



# Panel Survey of Social Inequalities in Catalonia

**2001- 2012**

**A decade gathering data for the  
study of Catalan society**



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## 1. Jaume Bofill Foundation and the PaD survey

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The **Jaume Bofill Foundation** promotes initiatives conducive to achieving a better understanding of society, which are likely to give rise to actions contributing to its improvement through the elimination of all forms of inequality between persons, groups and peoples and by extending education and culture in the broadest sense to all those who, for social reasons, are most severely deprived of it.

The Jaume Bofill Foundation is independent of government, political parties, religious denominations and formally constituted economic and social groups. This independence, however, does not imply neutrality with regard to the major ideological, political, social and moral issues facing Catalan society and the world.

The Jaume Bofill Foundation aims:

- ✓ To undertake critical analysis of society, its structural bases, its mechanisms of operation and its resulting processes of integration and marginalisation.
- ✓ To challenge the established order based on the conviction that it is not the only one possible, or the best one.
- ✓ To study and combat all forms of inequality between persons, groups and peoples using the means appropriate to each.
- ✓ To promote, support and disseminate alternative projects both in the form of ideas and social organisation and action.
- ✓ To contribute to the assertion of Catalonia's national identity within the framework of the respect and promotion of people's rights.

For further information please visit our web site: [www.fbofill.cat](http://www.fbofill.cat)



The **Panel of Social Inequalities in Catalonia (PaD)** is a longitudinal survey which has, since 2001, provided a unique perspective on Catalan society. The PaD is promoted by the Jaume Bofill Foundation.

The PaD's objective is to provide data on social inequality in Catalonia and its evolution over time. This data will contribute to the improved design of social policies that favour equality and justice.

This survey encompasses a wide spectrum of fields of study, such as socio-demographic data, education, work (labour, domestic, family), health, housing, income, language and political culture.

Data has been collected annually, starting in 2001 with a sample comprising 1,991 households and 5,785 individuals.

The value of the PaD lies in:

- ✓ **The quantity of information it provides** thanks to the PaD's wide range of themed blocks and the fact that information about individuals is accumulated year after year.
- ✓ **Its enormous analytical potential** arising not only from the ongoing accumulation of data for the same sample of individuals over time, but also the possibilities it offers with regard to the combination of analytical perspectives: household/individual and objective/subjective.
- ✓ **The quality of its information** achieved through the data collection via the CAPI survey system (which minimises coding errors), but also through validation of much of the data collected during previous waves, as the survey collects data from the same households year after year.
- ✓ **The representativeness of the sample**, not only with respect to the whole of Catalonia, but at provincial level as well.

The fact is that the PaD is the **1<sup>st</sup> longitudinal database in Catalonia** and the only one of its kind in the country. So, it provides interesting data on the social structure in the **Mediterranean region**.

PaD data can be accessed free of charge by the scientific community. **Data files from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> waves (2001 to 2009) are currently available**, as well as the **longitudinal data file** with longitudinally purged and harmonised individual and household variables.

The PaD has been recognised by the Catalan scientific community and is currently working on disseminating its results at European level.

For further information please visit the PaD website:  
[www.paneldesigualtats.cat/english](http://www.paneldesigualtats.cat/english)

## 1.1. Data on social structure and inequalities

The primary aim of the PaD is to provide information about social inequalities in this country. Setting out from the definition of inequality as the social expression of the different possibilities open to individuals of accessing social resources and goods, the PaD focused its efforts on bringing out not only the differences among the population surveyed, but also the mechanisms which generate or reinforce social inequalities.

The PaD survey is designed to gather information about the opportunities and limitations for people living in Catalonia with regard to aspects such as having a job, having a home, finding work appropriate to their training, reaching the desired level of training, access to information, access to medical care, enjoying good health and having sufficient income to live and support children and a family, among others. Information on factors like these reveals different aspects of inequality in this country. It can also help to better understand phenomena such as functional illiteracy, educational failure, intermittent and long-term unemployment, temporary over- and under-qualification for jobs, short-term employment, dependence on public institutions, deprivation and, though to a lesser extent<sup>1</sup>, situations of poverty and social exclusion.

To find out about the content of the PaD in greater detail, see the *Longitudinal Report on Content*<sup>2</sup>.

## 1.2. A longitudinal survey

The PaD is the first longitudinal survey to be run in Catalonia with an adequately representative sample of Catalan households<sup>3</sup>.

From a strictly technical standpoint, a basic feature of a pure panel-type questionnaire is that it always concerns the same sample of individuals through the different waves in which it is conducted, unlike a rotating panel-type survey in which part of the sample changes each time. The frequency of the panels is not predetermined, but depends on the intentions and/or financial possibilities of each project. In this case, the frequency of the PaD was planned to be annual.

The advantages of monitoring a panel sample can be summed up in four basic aspects: higher quality, greater quantity, inclusion of the perspective of change and more meaningful data.

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<sup>1</sup> It is well-known that a data-gathering instrument like a survey tends to exclude the two extremes of society: the wealthiest bands (which are highly unwilling to cooperate) and the most impoverished bands (also unwilling, but above all due to major difficulties in locating and keeping them in surveys).

