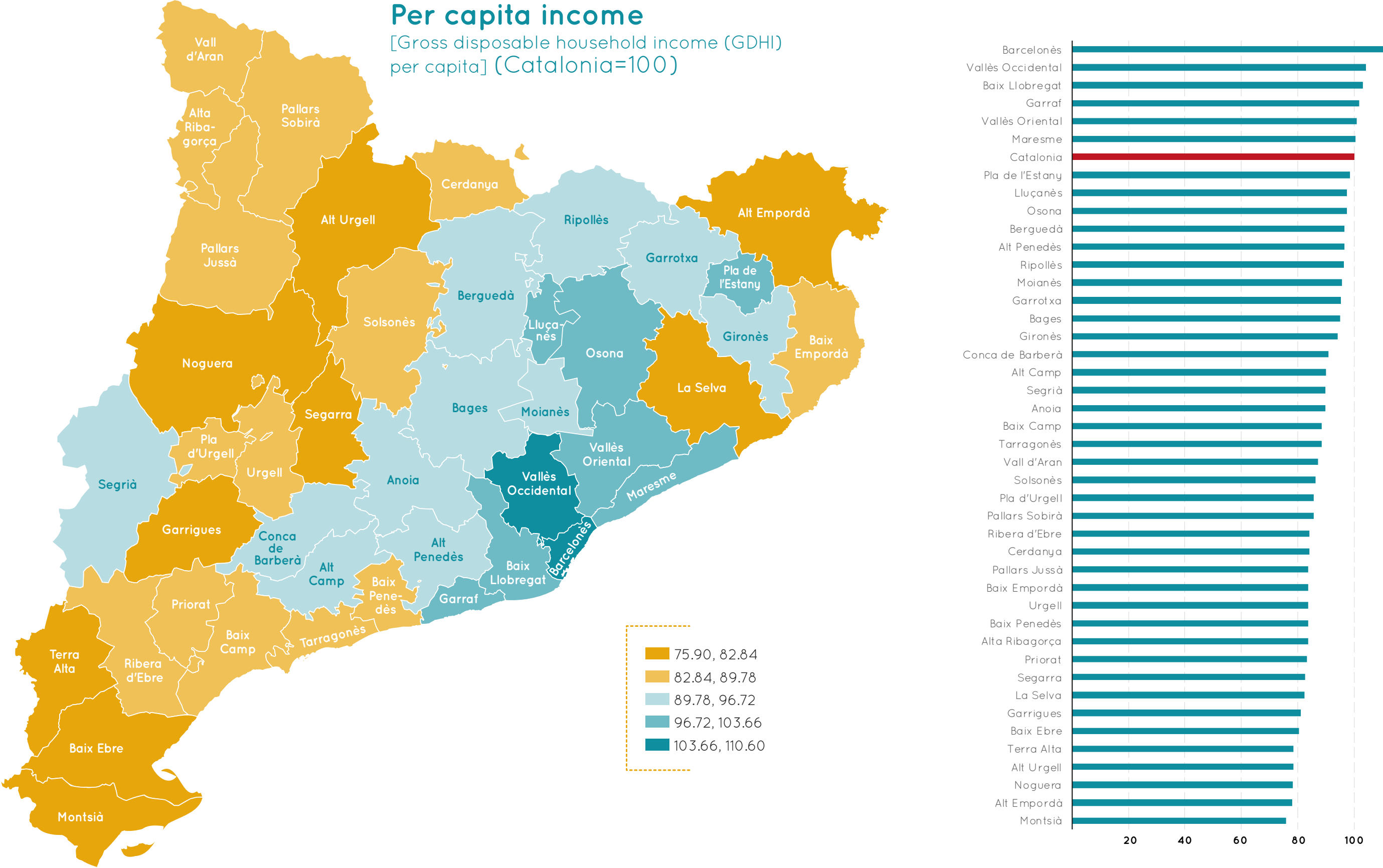
Categories: Low: wage income lower than the OMW (Official Minimum Wage). Medium-Low: wage income higher than the OMW but less than twice the OMW. Medium-High: wage income between two and three times the OMW. High: wage income more than three times the OMW. No data: whether the person has any income from salary is unknown. If they have income, this is paid into another bank.

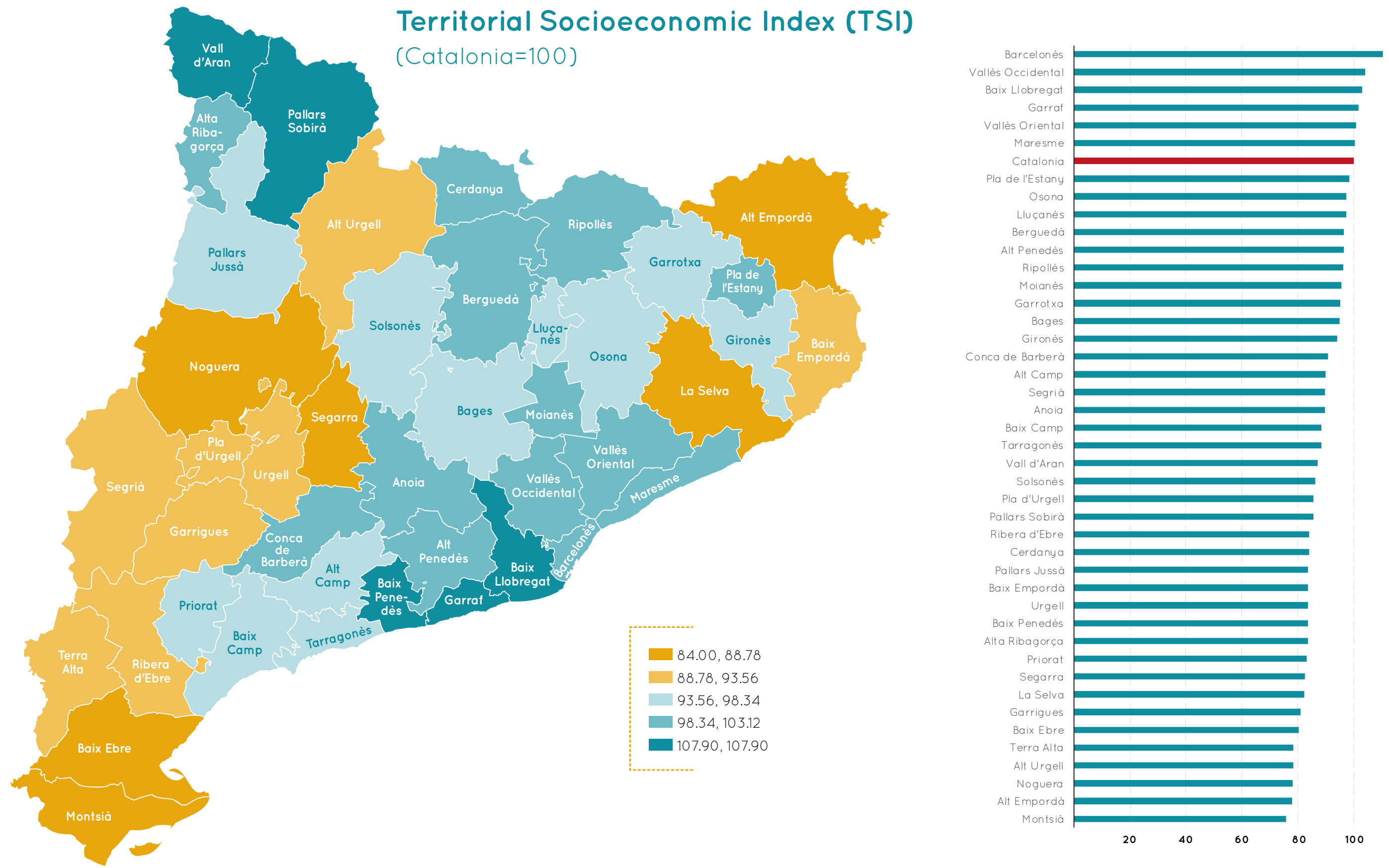
The gross annual OMW in 2023 was €15,120. The thresholds are established based on the net OMW, which is estimated based on the following formula:

Gross OMW*(1- average personal income tax). The thresholds applied are therefore: 1 OMW: €11,989 net; 2*OMW: €22,836 net; and 3*OMW: €32,595 net.

Context variables







Background data

	Urban population (%)	Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per inhabitant (Catalonia= 100)	Territorial Socioeconomic Index (TSI) (Catalonia= 100)
Catalonia	93,7	100,0	100,0
Alt Camp	54,3	90,0	95,4
Alt Empordà	65,3	78,1	84,0
Alt Penedès	61,6	96,5	100,4
Alt Urgell	59,9	78,5	91,8
Alta Ribagorça	0,0	83,6	101,5
Anoia	76,5	89,9	98,4
Vall d'Aran	0,0	87,1	103,8
Bages	73,4	95,1	96,1
Baix Camp	85,0	88,5	95,1
Baix Ebre	42,6	80,5	88,3
Baix Empordà	79,7	83,8	90,5
Baix Llobregat	96,9	103,1	103,7
Baix Penedès	78,6	83,6	90,4
Barcelonès	100,0	110,6	101,8
Berguedà	41,6	96,5	98,5
Cerdanya	48,8	84,1	101,5
Conca de Barberà	0,0	90,9	99,3
Garraf	97,2	101,7	103,5
Garrigues	0,0	81,0	91,7
Garrotxa	61,4	95,2	93,7
Gironès	78,9	94,1	93,9
Lluçanès	0,0	97,4	94,2
Maresme	95,0	100,4	101,8
Moianès	0,0	95,6	102,5
Montsià	67,2	75,9	86,3
Noguera	44,4	78,3	87,8
Osona	70,4	97,4	94,2
Pallars Jussà	0,0	83,8	94,2
Pallars Sobirà	0,0	85,6	107,9
Pla de l'Estany	61,3	98,5	99,0
Pla d'Urgell	39,8	85,7	89,3
Priorat	0,0	83,3	97,1
Ribera d'Ebre	0,0	84,2	91,6
Ripollès	0,0	96,3	99,2
Segarra	75,6	82,6	86,5
Segrià	69,3	89,9	91,0
La Selva	71,5	82,3	88,3
Solsonès	60,7	86,4	97,6
Tarragonès	87,2	88,4	95,1
Terra Alta	0,0	78,5	91,3
Urgell	47,6	83,6	91,9
Vallès Occidental	99,4	104,2	102,9
Vallès Oriental	92,7	101,0	101,9

The context variables include three indicators. The first is the percentage of urban population, which is over 95% in regions including Barcelonès (100%), Vallès Occidental (99.4%), Garraf (97.2%), Baix Llobregat (96.9%) and Maresme (95%), and equal to 0% in Alta Ribagorça, Vall d'Aran, Conca de Barberà, Garrigues, Lluçanès, Moianès, Pallars Jussà, Pallars Sobirà, Priorat, Ribera d'Ebre, Ripollès and Terra Alta. The second is per capita income. Taking Catalonia as a whole as a benchmark (100%), it reaches 110.6% in Barcelonès, while it is 75.9% in Montsià. The third indicator is the Territorial Socioeconomic Index (TSI), which has a value of 107.9% in Pallars Sobirà and 84% in Alt Empordà (again taking 100% Catalonia as a whole as a reference).

Urban population (%)

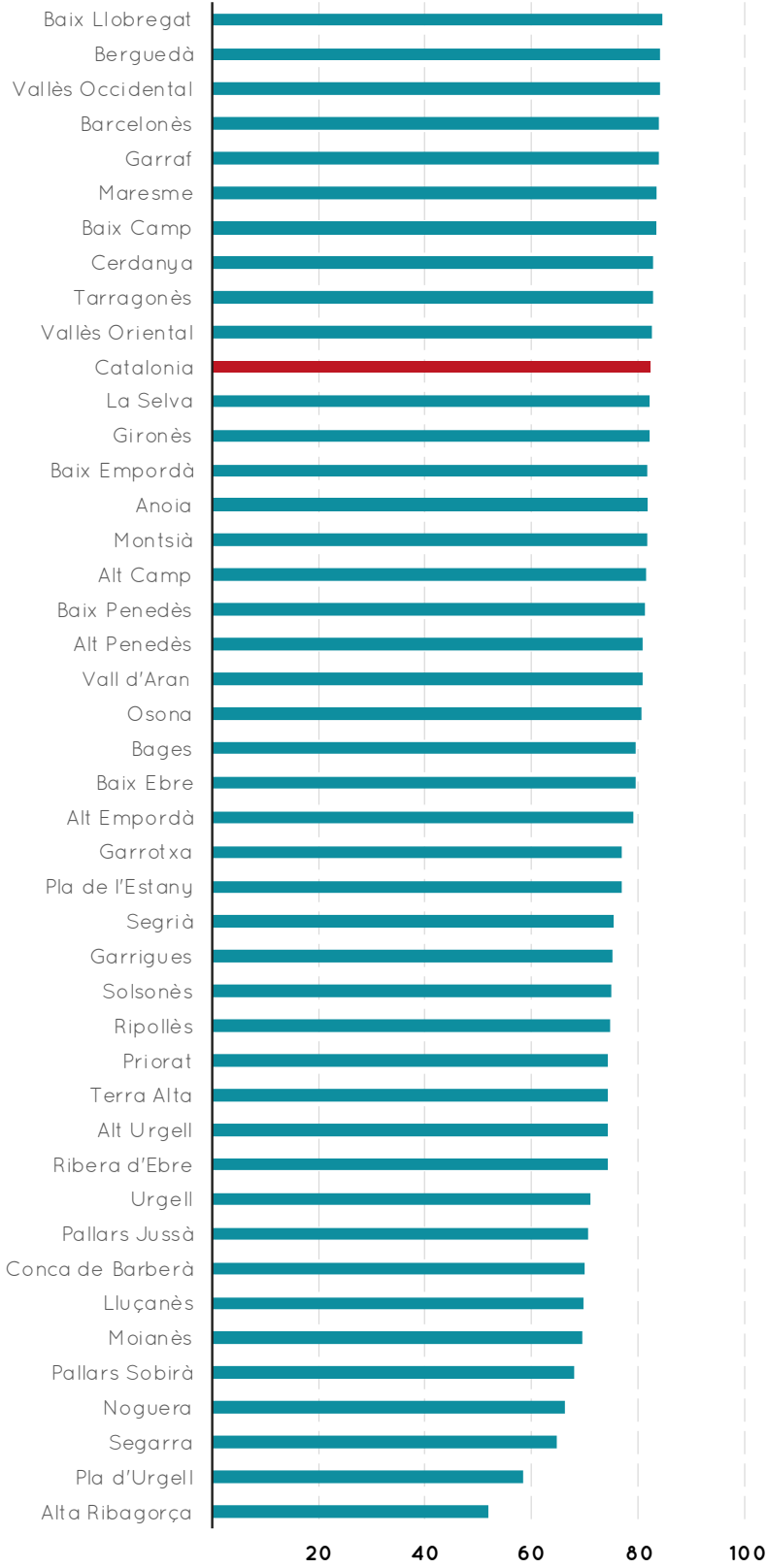
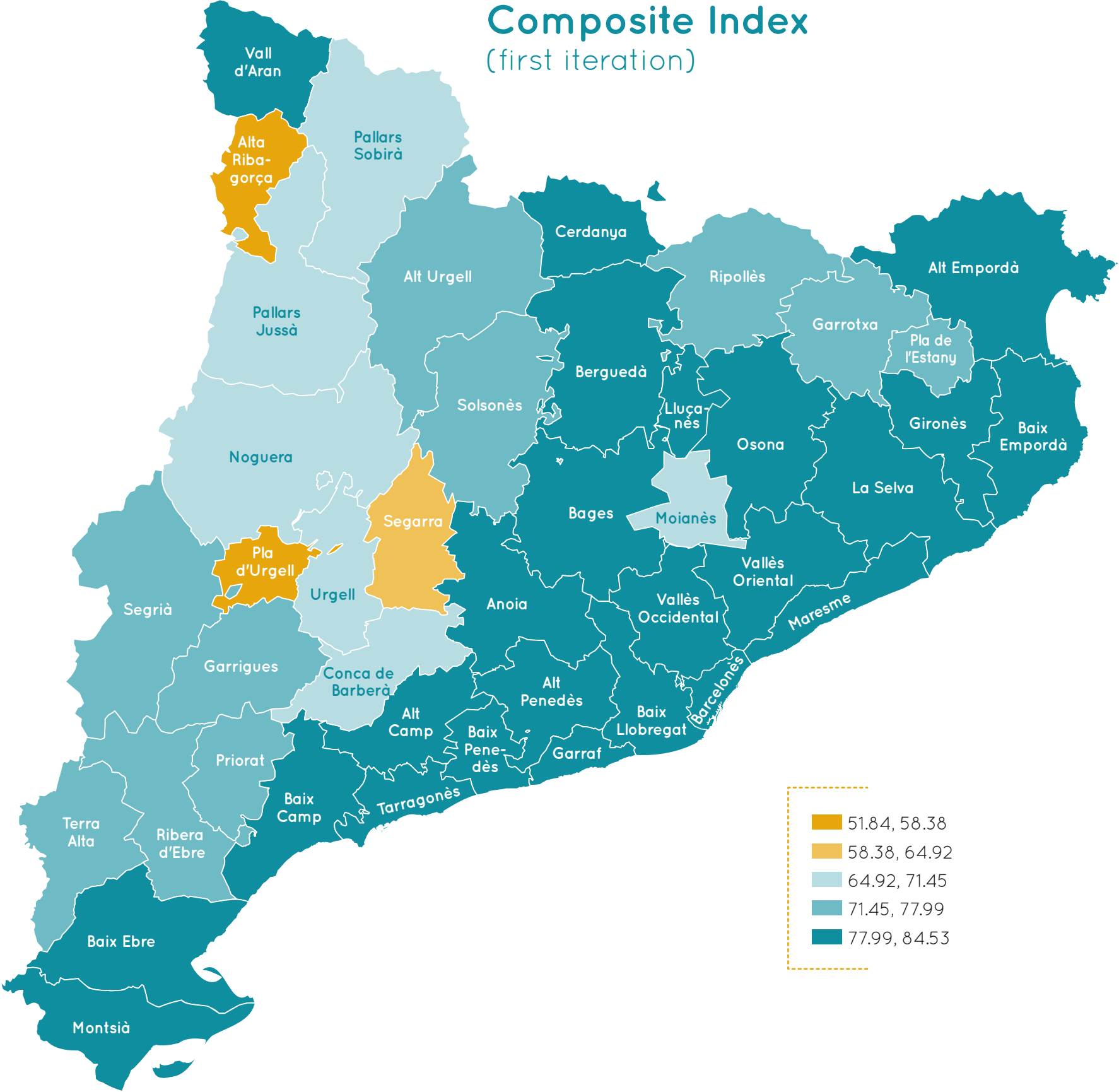
Percentage of the population living in urban municipalities. Urban municipality: population of over 5,000 inhabitants and a population density of over 150 inhabitants/km2 (OECD criterion). The rural population is the population which lives in rural municipalities (or non-urban municipalities). Source: Calculated by the authors based on data from the Statistical Institute of Catalonia (Idescat - Statistical Institute of Catalonia) - Open data. Statistics on the level of urbanisation. Data available at: <https://www.idescat.cat/dades/obertes/degurba> (date accessed: 06/02/2025). Timeframe: 2022.

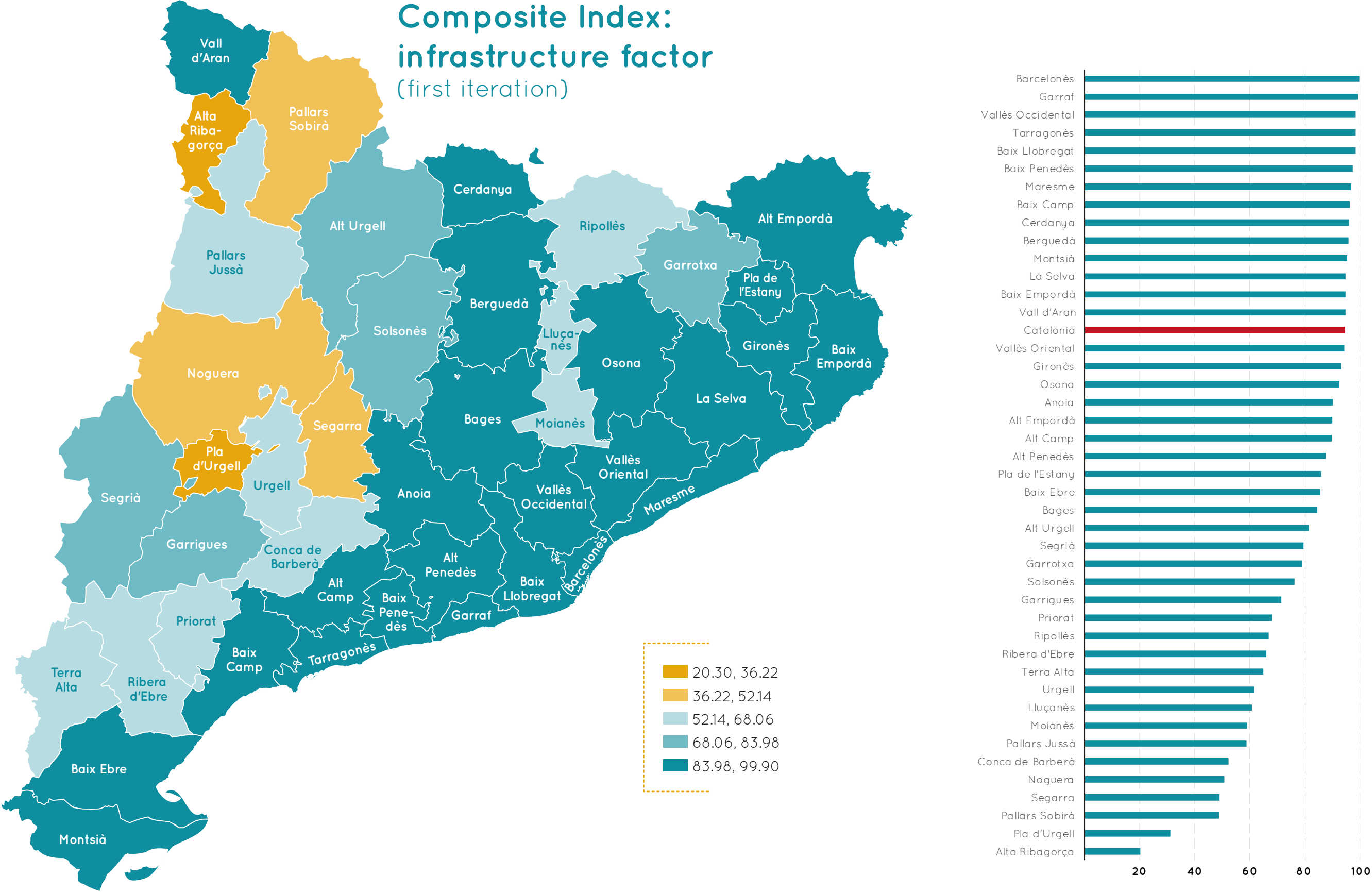
Per capita income (Catalonia= 100) or gross disposable household income (GDHI) per inhabitant (Catalonia= 100)

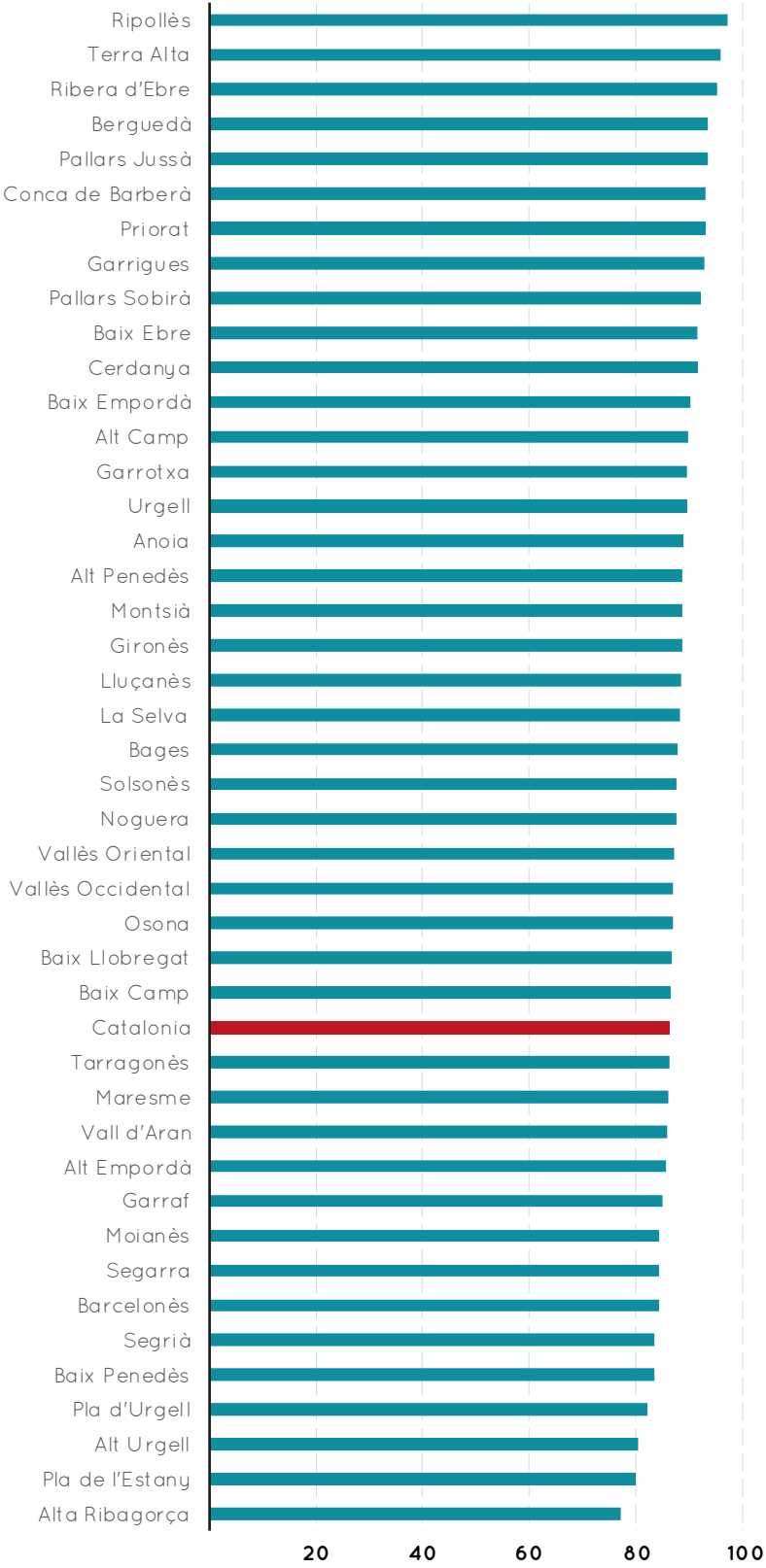
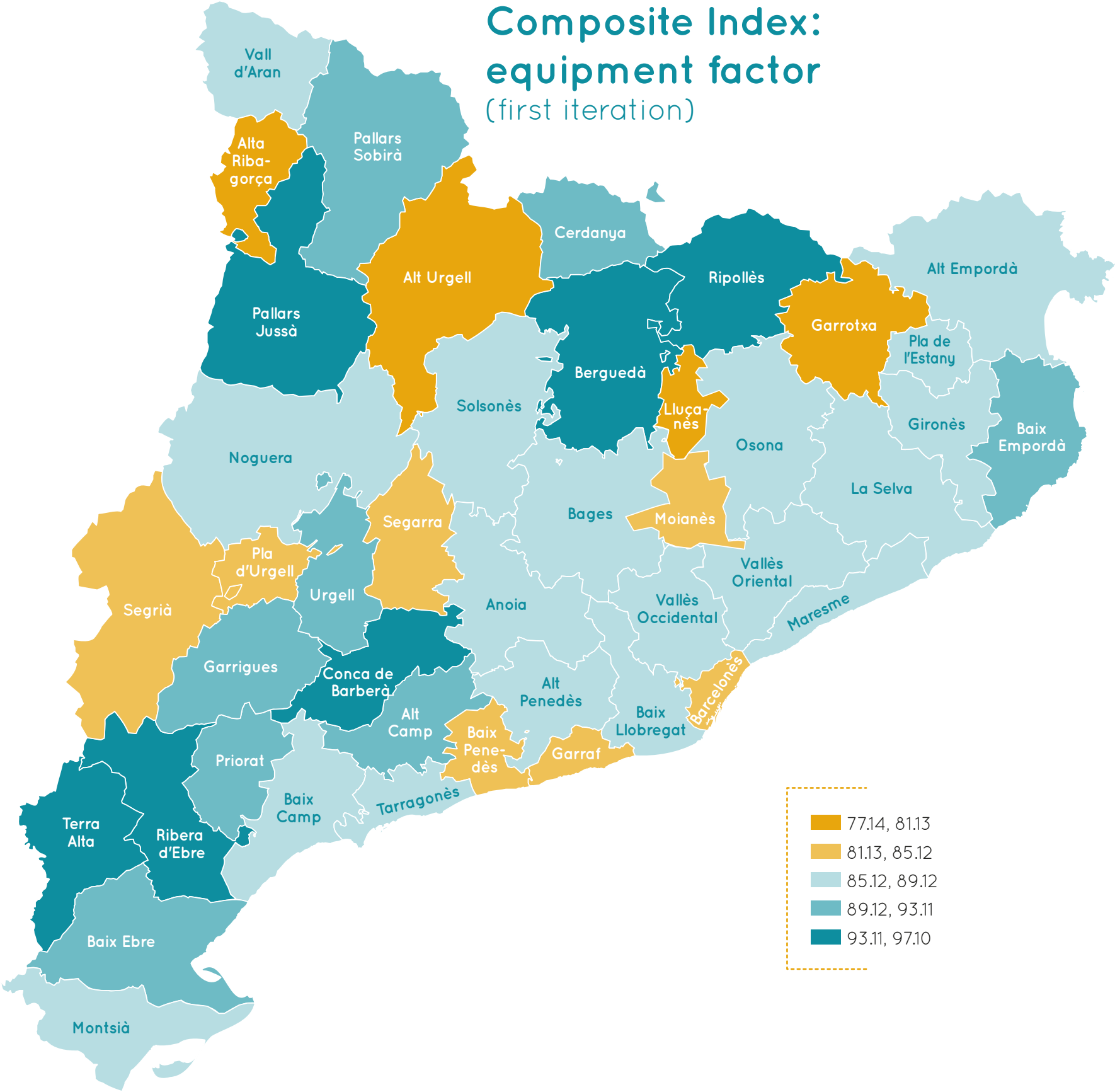
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) is the macro-economic dimension that measures the income that residents of a territory are able to allocate to consumption or savings. It is a relative index, with no units of measurement. Catalonia is assigned a reference value of 100, and a value is assigned to each region compared to the average value for Catalonia as a whole. Source: Idescat (Statistical Institute of Catalonia). Regional gross disposable household income. Data available at: <https://www.idescat.cat/indicadors/?id=aec&n=15917> (date accessed: 06/02/025). Timeframe: 2021.

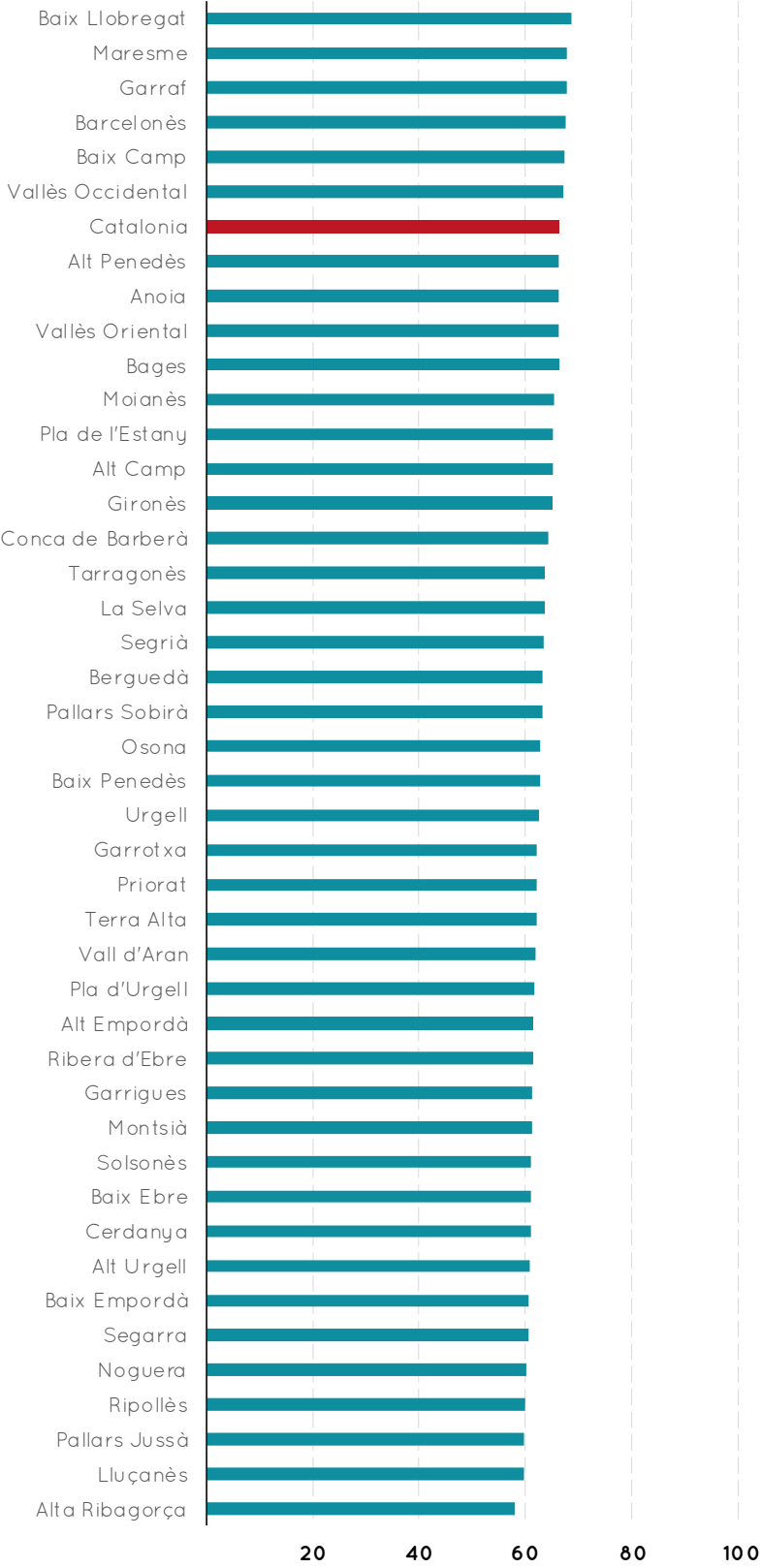
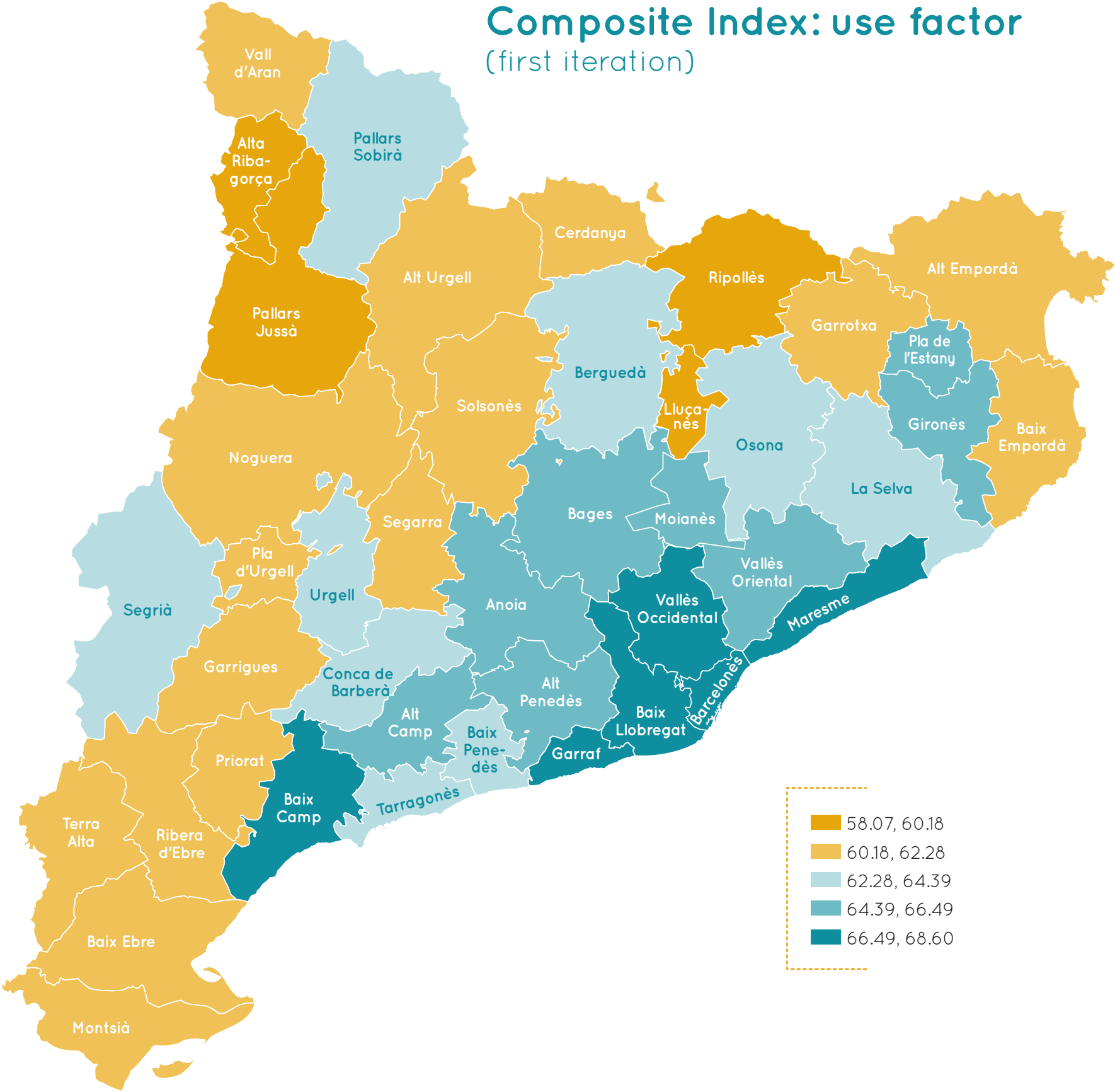
Territorial Socioeconomic Index (TSI) (Catalonia= 100)

A composite index that summarises various socio-economic characteristics of the population in a single value. It contains information on the employment, level of education, immigration status and income of people residing in each territorial unit, based on 6 sectoral indicators. Catalonia is assigned a reference value of 100, and a value is assigned to each region compared to the average value for Catalonia as a whole. Source: Idescat (Statistical Institute of Catalonia). Territorial Socioeconomic Index. Data available at: <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=ist> (date accessed: 06/02/2025). Timeframe: 2021.









Composite Index (first iteration)
and its three constituent factors

	Index	INFRASTRUCTURE factor	EQUIPMENT factor	Factor ÚS
Catalonia		USE factor	86,40	66,32
Alt Camp	81,57	89,80	89,84	65,07
Alt Empordà	79,06	90,00	85,64	61,53
Alt Penedès	80,89	87,60	88,78	66,30
Alt Urgell	74,27	81,50	80,46	60,85
Alta Ribagorça	51,84	20,30	77,14	58,07
Anoia	81,77	90,20	88,88	66,23
Vall d'Aran	80,77	94,70	85,82	61,80
Bages	79,49	84,50	87,78	66,18
Baix Camp	83,48	96,40	86,60	67,43
Baix Ebre	79,47	85,70	91,64	61,07
Baix Empordà	81,84	94,80	90,18	60,53
Baix Llobregat	84,53	98,20	86,80	68,60
Baix Penedès	81,21	97,50	83,44	62,68
Barcelonès	83,98	99,90	84,42	67,63
Berguedà	84,21	95,80	93,60	63,23
Cerdanya	82,91	96,20	91,50	61,03
Conca de Barberà	69,92	52,40	93,12	64,23
Garraf	83,96	99,20	84,90	67,77
Garrigues	75,24	71,50	92,94	61,27
Garrotxa	76,99	79,10	89,64	62,22
Gironès	82,20	93,00	88,70	64,90
Lluçanès	69,68	60,80	88,56	59,68
Maresme	83,53	96,70	86,04	67,85
Moianès	69,61	59,00	84,42	65,42
Montsià	81,75	95,30	88,72	61,23
Noguera	66,20	50,70	87,66	60,25
Osona	80,70	92,50	86,90	62,70
Pallars Jussà	70,68	58,80	93,50	59,75
Pallars Sobirà	68,09	48,90	92,24	63,12
Pla de l'Estany	76,96	85,80	79,92	65,17
Pla d'Urgell	58,34	31,10	82,14	61,77
Priorat	74,35	67,90	93,06	62,10
Ribera d'Ebre	74,27	66,10	95,32	61,38
Ripollès	74,68	67,00	97,10	59,93
Segarra	64,64	49,00	84,42	60,50
Segrià	75,49	79,50	83,58	63,40
La Selva	82,21	94,80	88,26	63,57
Solsonès	74,98	76,20	87,68	61,07
Tarragonès	82,78	98,30	86,32	63,72
Terra Alta	74,29	65,00	95,80	62,07
Urgell	71,12	61,40	89,48	62,47
Vallès Occidental	84,16	98,40	86,92	67,17
Vallès Oriental	82,60	94,40	87,20	66,20

The index is expected to be updated to include new indicators capable of reflecting the situation of the digital divide in Catalonia more accurately. As a result, no specific interpretation of the behaviour of the composite index in this first version can be provided. As a guideline, the higher the figure in the index, the higher the level of digitalisation, and conversely, the lower the figure, the wider the digital divide.

When interpreting the index factors with the data and indicators for 2024, the infrastructure factor presents the highest value of the three (94.6%), and the most variation between regions: it is particularly high in Barcelonès (99.9%) and very low in Alta Ribagorça (20.3%). The equipment factor (86.4%) is also variable, but not to the same extent: the highest figure is in Ripollès (97.1%) and the lowest in Alta Ribagorça (77.14%). Finally, the use factor has the lowest total percentage of the three (66.32%). As in the other two cases, the lowest percentage is in Alta Ribagorça (58.1%) and the highest in Baix Llobregat (68.6%).

Composite Index (first iteration)

The values of the index should be interpreted with the utmost caution, as this edition presents the first iteration of the index.

The index takes values of between 0 and 100.

Low values indicate a larger digital divide, while high values indicate a higher level of digitalisation.

There is no ideal value for the index, but instead a comparison should be made between the relative position of each region and the country as a whole.

The Composite Index is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of three factors with values between 0 and 100: infrastructure, equipment and use. See the Methodology for further details.

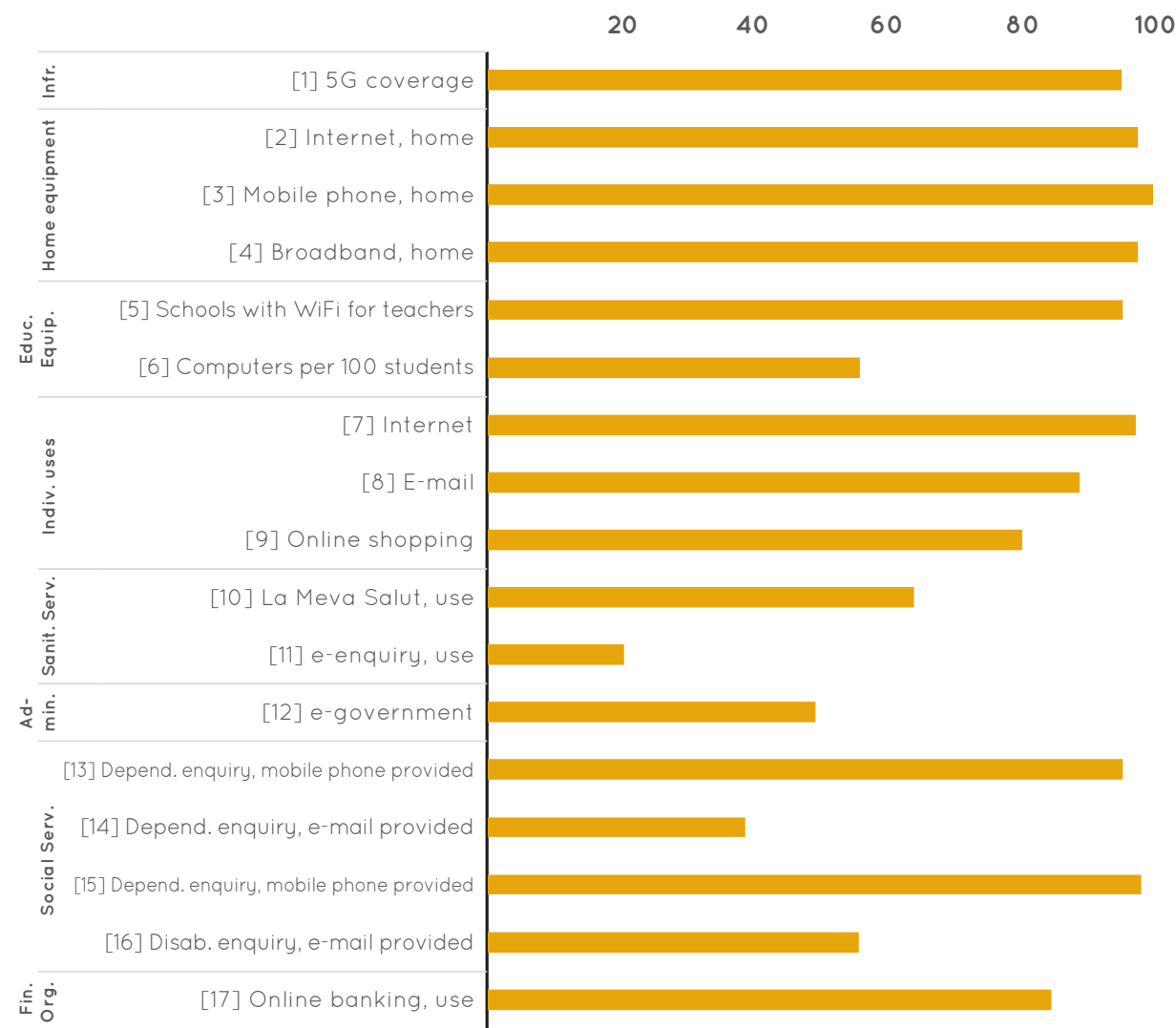
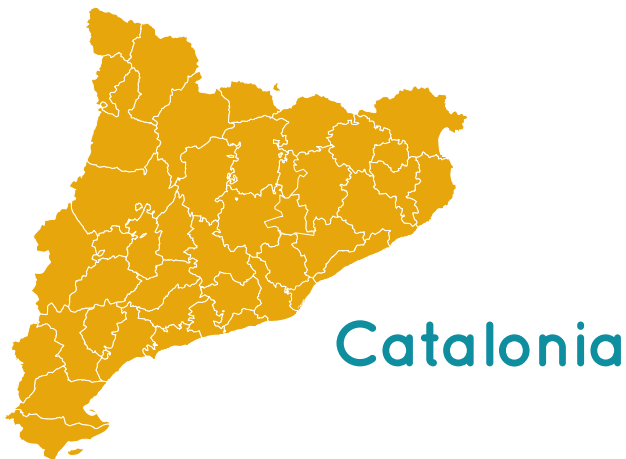
Source: compiled by the authors.

Timeframe: 2023 (approx.).

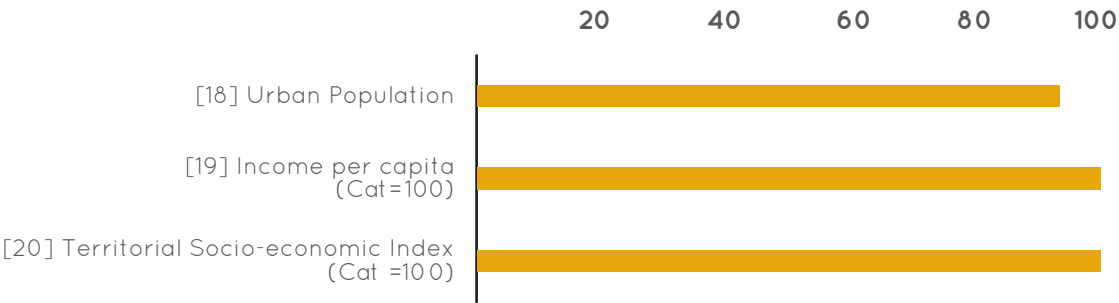
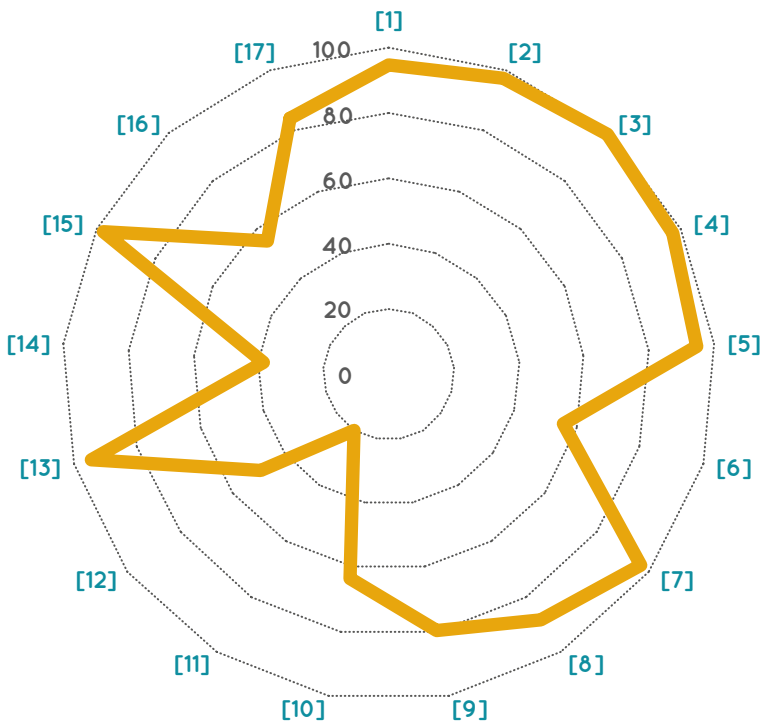
DASHBOARD

Catalonia
Regions

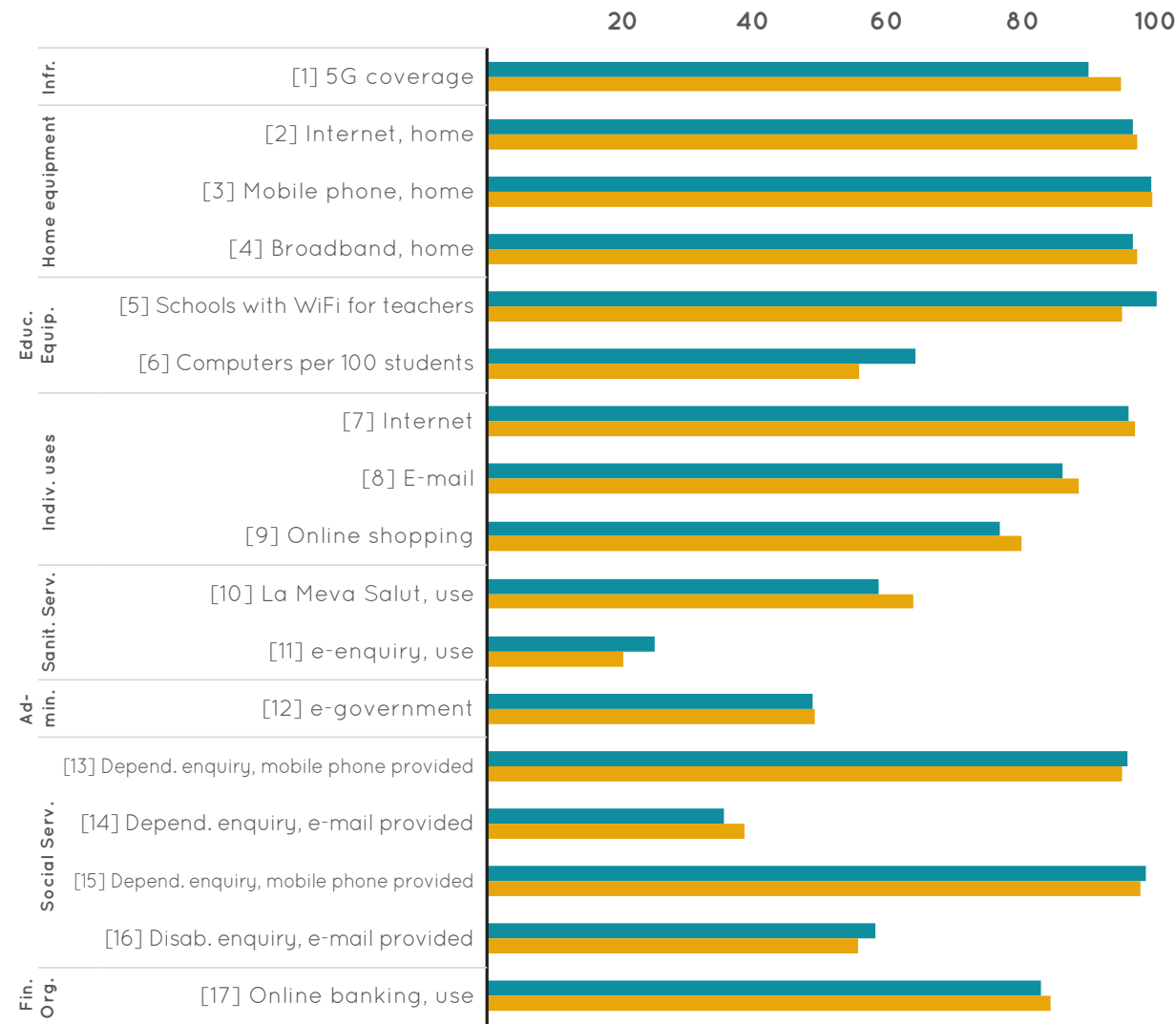
Catalonia



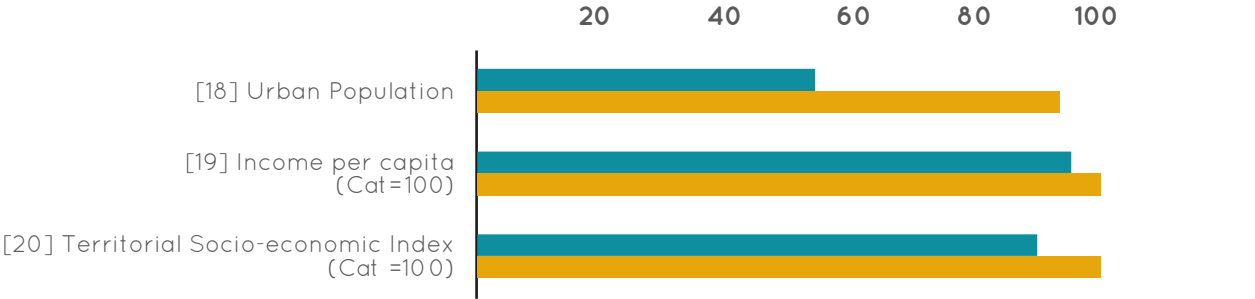
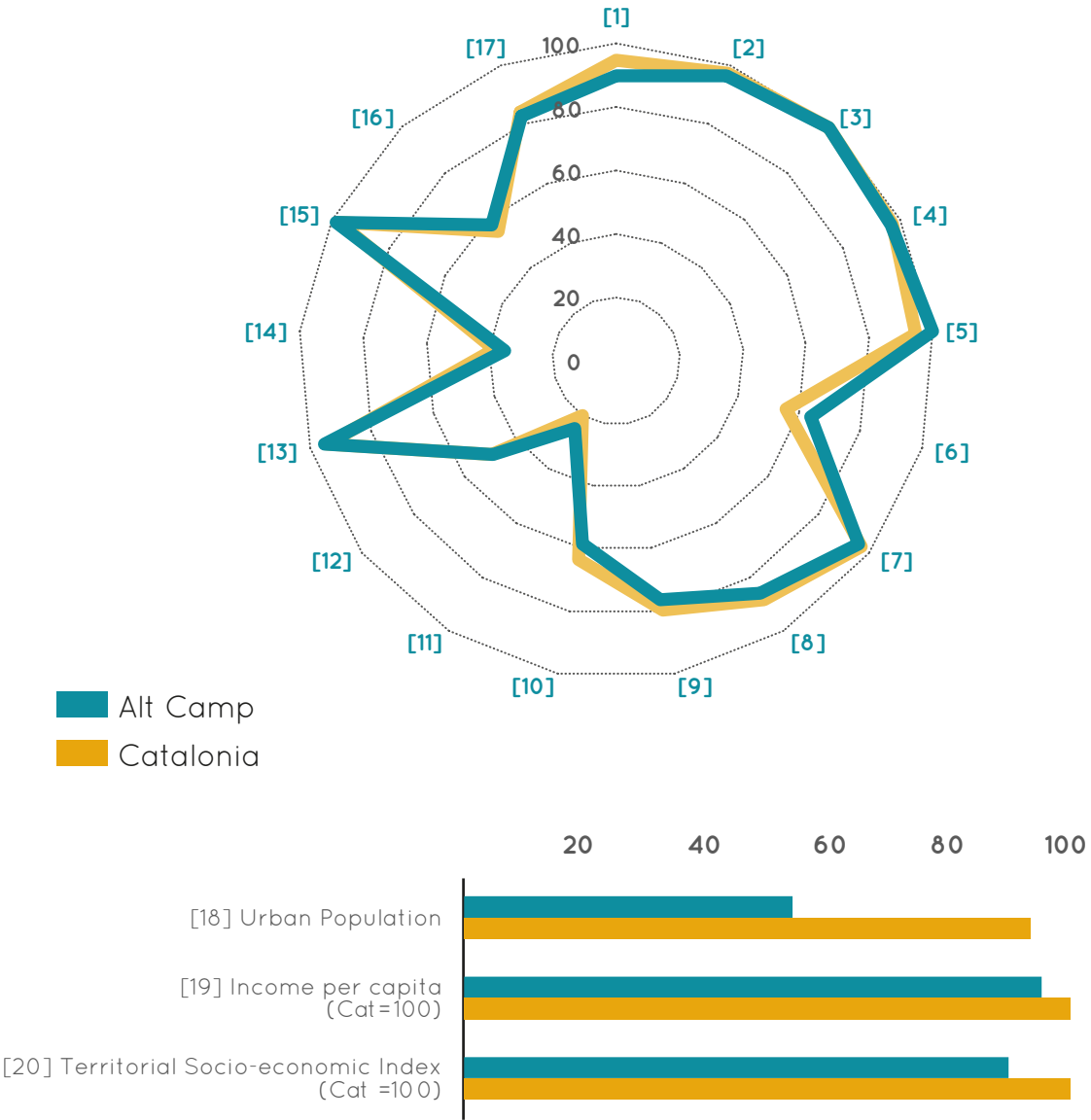
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



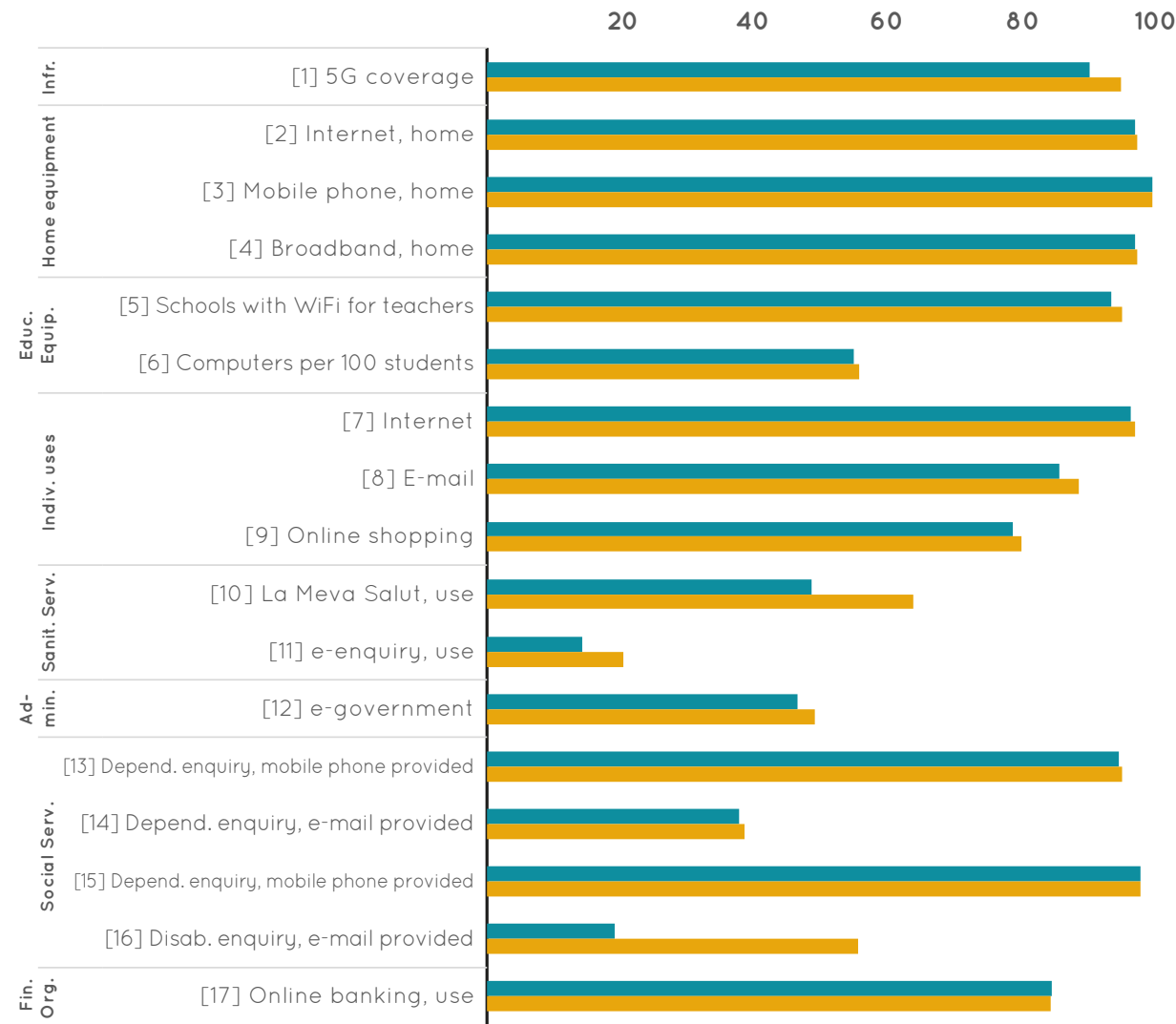
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
89,8	96,5	99,2	96,5	100,0	63,9	95,8	85,9	76,5	58,5
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



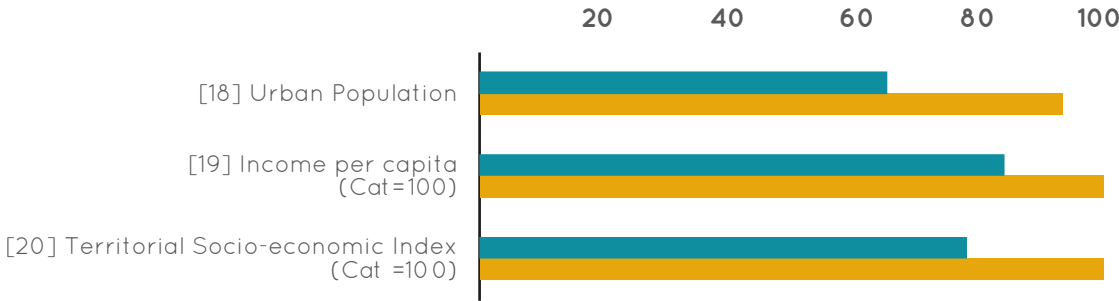
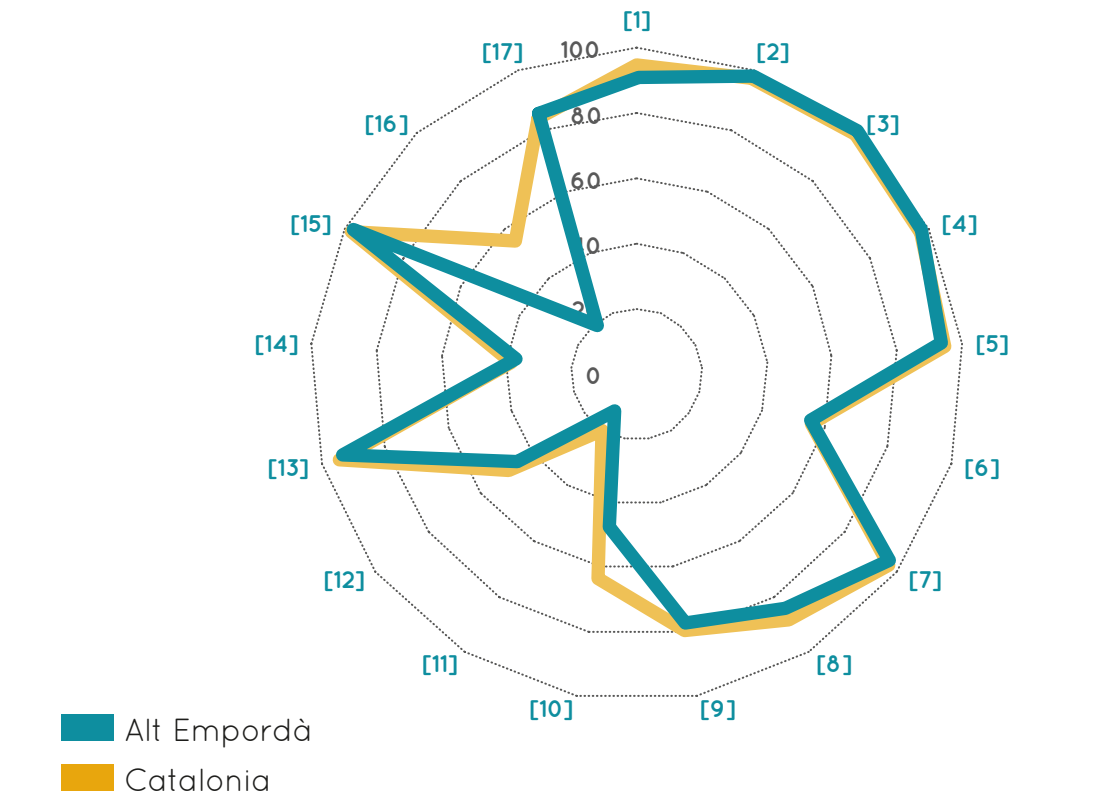
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
25,1	48,6	95,6	35,4	98,4	58,0	82,7	54,3	90,0	89,8
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



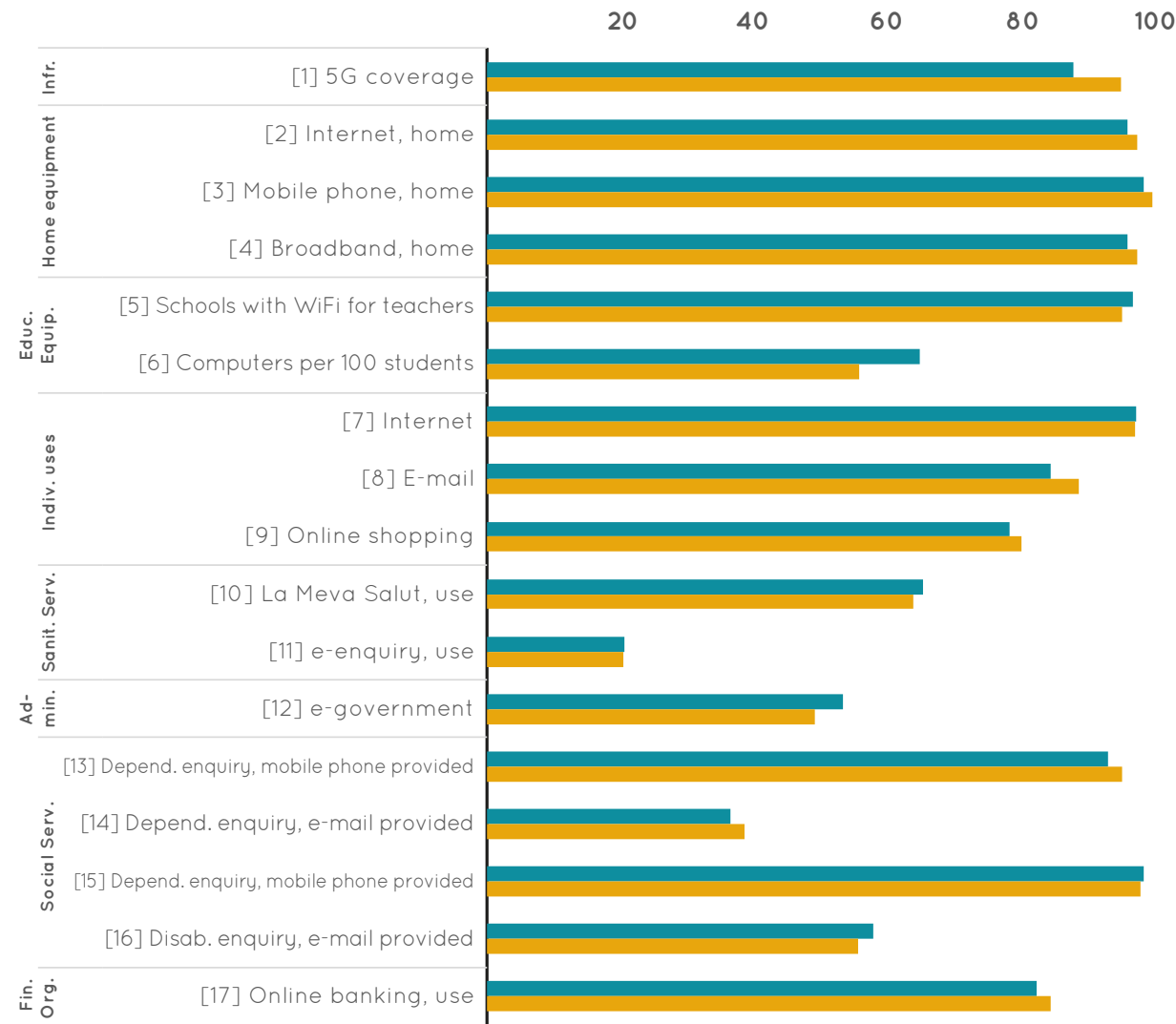
Alt Empordà



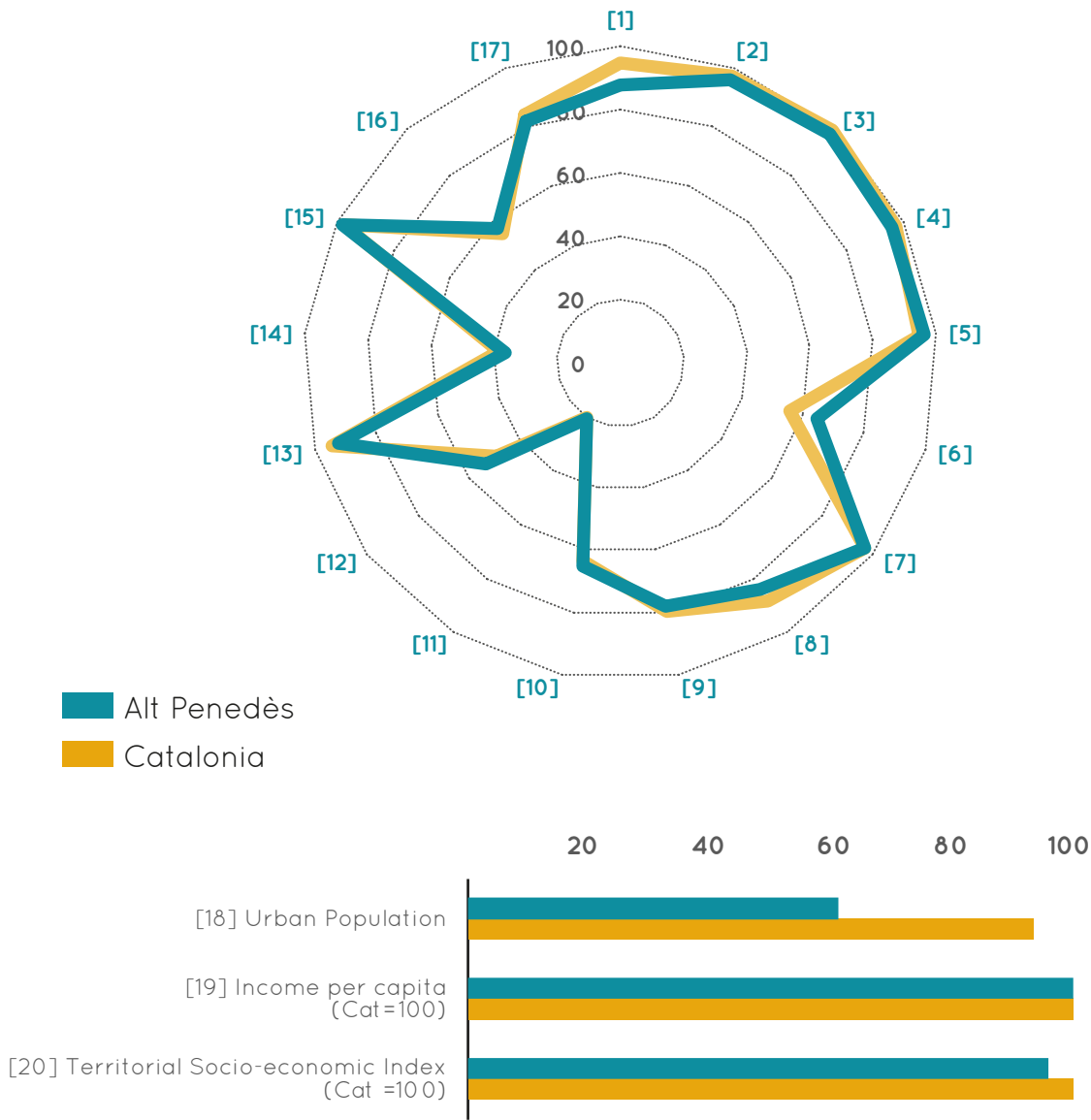
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
90,0	96,7	99,4	96,7	93,2	54,7	96,1	85,5	78,5	48,5
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



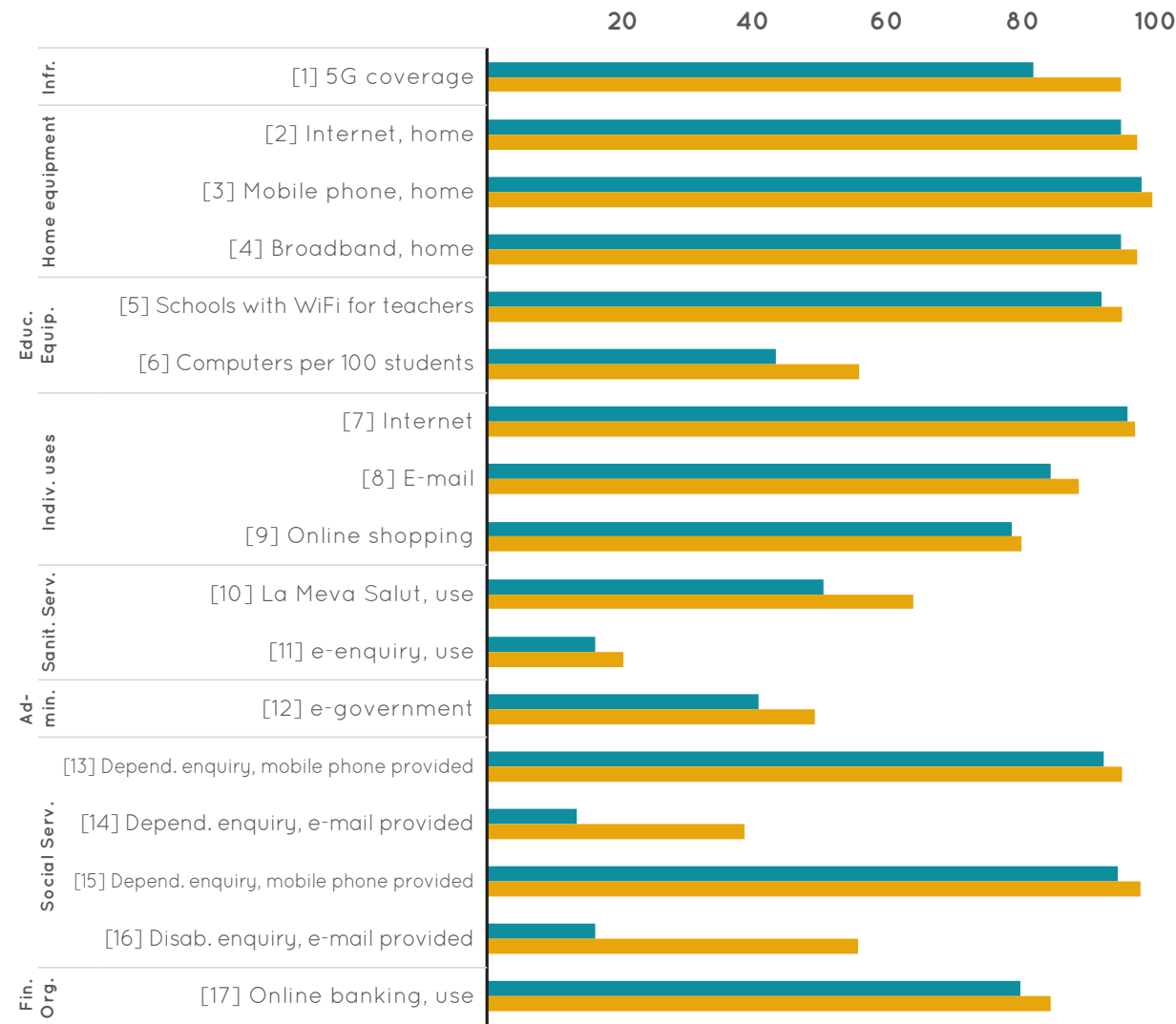
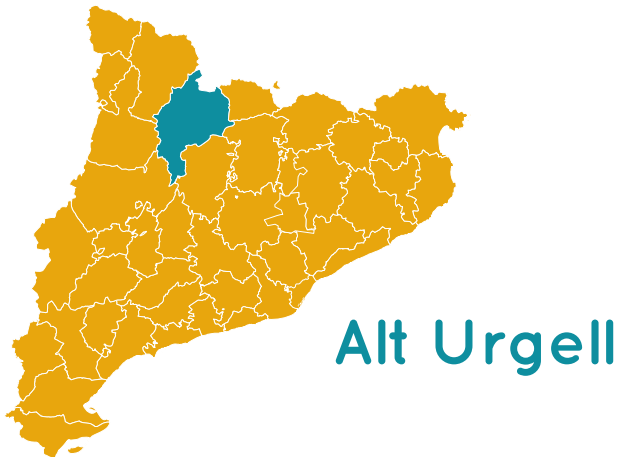
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
14,2	46,4	94,3	37,6	97,5	19,0	84,3	65,3	78,1	90,0
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



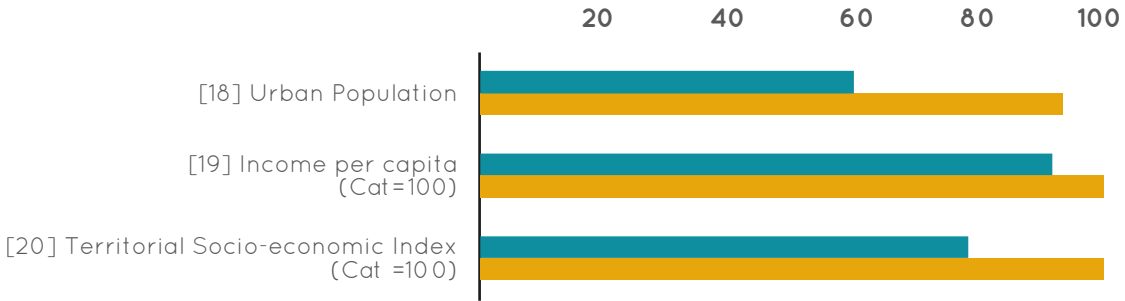
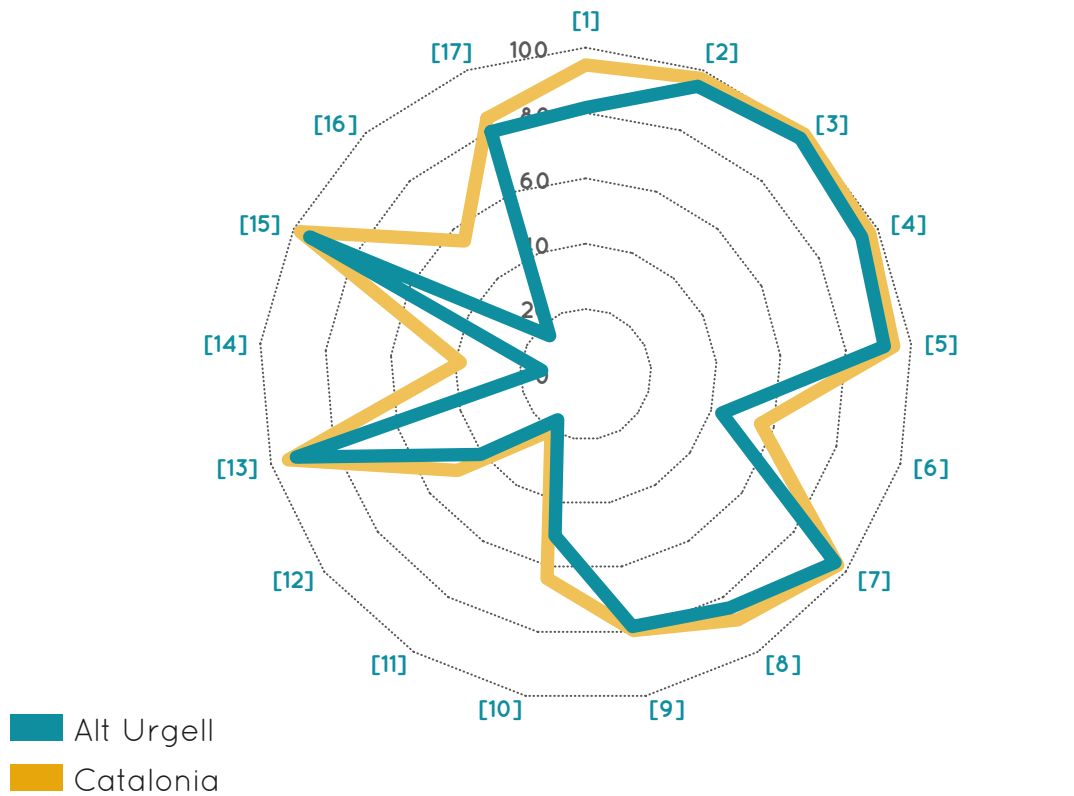
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
87,6	95,7	98,0	95,7	96,4	64,6	96,9	84,1	78,0	65,1
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
20,5	53,2	92,7	36,4	98,1	57,6	82,0	61,6	96,5	87,6
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



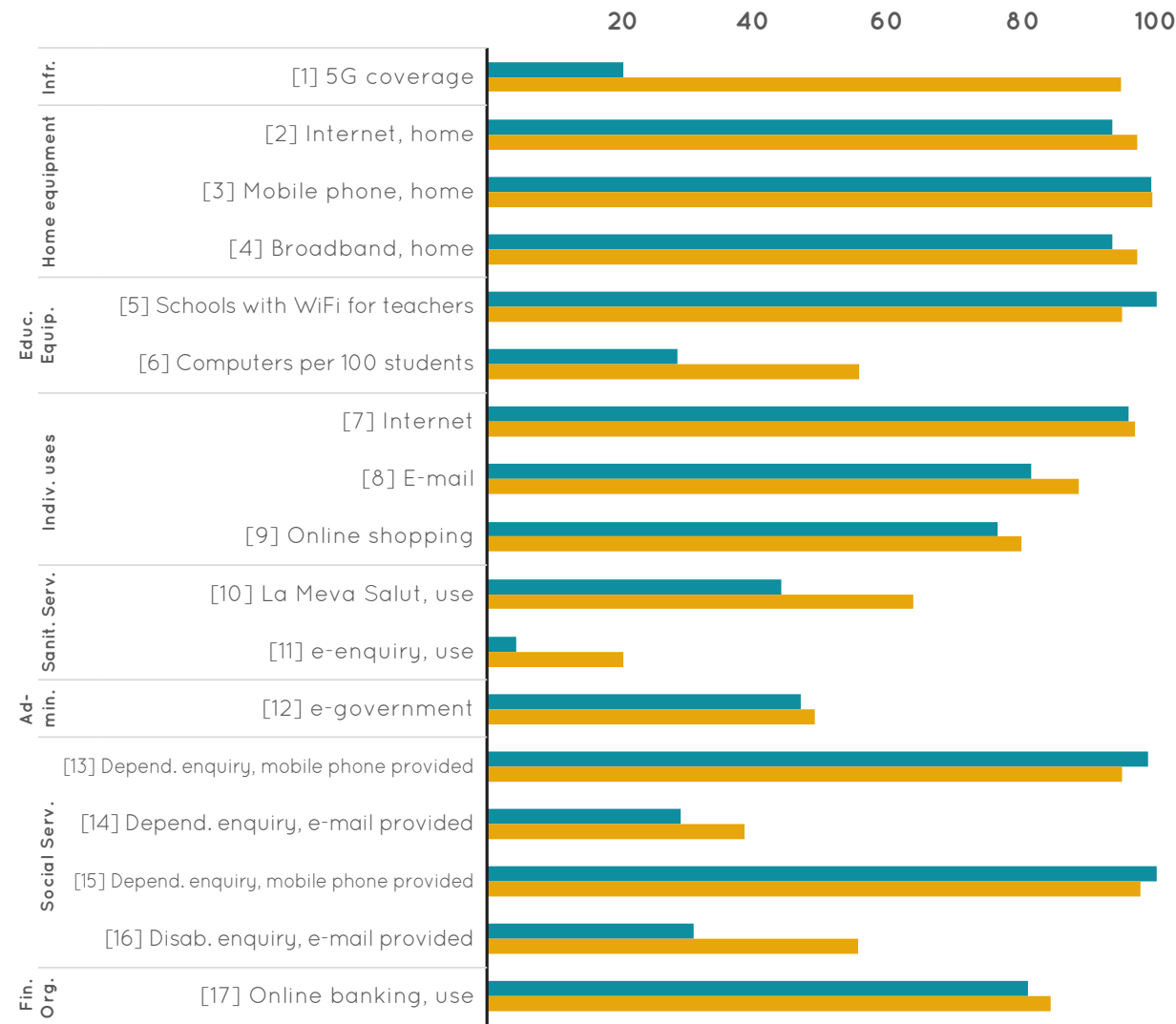
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
81,5	94,6	97,7	94,6	91,7	43,2	95,7	84,1	78,4	50,3
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



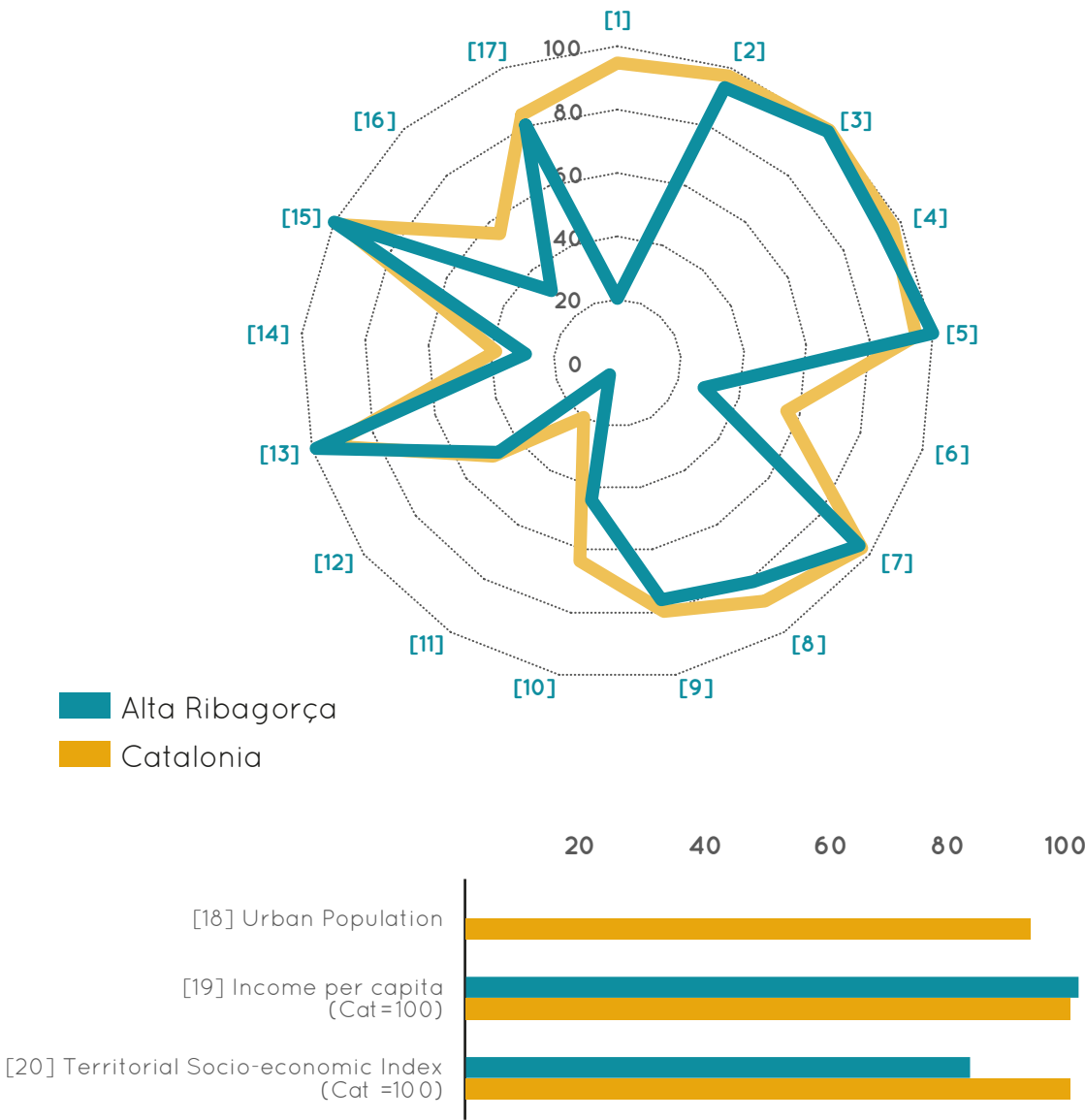
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
16,1	40,5	92,1	13,4	94,2	16,1	79,7	59,9	78,5	81,5
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



Alta Ribagorça



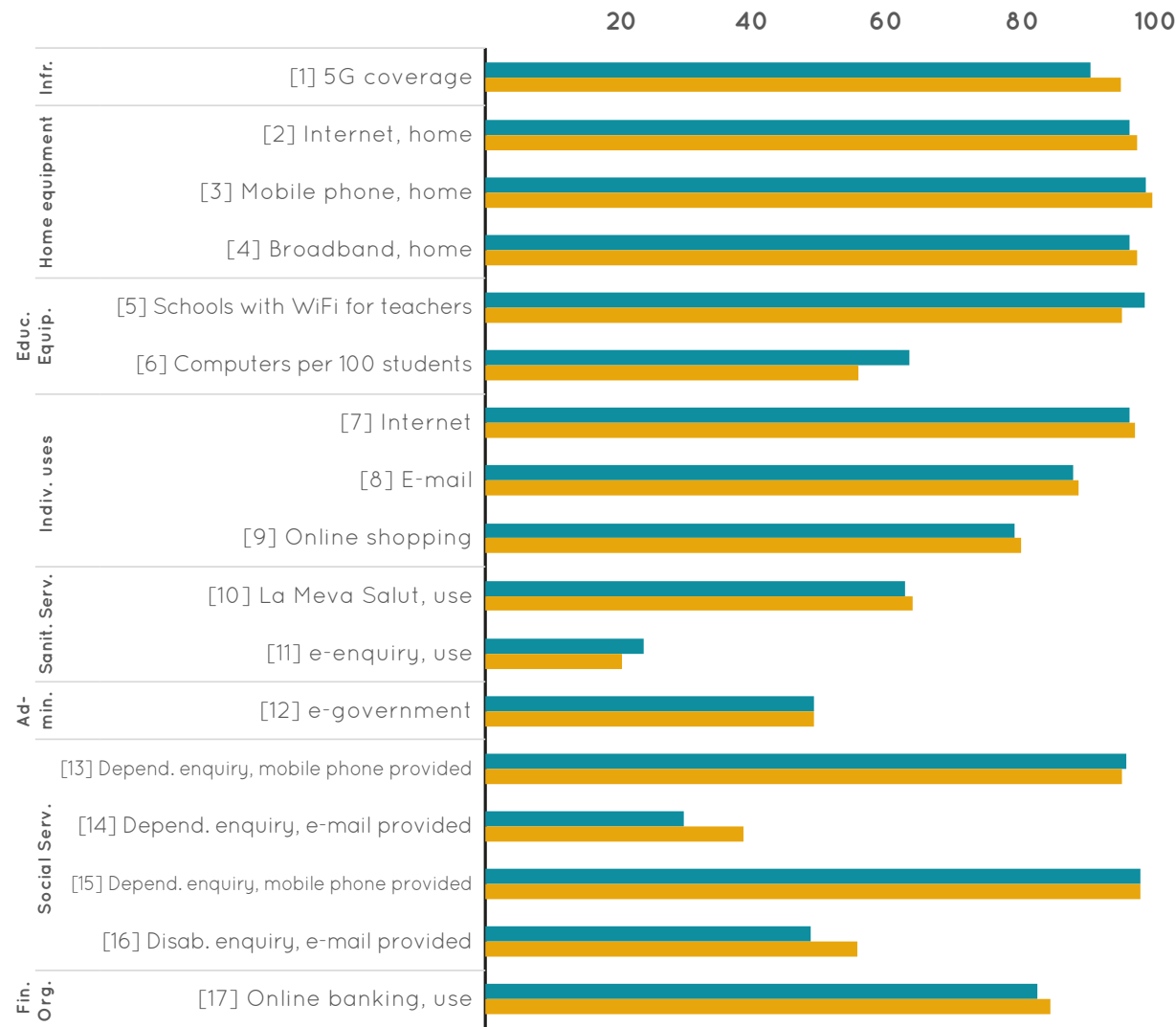
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
20,3	93,3	99,1	93,3	100,0	28,5	95,8	81,3	76,2	43,9
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



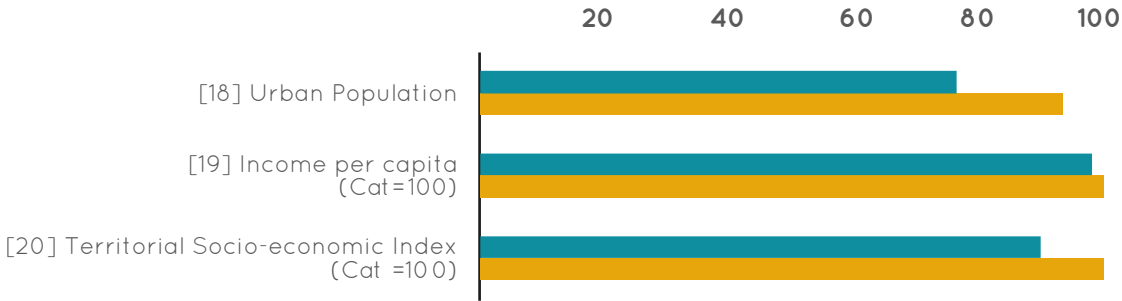
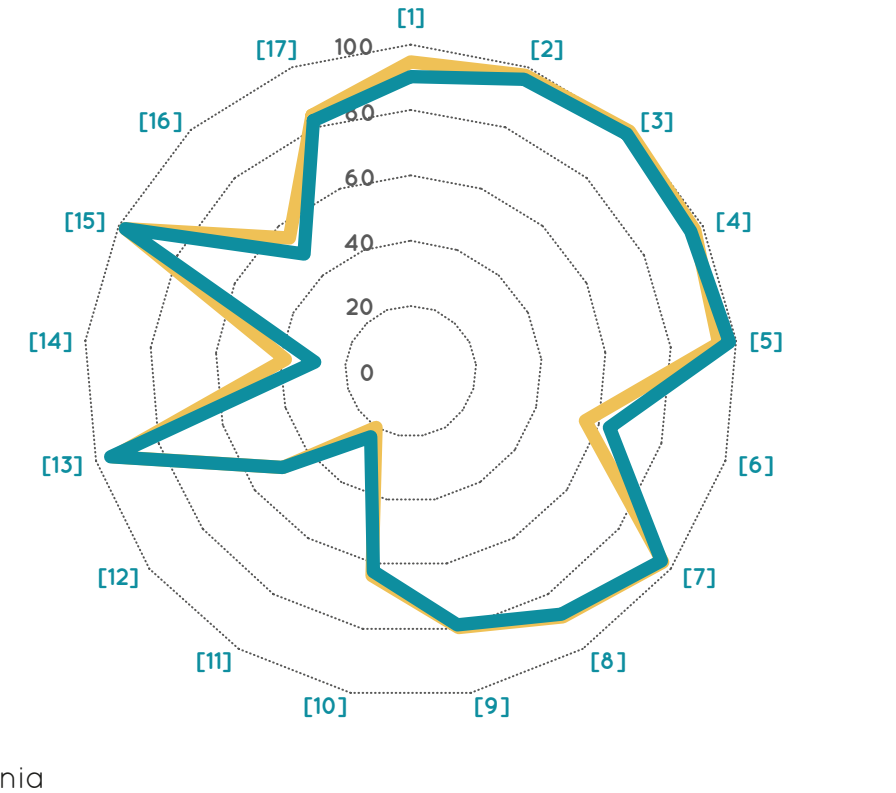
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
4,3	46,9	98,7	28,9	100,0	30,8	80,7	0,0	83,6	20,3
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



Anoia



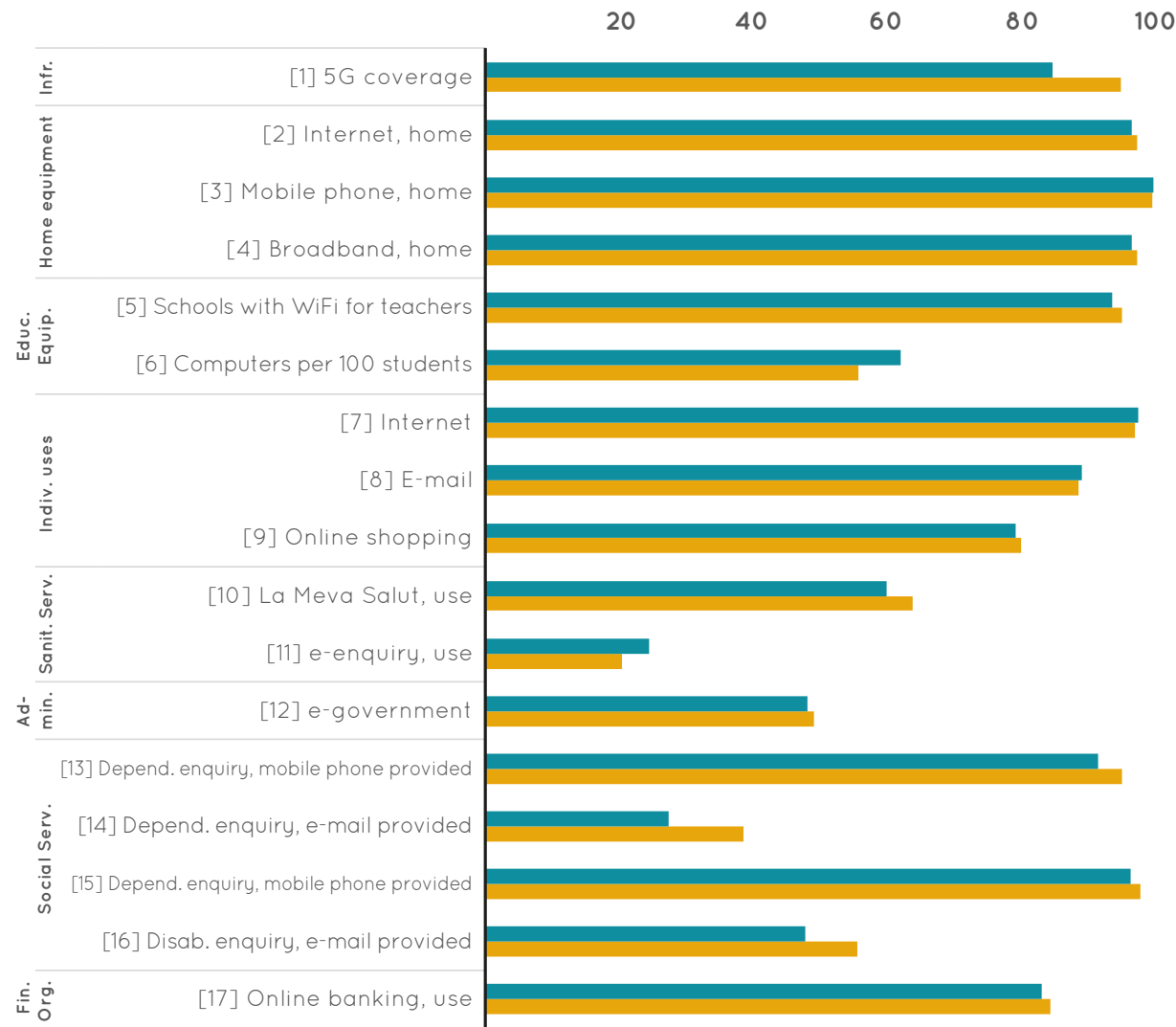
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
90,2	96,0	98,3	96,0	98,2	63,2	96,0	87,5	78,8	62,5
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



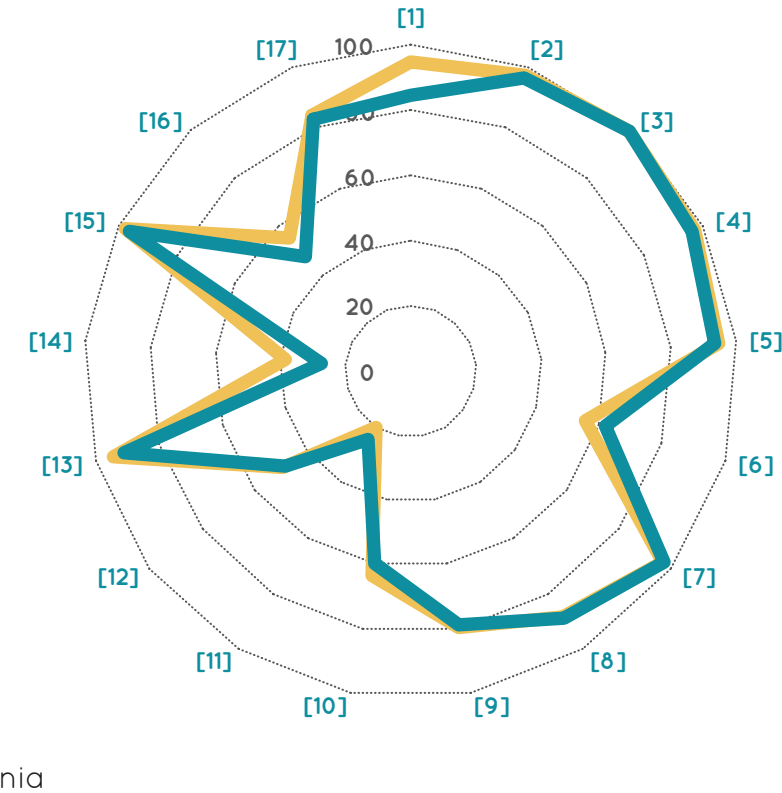
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
23,6	49,0	95,4	29,5	97,6	48,5	82,2	76,5	89,9	90,2
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



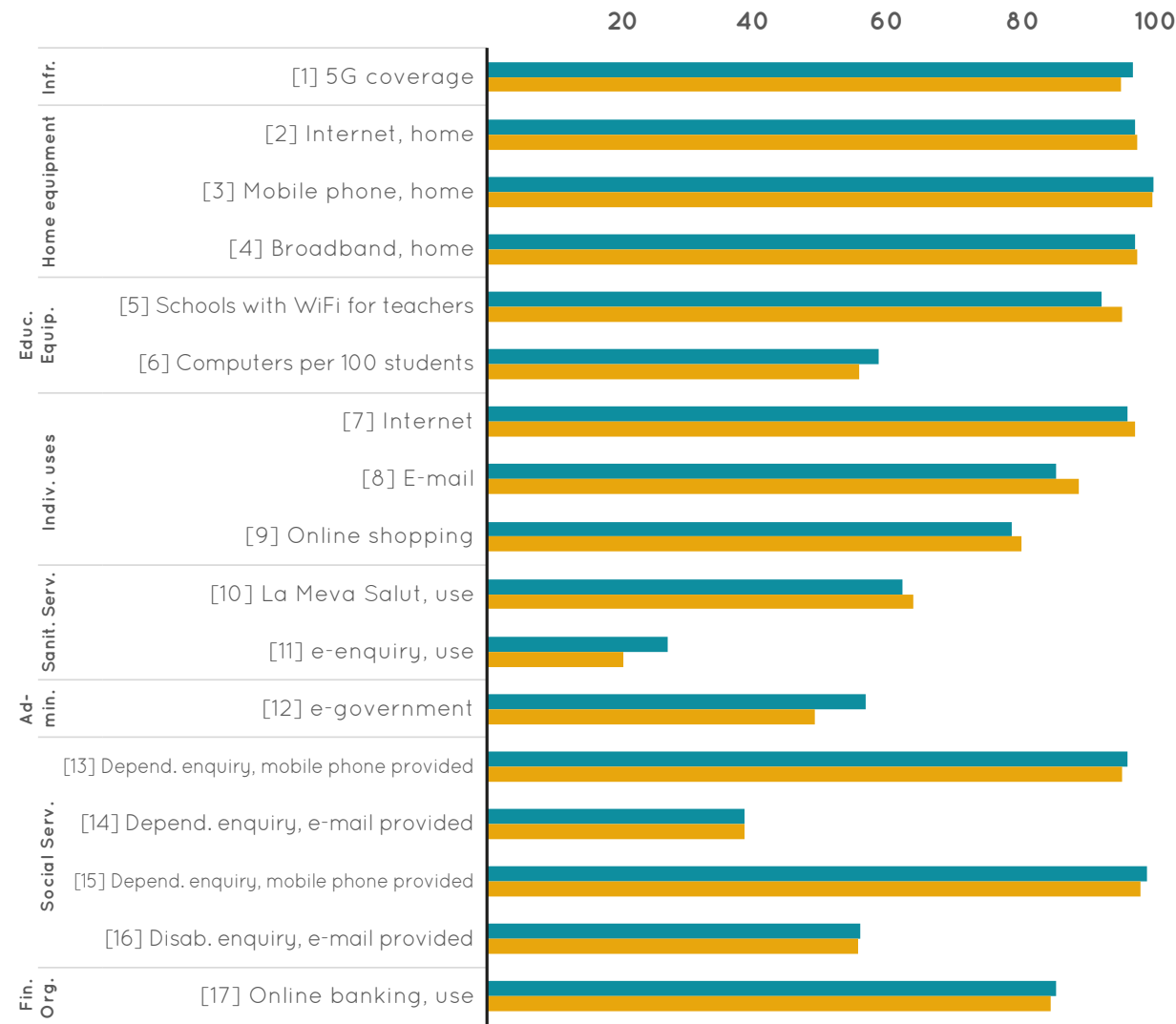
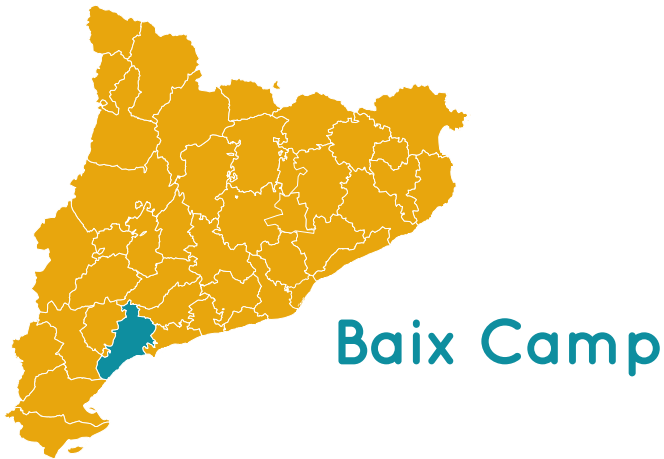
Bages



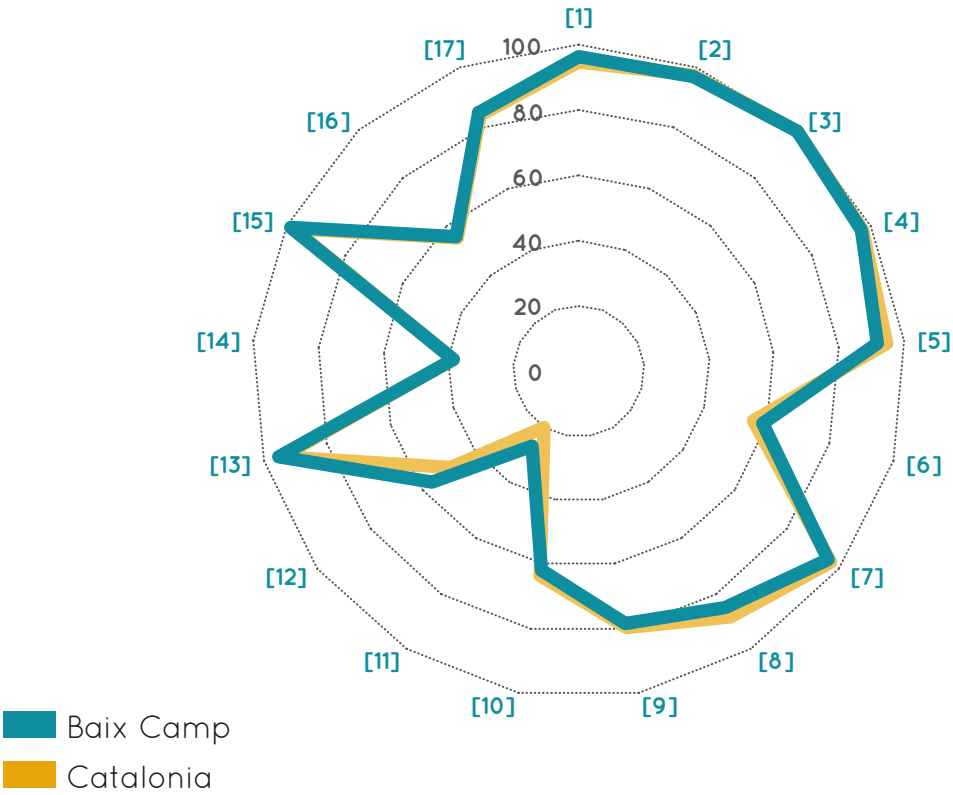
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
90,2	96,0	98,3	96,0	98,2	63,2	96,0	87,5	78,8	62,5
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



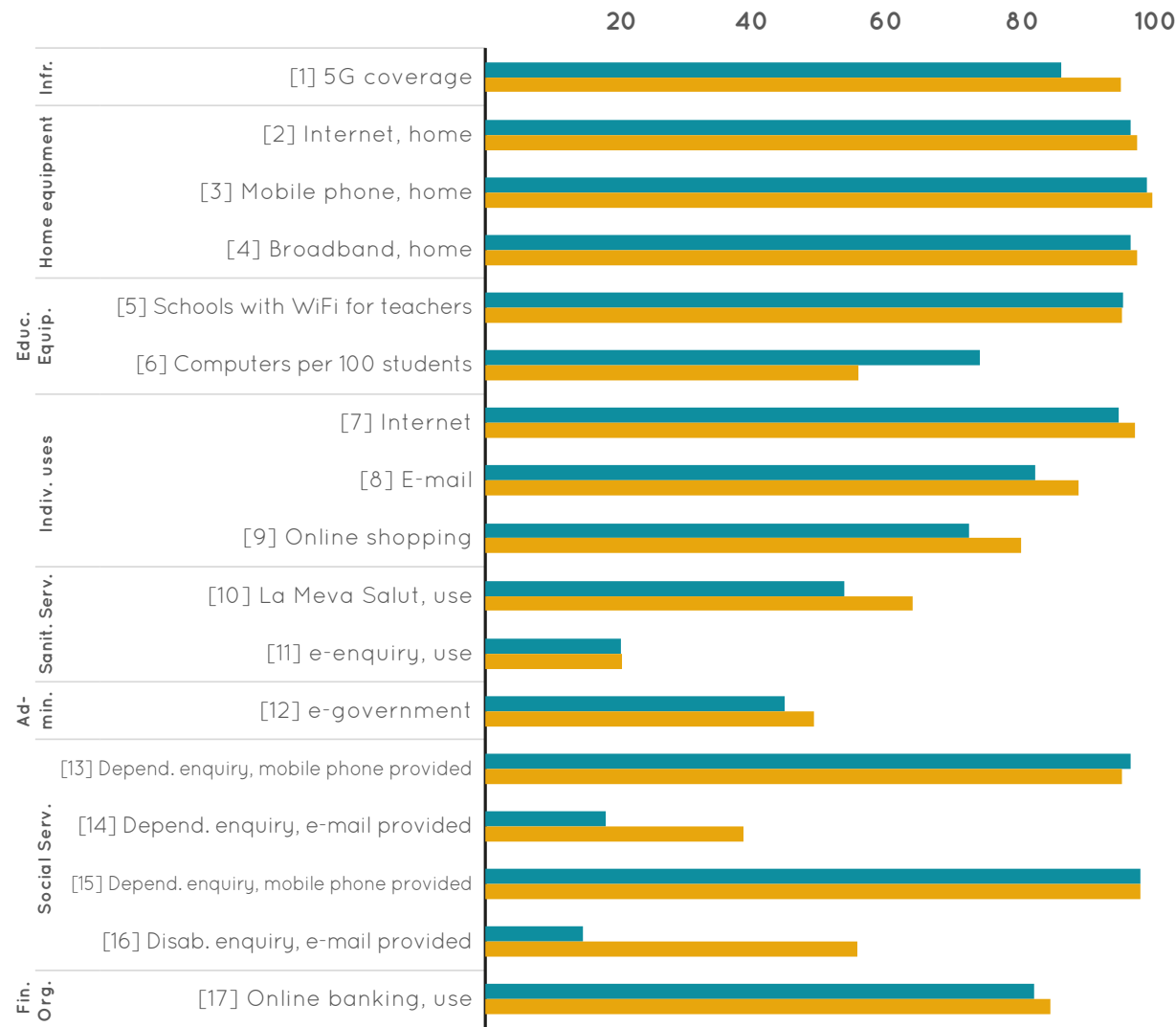
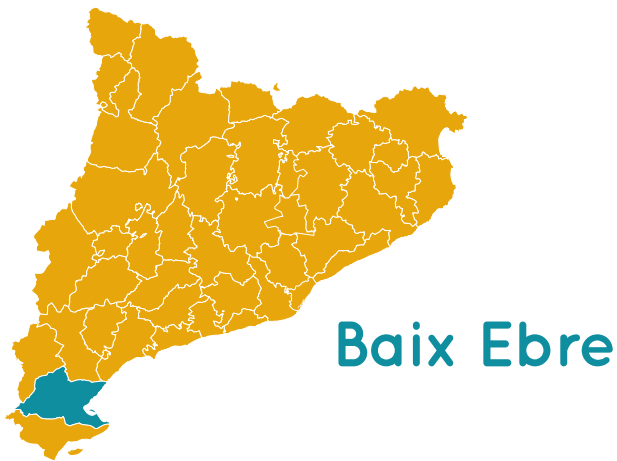
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
23,6	49,0	95,4	29,5	97,6	48,5	82,2	76,5	89,9	90,2
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



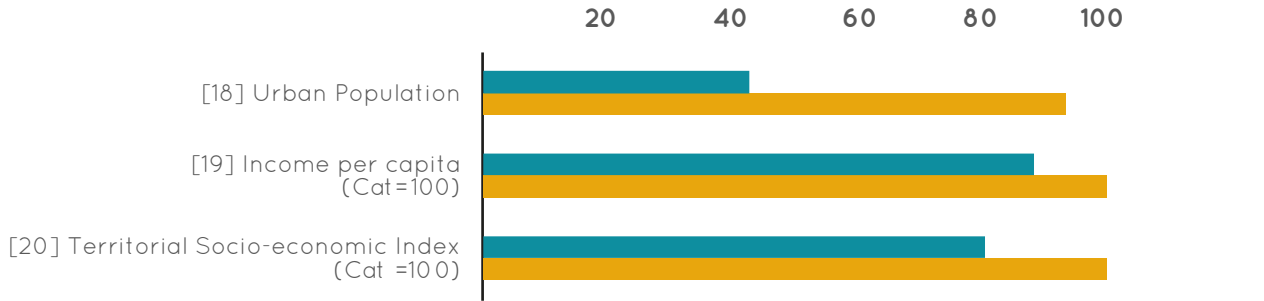
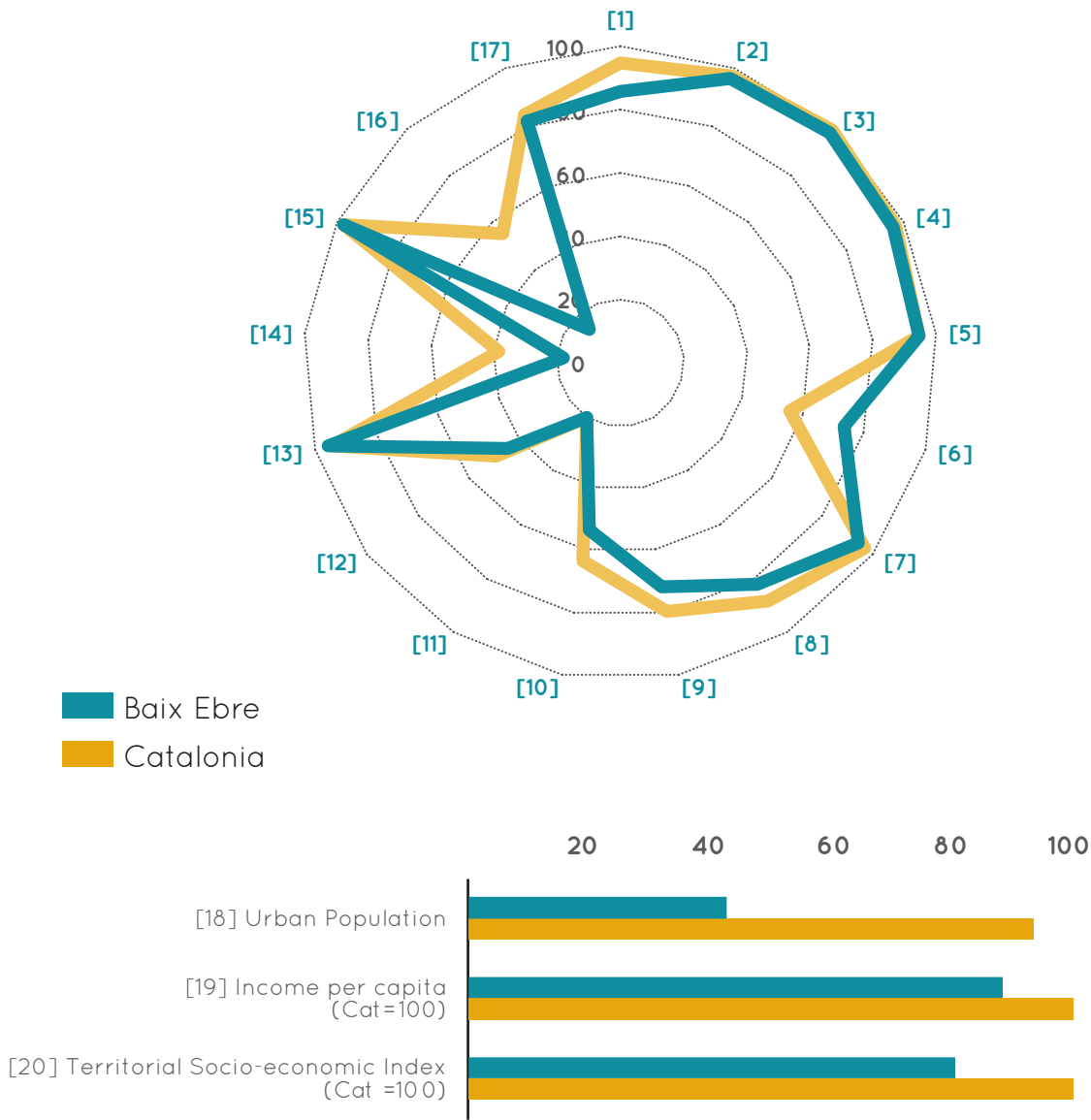
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
96,4	96,7	99,5	96,7	91,8	58,5	95,6	85,0	78,4	62,1
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



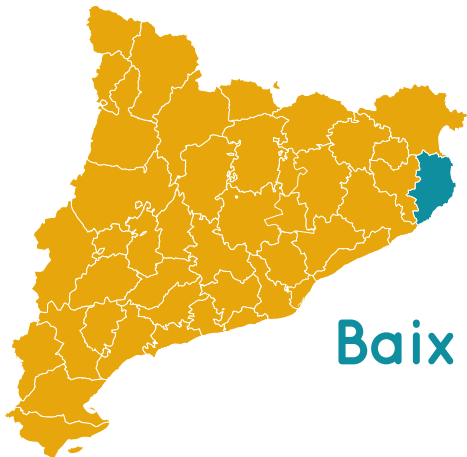
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
27,0	56,5	95,6	38,4	98,6	55,7	85,0	85,0	88,5	96,4
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



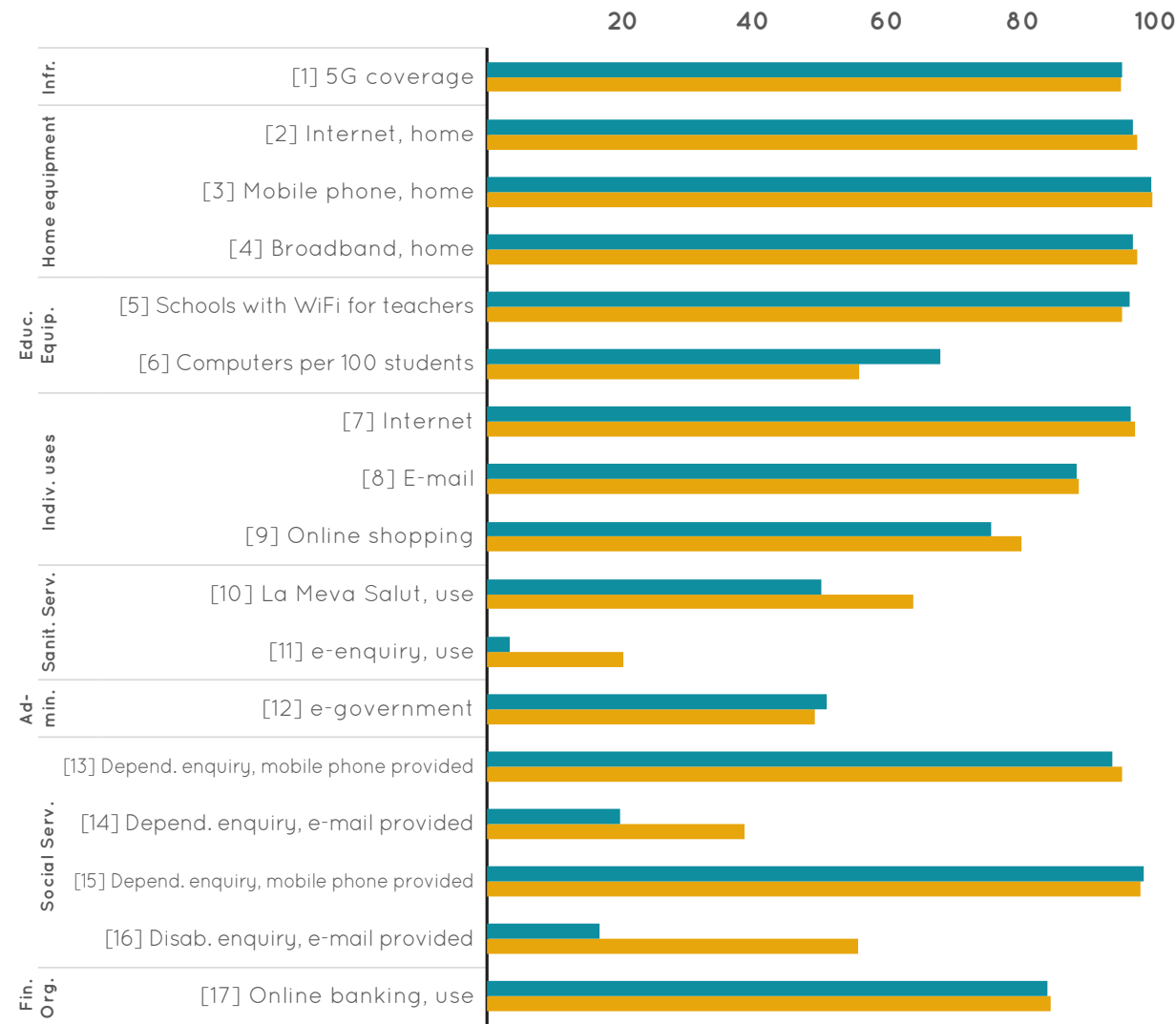
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
85,7	96,1	98,5	96,1	94,9	73,6	94,3	81,9	72,0	53,4
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



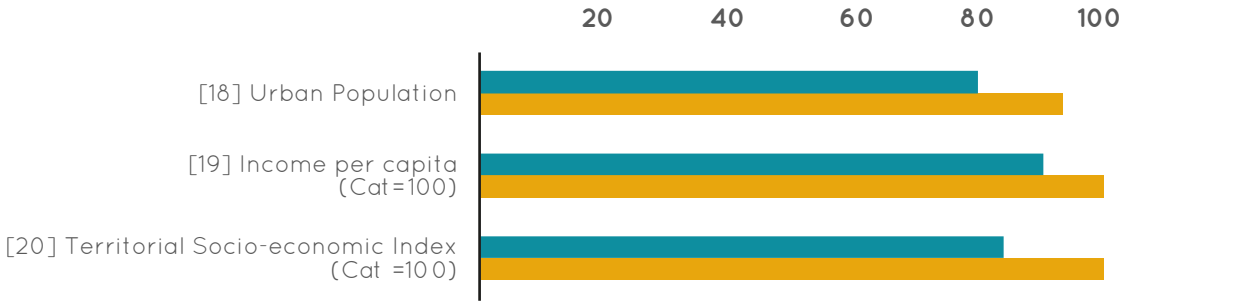
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
20,2	44,6	96,1	17,9	97,6	14,6	81,8	42,6	80,5	85,7
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



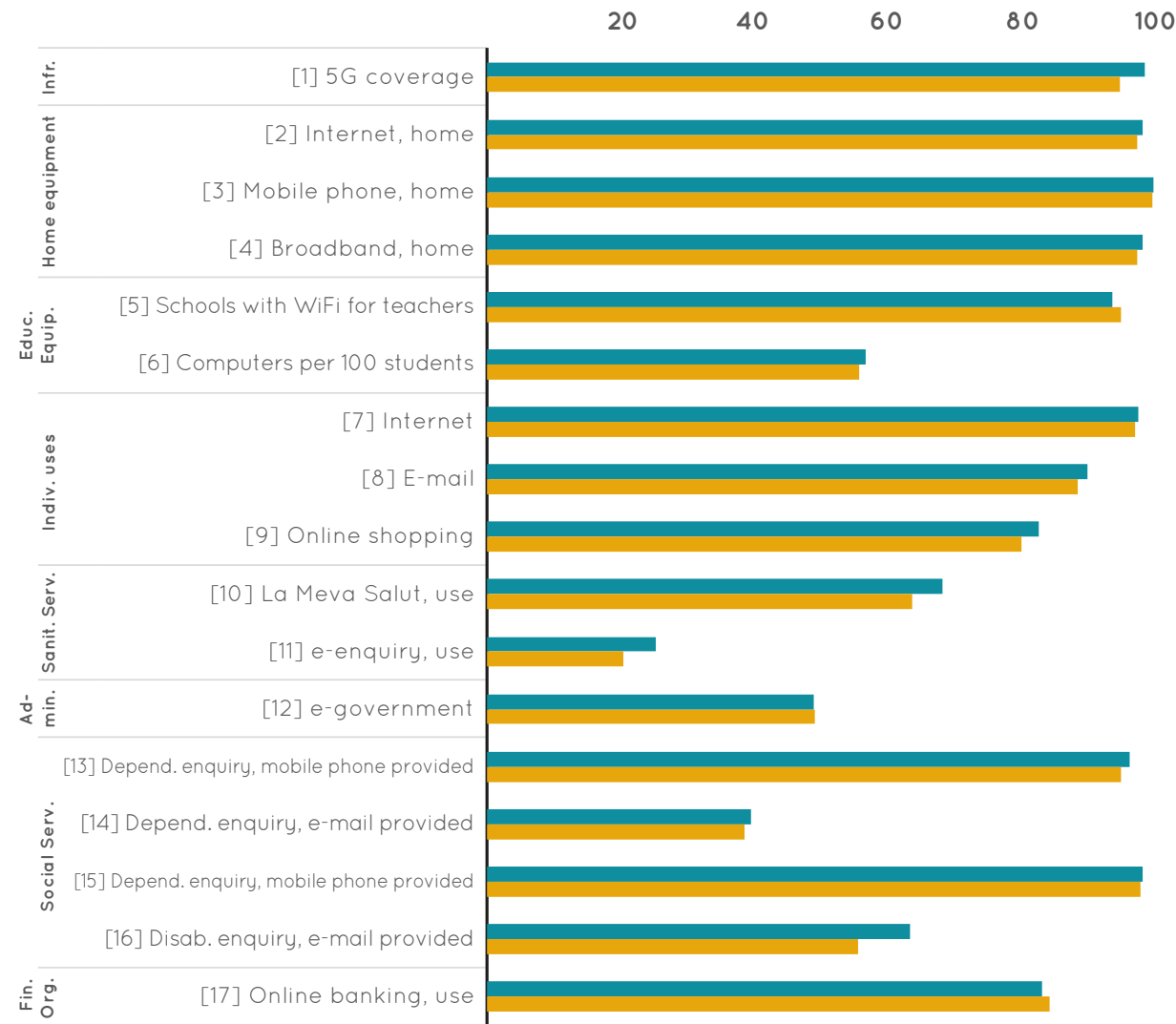
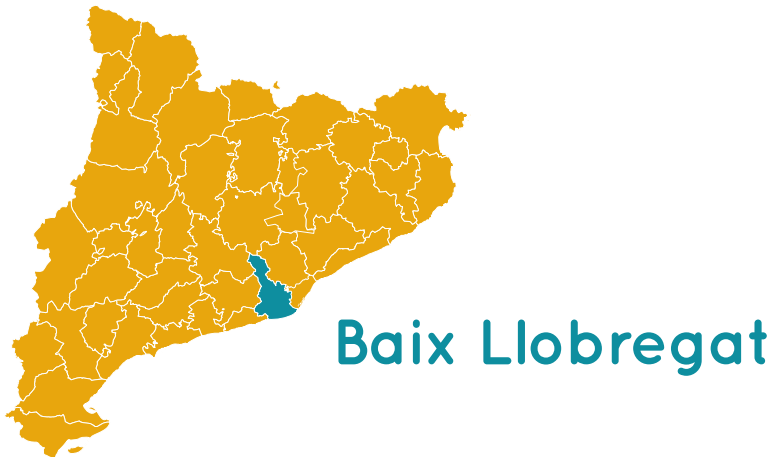
Baix Empordà



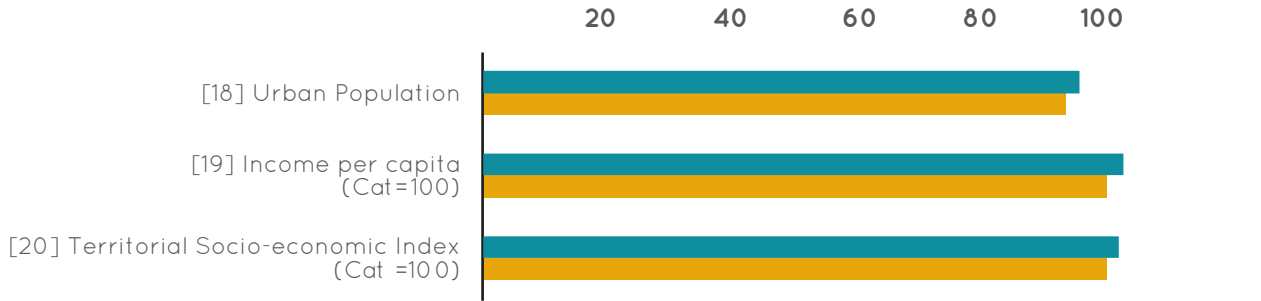
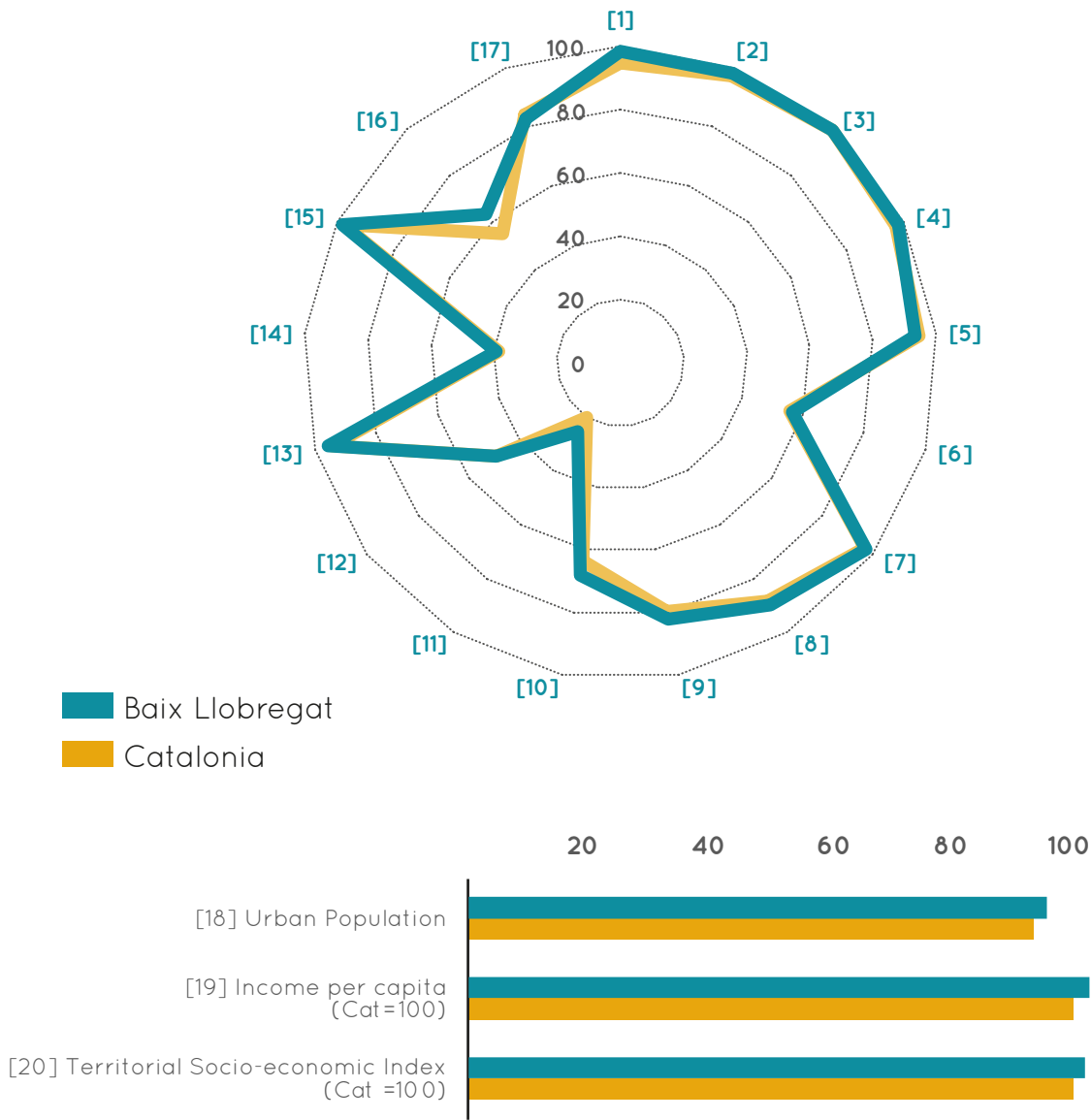
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
94,8	96,4	99,1	96,4	95,9	67,7	96,1	88,0	75,2	49,9
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
3,3	50,7	93,3	19,9	98,0	16,8	83,6	79,7	83,8	94,8
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



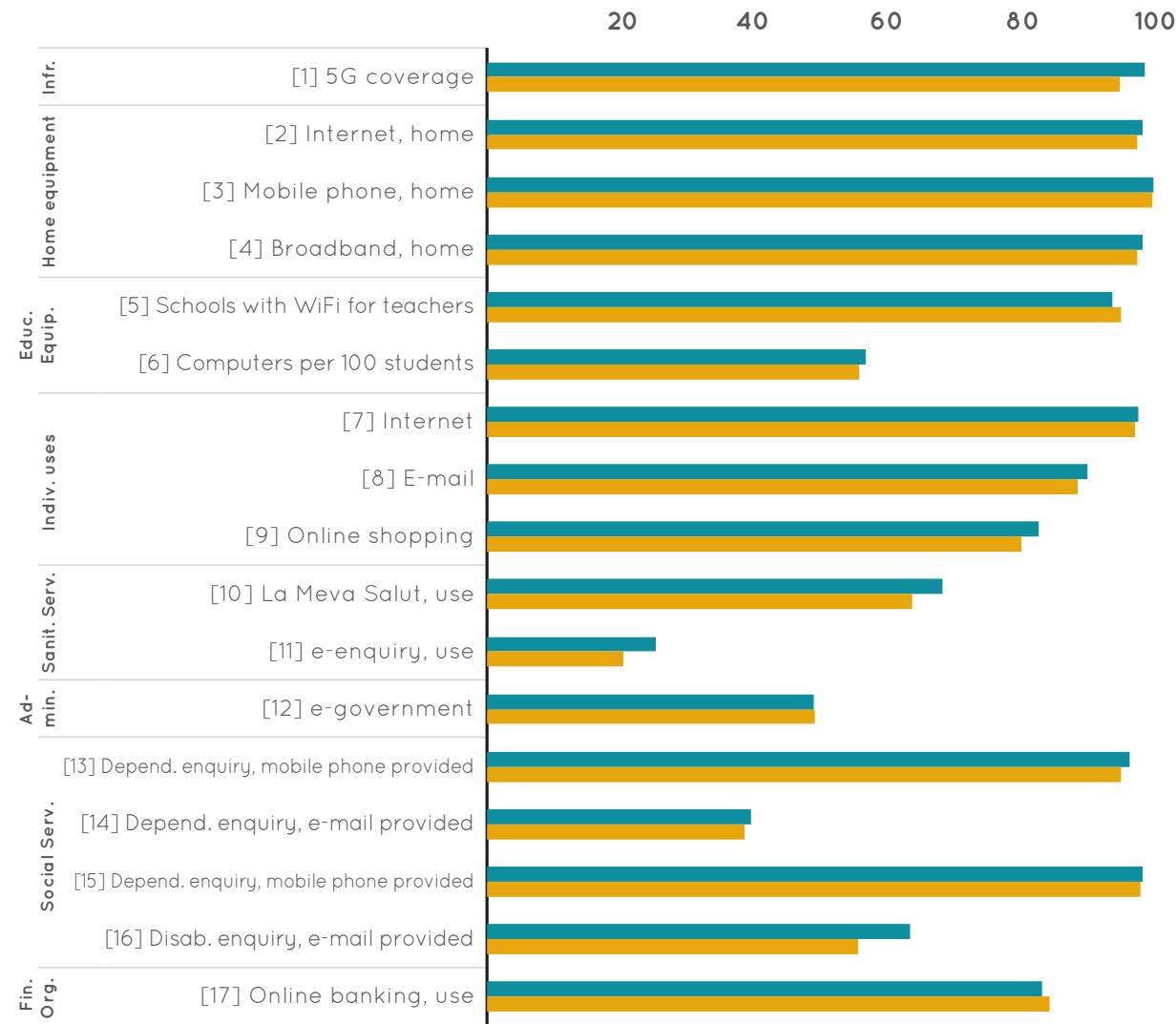
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
98,2	97,9	99,6	97,9	93,4	56,6	97,3	89,7	82,4	68,0
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



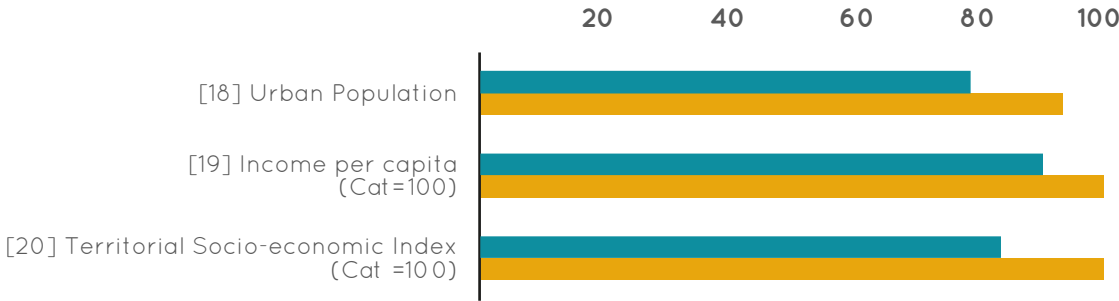
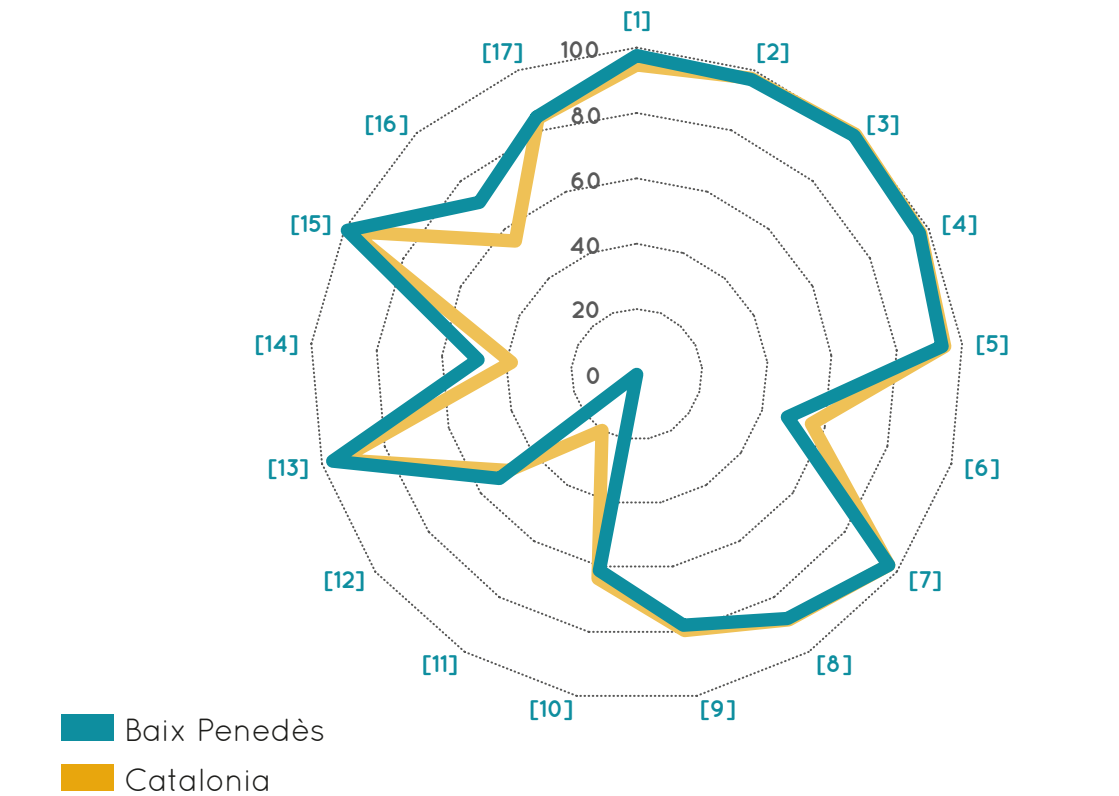
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
25,3	48,9	96,0	39,5	98,0	63,3	82,9	96,9	103,1	98,2
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



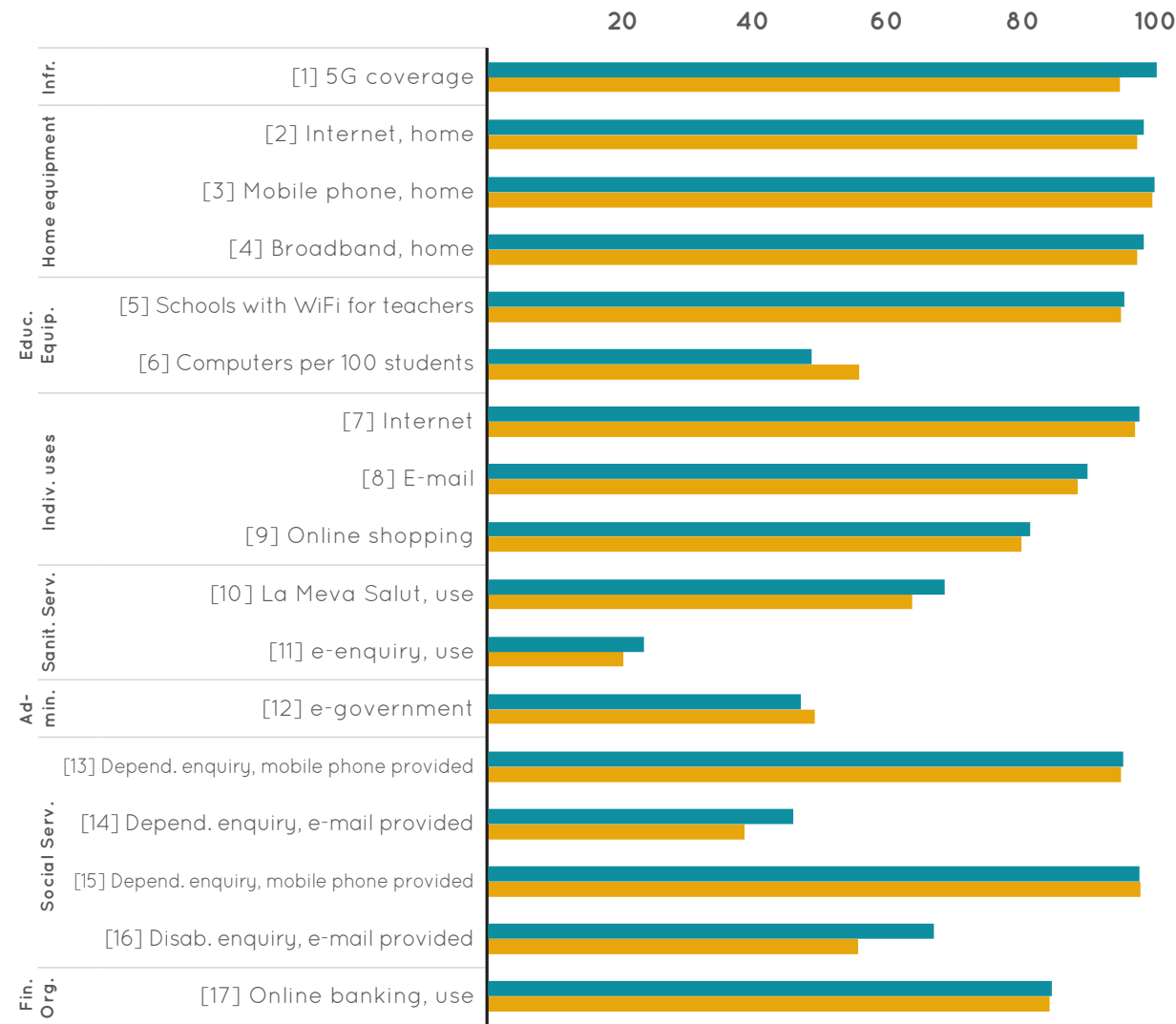
Baix Penedès



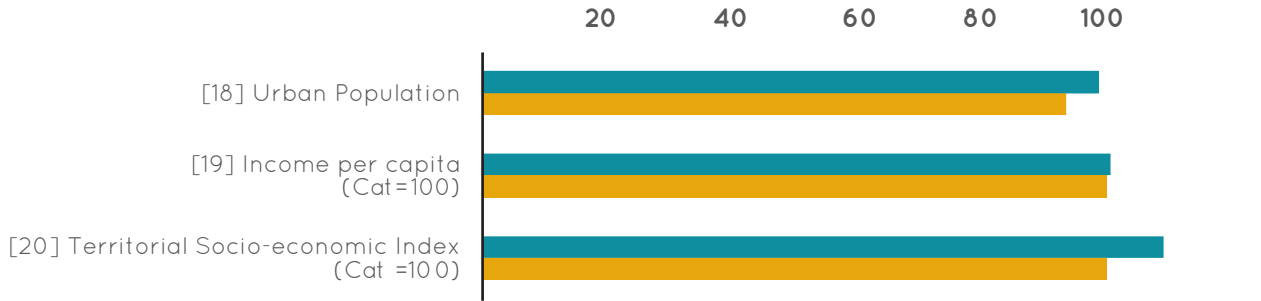
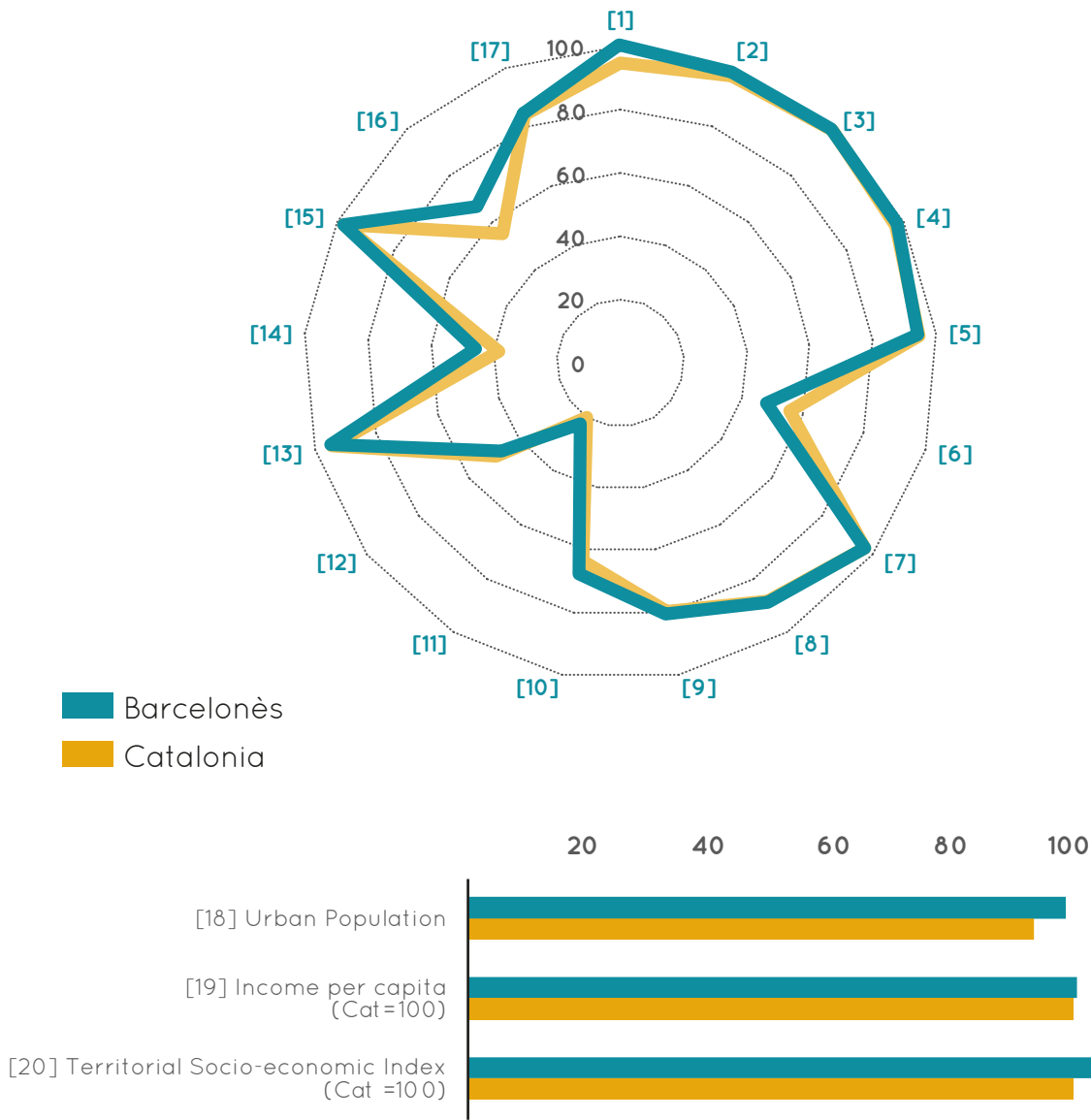
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
97,5	96,8	98,6	96,8	93,8	47,9	96,7	87,7	77,9	61,2
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



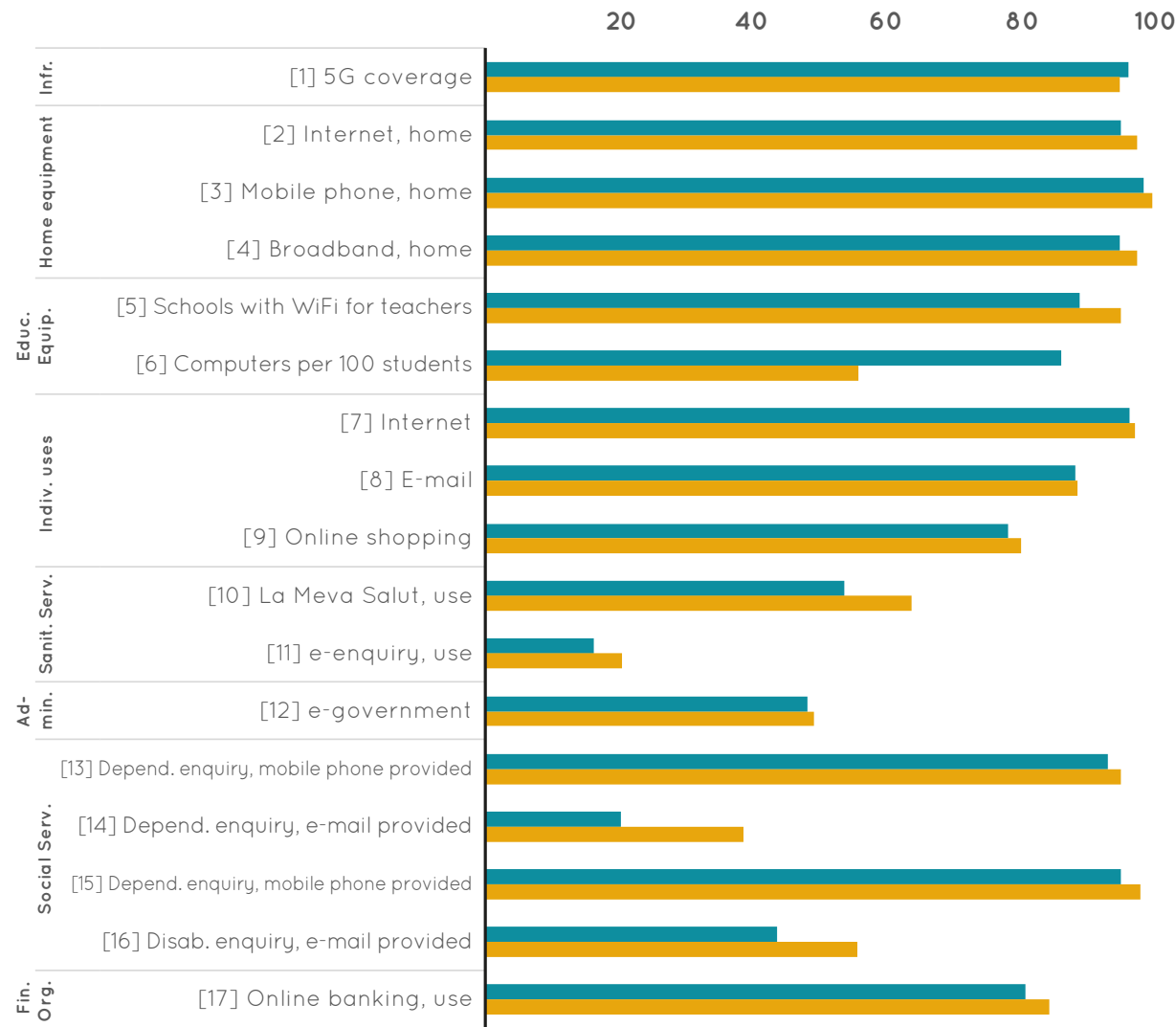
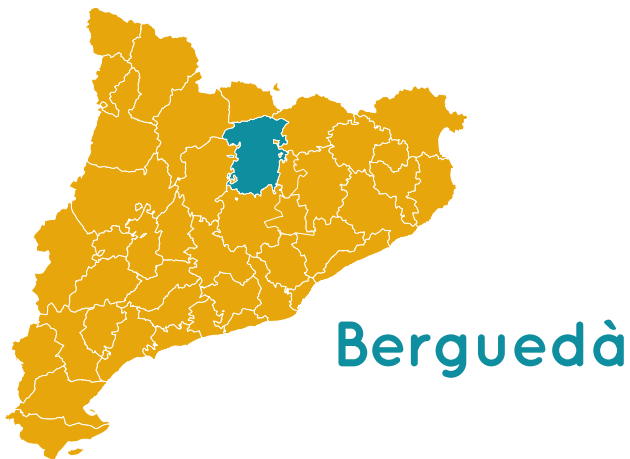
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
0,0	52,6	96,8	48,8	99,1	71,5	84,5	78,6	83,6	97,5
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



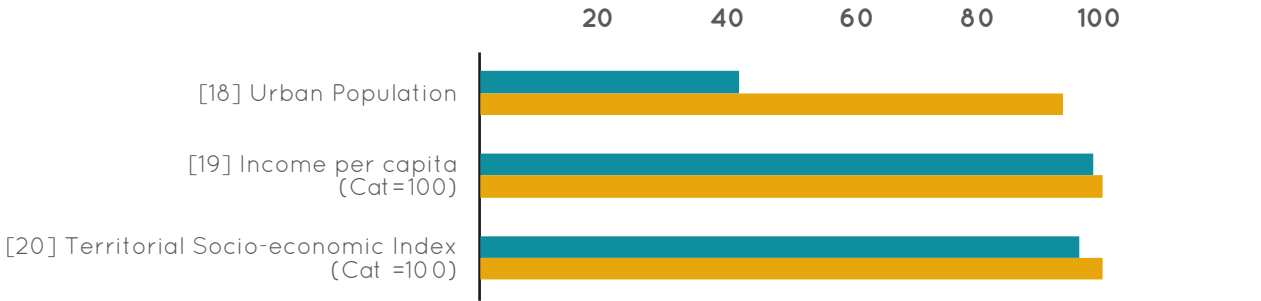
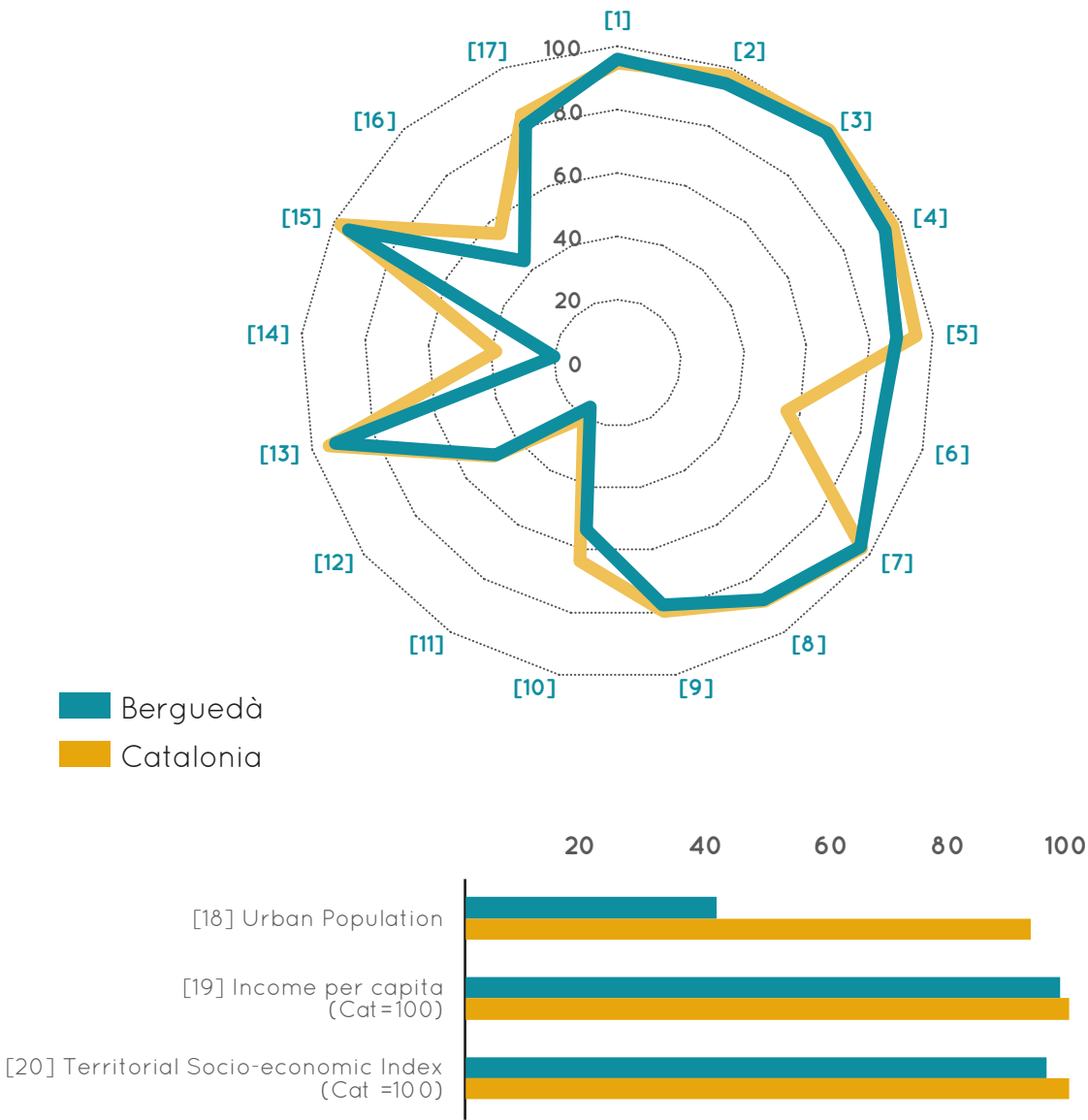
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
99,9	97,9	99,5	97,9	94,9	48,3	97,3	89,5	80,9	68,1
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



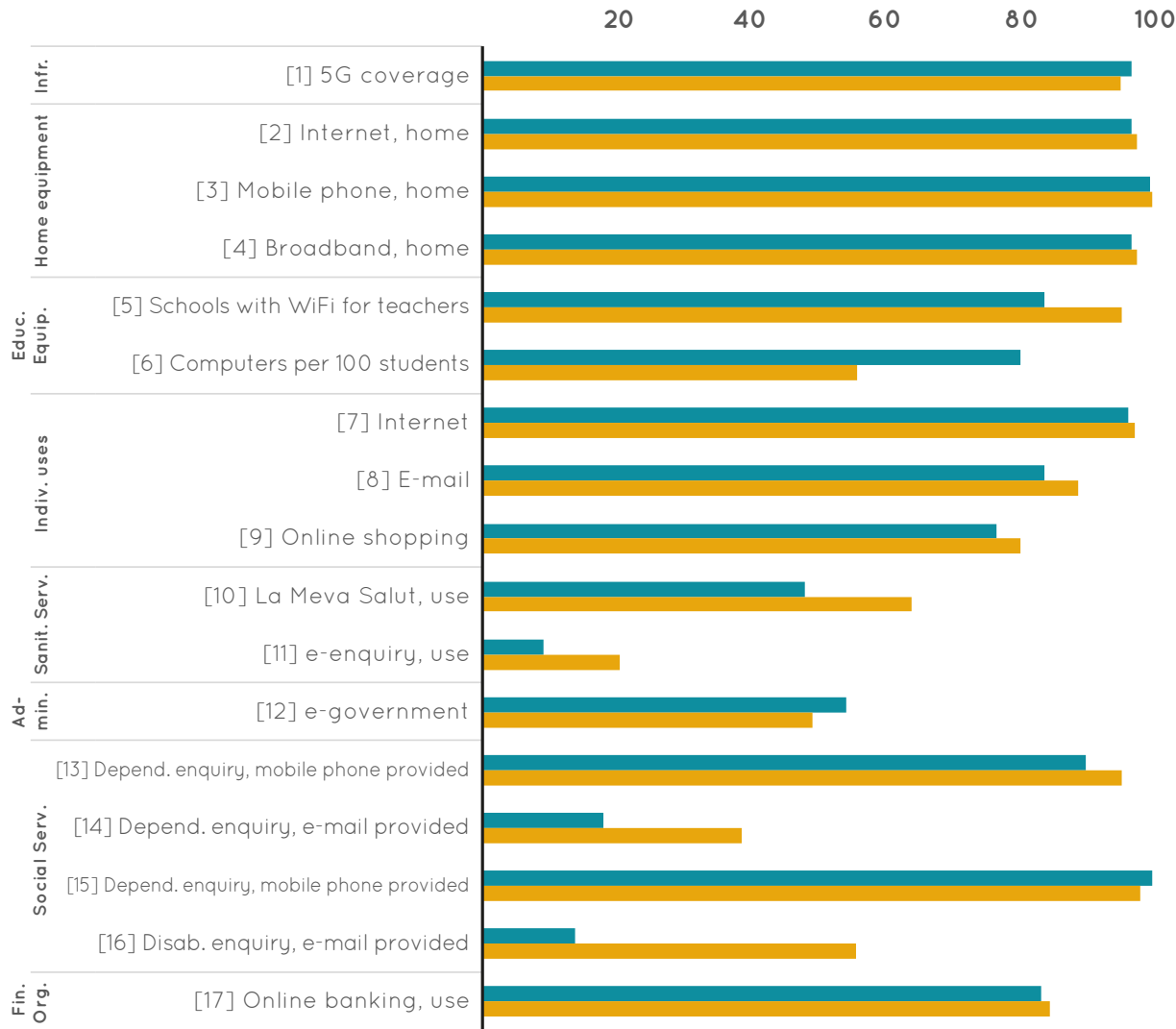
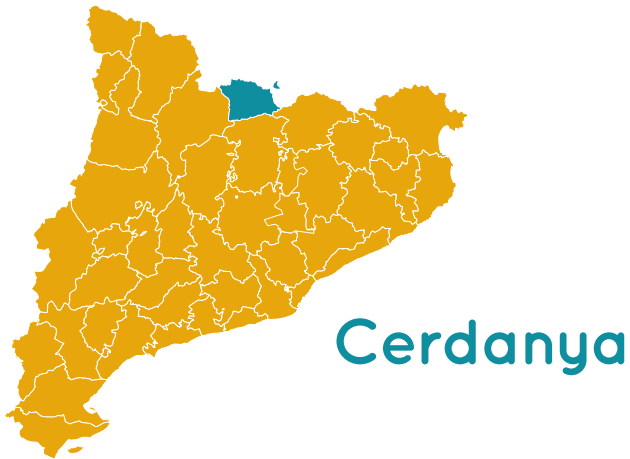
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
23,3	46,7	94,8	45,6	97,2	66,5	84,1	100,0	110,6	99,9
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



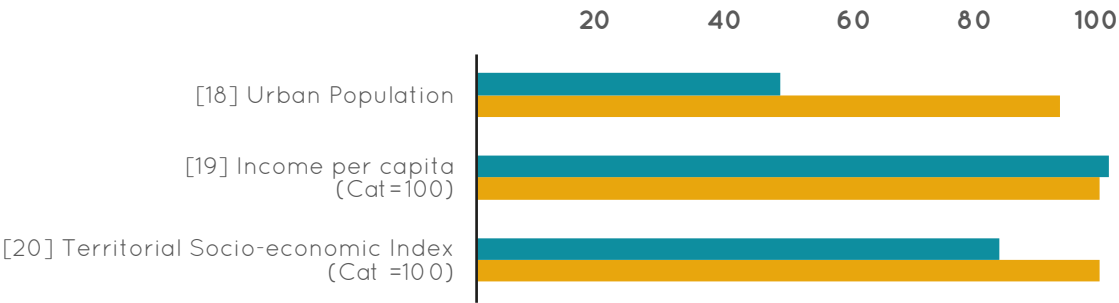
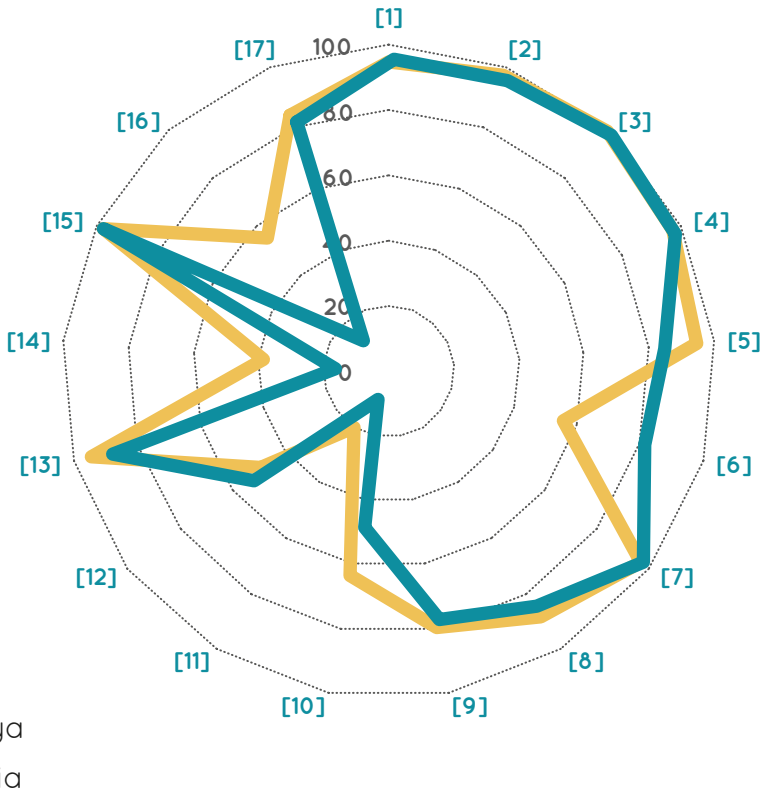
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
95,8	94,6	98,1	94,5	88,5	85,8	96,0	87,9	77,8	53,5
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



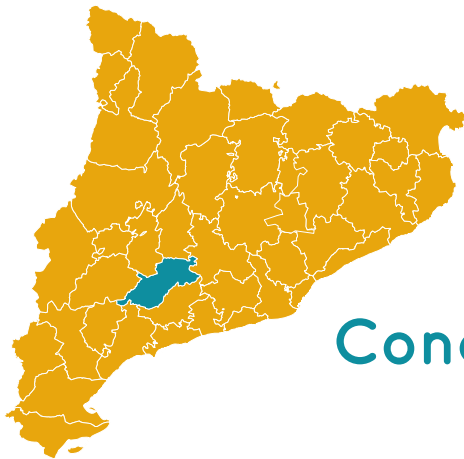
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
16,2	48,0	92,7	20,2	94,7	43,4	80,5	41,6	96,5	95,8
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



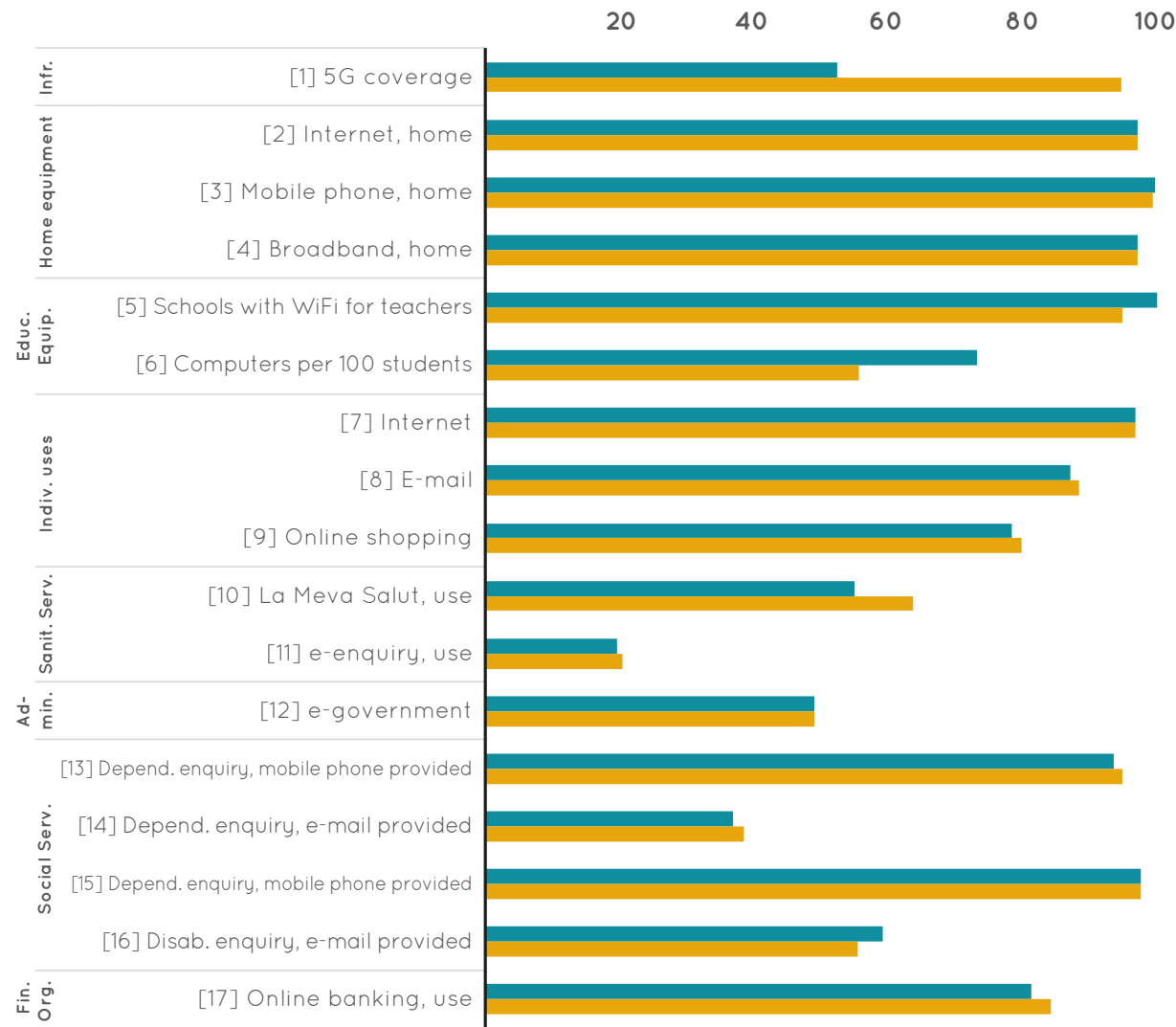
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
96,2	96,3	99,0	96,3	83,3	79,8	95,8	83,4	76,3	47,8
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



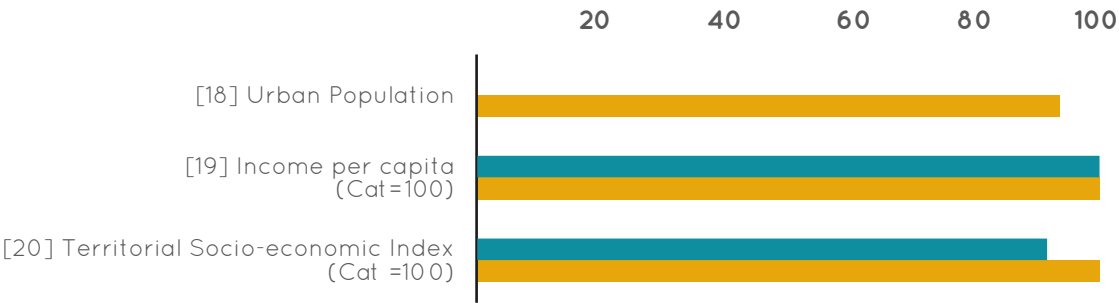
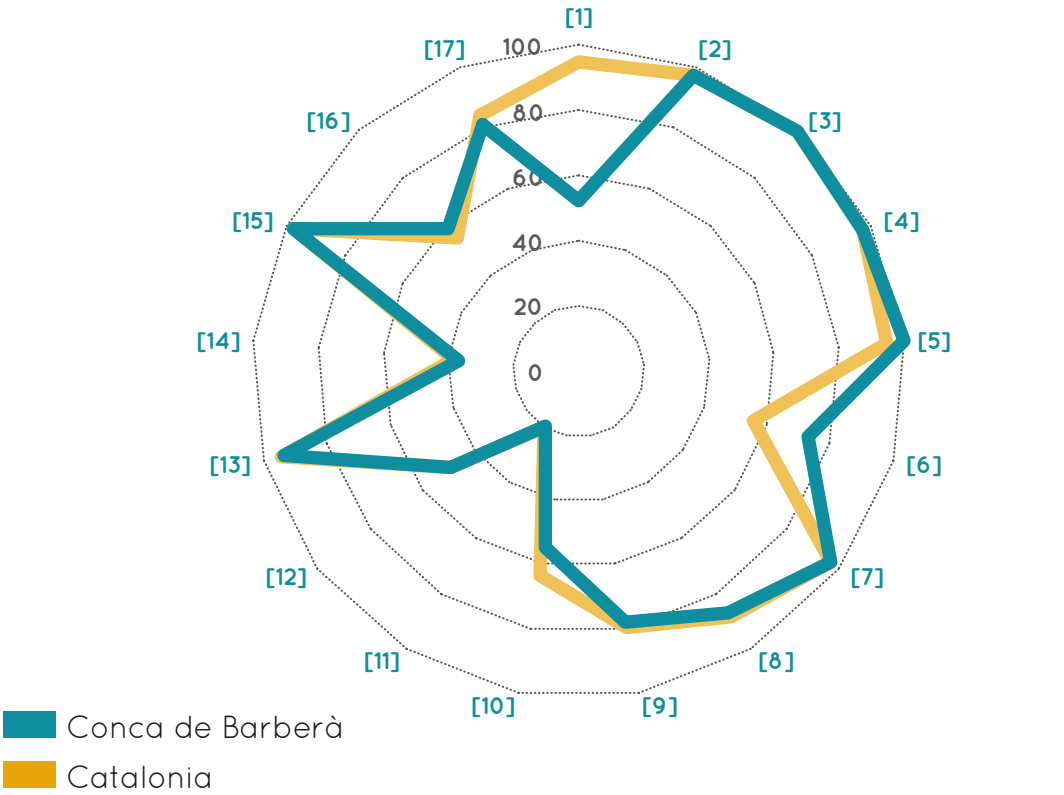
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
9,0	53,9	89,5	18,0	99,4	13,8	82,8	48,8	84,1	96,2
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



Conca de Barberà



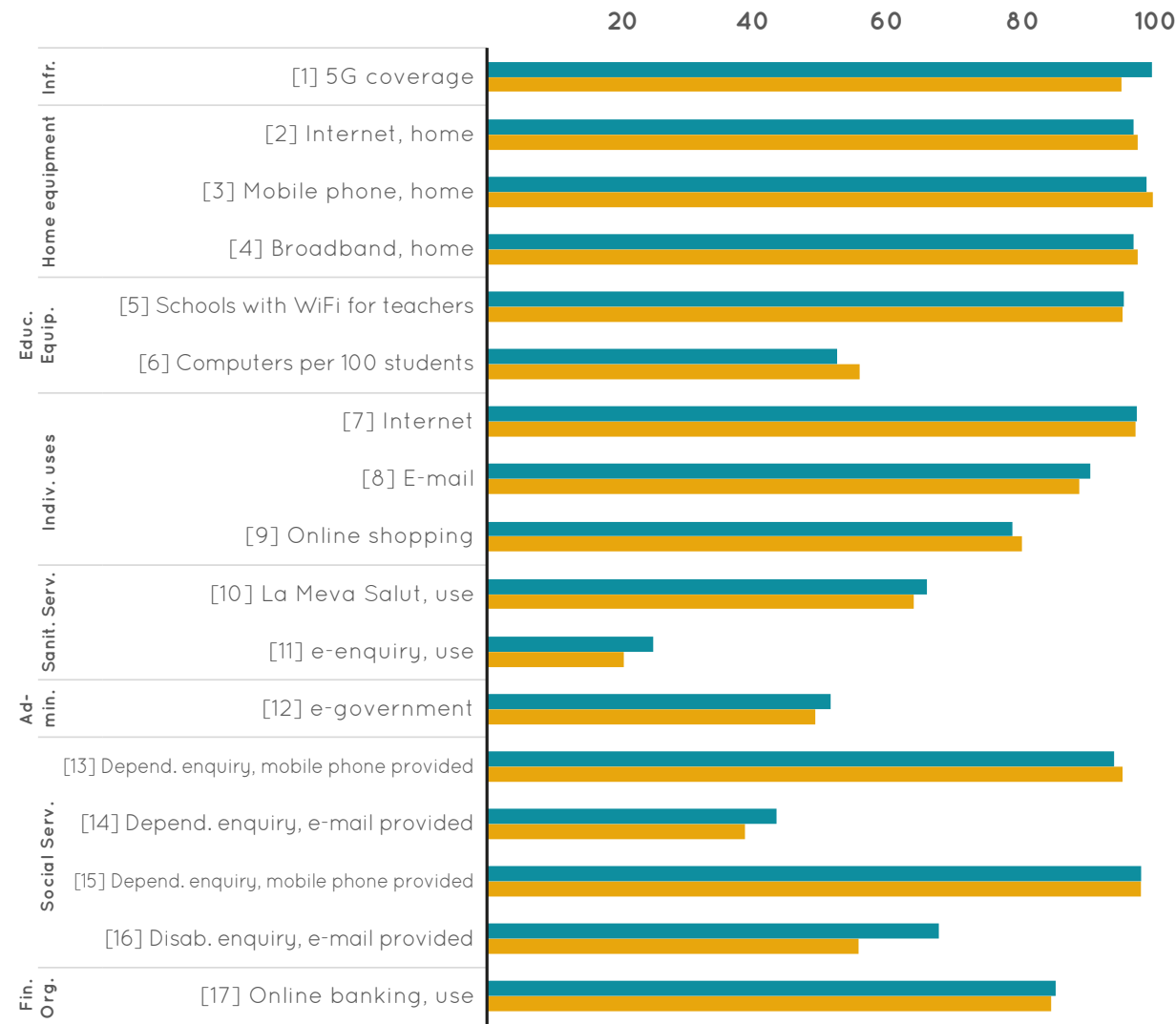
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
52,4	97,0	99,6	97,0	100,0	73,2	96,7	87,0	78,3	54,9
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



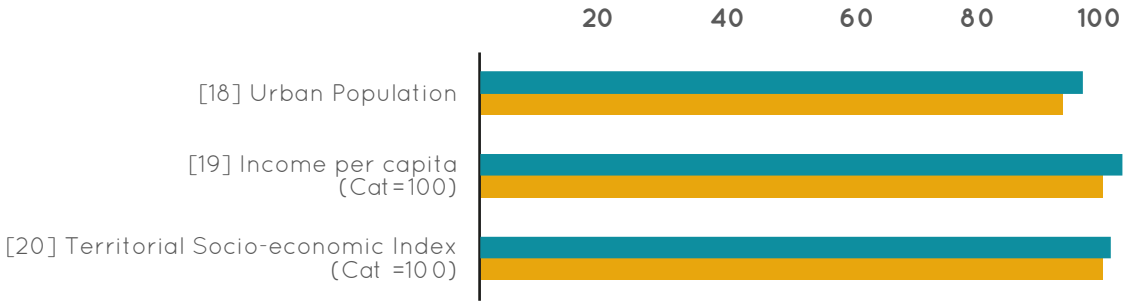
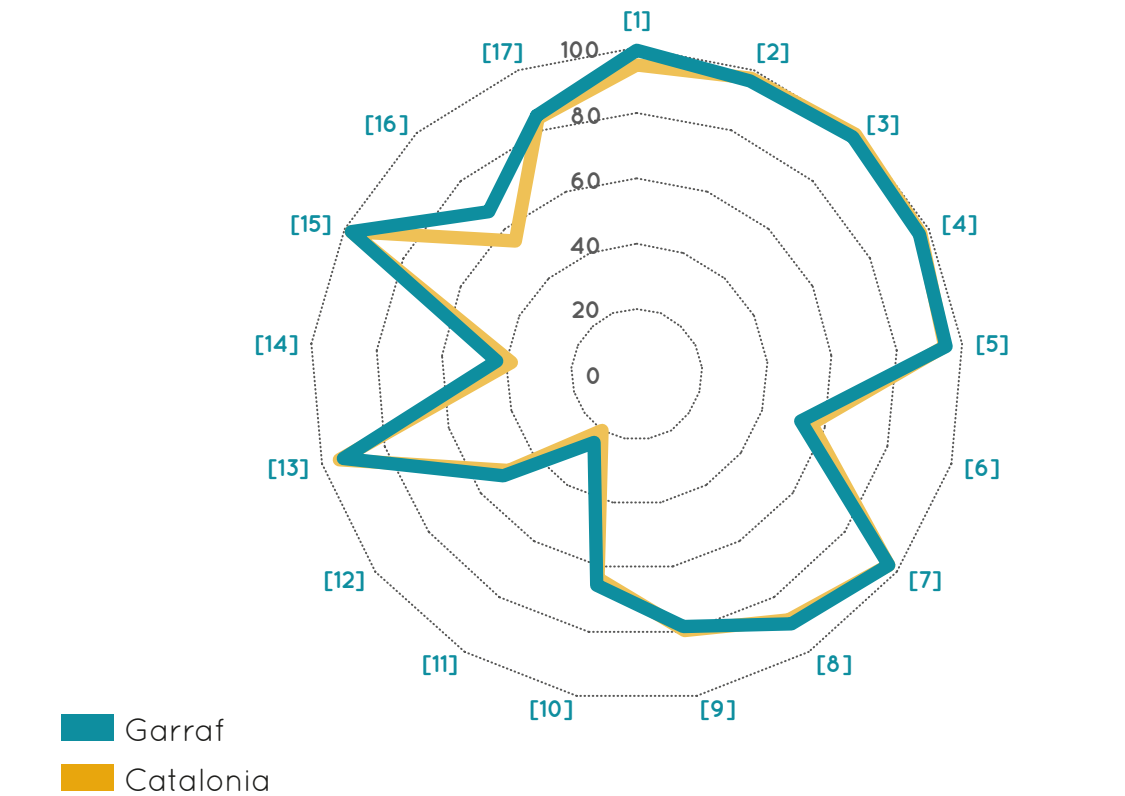
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
19,5	49,0	93,6	36,8	97,6	59,1	81,2	0,0	90,9	52,4
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



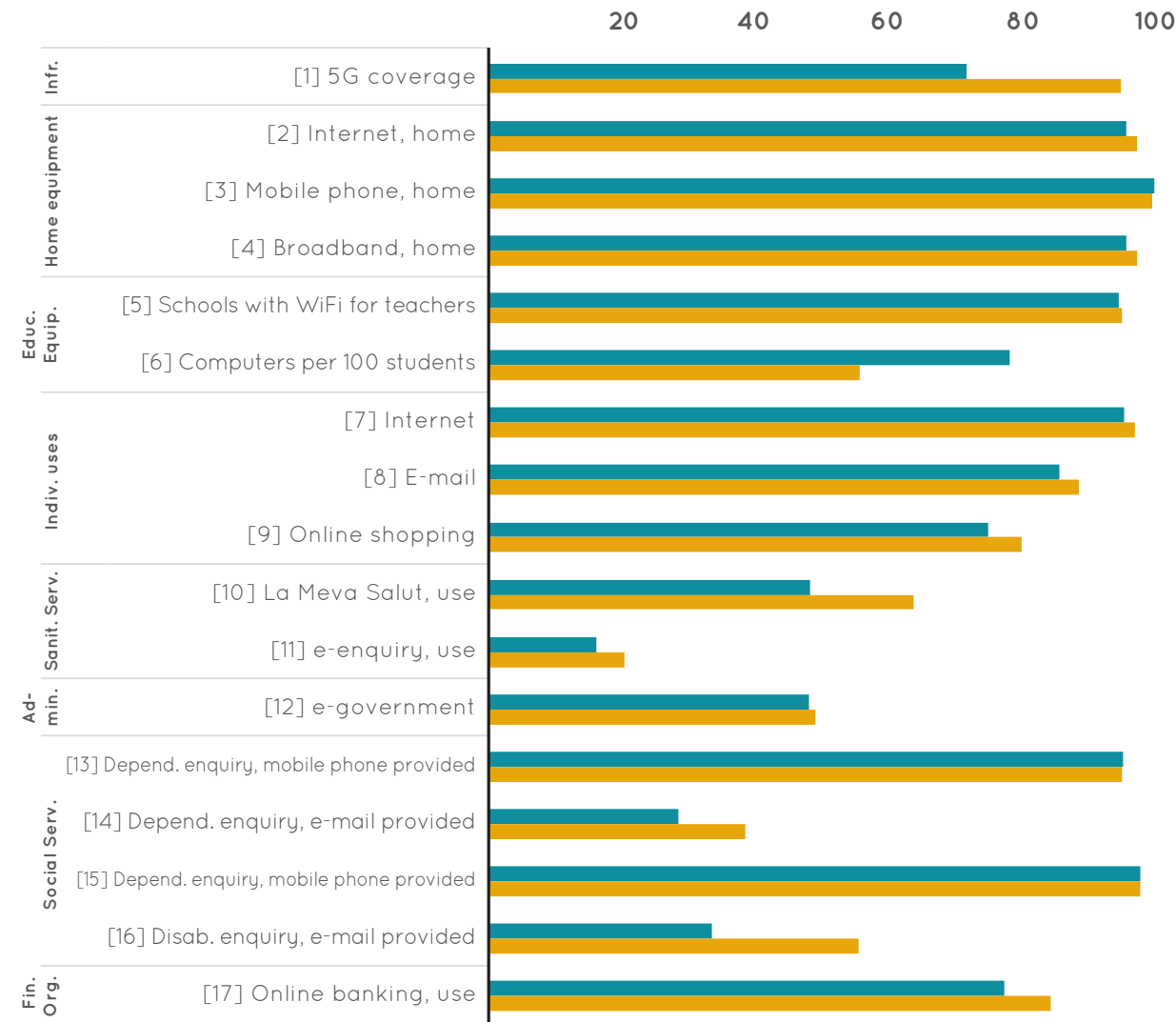
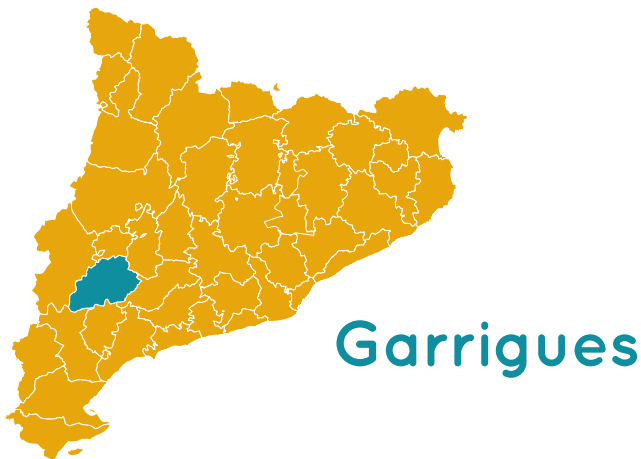
Garraf



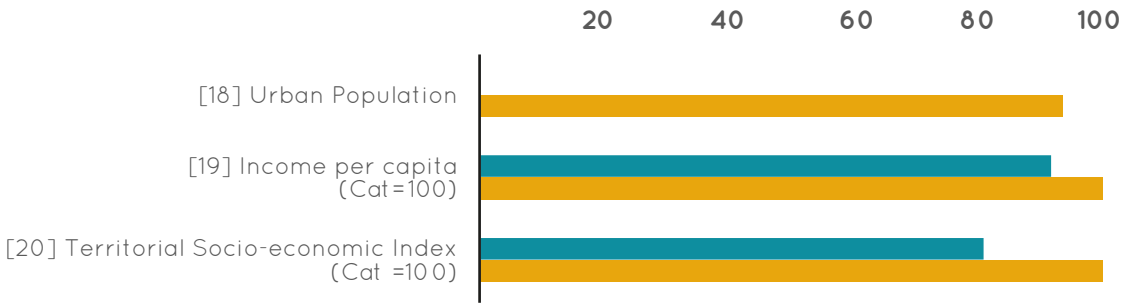
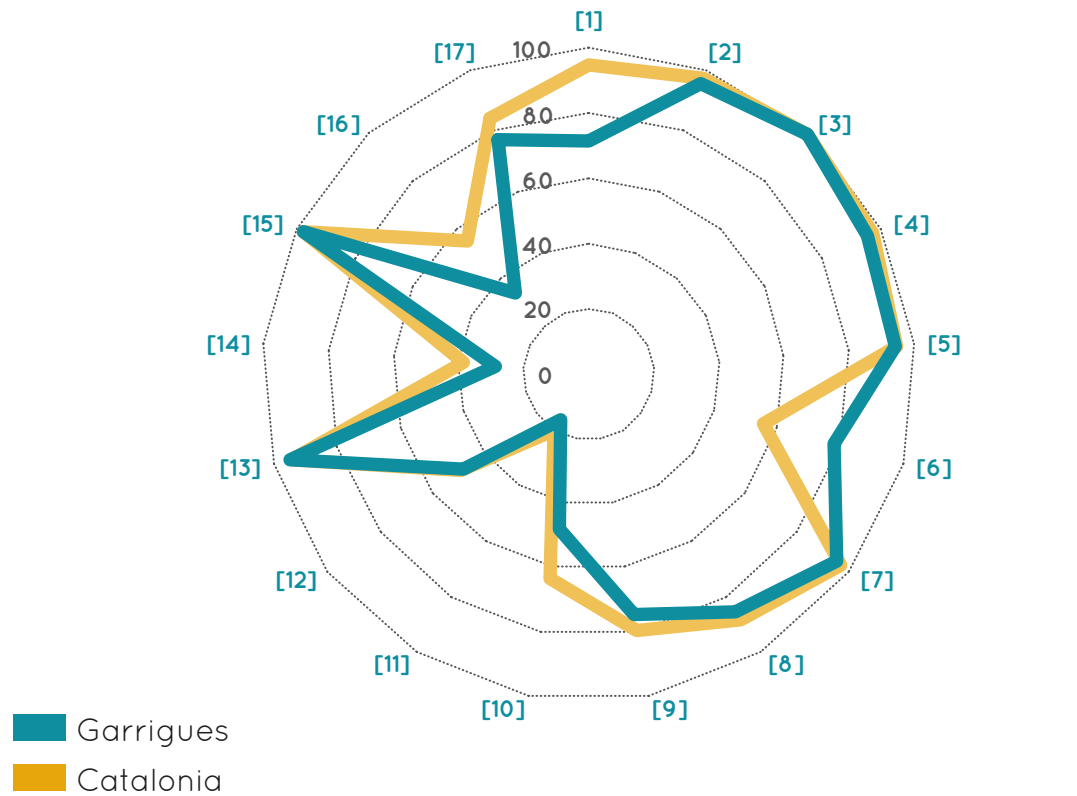
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
99,2	96,5	98,3	96,5	95,0	52,2	96,9	89,9	78,4	65,5
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
24,7	51,2	93,5	43,2	97,6	67,3	84,8	97,2	101,7	99,2
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



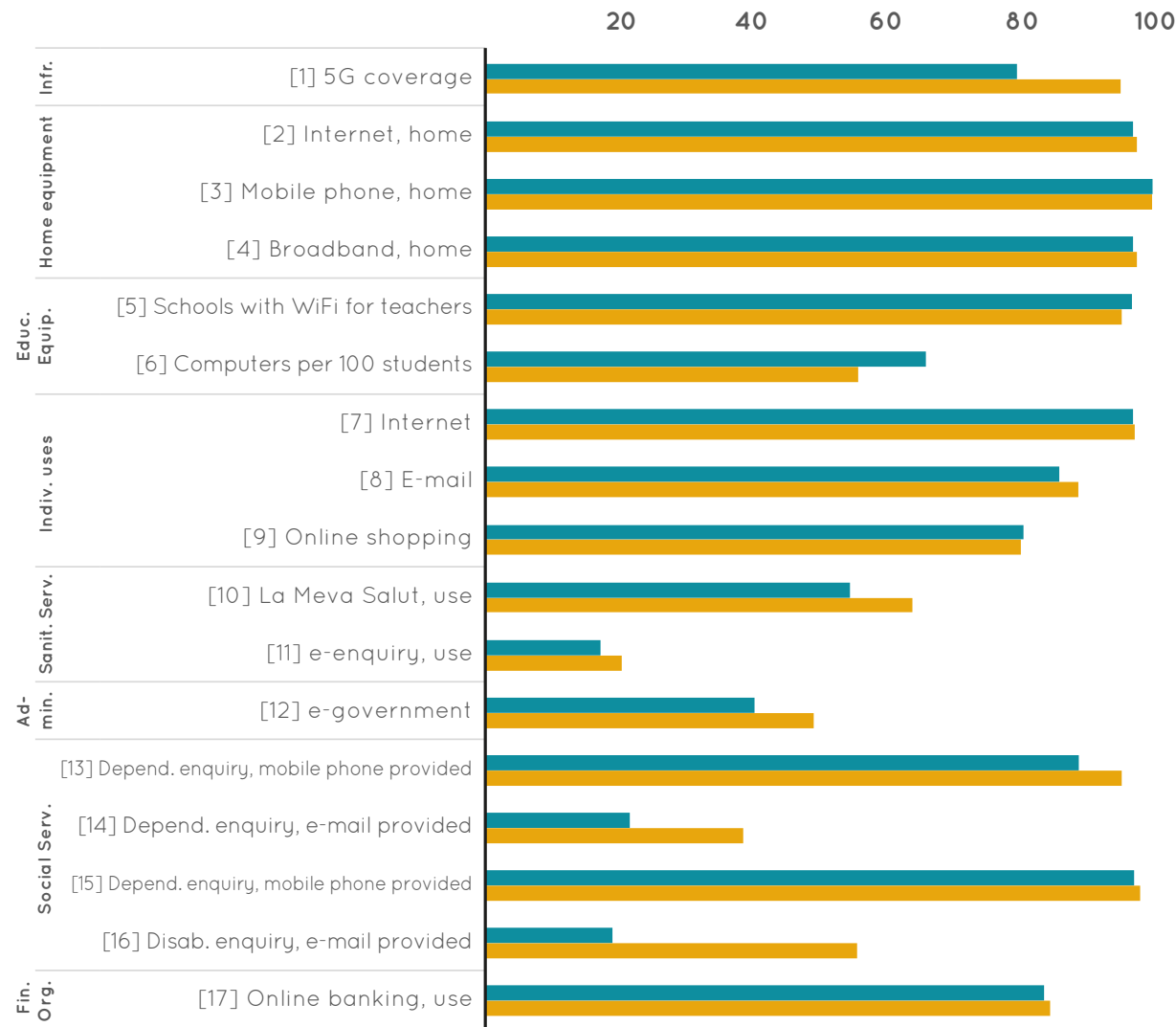
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
71,5	95,5	99,6	95,5	94,4	78,0	95,2	85,5	74,8	48,1
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



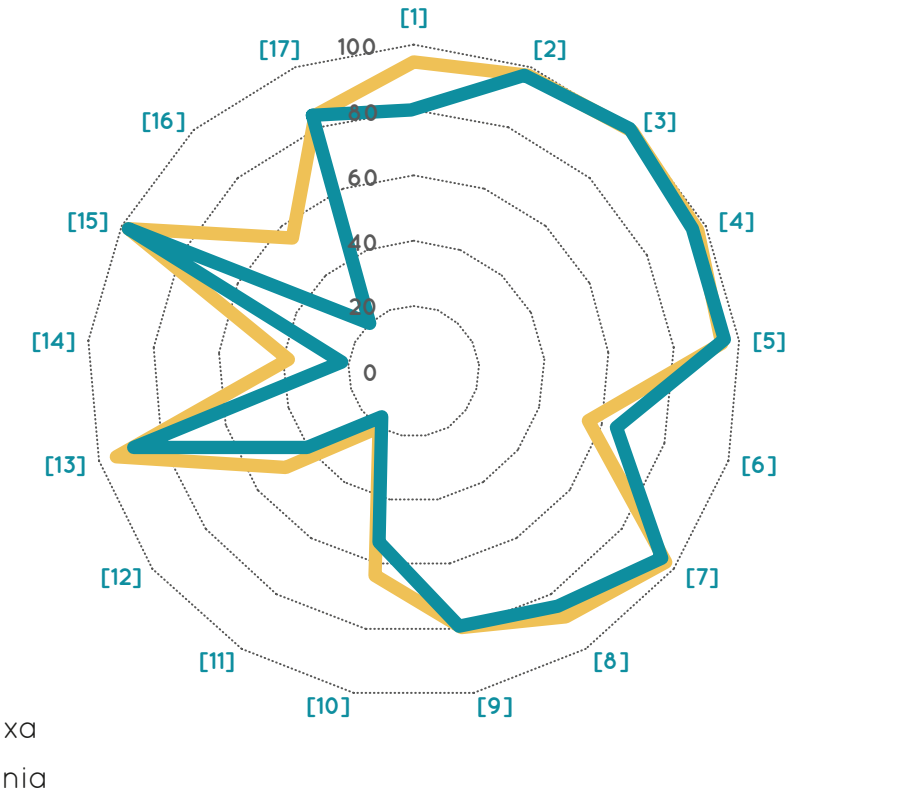
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
16,1	47,9	94,9	28,5	97,6	33,5	77,2	0,0	81,0	71,5
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



Garrotxa



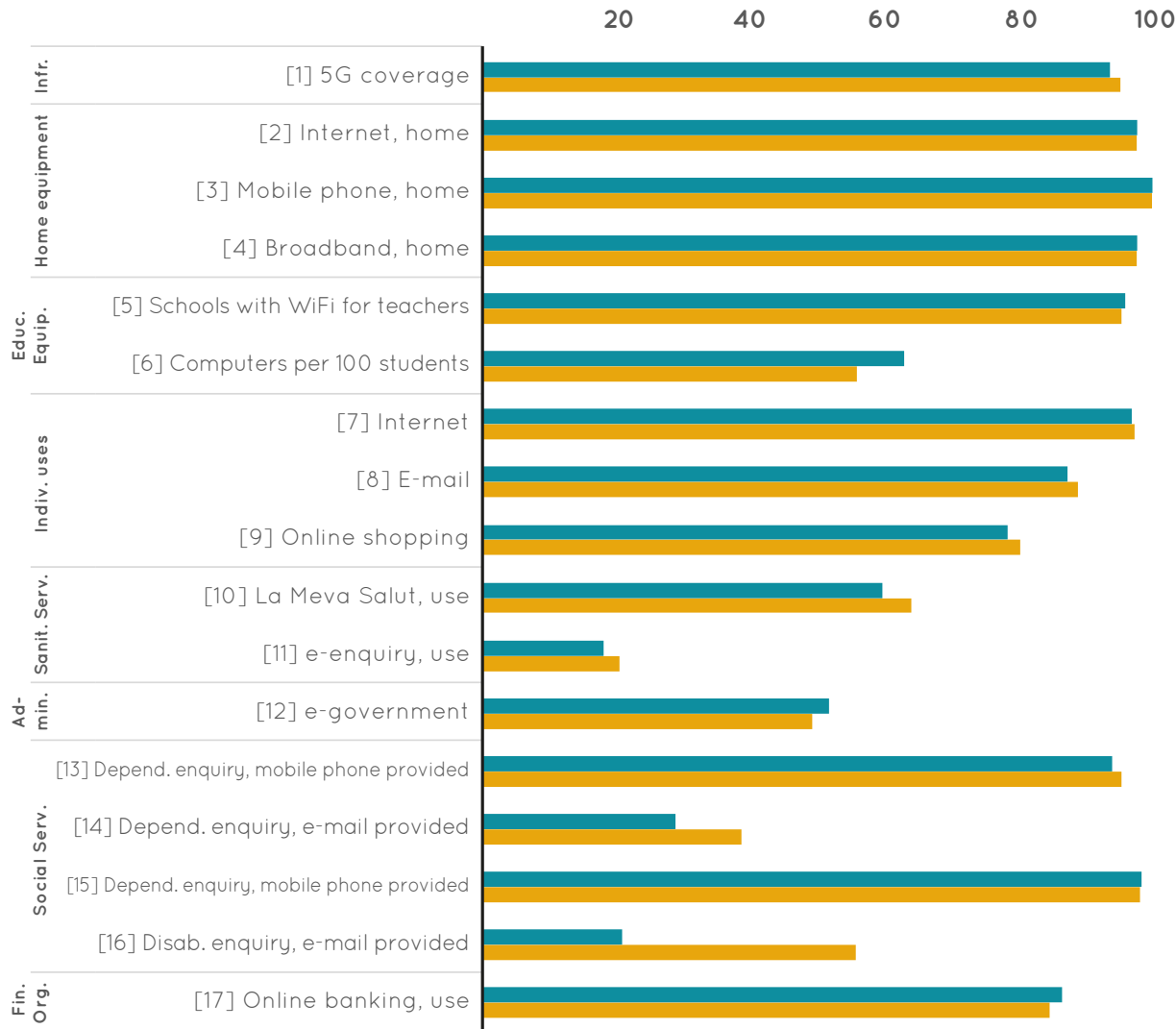
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
79,1	96,4	99,4	96,4	96,3	65,6	96,4	85,4	80,1	54,2
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



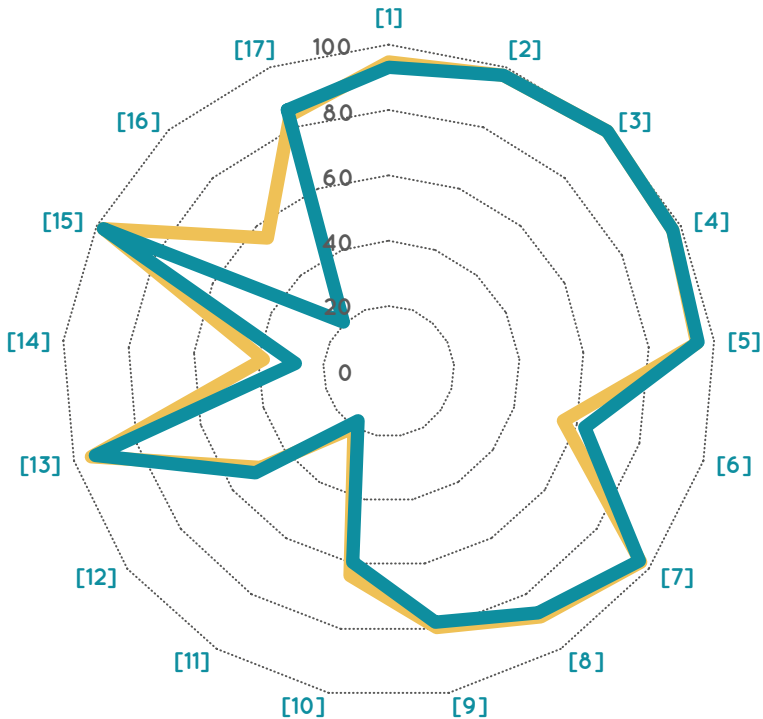
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
17,1	40,1	88,4	21,4	96,6	18,9	83,2	61,4	95,2	79,1
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



Gironès



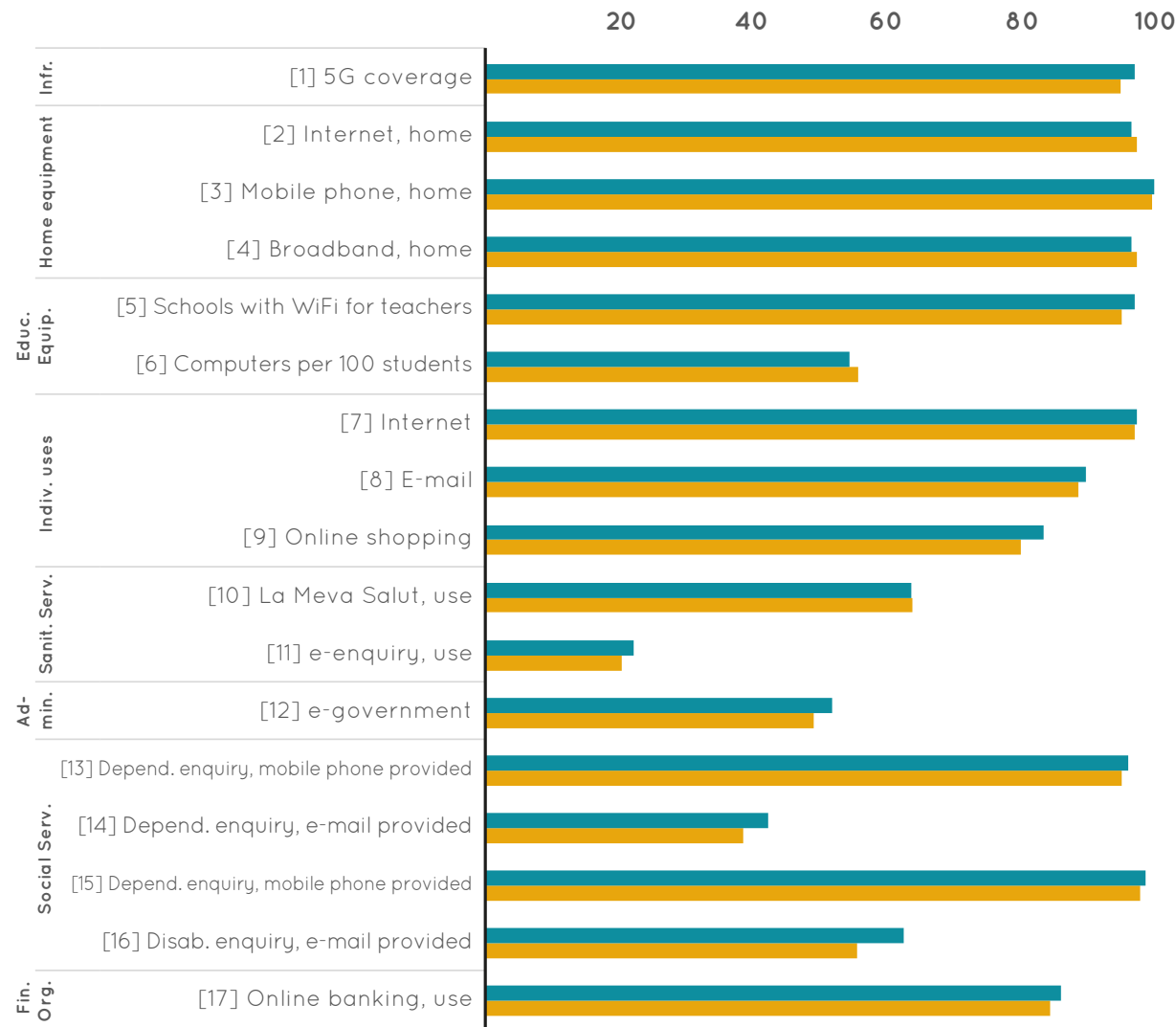
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
93,0	97,0	99,4	97,0	95,3	62,5	96,3	86,7	77,9	59,3
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



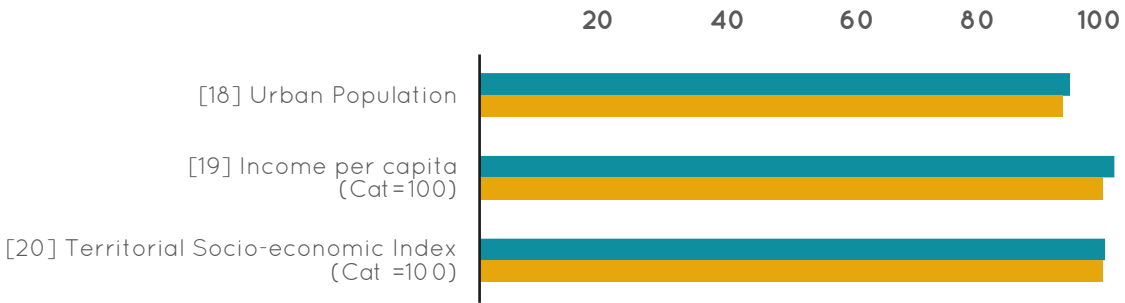
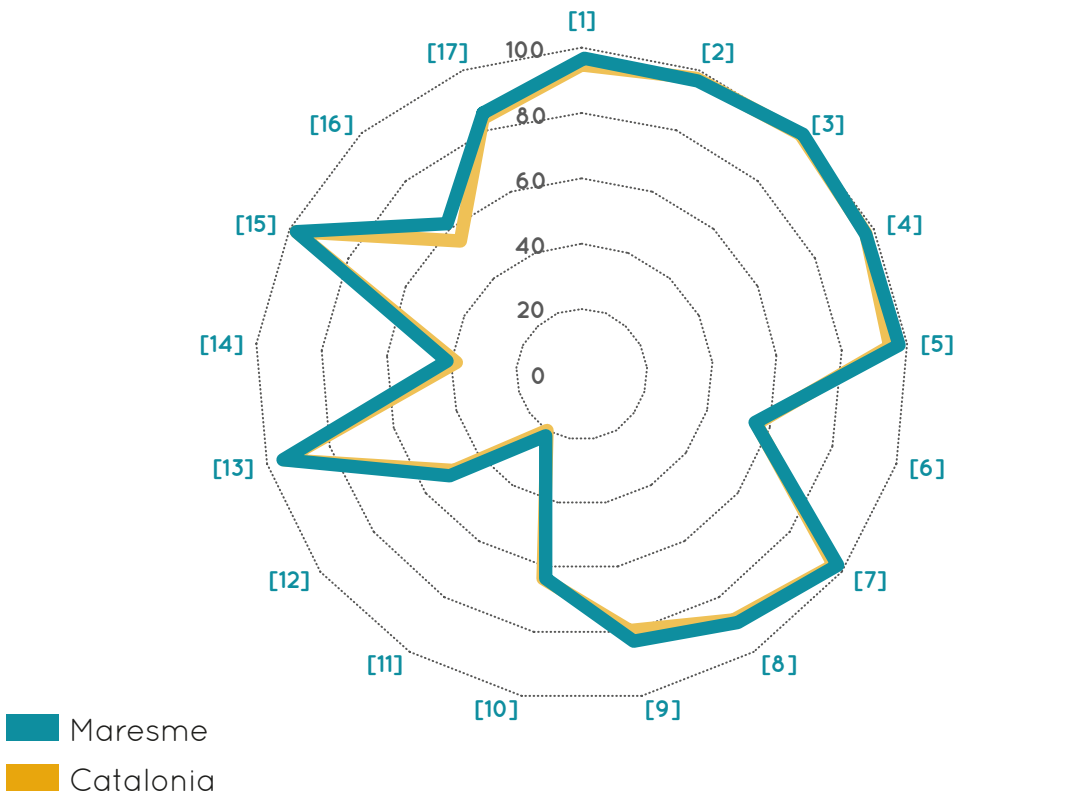
Gironès
Catalonia



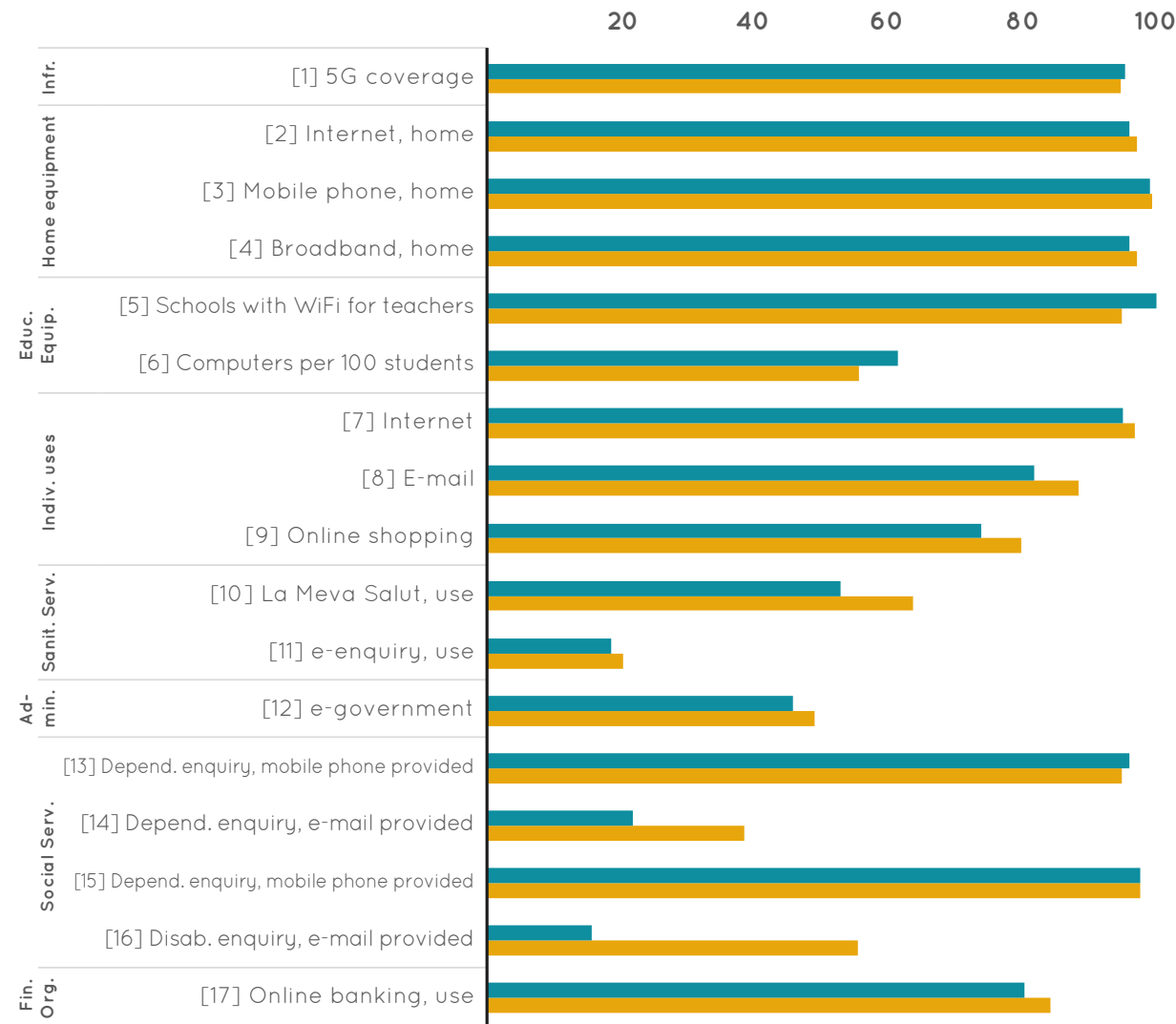
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
17,9	51,3	93,4	28,6	97,8	20,6	85,9	78,9	94,1	93,0
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



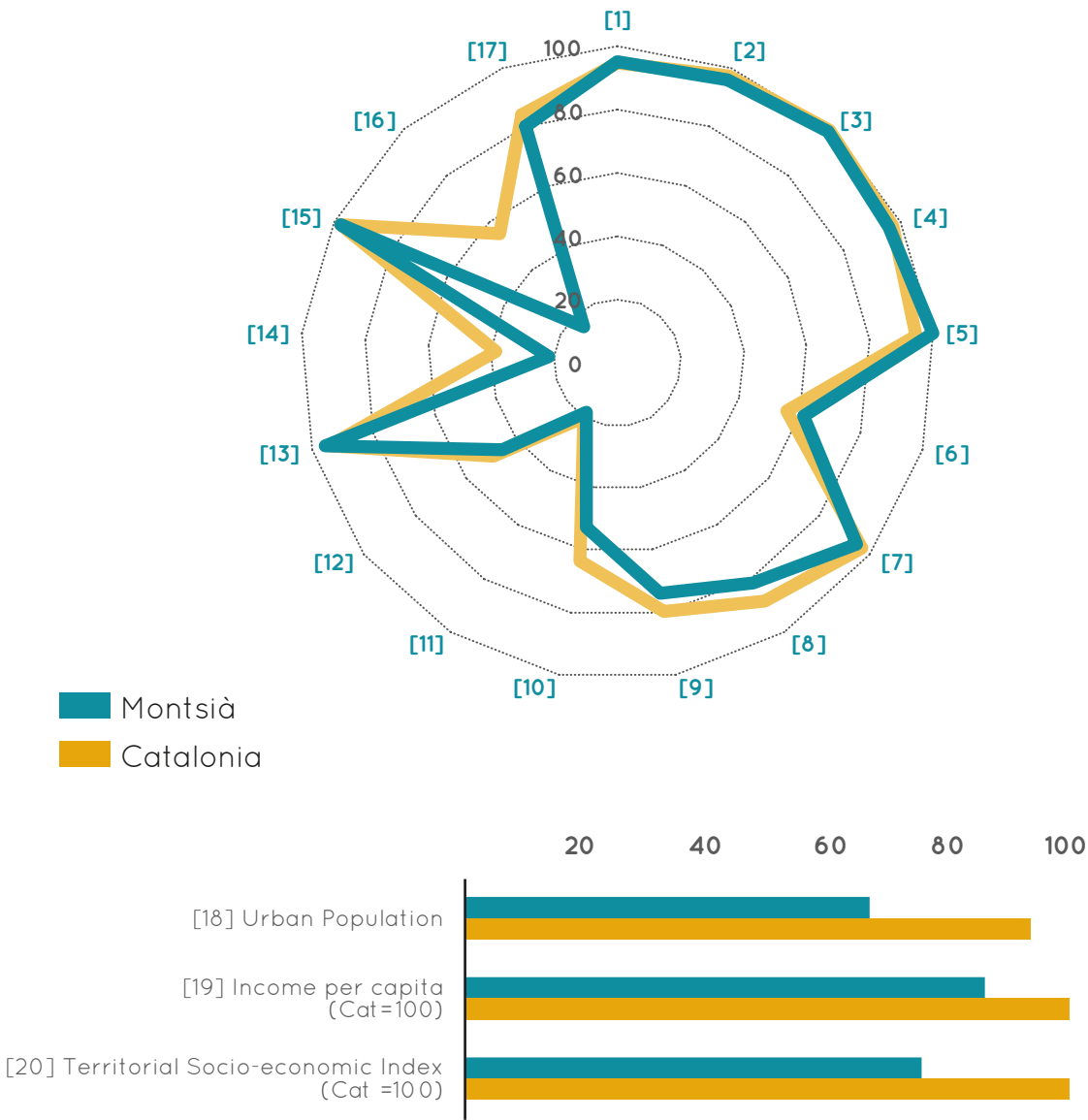
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
96,7	96,2	99,6	96,2	96,7	54,3	97,1	89,5	83,2	63,4
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



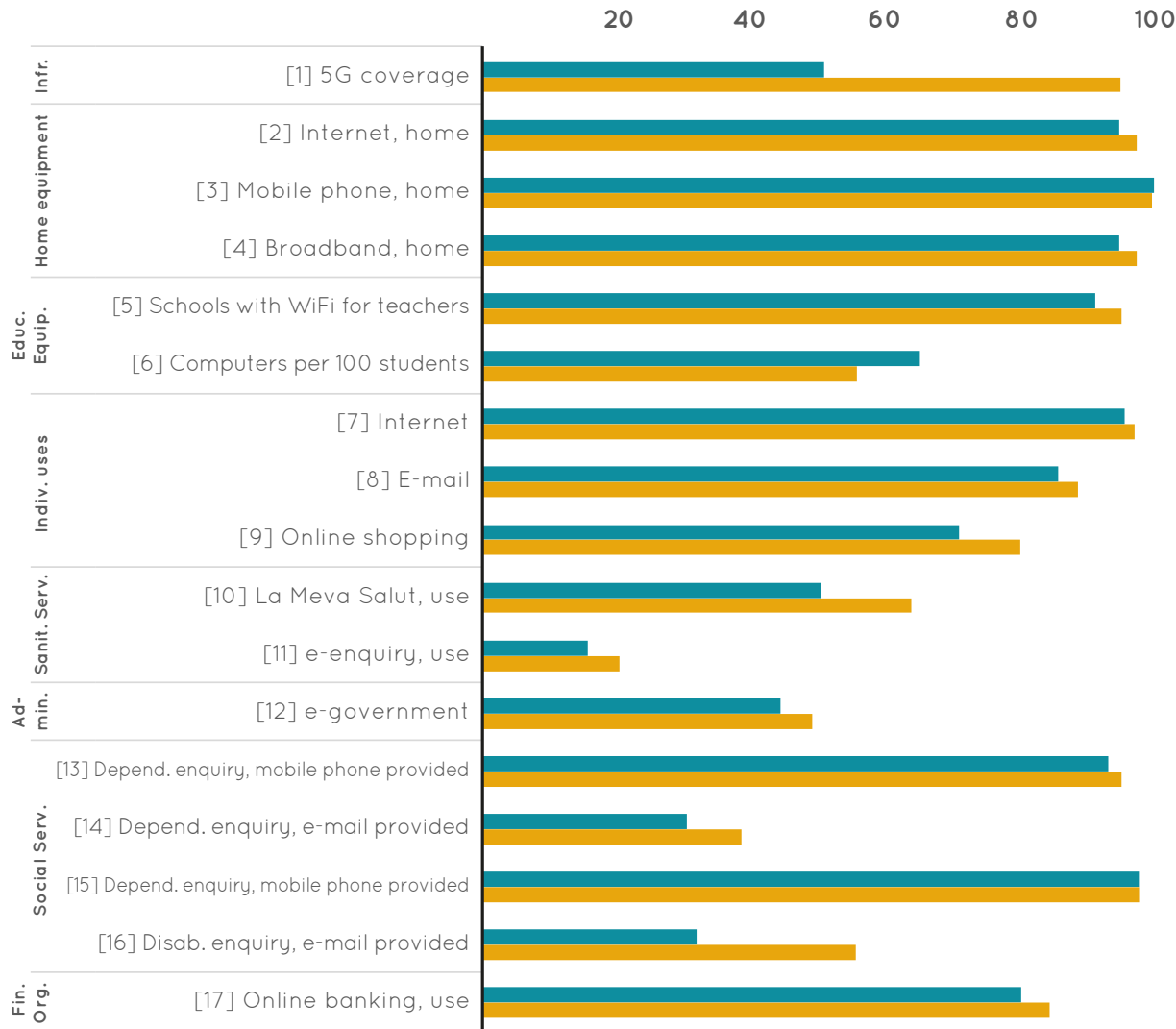
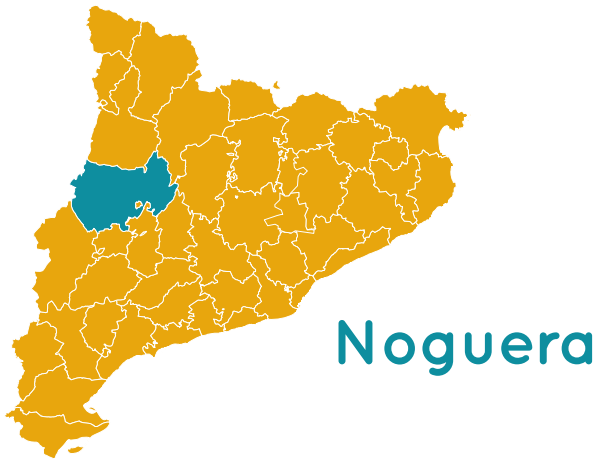
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
22,2	51,7	95,8	42,1	98,4	62,4	85,8	95,0	100,4	96,7
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



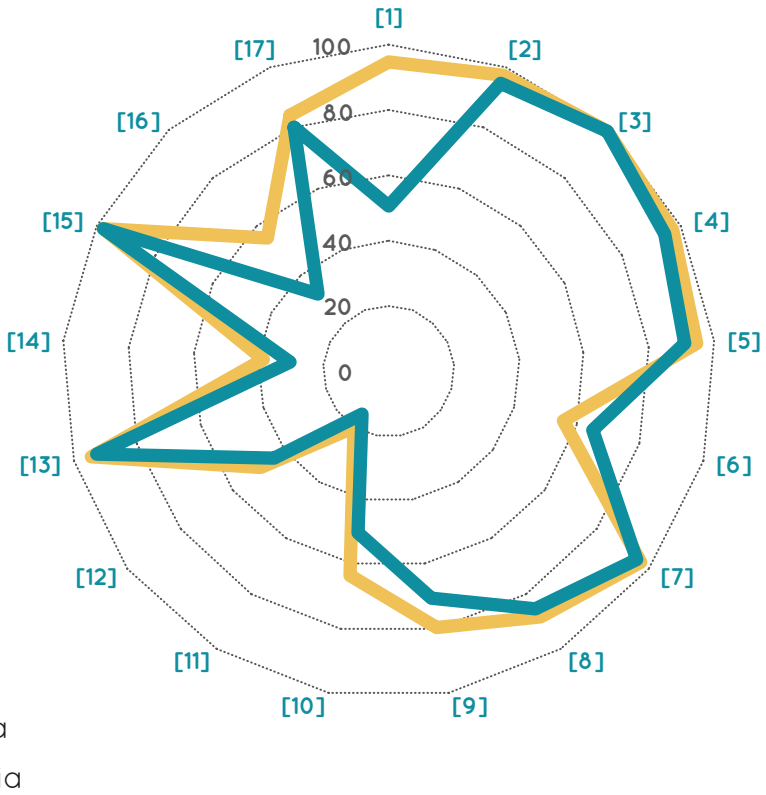
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
95,3	95,9	99,0	95,9	100,0	61,3	94,9	81,7	73,8	52,8
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



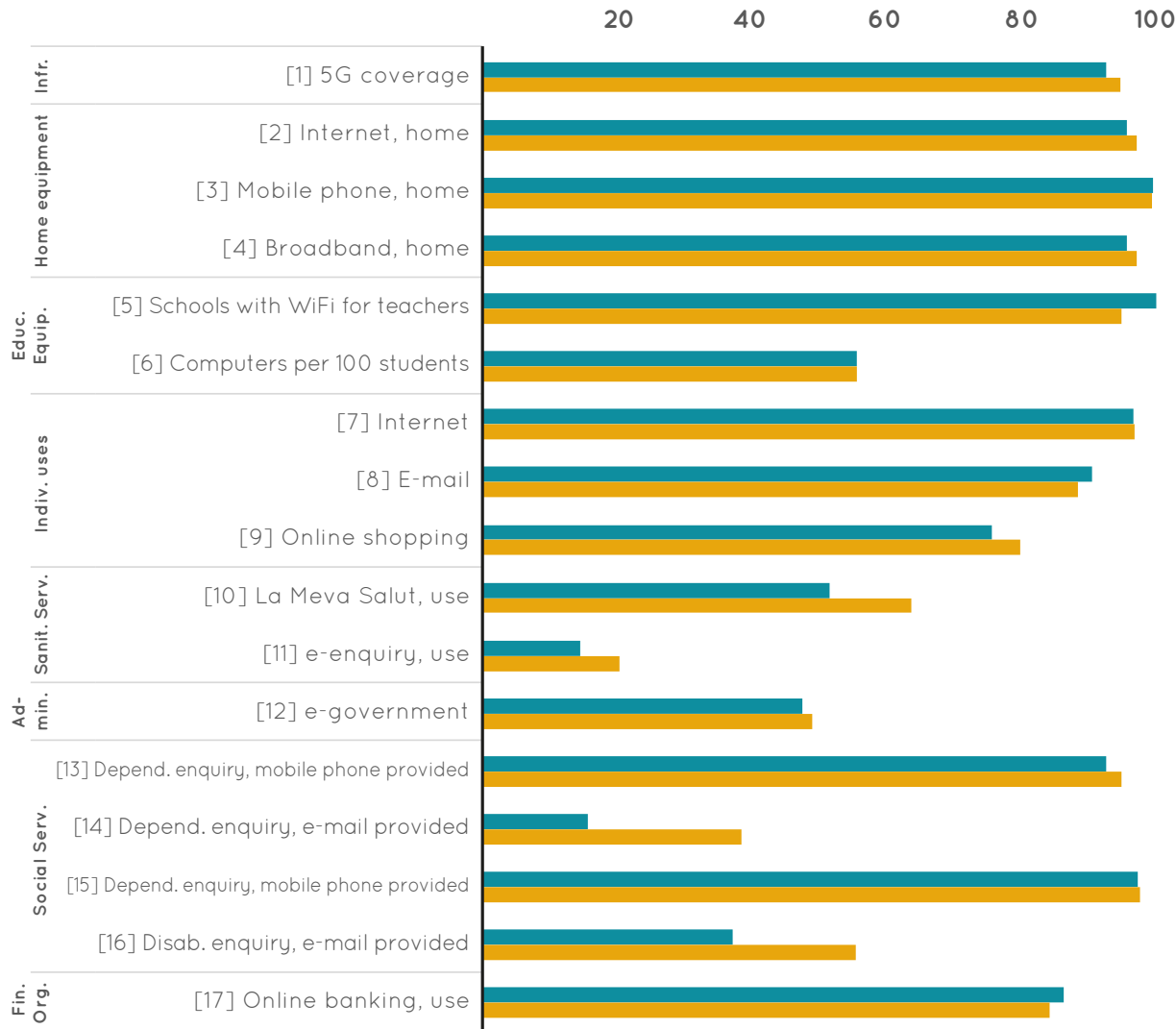
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
18,5	45,7	96,0	21,8	97,6	15,7	80,2	67,2	75,9	95,3
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



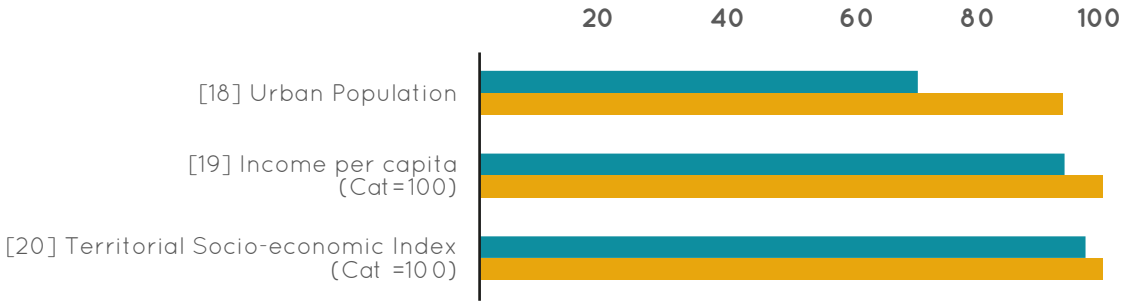
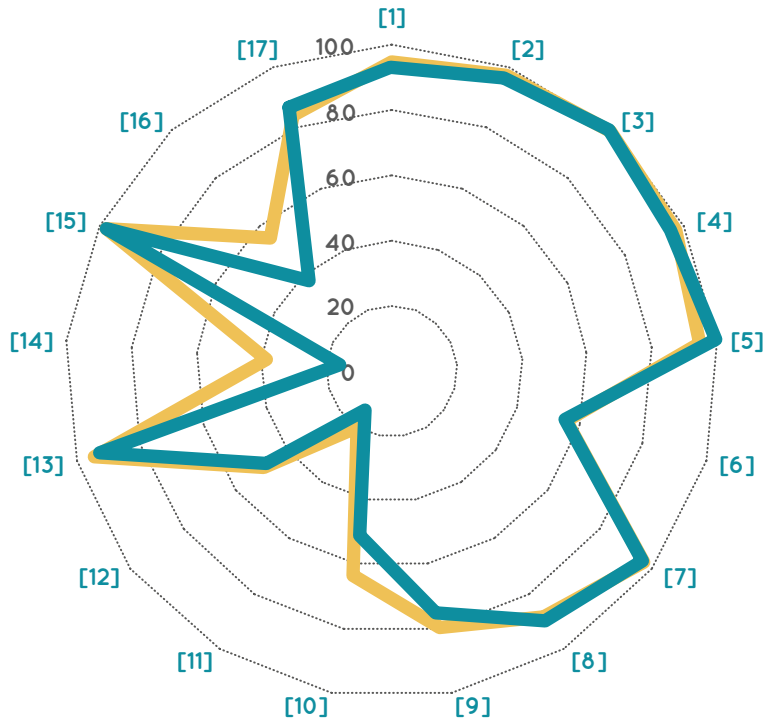
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
50,7	94,5	99,6	94,5	90,9	65,0	95,3	85,4	70,7	50,3
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
15,6	44,2	92,9	30,3	97,6	31,8	79,9	44,4	78,3	50,7
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



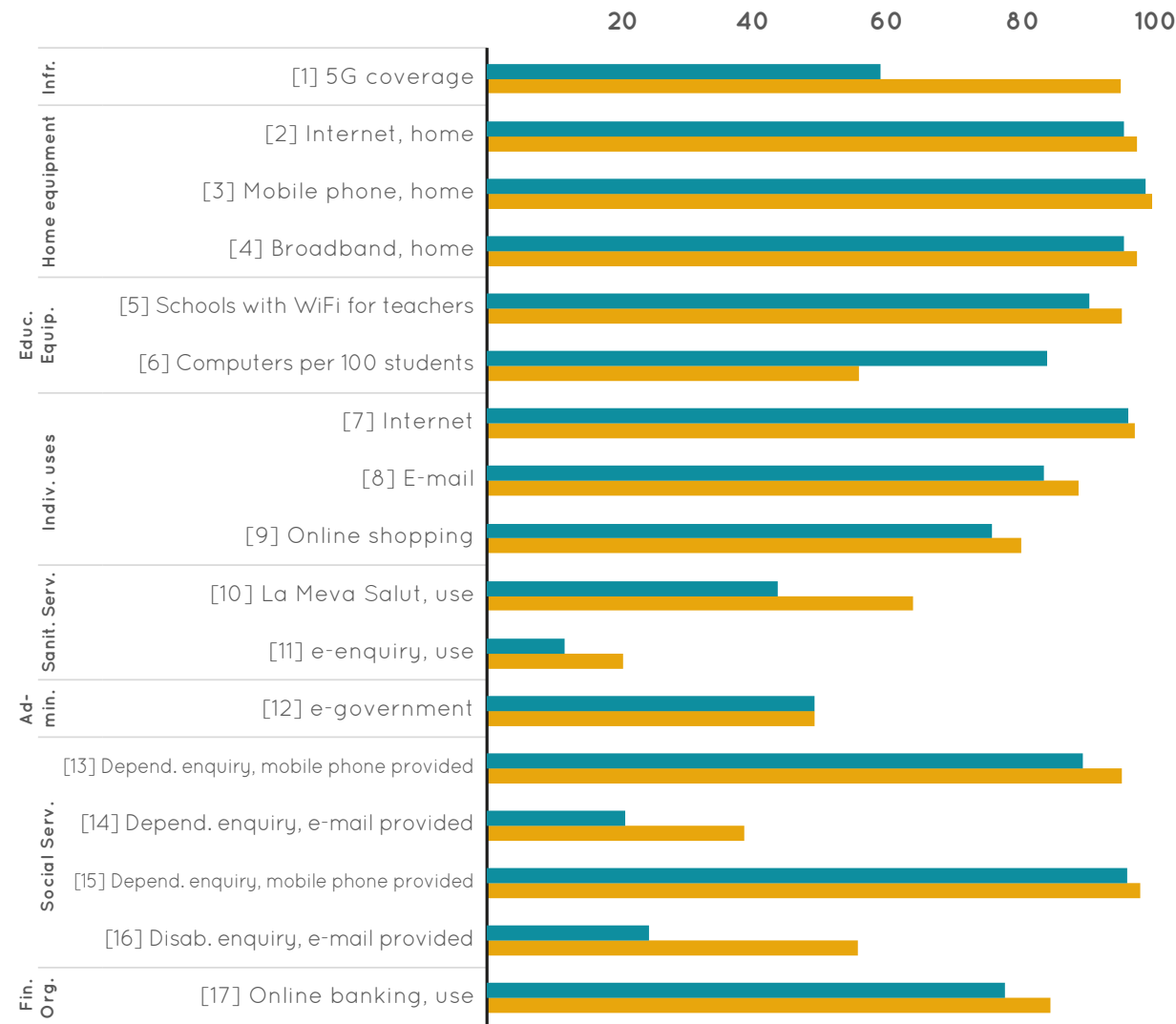
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
92,5	95,7	99,5	95,7	100,0	55,6	96,6	90,4	75,6	51,5
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



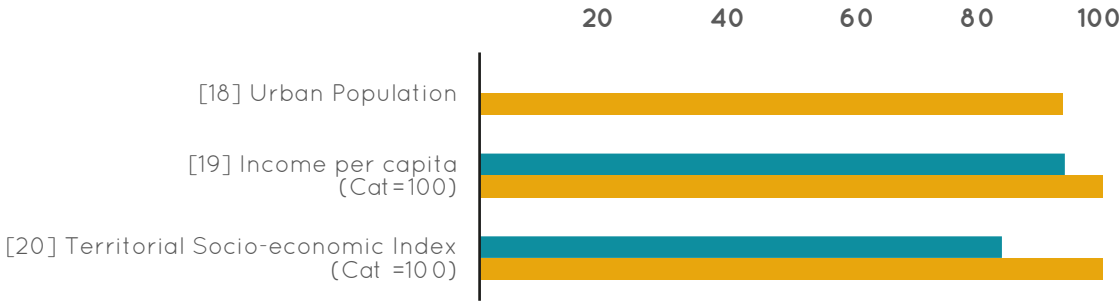
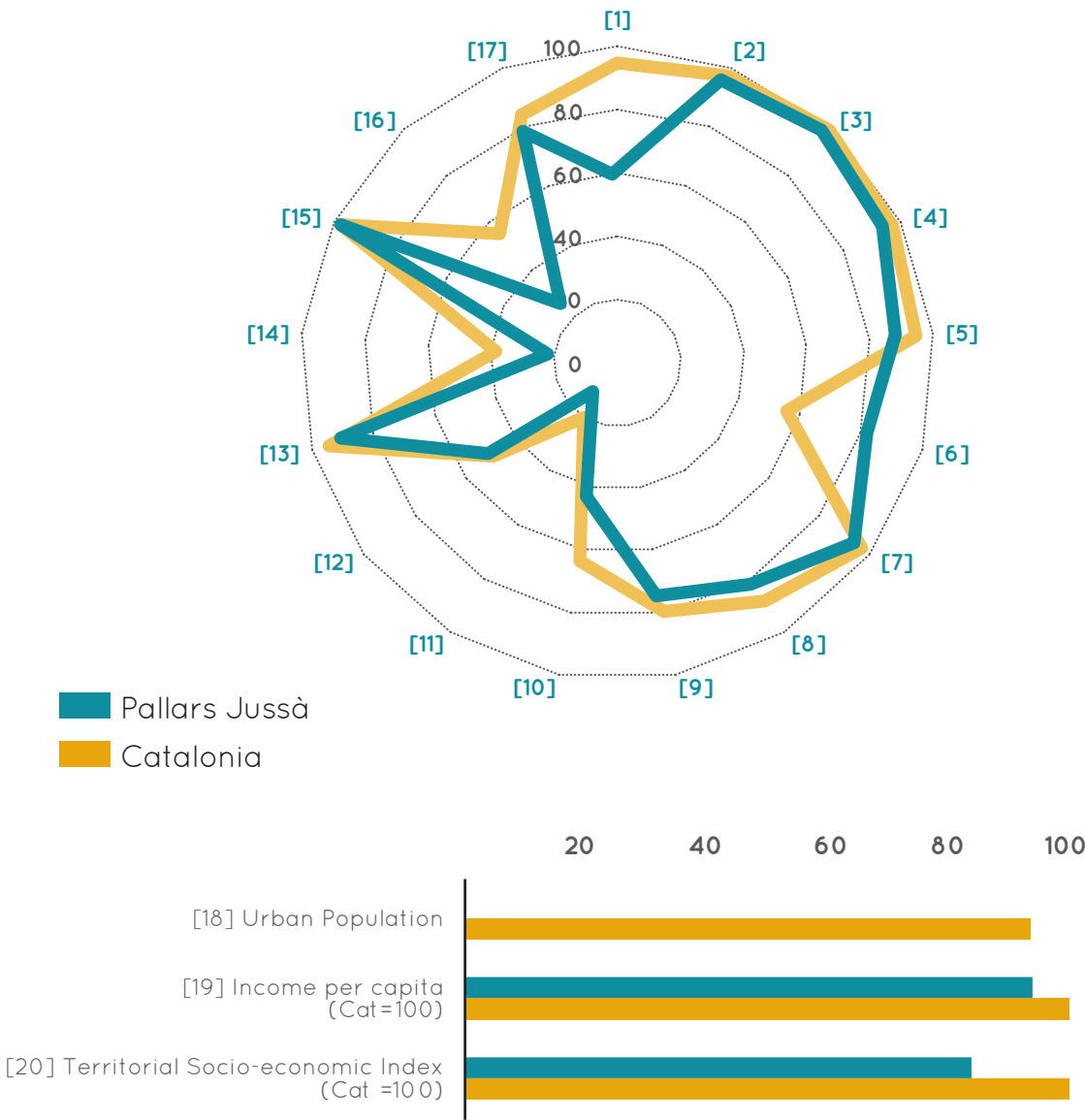
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
14,6	47,5	92,6	15,6	97,2	37,1	86,3	70,4	97,4	92,5
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



Pallars Jussà



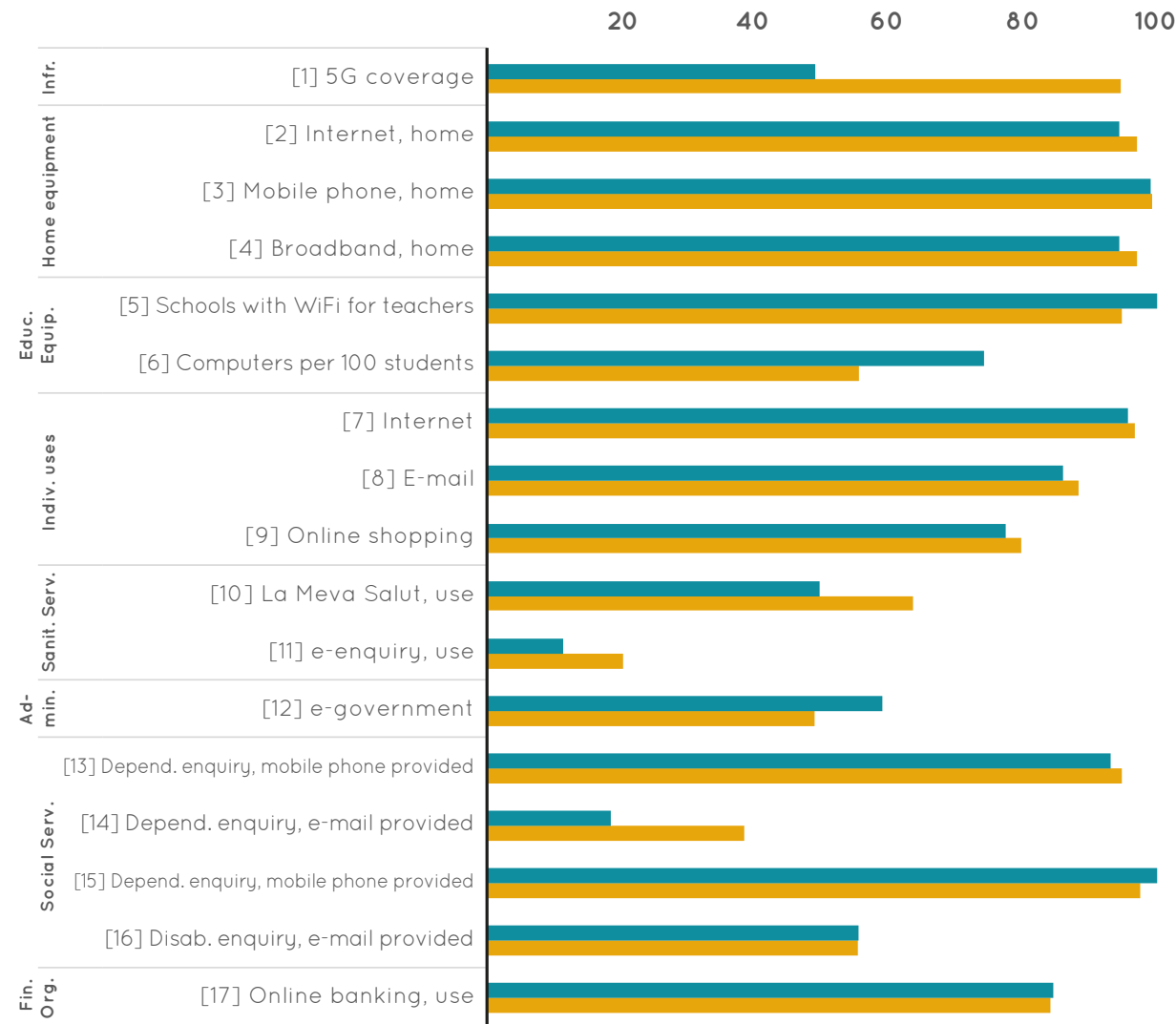
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
58,8	95,2	98,4	95,2	90,0	83,6	95,8	83,2	75,5	43,5
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



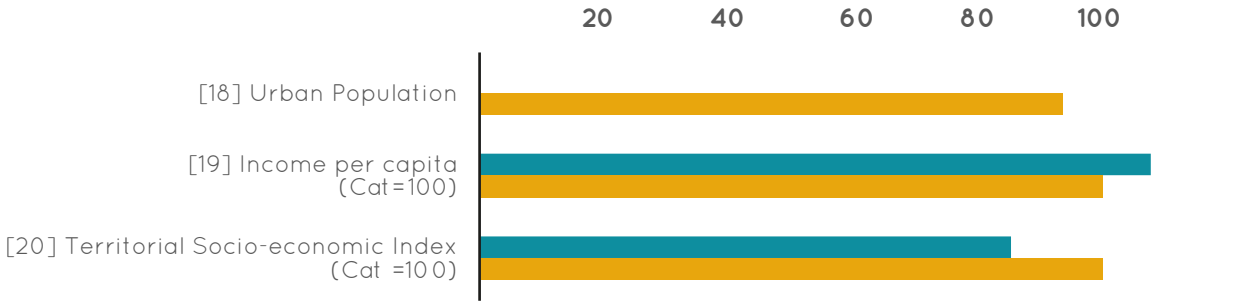
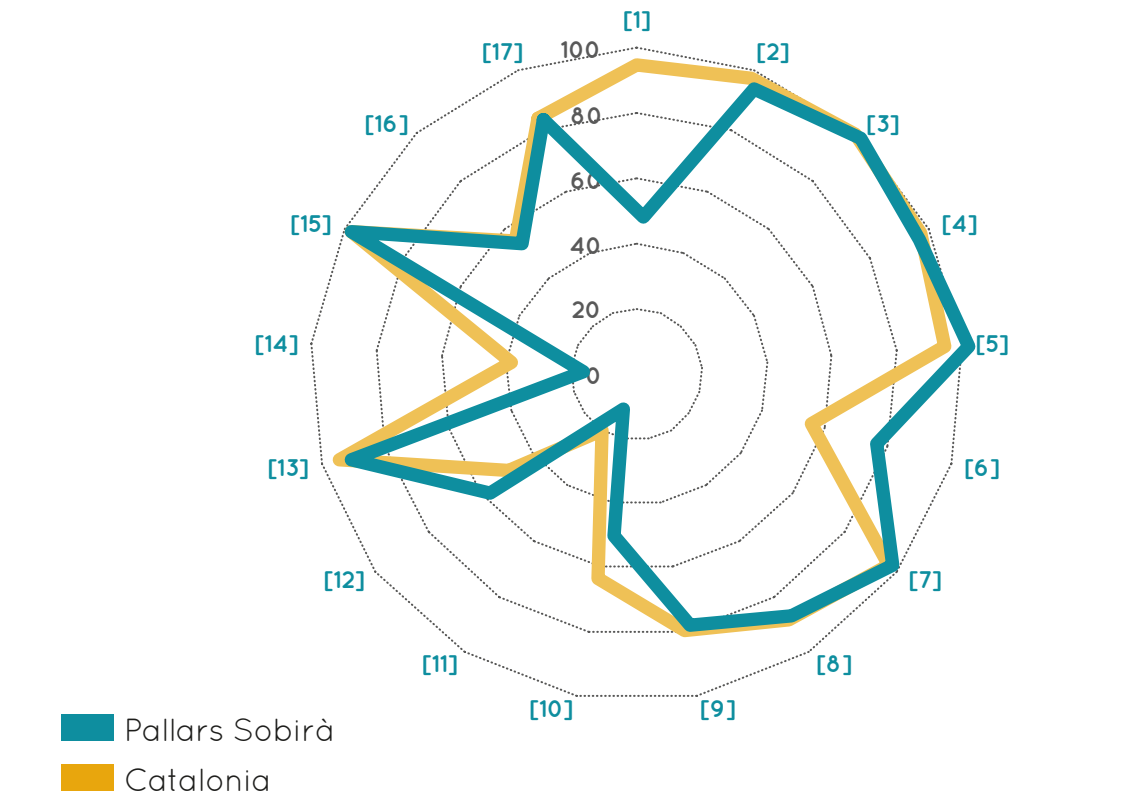
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
11,6	48,9	89,0	20,6	95,7	24,2	77,4	0,0	83,8	58,8
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



Pallars Sobirà



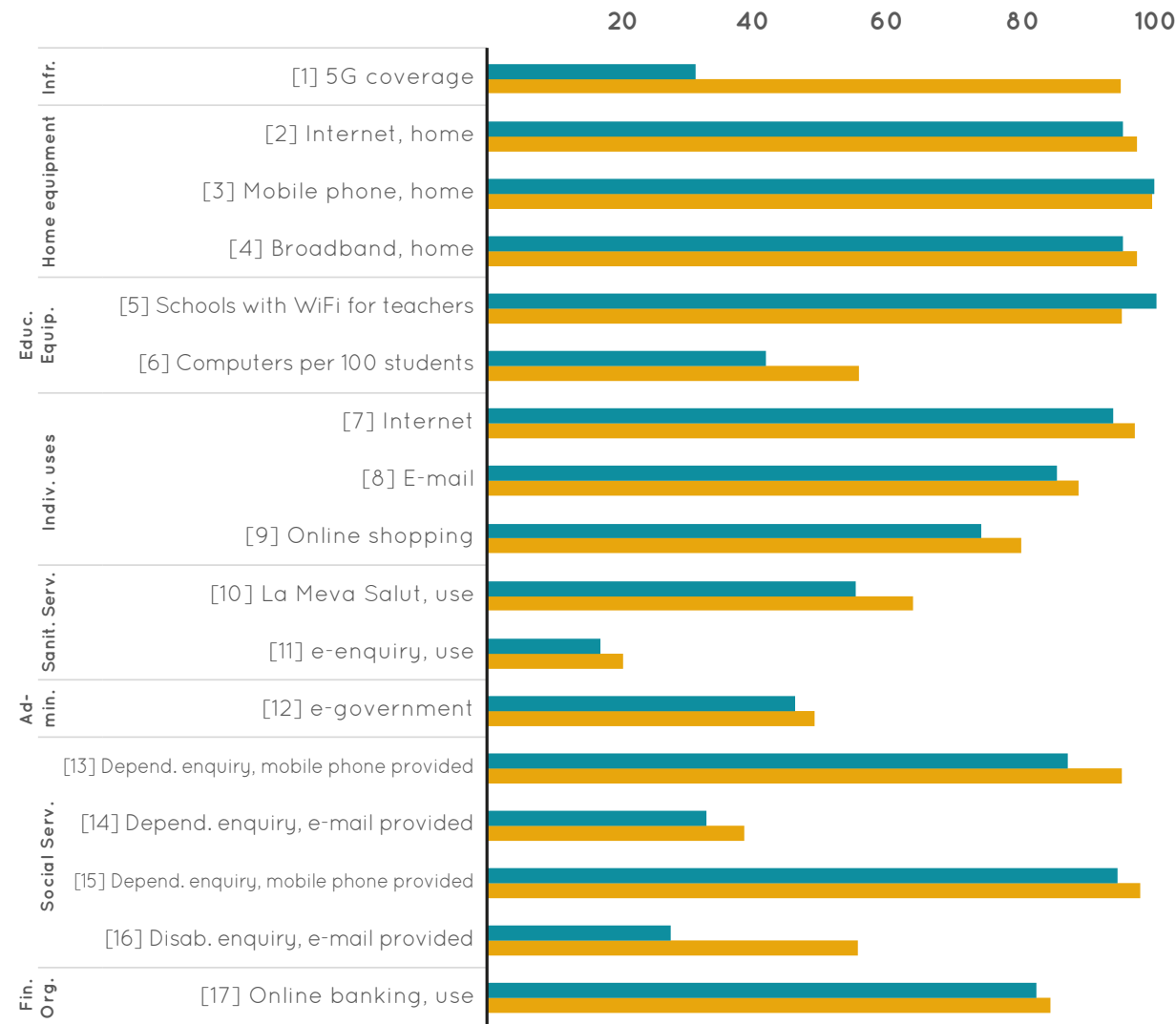
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
48,9	94,4	99,0	94,4	100,0	74,1	95,7	85,9	77,3	49,6
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



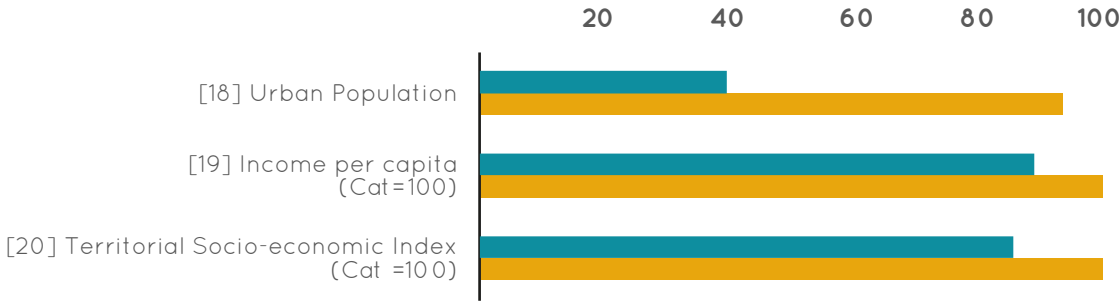
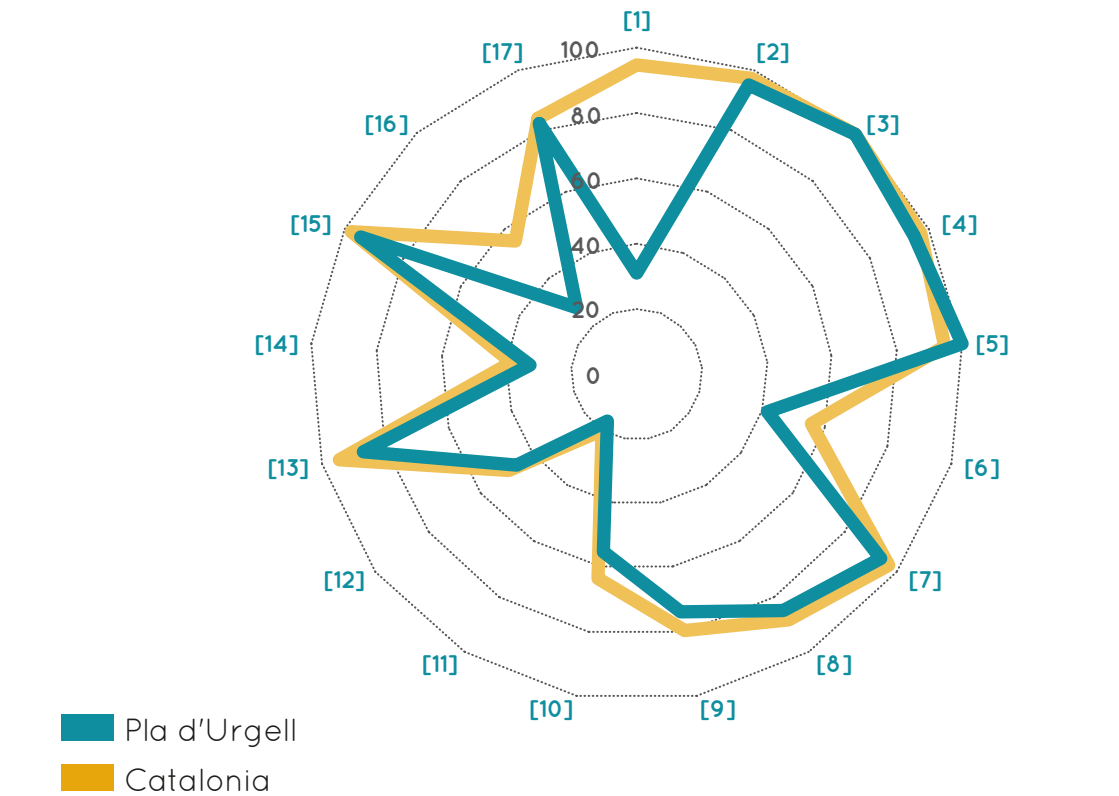
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
11,3	58,9	93,1	18,4	100,0	55,4	84,5	0,0	85,6	48,9
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



Pla d'Urgell



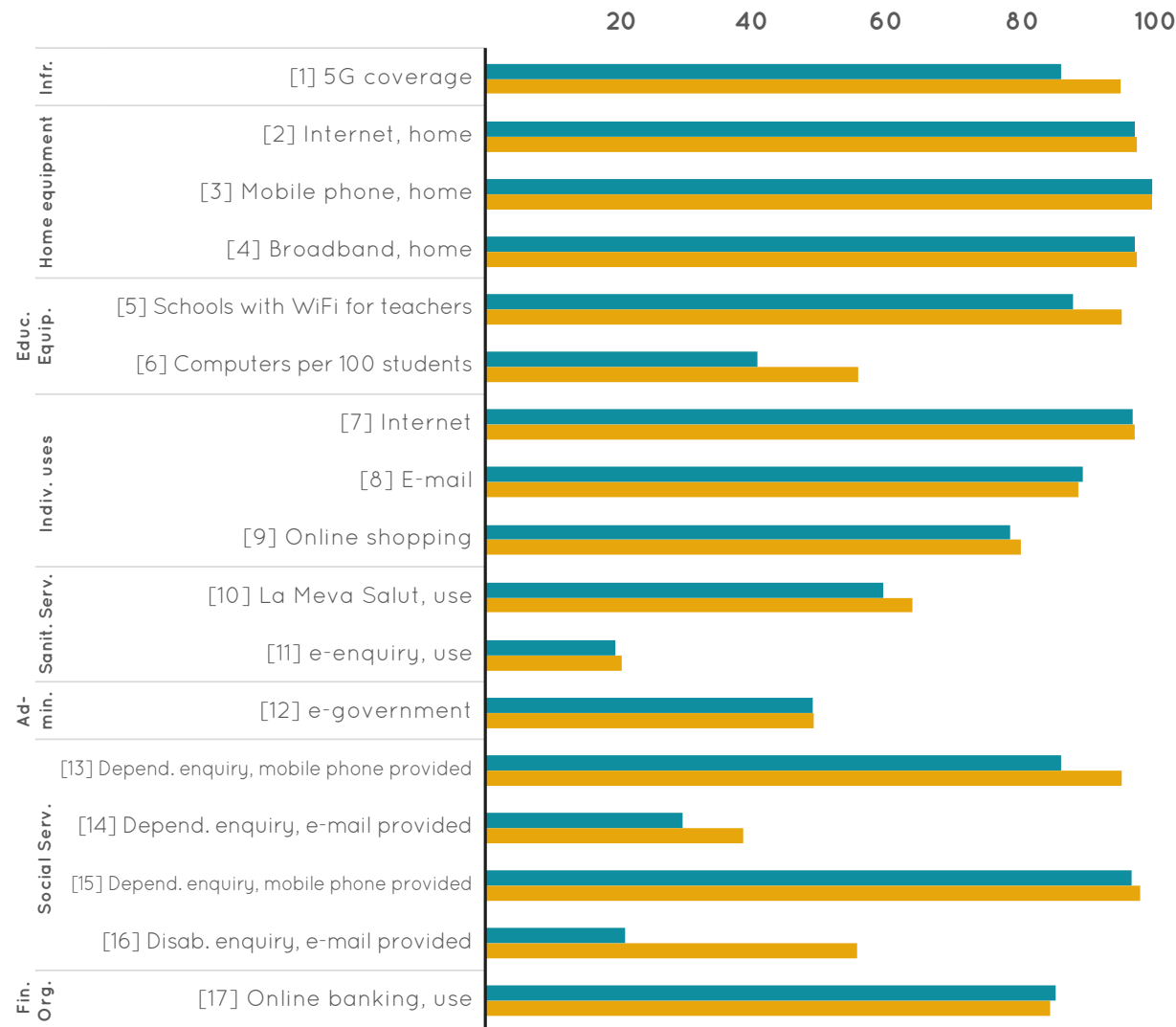
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
31,1	94,9	99,6	94,9	100,0	41,7	93,5	85,2	73,8	55,1
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



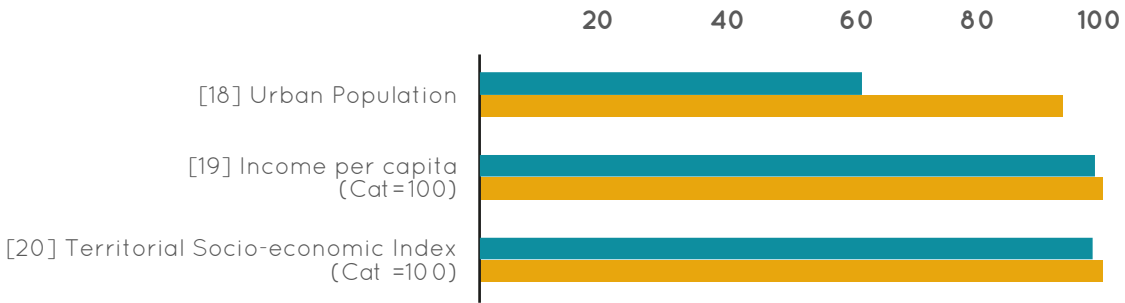
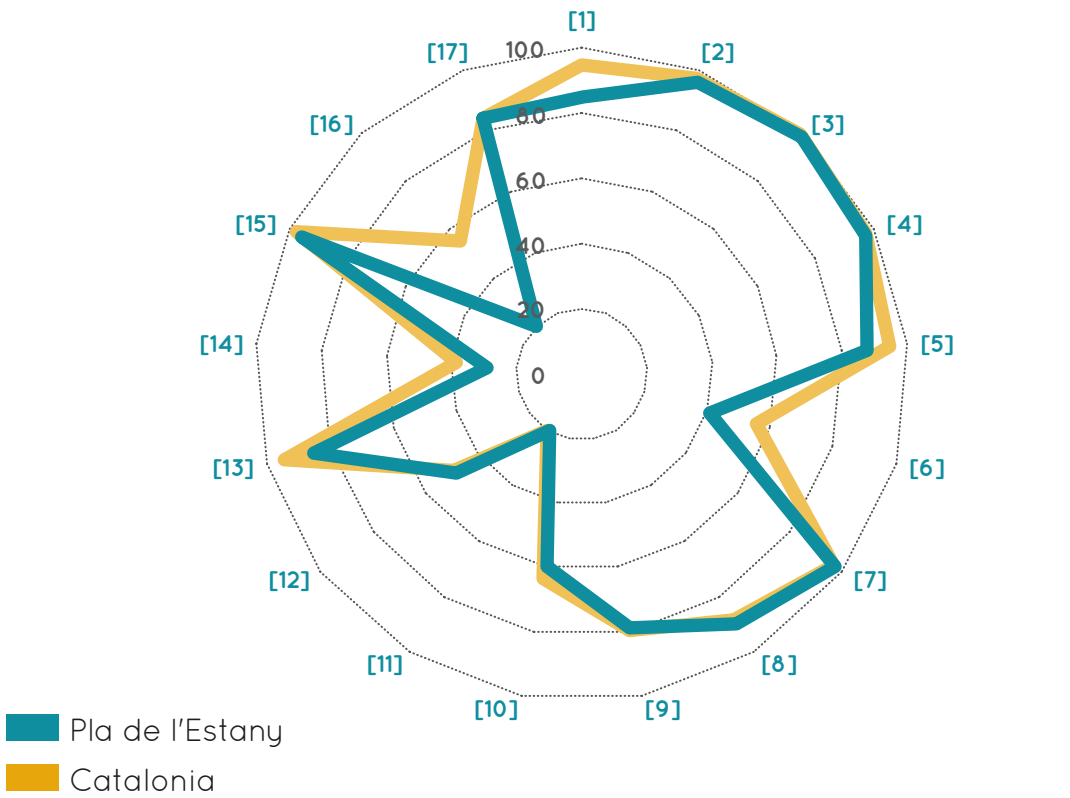
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
17,0	46,0	86,8	32,8	94,2	27,4	82,1	39,8	85,7	31,1
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



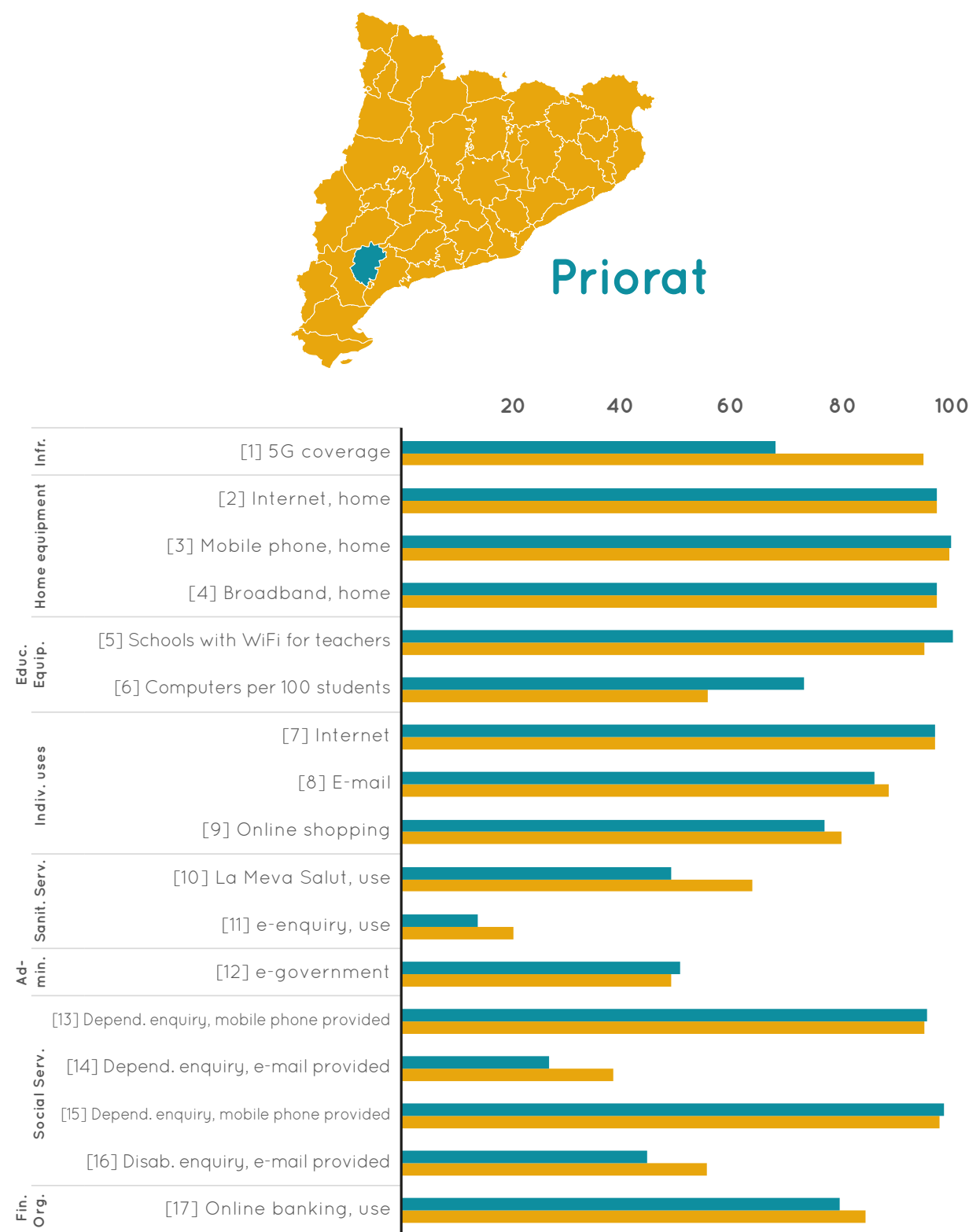
Pla de l'Estany



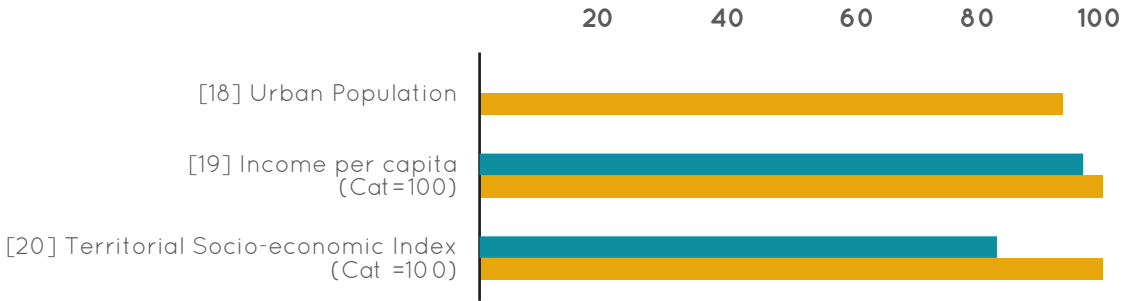
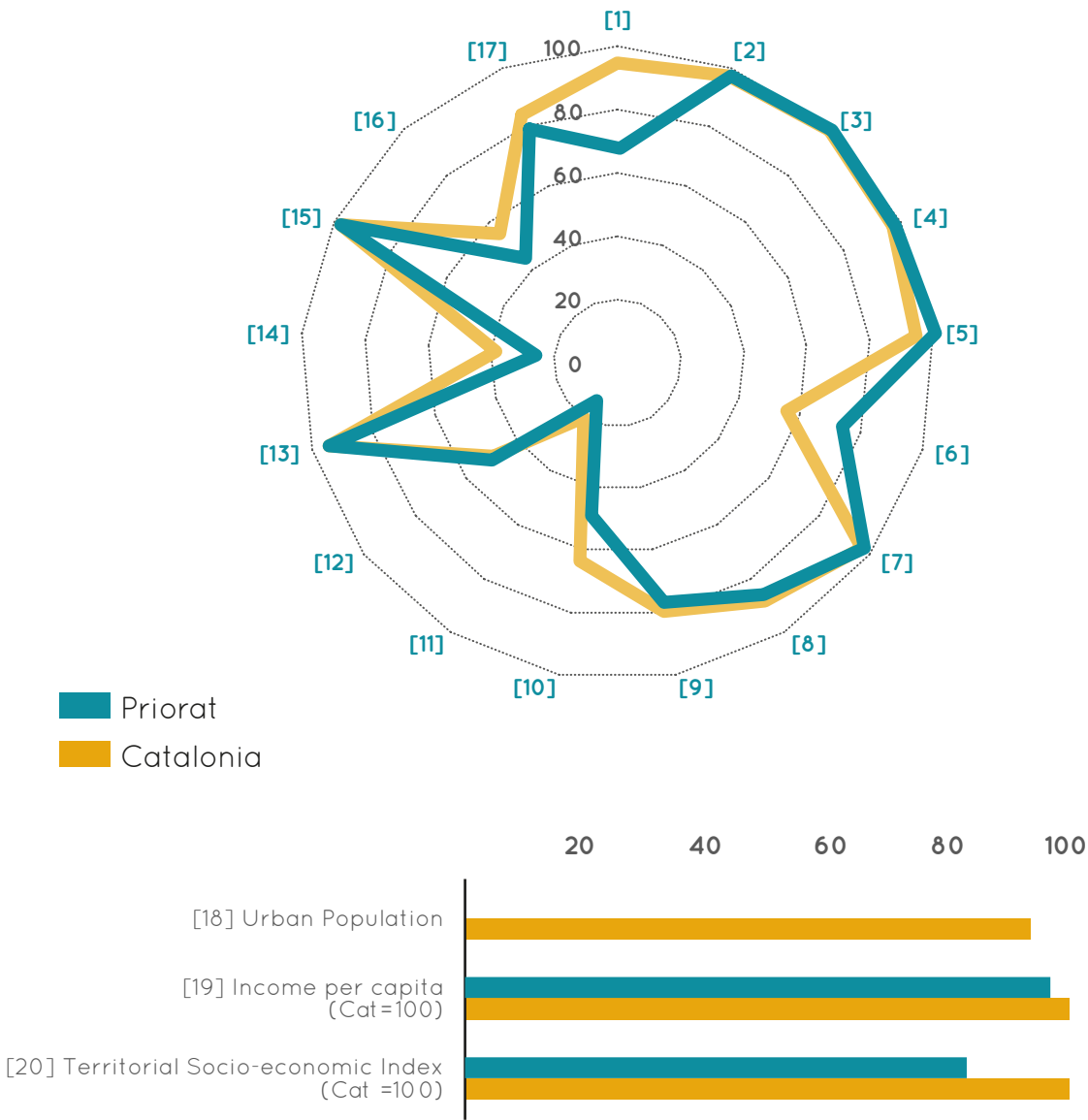
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
85,8	96,7	99,4	96,7	87,5	40,5	96,5	89,0	78,1	59,2
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
19,4	48,8	85,8	29,4	96,3	20,9	85,0	61,3	98,5	85,8
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



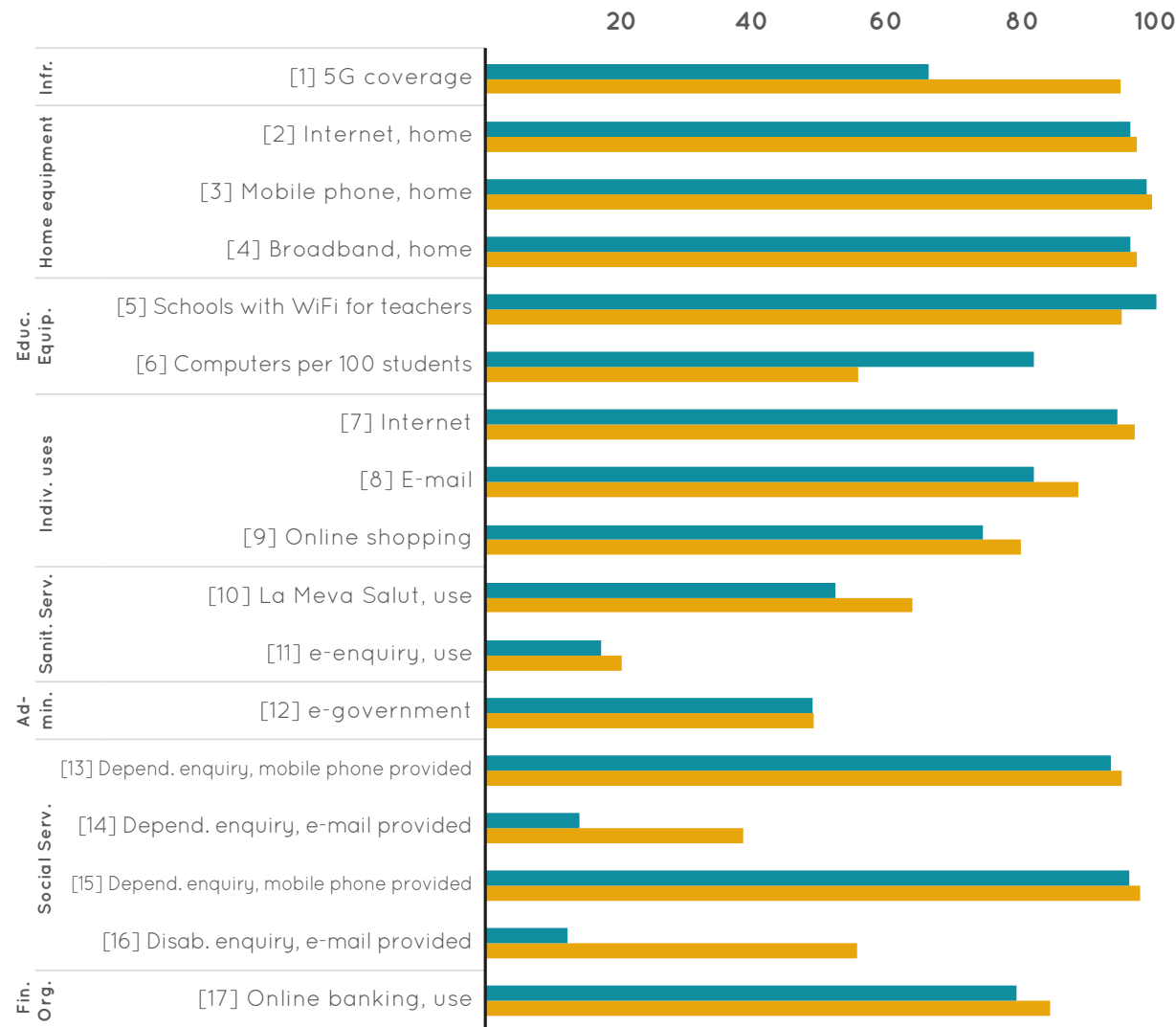
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
67,9	97,0	99,6	97,0	100,0	73,0	96,7	85,8	76,7	49,0
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



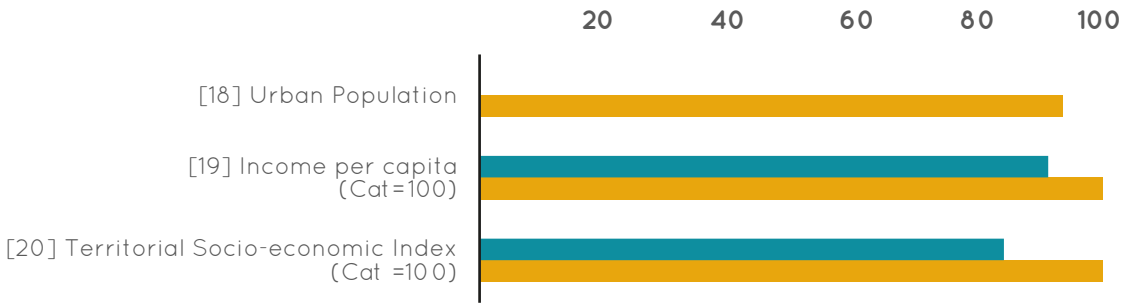
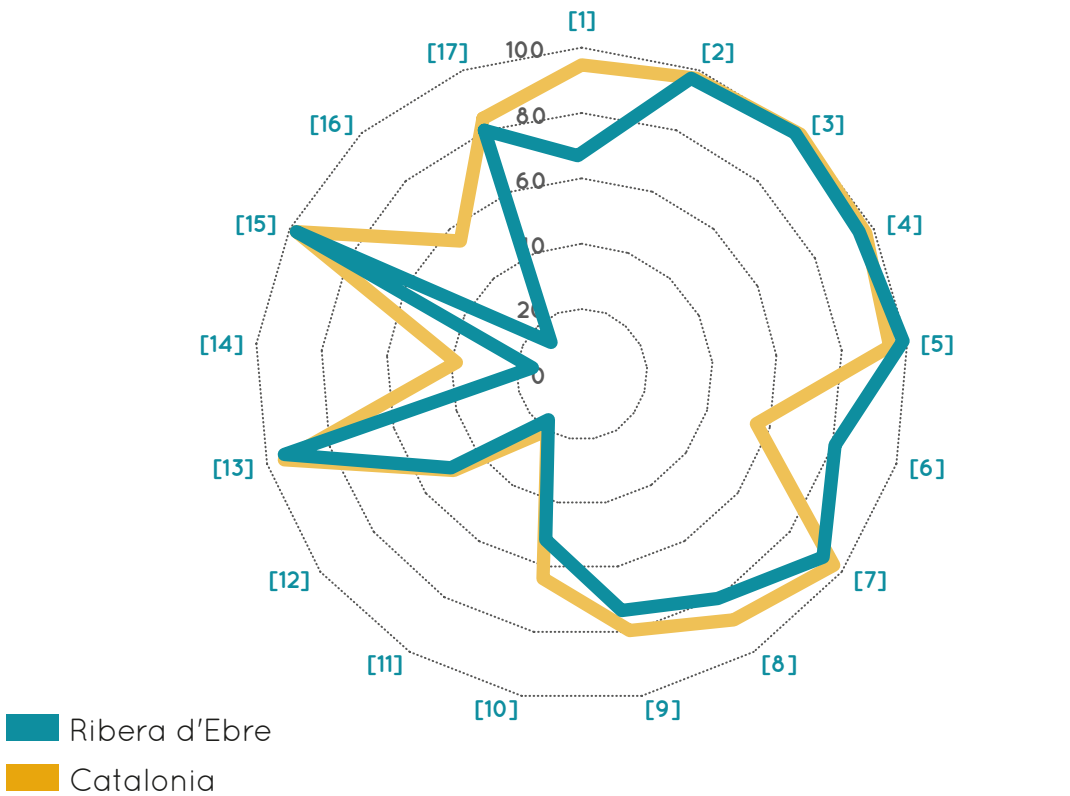
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
13,9	50,5	95,3	26,8	98,3	44,5	79,4	0,0	83,3	67,9
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



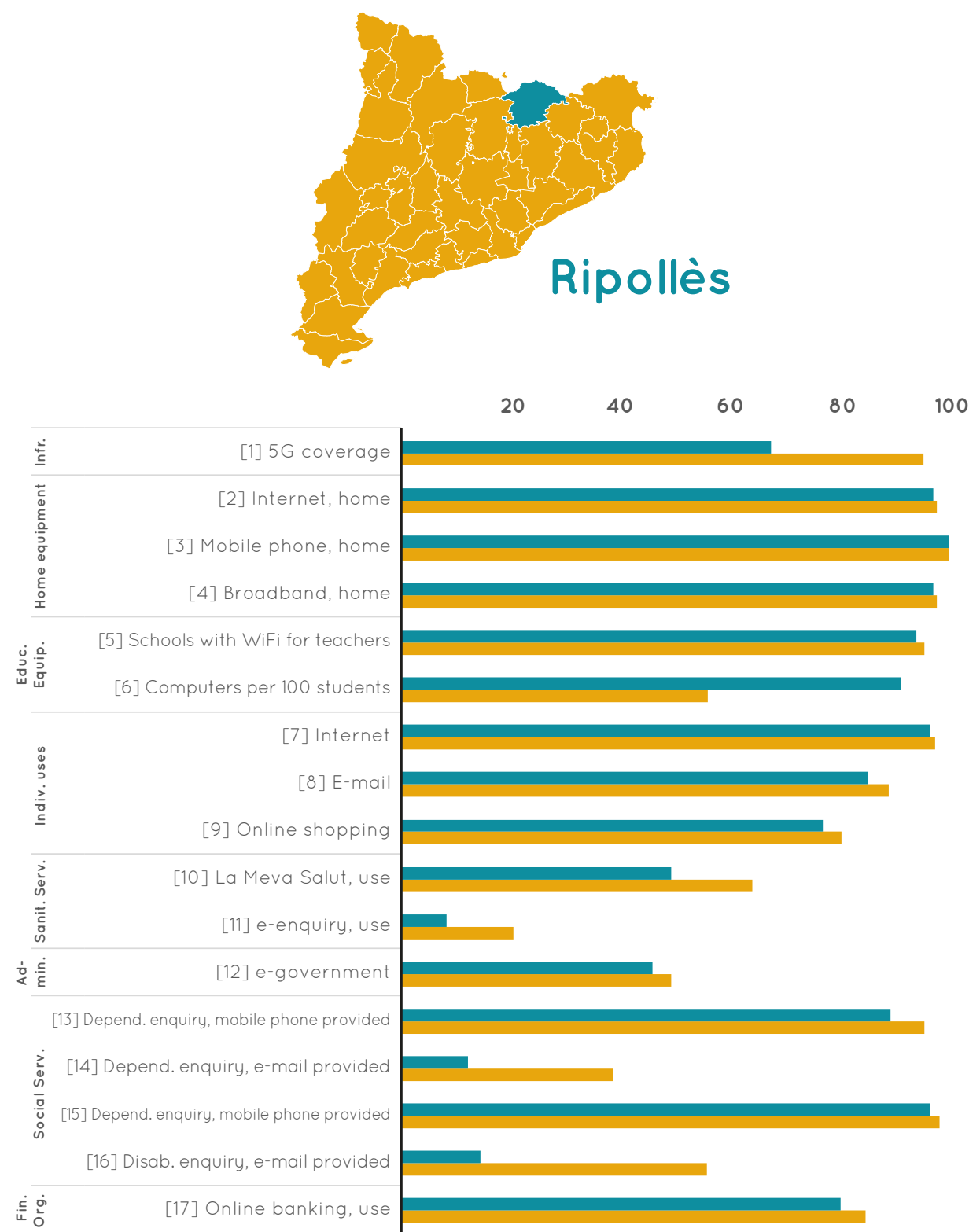
Ribera d'Ebre



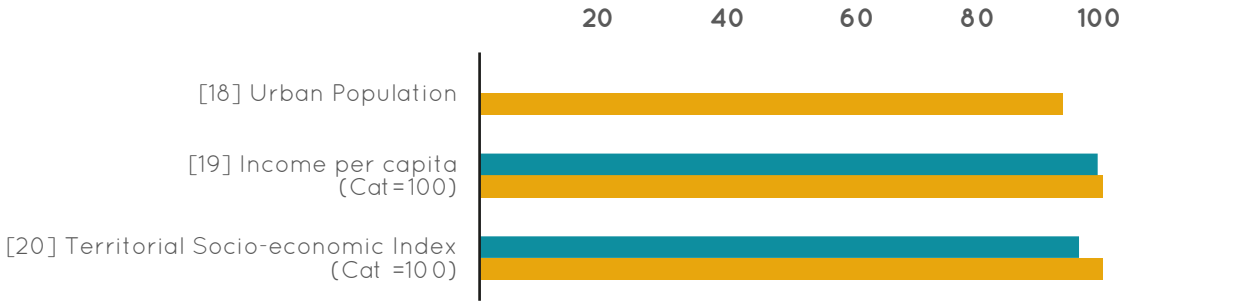
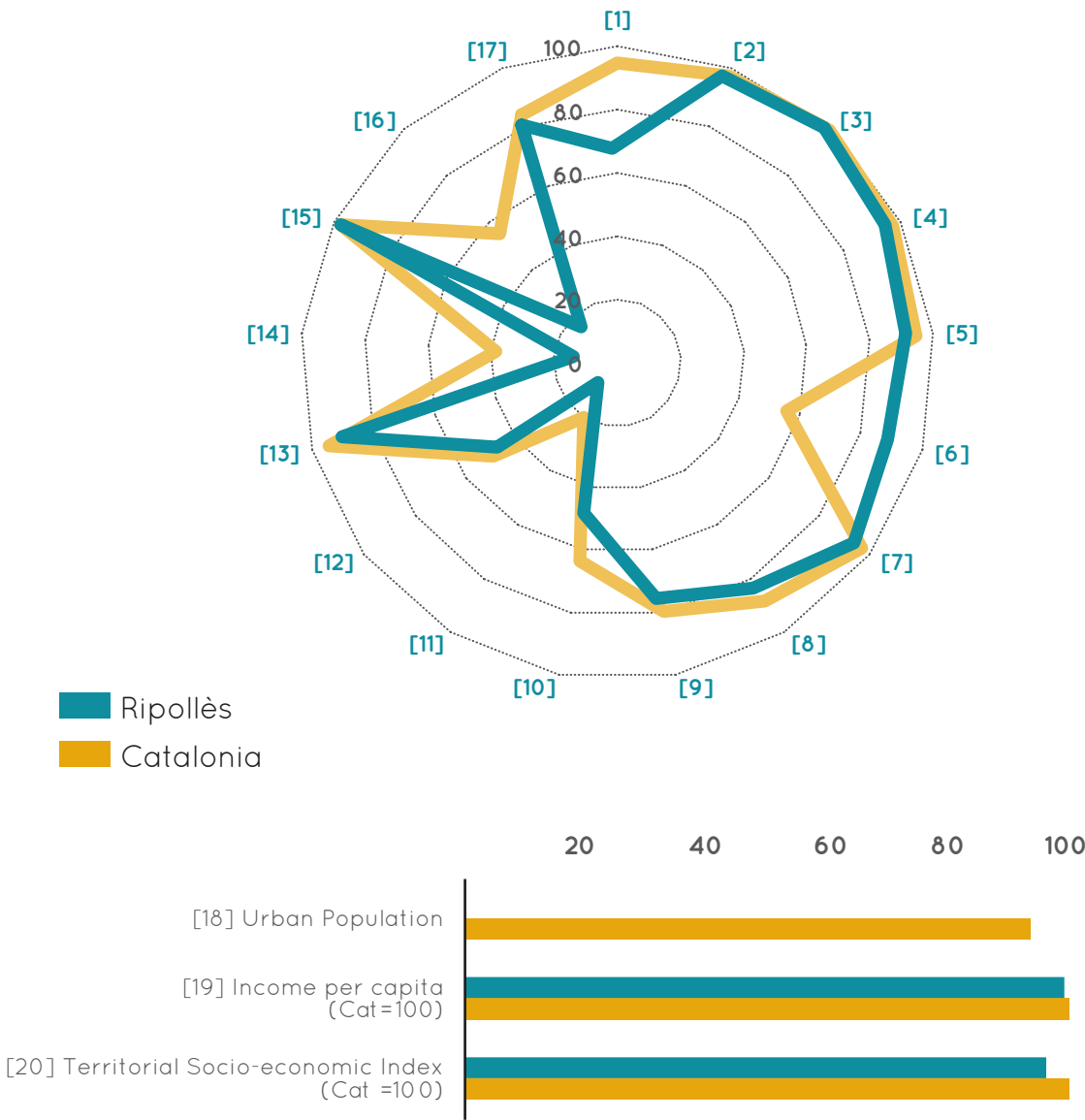
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
66,1	96,1	98,6	96,1	100,0	81,8	94,2	81,8	74,2	52,2
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



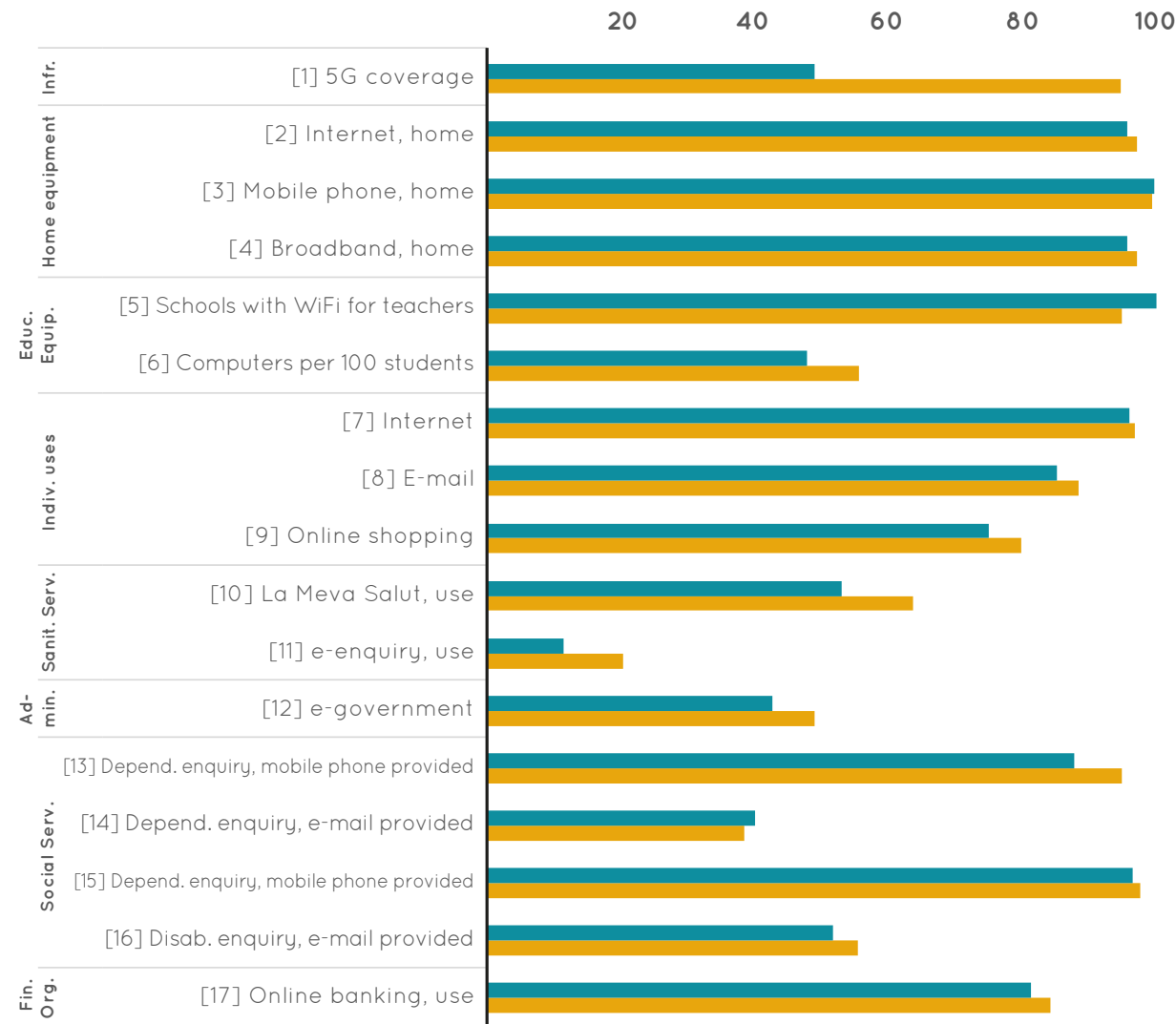
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
17,2	48,7	93,2	14,1	96,0	12,2	79,1	0,0	84,2	66,1
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



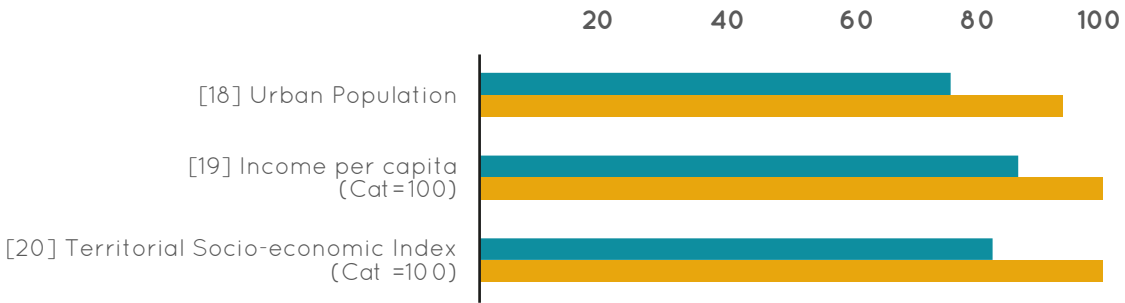
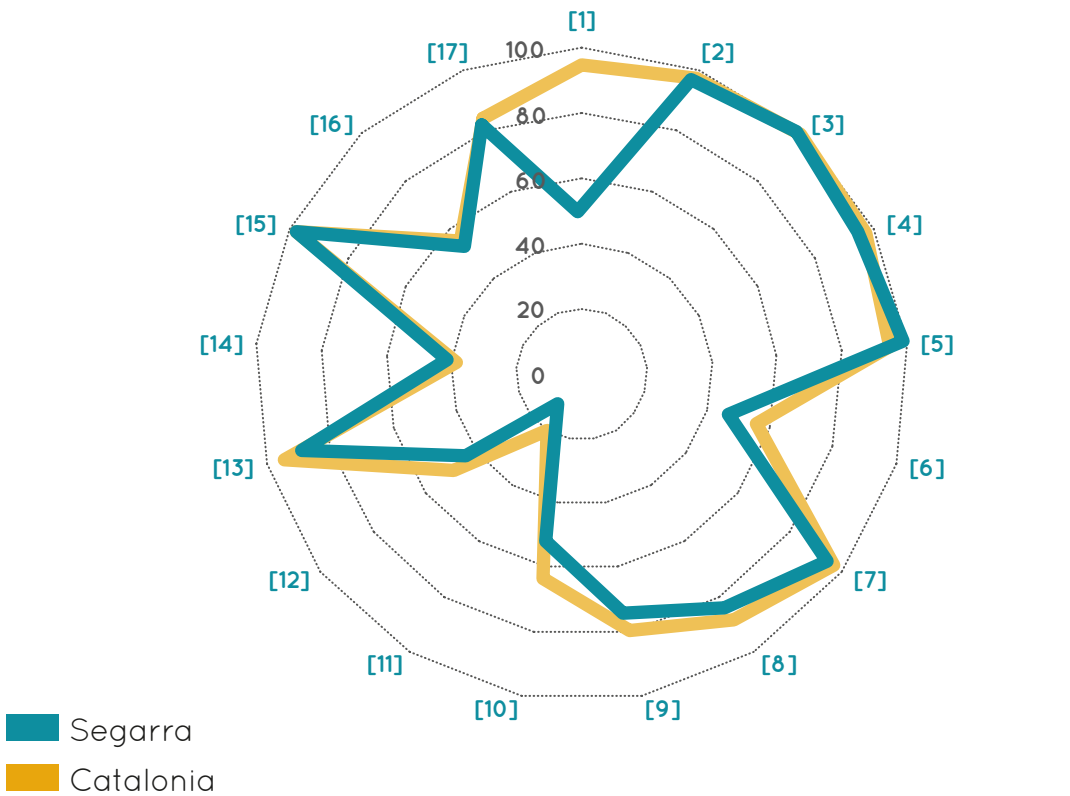
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
67,0	96,4	99,4	96,4	93,3	90,6	95,8	84,7	76,5	48,9
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



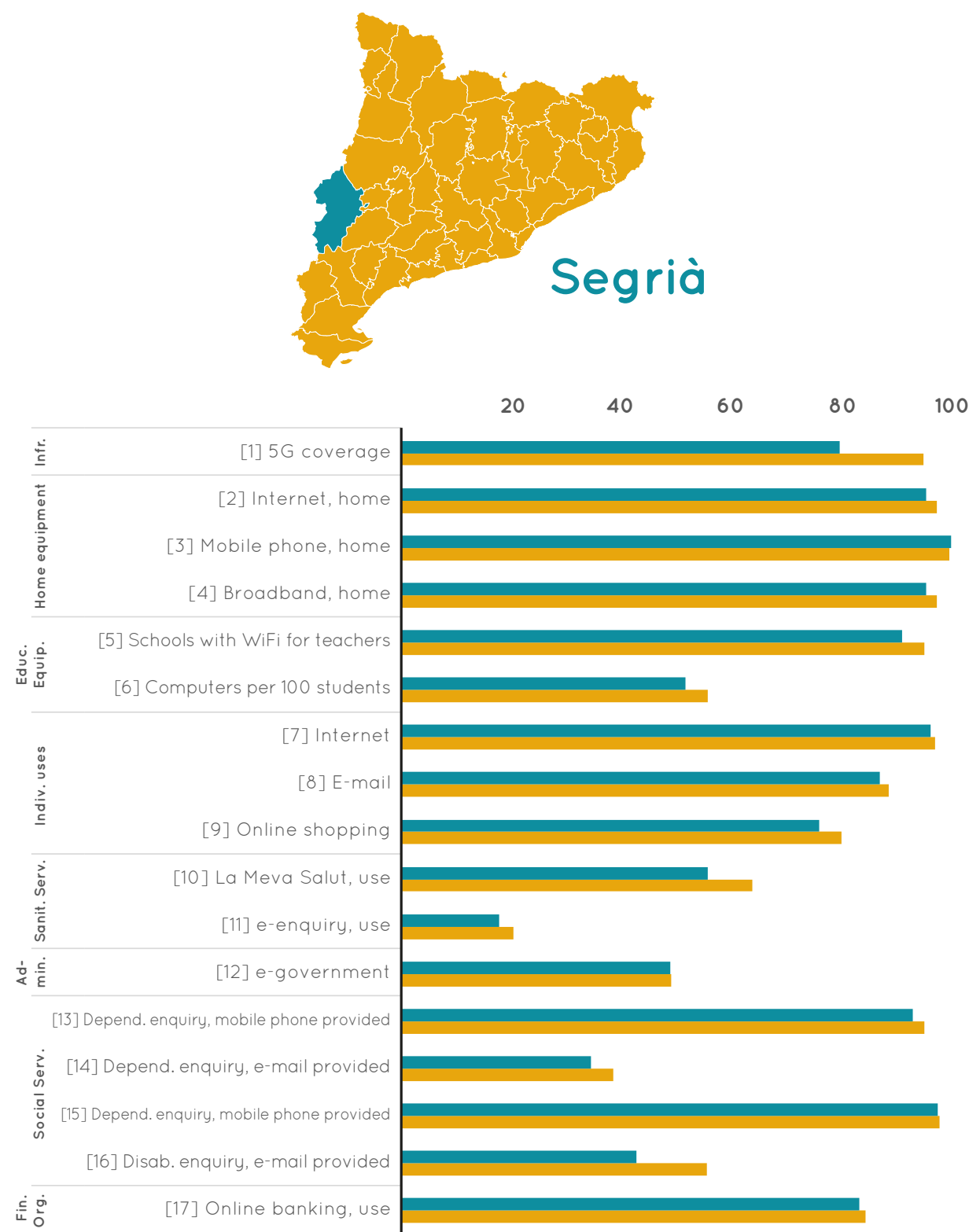
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
67,0	96,4	99,4	96,4	93,3	90,6	95,8	84,7	76,5	48,9
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



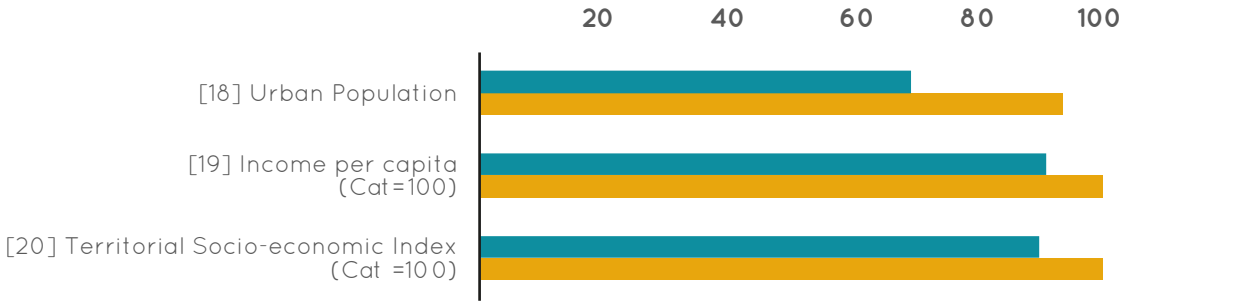
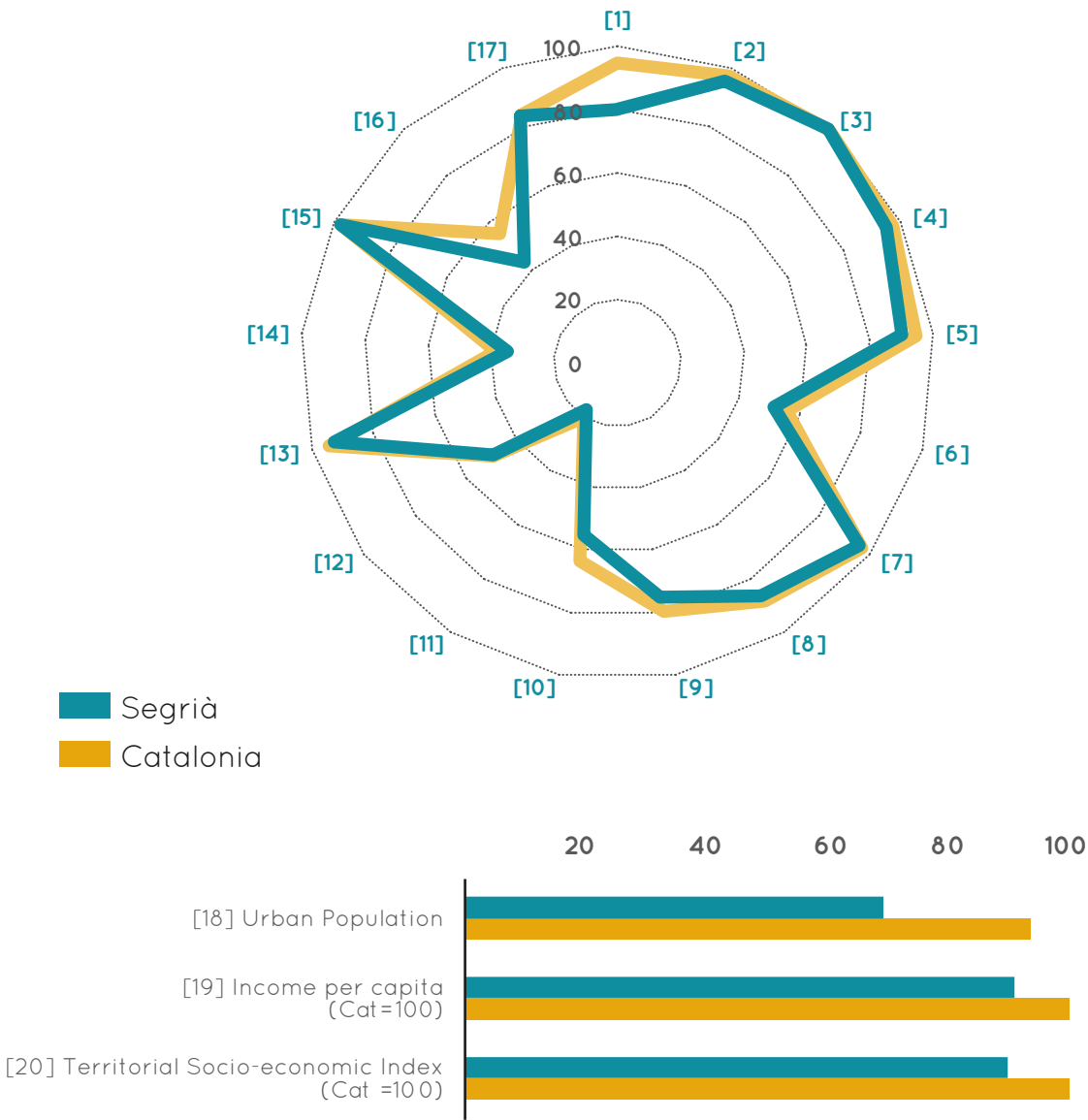
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
49,0	95,7	99,6	95,7	100,0	47,8	95,9	85,1	75,0	52,9
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



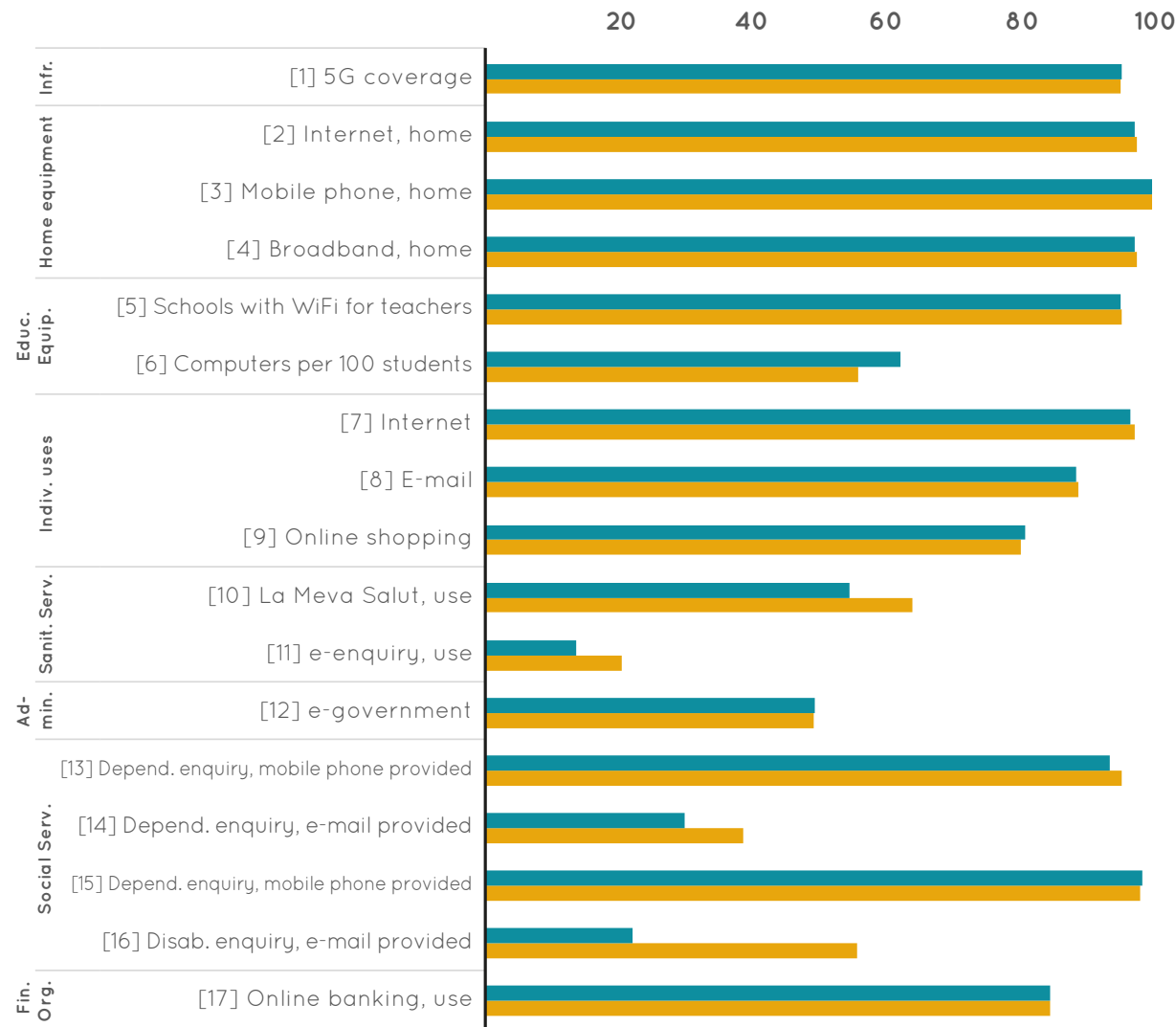
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
49,0	95,7	99,6	95,7	100,0	47,8	95,9	85,1	75,0	52,9
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
79,5	95,2	99,6	95,2	90,7	51,6	96,0	86,7	75,8	55,5
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



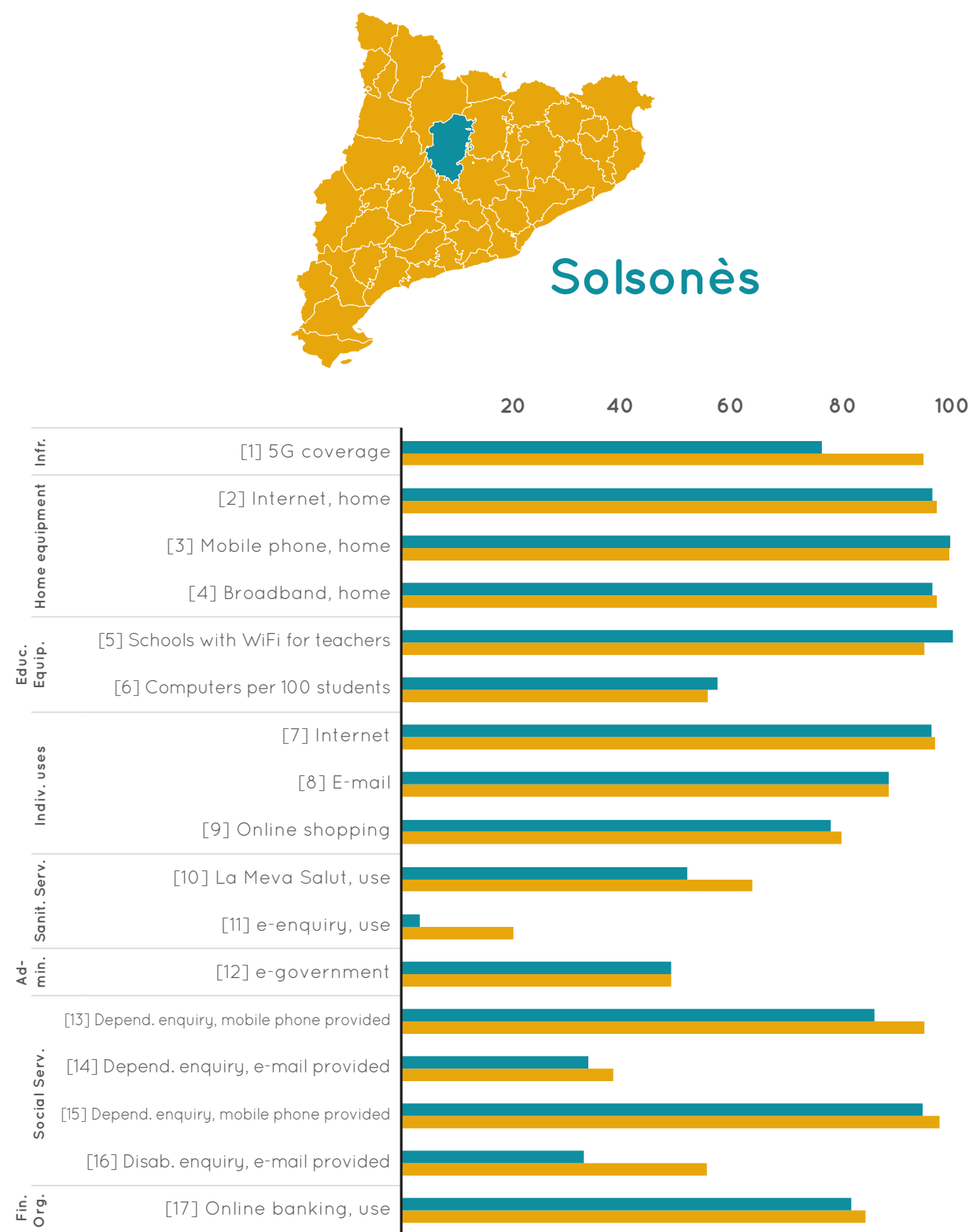
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
17,7	48,7	92,7	34,4	97,3	42,7	83,1	69,3	89,9	79,5
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



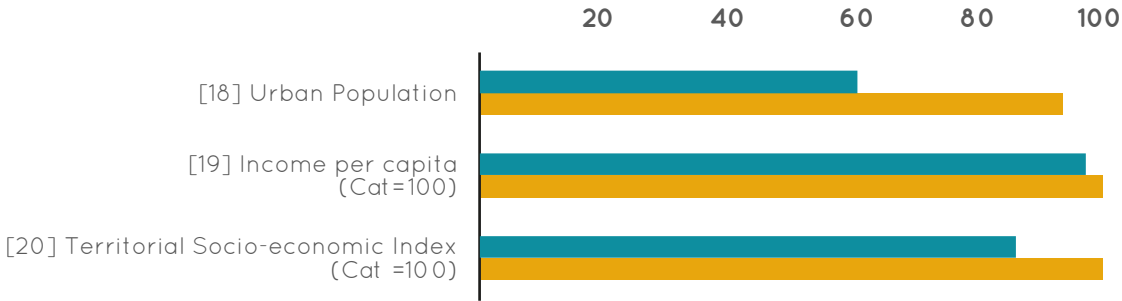
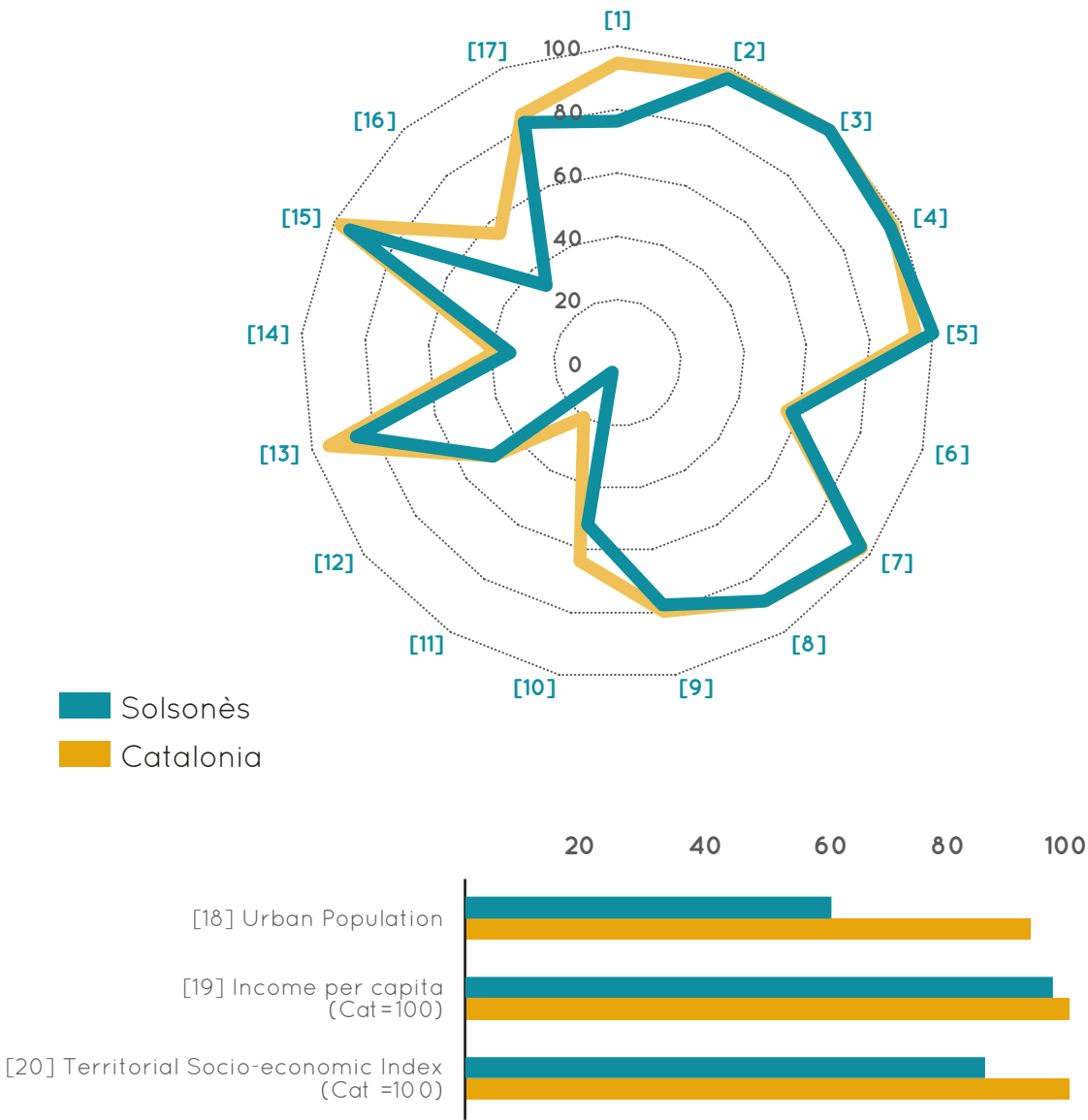
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
94,8	96,7	99,4	96,7	94,7	61,9	96,1	88,0	80,4	54,3
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



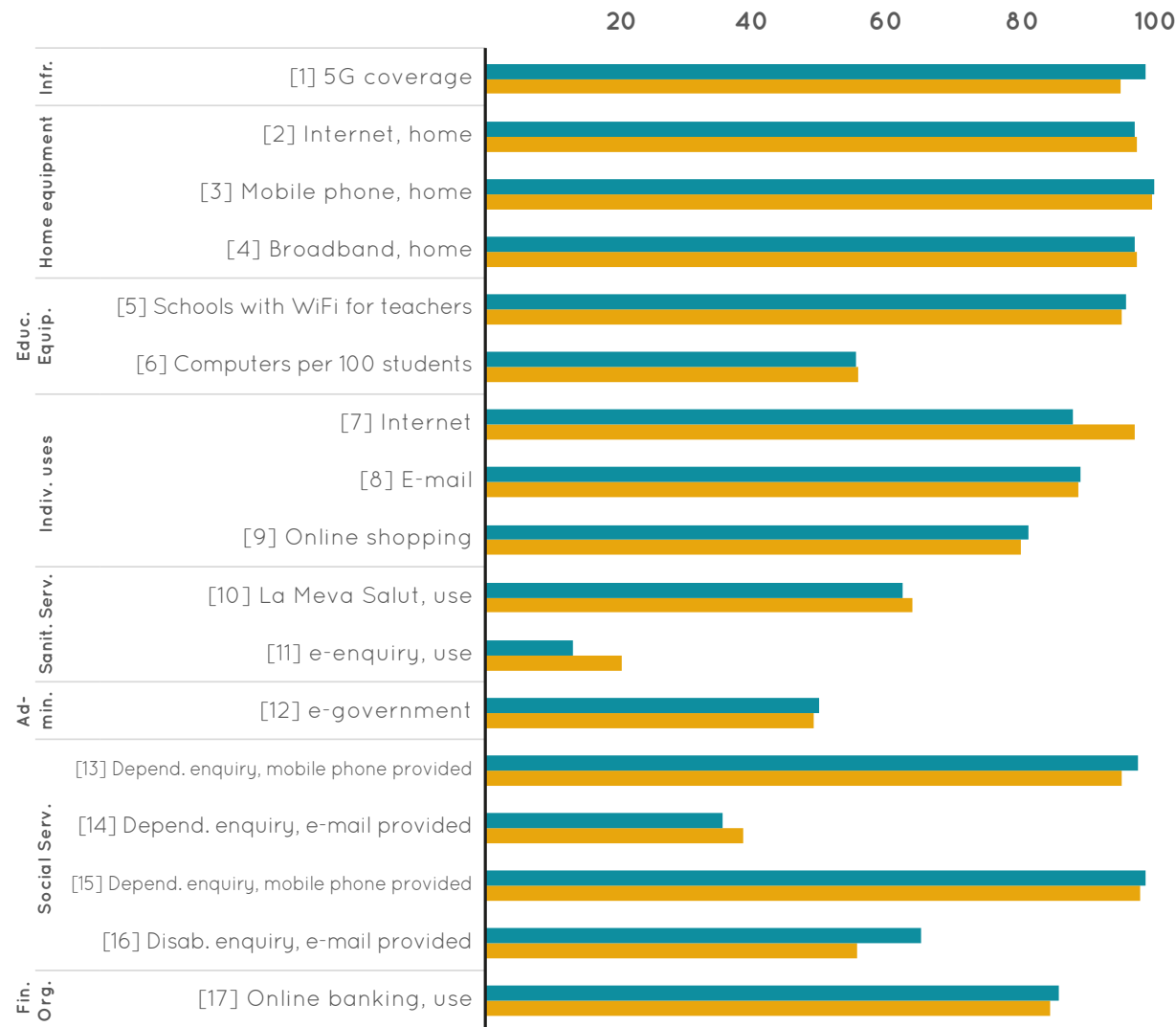
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
13,5	49,1	93,1	29,7	97,9	21,9	84,1	71,5	82,3	94,8
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



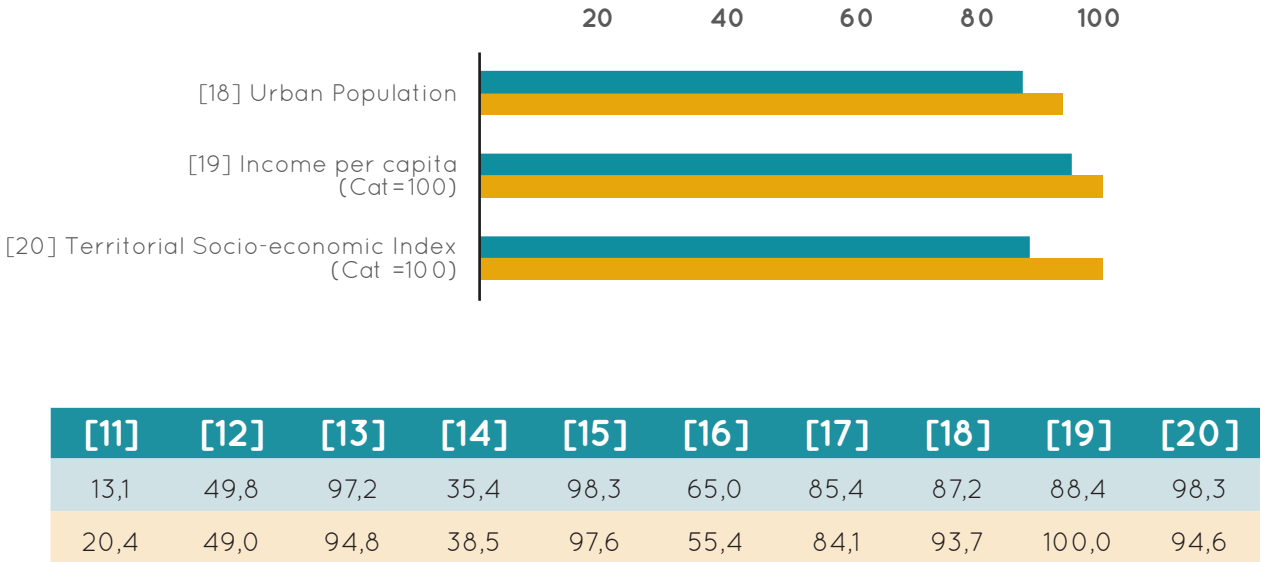
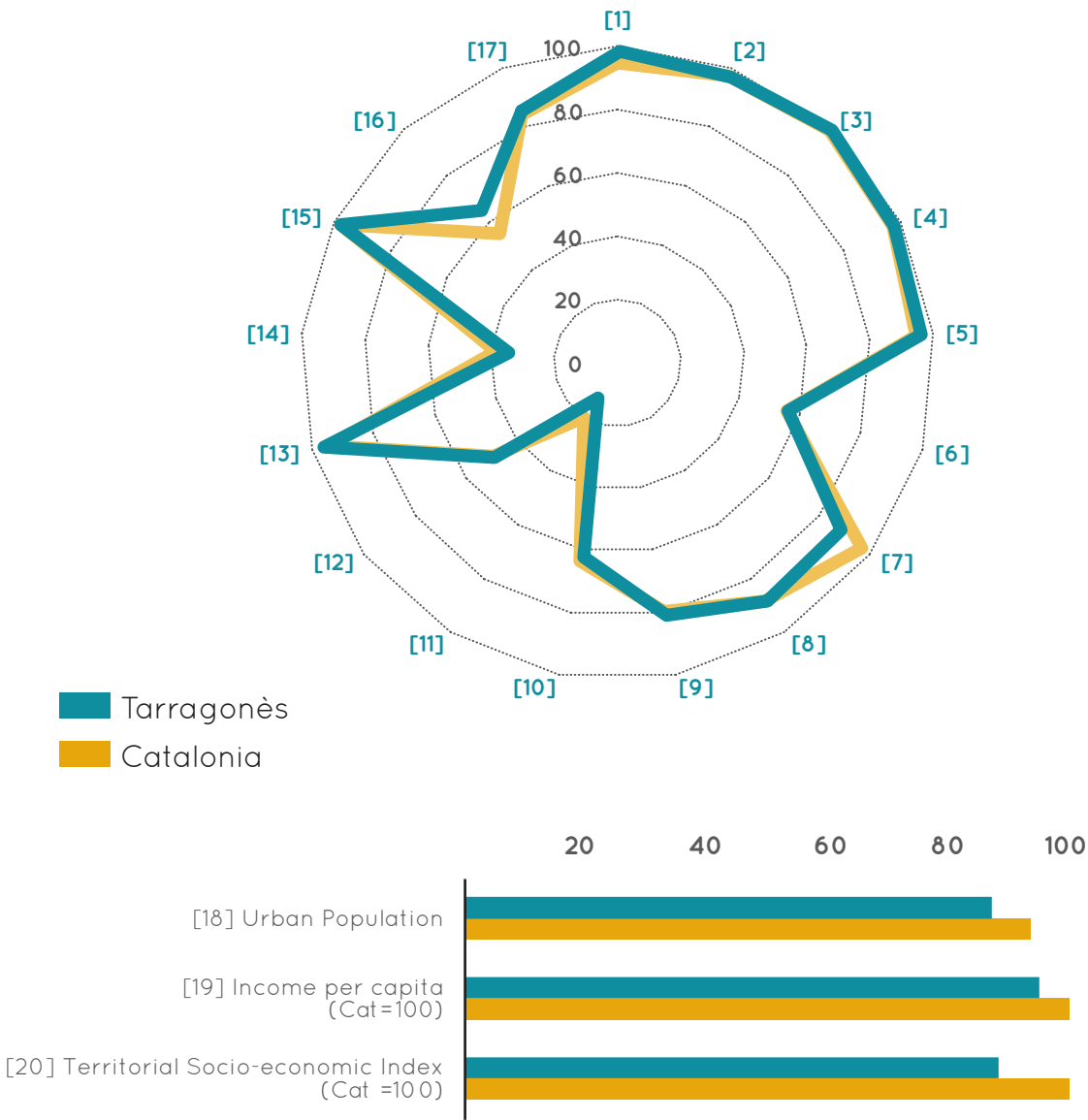
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
76,2	96,2	99,5	96,2	100,0	57,4	96,1	88,3	77,8	51,9
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6

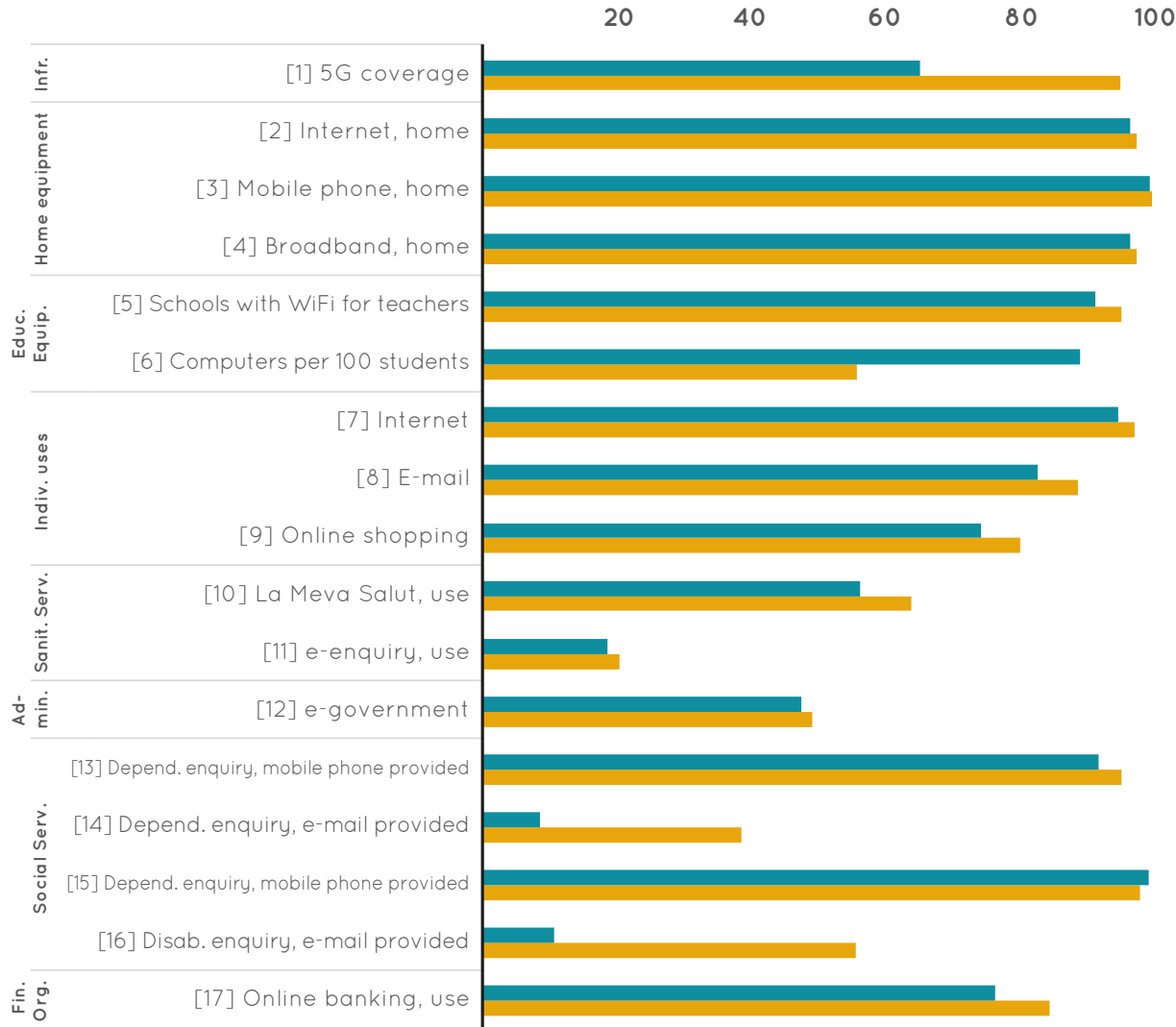


[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
76,2	96,2	99,5	96,2	100,0	57,4	96,1	88,3	77,8	51,9
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6

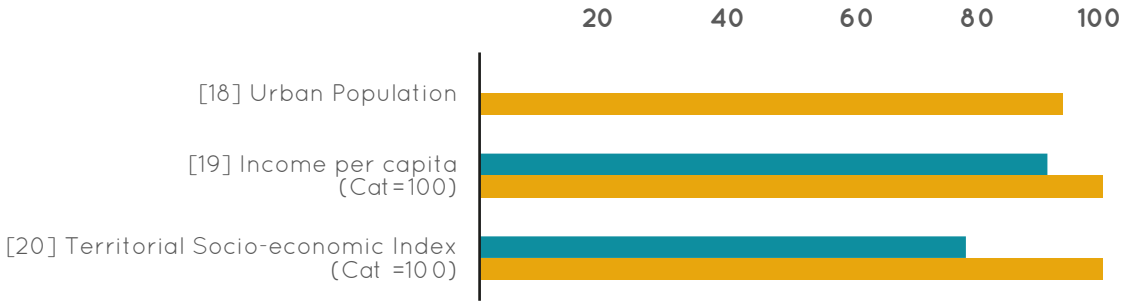
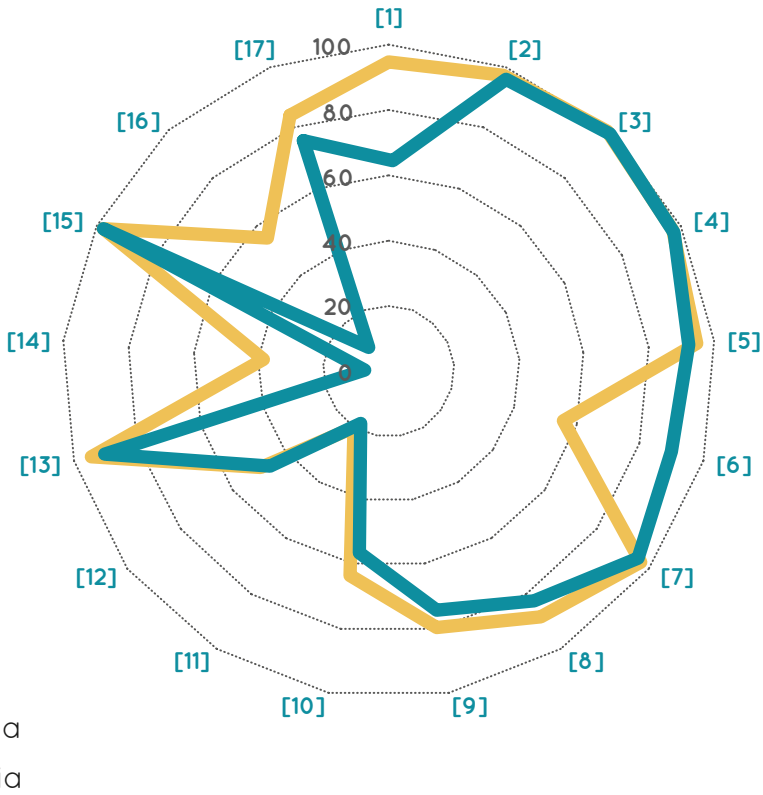


[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
98,3	96,7	99,6	96,7	95,4	55,3	87,6	88,6	81,0	62,2
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6

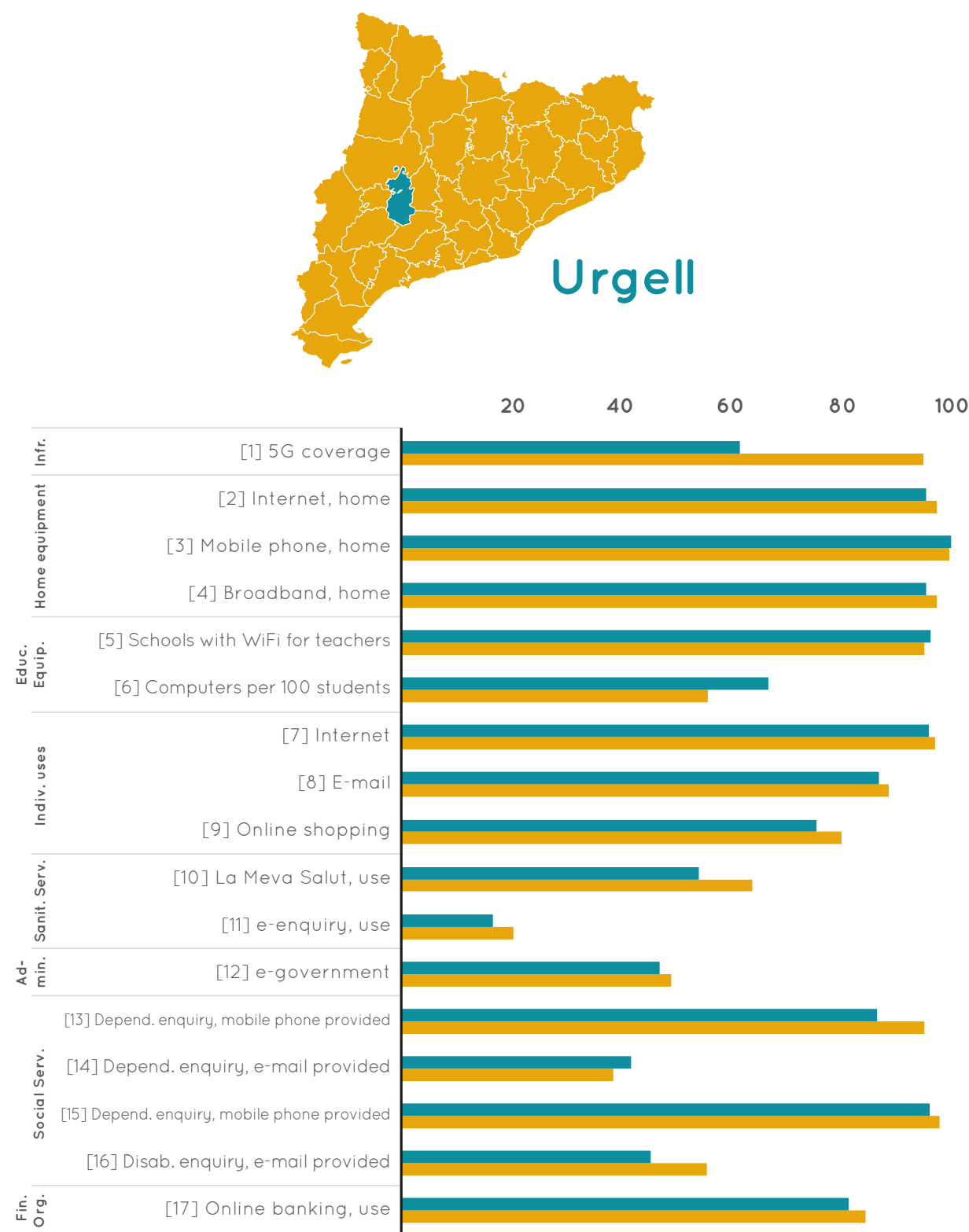




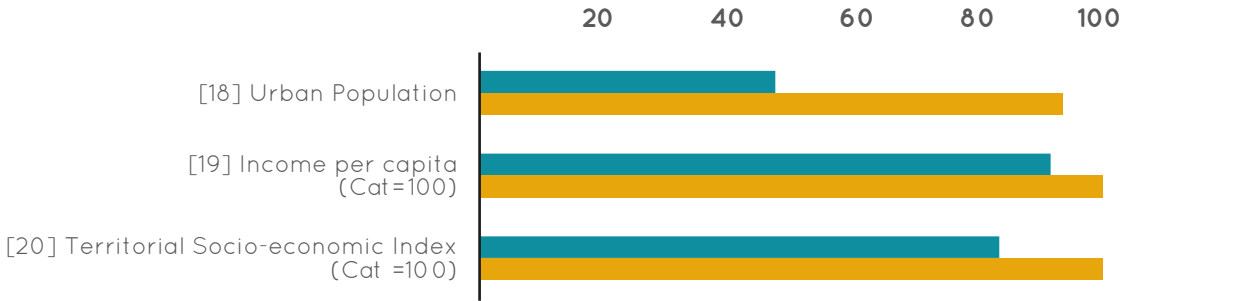
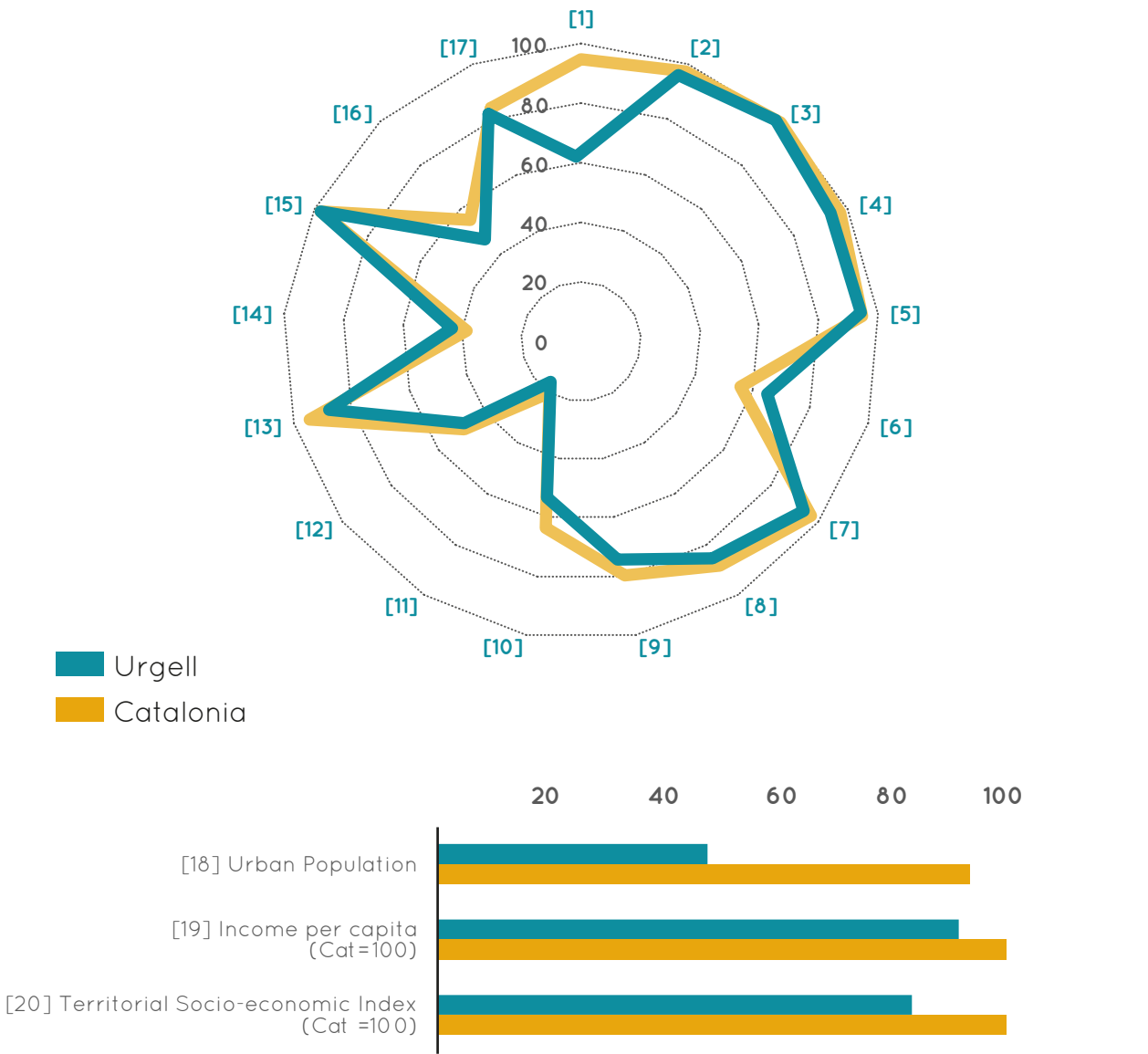
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
65,0	96,1	99,0	96,1	90,9	88,7	94,3	82,3	74,0	56,0
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



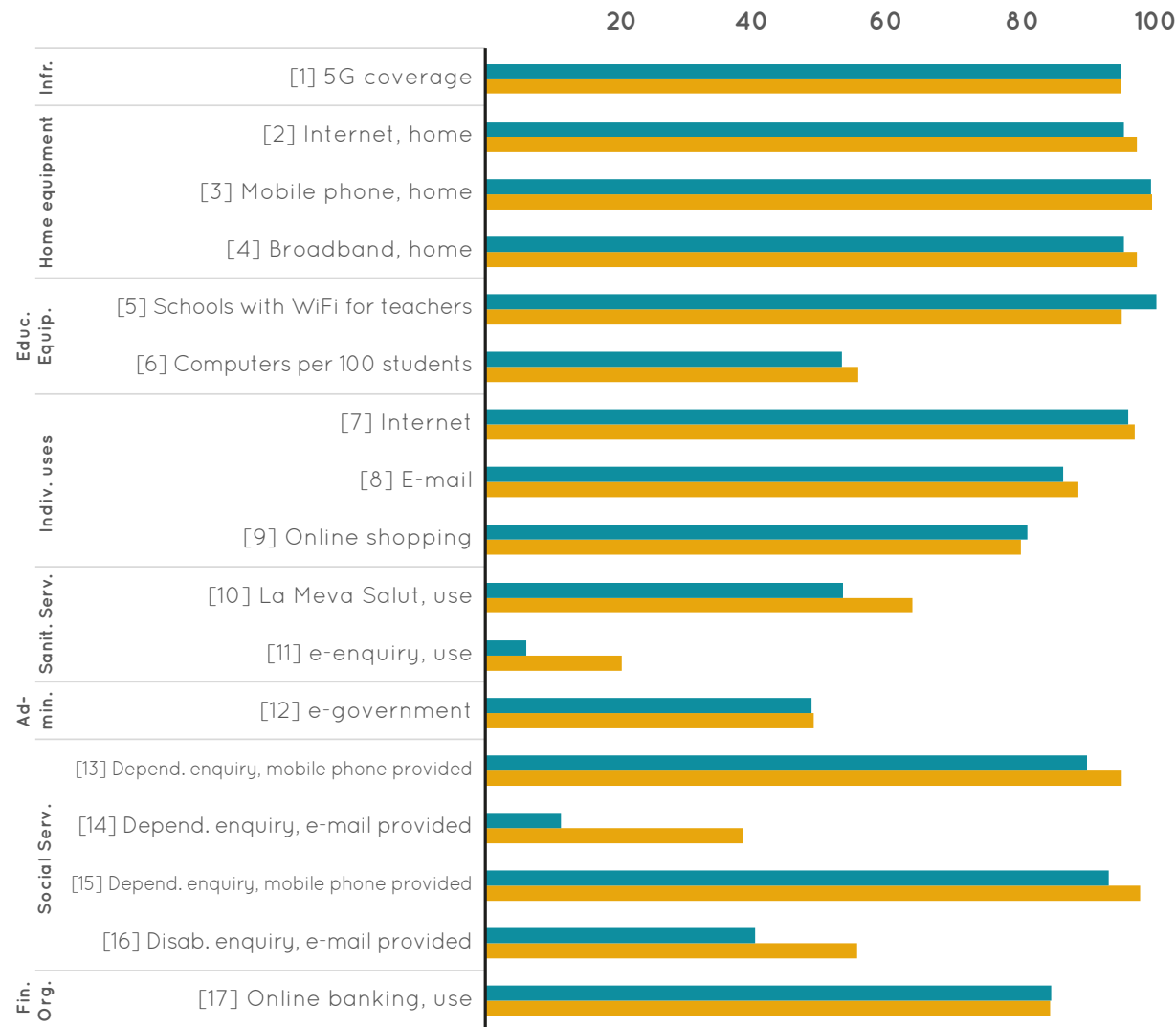
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
18,5	47,3	91,5	8,5	98,8	10,6	76,1	0,0	78,5	65,0
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



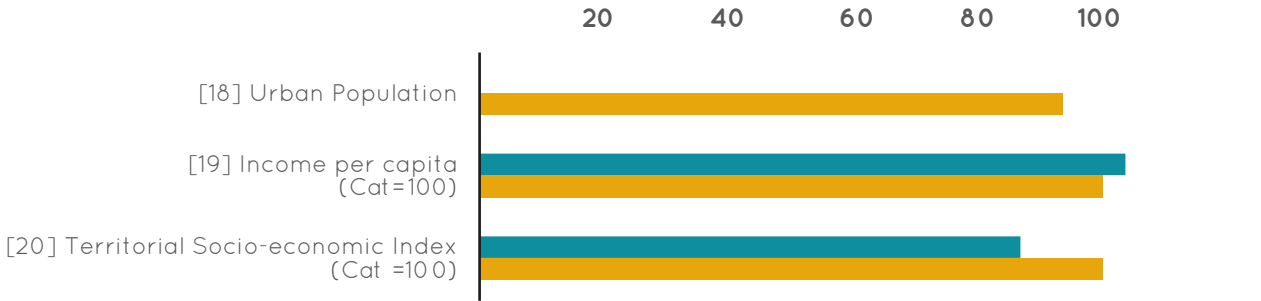
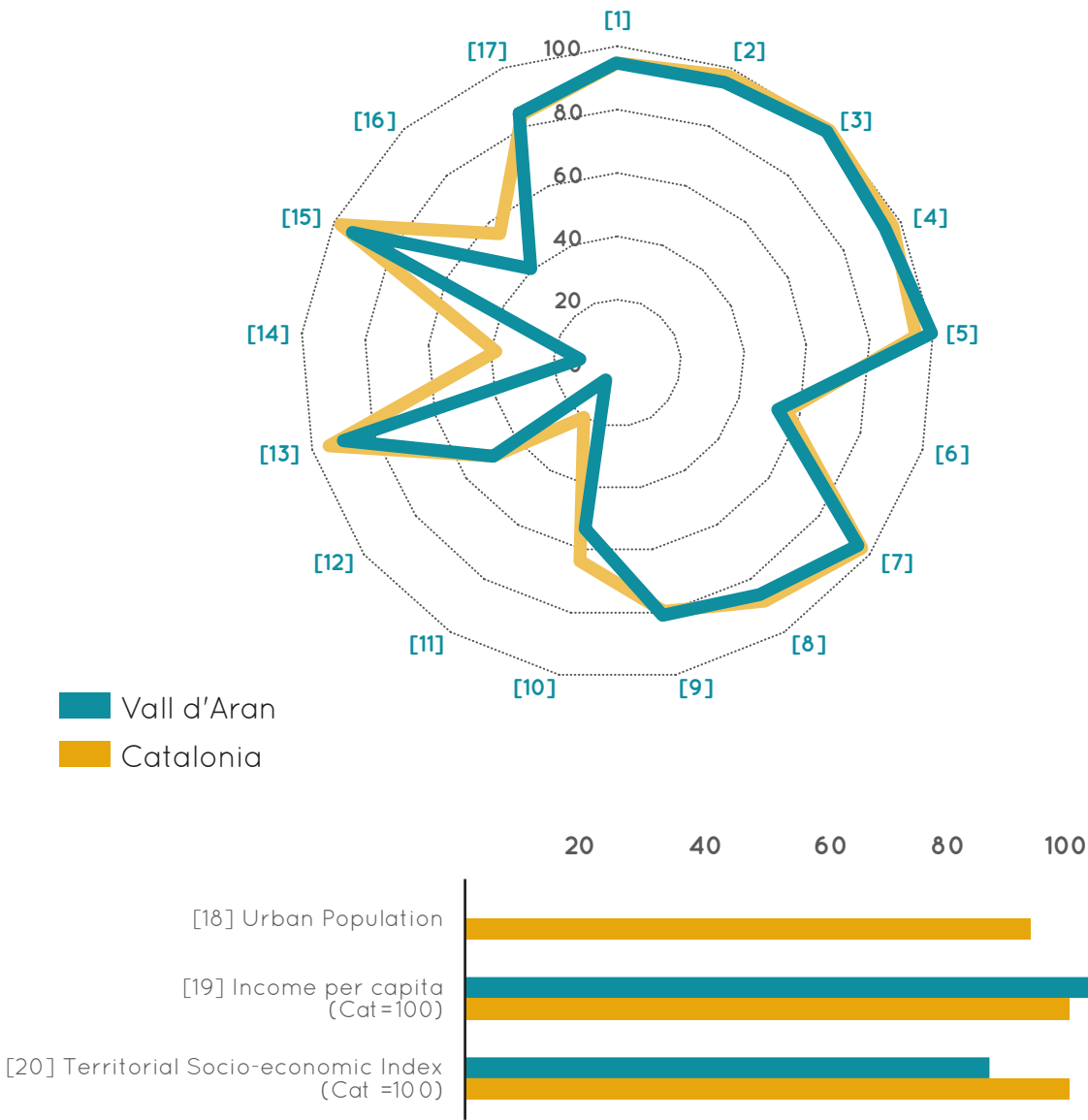
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
61,4	95,2	99,6	95,2	96,0	66,6	95,7	86,6	75,2	53,9
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
16,6	46,8	86,2	41,6	95,8	45,2	81,1	47,6	83,6	61,4
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



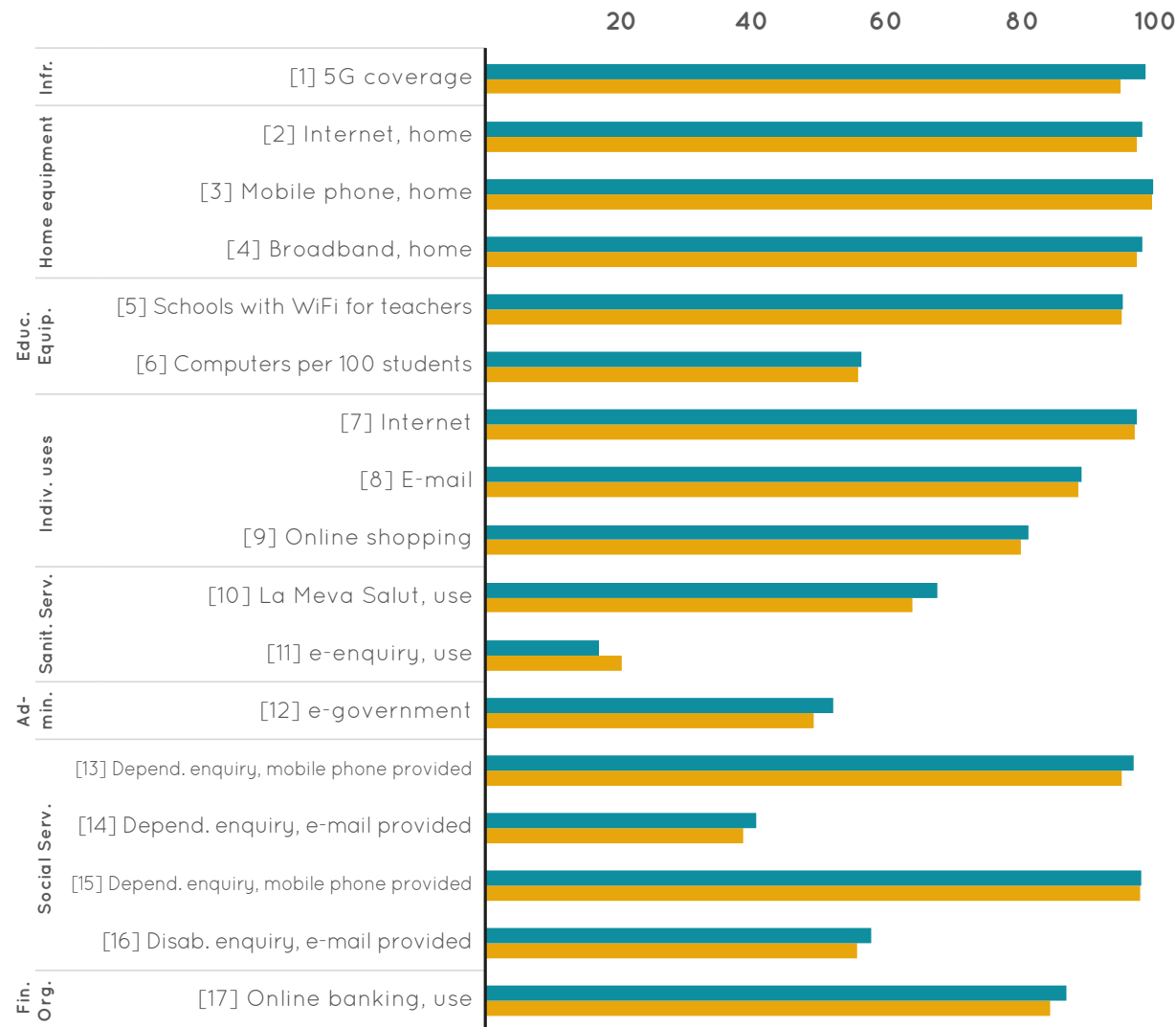
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
94,7	95,1	99,1	95,1	100,0	53,2	95,8	86,1	80,8	53,3
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



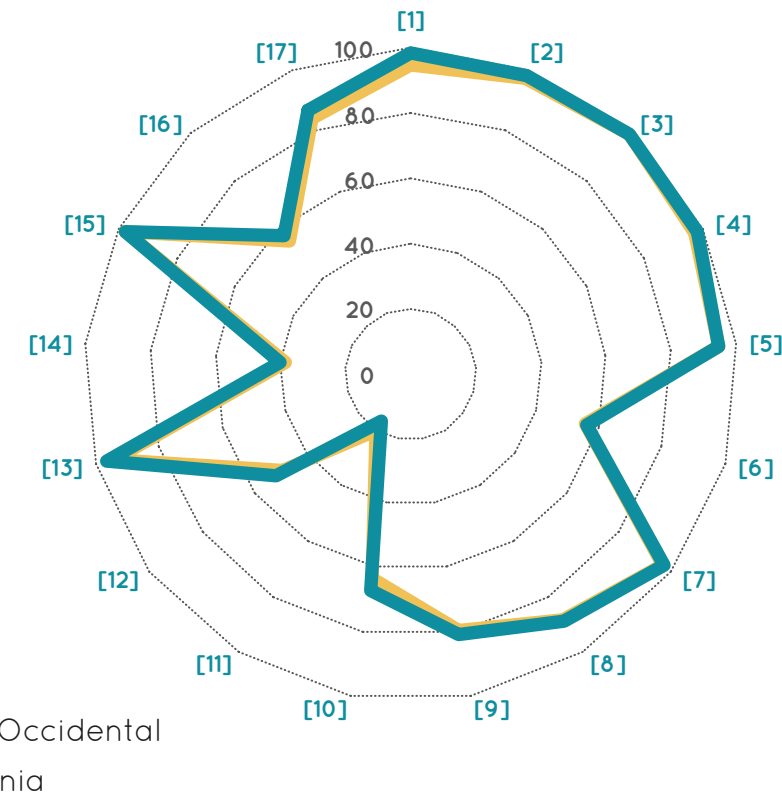
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
6,2	48,6	89,6	11,3	92,9	40,2	84,3	0,0	87,1	94,7
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



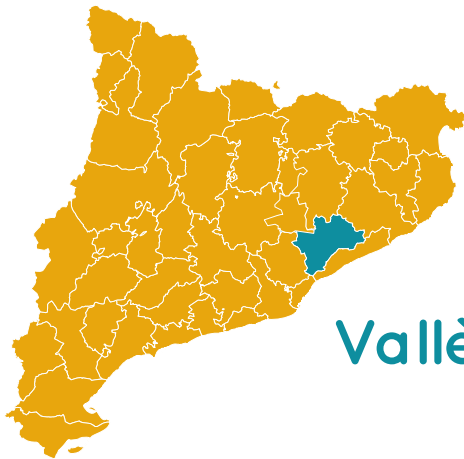
Vallès Occidental



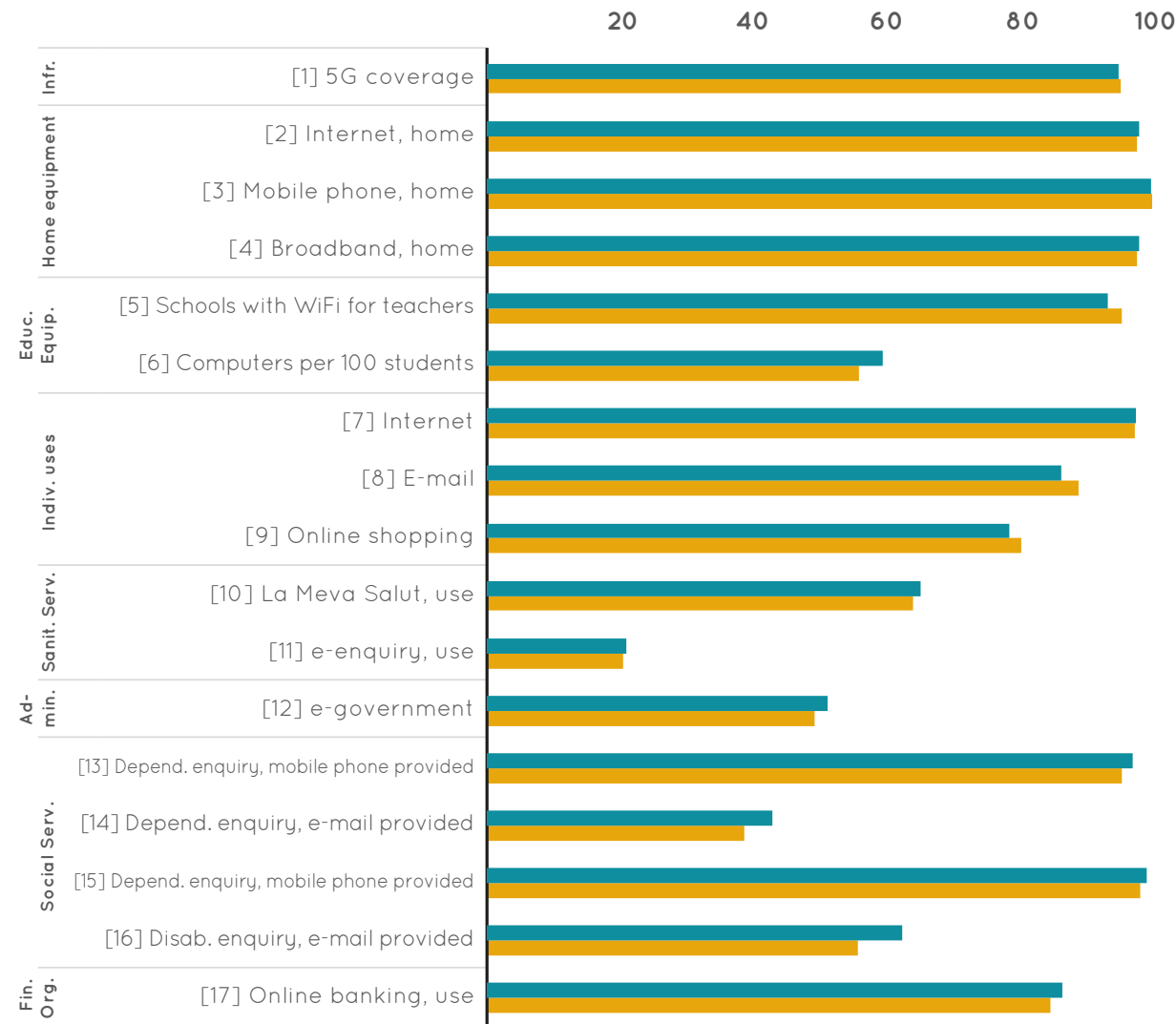
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
98,4	97,9	99,5	97,9	94,9	56,1	97,0	88,9	80,9	67,4
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



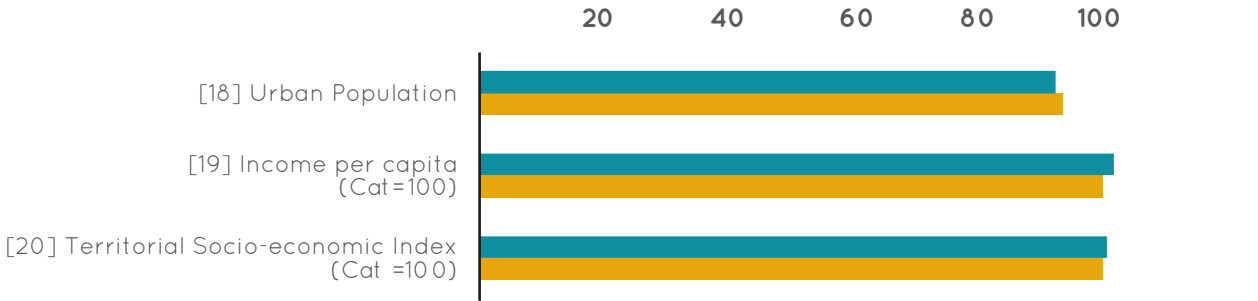
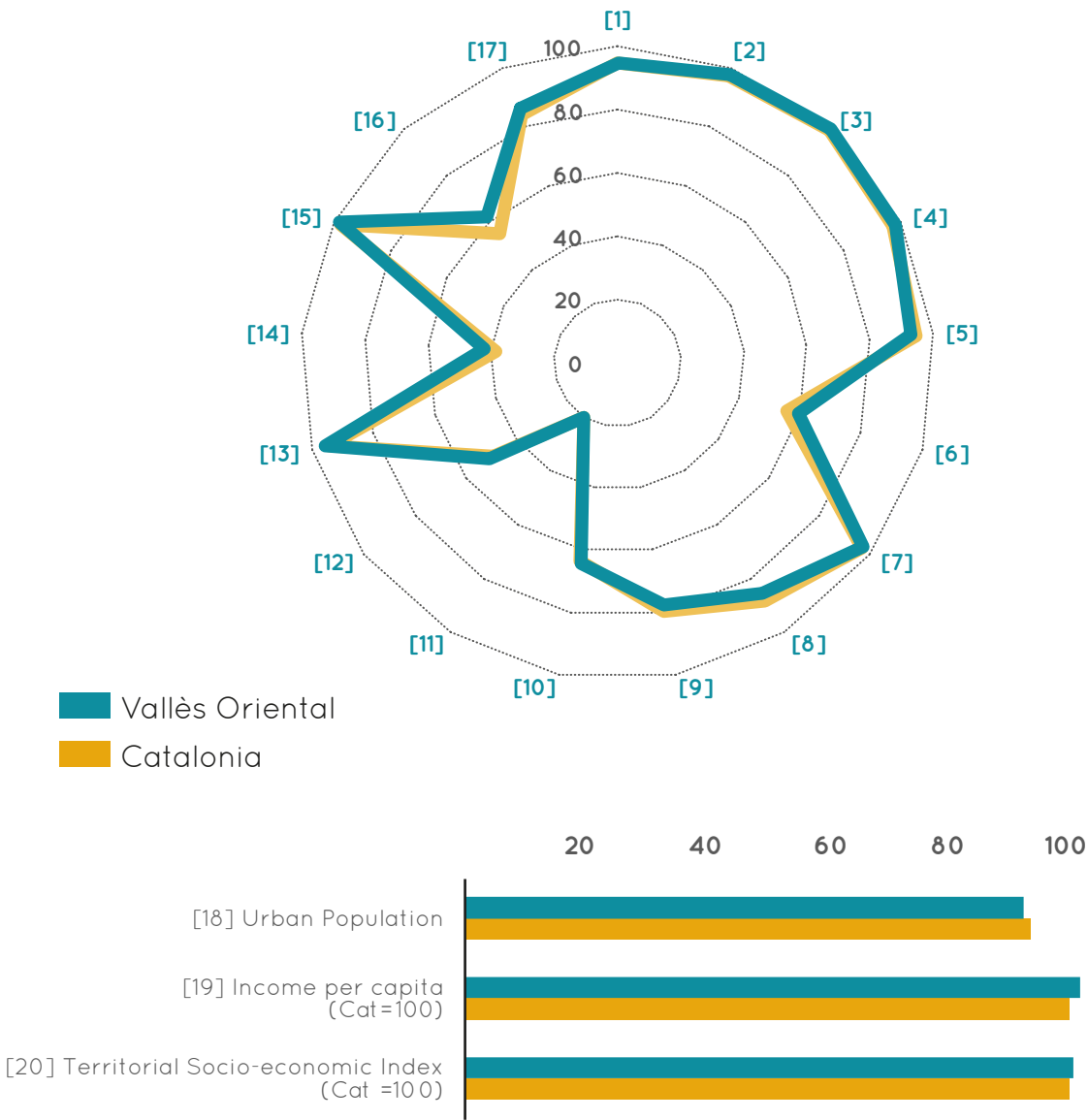
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
17,0	51,8	96,6	40,3	97,7	57,5	86,6	99,4	104,2	98,4
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



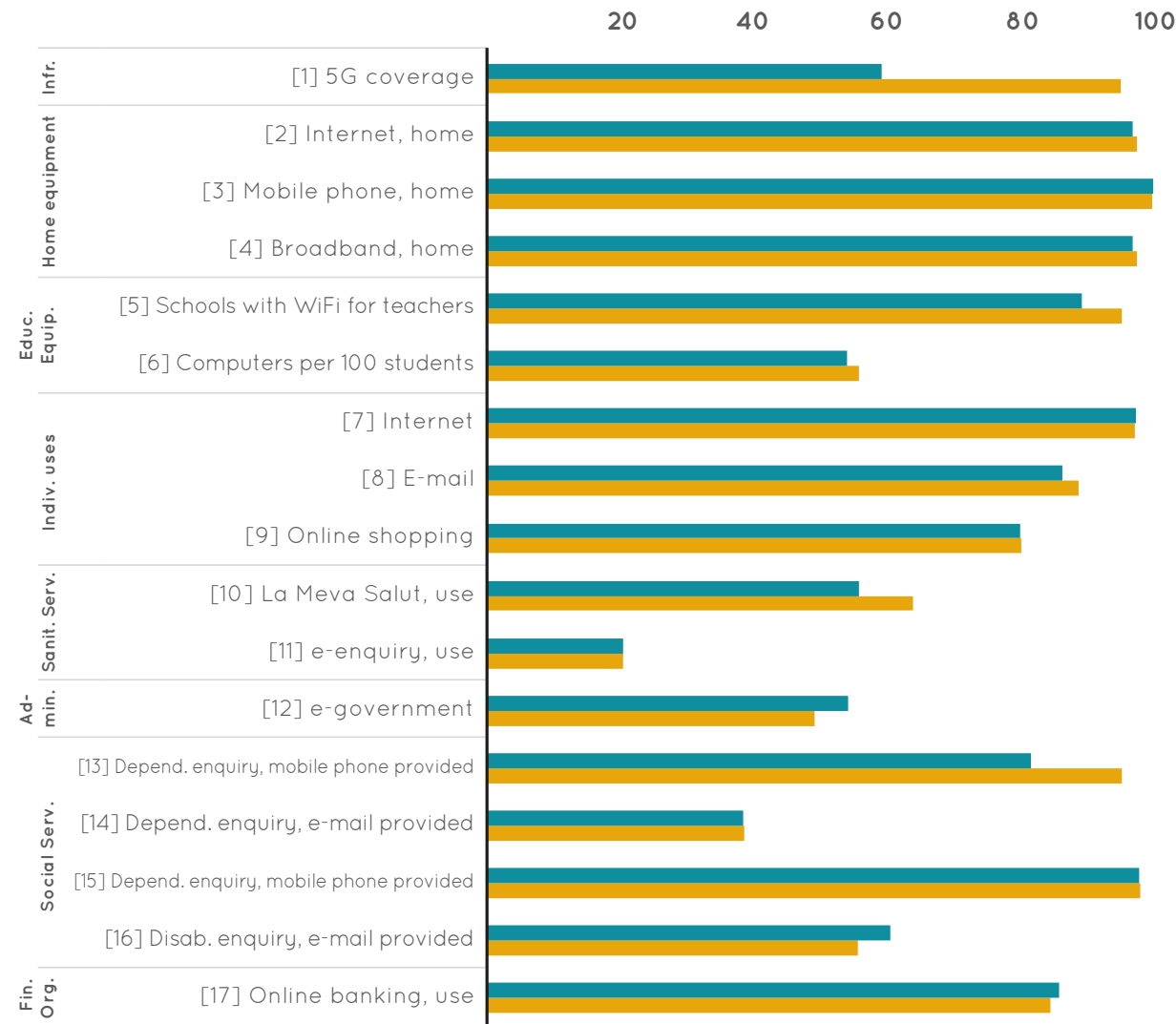
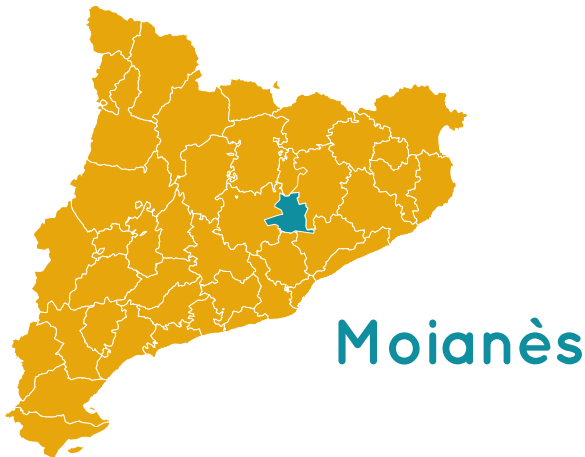
Vallès Oriental



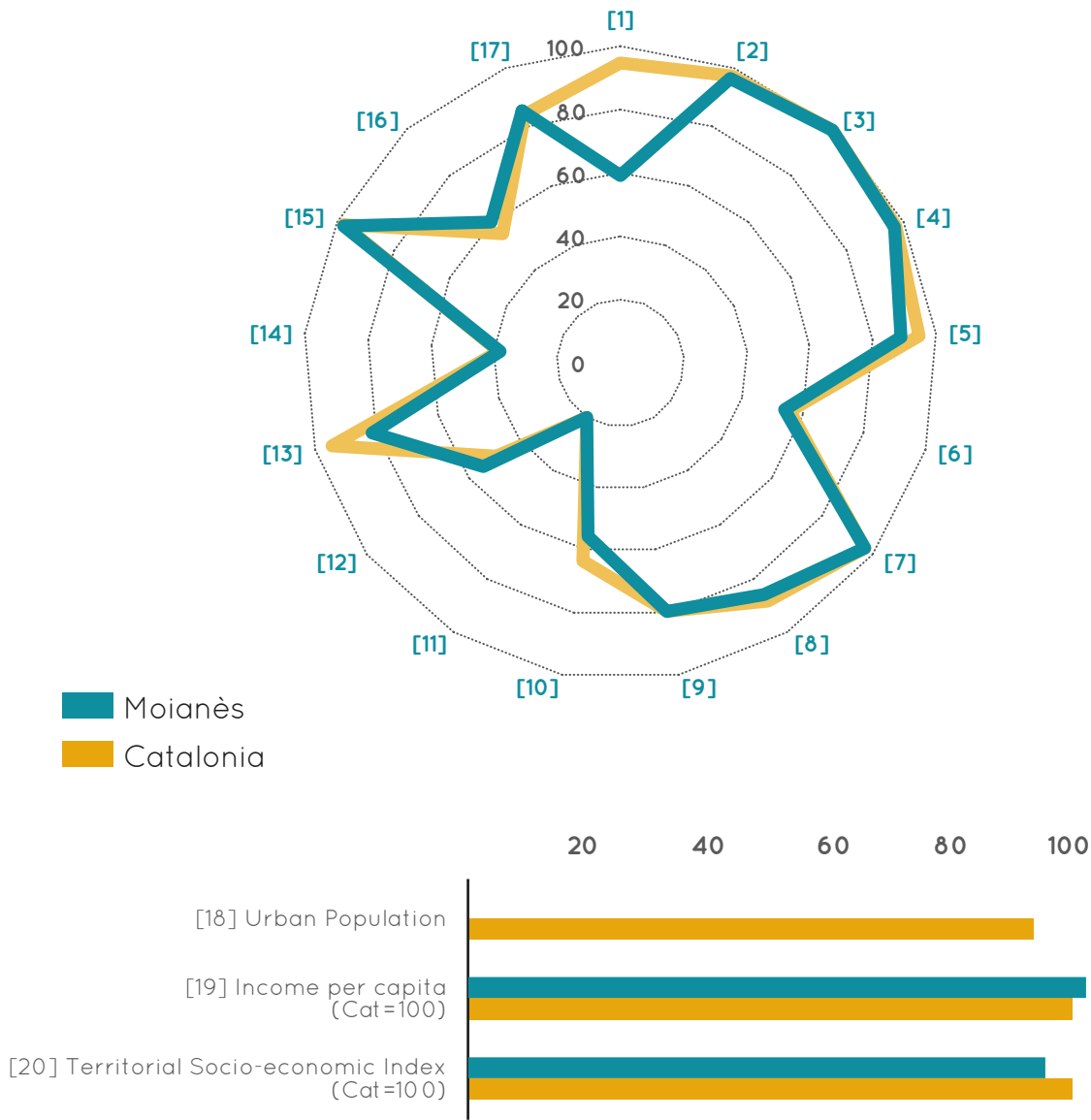
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
94,4	97,4	99,2	97,4	92,7	59,1	96,9	85,8	78,0	64,7
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



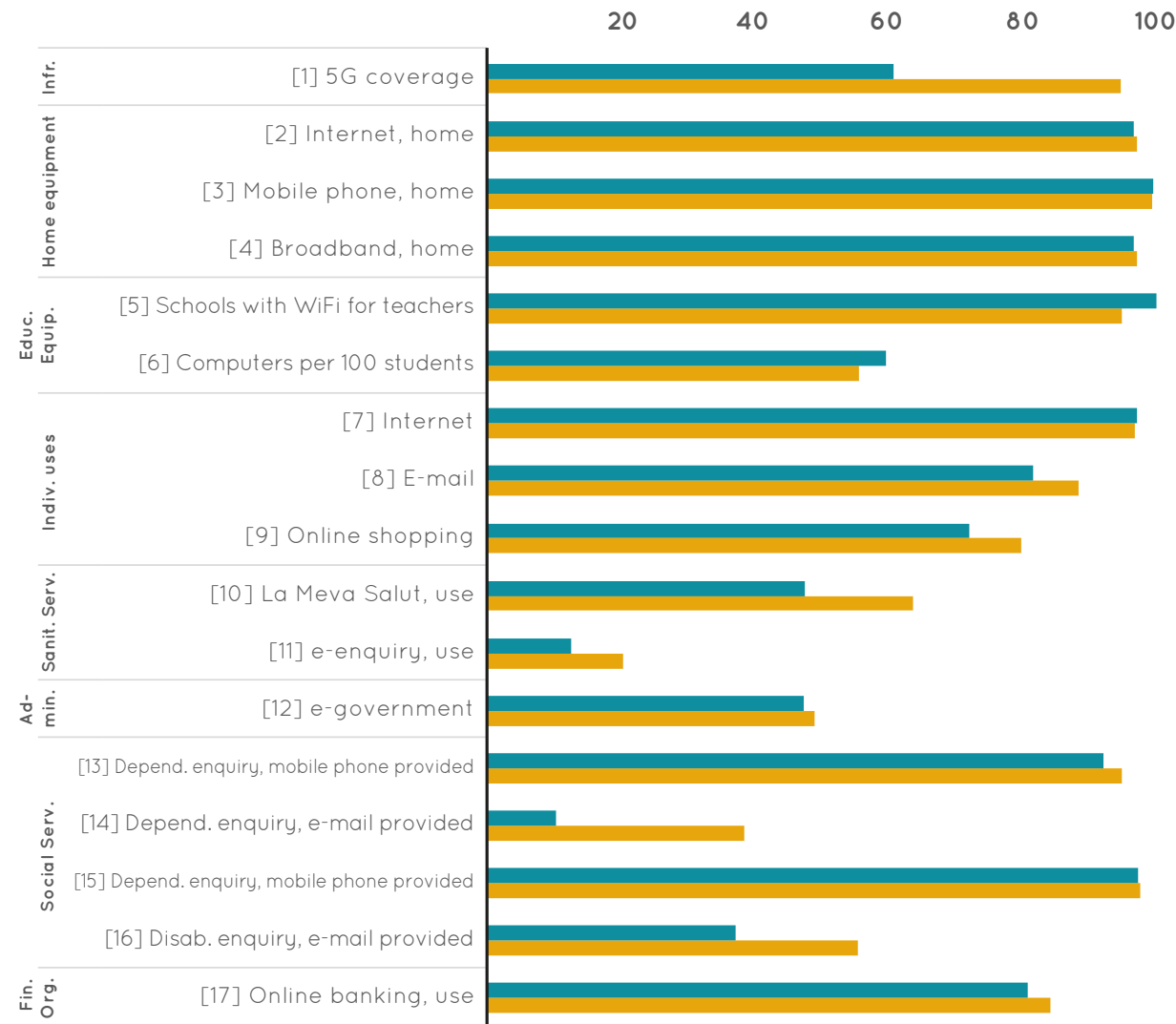
[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
20,9	50,9	96,5	42,7	98,5	62,0	85,9	92,7	101,0	94,4
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



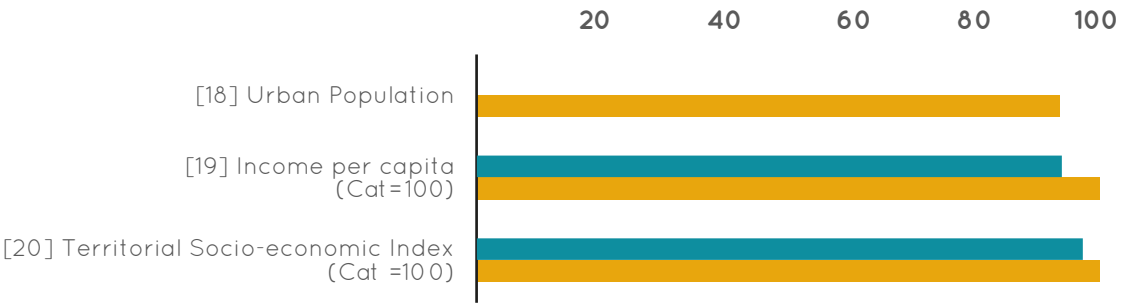
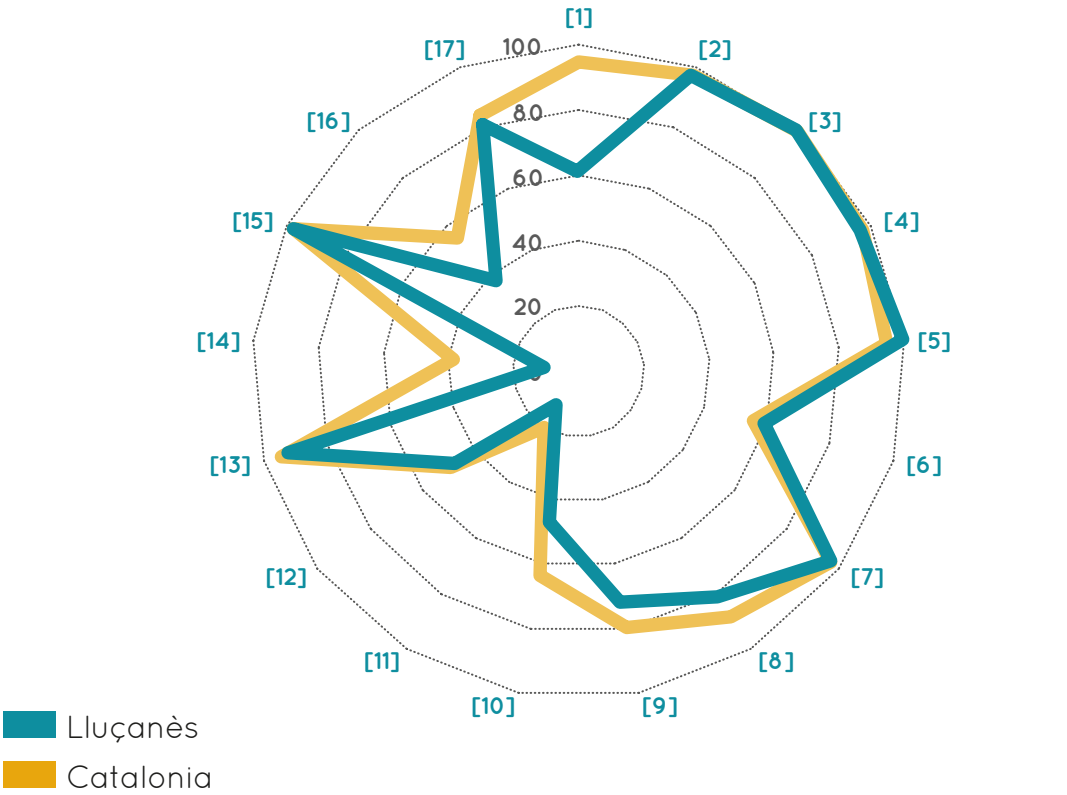
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
59,0	96,5	99,5	96,5	88,9	53,8	96,9	86,0	79,6	55,6
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
20,4	54,0	81,3	38,2	97,4	60,3	85,5	0,0	95,6	59,0
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6



[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
60,8	96,6	99,5	96,6	100,0	59,6	97,1	81,5	72,1	47,5
94,6	97,1	99,4	97,1	94,8	55,6	96,8	88,3	79,8	63,6



[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]
12,6	47,3	92,0	10,3	97,2	37,1	80,7	0,0	97,4	60,8
20,4	49,0	94,8	38,5	97,6	55,4	84,1	93,7	100,0	94,6

Conclusions

The digital divide index presented in this document is an innovative perspective that confirms the need for a comprehensive approach to the phenomenon of the digital divide, not only in Catalonia but everywhere, with the cooperation of all possible actors in both the public and private spheres.

This first version of the indicator, launched by the Platform of Third Social Sector Institutions of Catalonia, is **a pioneering initiative that we aim to grow and consolidate, with the participation of all the institutions willing to contribute their efforts**. We believe that the public-private collaboration that has made this first step possible is an essential asset, and also a clear example of this tool's potential for the future.

We identify three major challenges and opportunities for the future:

1. **Increasing the data available**, especially related to access to and use of both public and private digital services (such as telecommunications providers). This step is essential for expanding the profile that has begun to be created, and to ensure its continuity in the long term. For this reason, we propose that agreements with new actors enabling a voluntary and sustained transfer of the relevant data should be reached.
2. **Incorporating a historical perspective**, retrieving data from current participating actors and future collaborators to create a time series that helps evaluate the impact of past policies (decisions that have already been made) and to obtain a better understanding of the background factors that influence the digital divide.
3. **Disseminating the experience and sharing knowledge** wherever necessary, in Spain and even on a European scale. We are convinced that this pioneering initiative can inspire similar approaches in other regions, and we are willing to support any project that wishes to replicate it, adapting to their circumstances and enriching each other through the exchange of knowledge.

We also believe it is essential to **expand the number of parties involved in monitoring and analysing the phenomenon**, and especially those who are already working on this issue in Catalonia. Coordination and the combination of perspectives, expertise and experiences is crucial for building a common and more efficient strategy to overcome the digital divide. This

task is not beginning now, but it is time to **move forward and coordinate the strategy for studying and combating the digital divide**.

The creation of the **Digital Divide Observatory in Catalonia** - a forum for meeting, study and joint action, where each agent could pool their knowledge and expertise to nurture an ambitious and common national approach, could be the first step towards establishing this strategy.

One of the added values of this analysis is that for the first time, it provides a **detailed territorial perspective** of the phenomenon, which means that it is possible to identify not only common problems, but also characteristics that are specific to each region and related to their social and economic circumstances.

The Platform of Third Social Sector Institutions cannot perform this task alone, and does not wish to do so. For this reason, **we offer** all the agents involved this first version of the Catalan digital divide index, as a starting point to come together and build a shared and effective strategy for reducing digital inequalities in Catalonia.

Participating institutions and individuals

The project has been based on a co-design methodology that has first and foremost involved the vision and objectives of the Platform of Third Social Sector Institutions of Catalonia.

In addition to bilateral meetings with various public and private agents, a working meeting held on 10 October 2024 raised the profile of the project, and enabled an alignment of positions with the various agents involved. The institutions and experts who attended or participated in the project are listed below:

- › Ministry of Social Rights and Inclusion, Government of Catalonia: Sílvia Subirana, Deputy Director General, Guaranteed Citizens' Income; Valentí Arroyo i Penya, Director General, Social Benefits. Government of Catalonia
- › Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, Government of Catalonia: Jordi Serarols, Deputy Director General, Research and Digital Culture
- › Catalan Health Service, Ministry of Health, Government of Catalonia: Ferran Mur, ICT Management Office, Information Systems Area
- › Open Administration Consortium of Catalonia (AOC): Miquel Estapé, Deputy Director, Innovation and Data
- › CaixaBank: Javier Ibáñez de Aldecoa Fuster, Strategic Planning; Sandra Jódar, Director of Strategic Planning
- › Banc Sabadell: Marc Ordoñez, Head of the Individual Analytics department; Manuel Tresanchez Montaner, Deputy General Manager and Director of Marketing, Customers and Savings Investment
- › Cercle Tecnològic de Catalunya: Xavier Sellarès i Faixat, Director General
- › Barcelona Activa: Laura Copete, Head of Digital Inclusion
- › Ferrer i Guardia Foundation: Sandra Gómez, project coordinator
- › Experts: Marta Aymerich (UOC eHealth Center, e-health area) and Miquel Àngel Prats (Blanquerna, education area)

- › Team of the Platform of Third Social Sector Institutions of Catalonia (host): Xavier Trabado, Gerard Sentís, Judith Calabria, David Lladó, Júlia Vigó
- › UOC team: Mireia Fernández-Ardèvol, Enrique Rodríguez, Sara Suárez-Gonzalo

m4Social



Taula d'entitats
del Tercer Sector Social
de Catalunya



Estudis
de Ciències de la
Informació i de
la Comunicació

CNSC
research group

With co-operation from:



Administració Oberta
de Catalunya

With support from:



Ajuntament de
Barcelona



Generalitat
de Catalunya