<sup>2</sup> See the ANNEX

<sup>3</sup> In Catalonia there are households which have formed part of samples in longitudinal surveys run by INE, the Spanish national statistics institute, such as for example the Household Budget Continuous Survey (HBCF), which provides information about the source and amount of income in Spanish and households and how it is used for different consumer expenditure, but these samples have never been sufficiently representative in statistical terms to carry out specific studies of Catalonia.

**Quality:** A panel sample means that data can be gathered much more effectively: going back to the same households year after year makes it possible to purge errors and check many of the data gathered on the individuals within them. The continuity of the survey staff makes it possible to avoid errors in surveying<sup>4</sup> and to build trust in participation by households.

**Quantity:** The panel sample makes it possible to pose the different blocks of questions in varying depth in each of the waves (one year the topic of education is pursued in depth, another year the focus is on domestic work, another on housing issues and so on), so that much more information can be built up in each area as the different waves progress.

**The perspective of change:** The panel sample makes it possible to gather highly valuable data concerning change: changes in housing, changes in household infrastructure, changes in employment and so on. The fact of talking to the same individuals year after year makes it possible to find out not only what changes come about in their lives but also in which social groups changes occur, to what degree, the consequences for other aspects of personal and family life and so on, without the biases arising from talking to a new sample of individuals in each successive wave. This dynamic perspective in the data gathered represents added value which is only gained with panel samples.

**Meaningfulness:** The panel sample, to the extent that the same people are surveyed in each successive wave, means that in statistical terms the changes recorded are more meaningful than if a new sample of individuals were surveyed each time. The panel makes it possible to reduce the margin for error involved in any sample, and therefore to make statements about the changes which come about in the social situation, even if these are smaller in percentage terms.

The panel sample allows for a longitudinal view of reality, making it possible to go beyond the “snapshot” and look at a period of time. This reveals the progress of individuals and households, while seeing how they experience changes and respond to them within their own social and economic environment. The panel survey also offers information about particularly important events in people’s lives, such as the processes of transition from school to work, work to retirement, leaving the parental home for a household of one’s own, the birth of children or the dynamics of falling into or escaping poverty, among many other processes of change.

Finally, it should be pointed out that, even though the initial sample is used in the successive waves and its special interest lies precisely in this continuity, the fact that it is made up of living individuals and households also gives a certain “life” to the sample. This is why, through the different waves, the sample undergoes changes such as the addition of new individuals (births, formation of new couples, taking grandparents into the household, families coming together and so on), the loss of individuals (deaths, long stays abroad, separations, departure of grown-up children, institutionalisation of elderly people and so on), the creation of new households (when young people leave the parental household to start one of their own), the disappearance of whole households (an elderly person living alone who dies, people

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<sup>4</sup> We are aware that the continuity of survey staff may also be a source of bias:

who leave to live outside Catalonia and so on). In this respect, therefore, the sample in a panel survey combines the dynamic dimension (of change) with that of stability and continuity.

### 1.3. Two units of study: the household and the individuals

The PaD has the peculiarity that it deals with two units of study: households and the individuals in them. This feature has to do with the intention of broadening the explanatory potential of the data gathered as much as possible. Thus, data from the PaD can be analysed both for households themselves (geographical mobility, formation and break-up of households, strategies in the education of children under 16 and so on) and for the individuals of whom they are made up. Added to this is the usefulness in analytical terms of having, for individuals, data concerning their households, the immediate context in which they live.

In methodology terms, this involves the following:

- 1) In sampling terms: sampling must be such that both the number of households and the number of individuals are adequate for the stipulated margins of error.
- 2) In terms of questionnaires: it was necessary to draw up two different types of questionnaire in order to gather information appropriate to the unit of study, either the household questionnaire or the individual questionnaire.
- 3) In terms of field work:
  - (a) Recruiting of households: to form part of the sample, the whole household must agree to take part in it (in years when households are recruited<sup>5</sup> (1st wave, 6th to 9th waves) and households where only some of the members will take part are not accepted), and they must also agree to the successive waves of the survey.
  - (b) Surveying: a programme had to be developed which allowed for codification of the changes which came about in households (arrival and departure of individuals) and was able to reflect these changes in the surveys conducted immediately after reporting of the changes in the households.
- 4) In terms of data files: to be able to follow individuals and households over successive waves, it was necessary to create identifiers for households and individuals which would be constant over time in order to ensure that files from different waves could be put together<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> The year in which the households were recruited for the PaD was the 1st wave, but from the 6th wave onwards resampling was begun in order to make up for losses to the sample and reinforce the sample; this resampling went on through the 7th and 8th wave of the PaD.

<sup>6</sup> Detailed information is included below concerning the creation and use of the identifiers, in the section on “Individual and household identifiers” in this manual.

#### **1.4. Objective and subjective aspects of individuals' lives**

The official statistics available concentrate in general on objective aspects of people's lives and pay little attention to subjective aspects such as motivations, perceptions, assessments, feelings and opinions. The PaD questionnaires set out to strike a balance between these two dimensions, aiming not to neglect at any time the importance of finding out how respondents experience and assess what happens to them, above and beyond simply establishing what happens.

## 2. Main areas of the survey

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## 2.1. The initial sample (2001)

The initial sample for the PaD was made up of 2,000 households in Catalonia, randomly selected following a stratified multistage sample method, with systematic random selection of the first sample units (census units) and a simple random selection of the final units (addresses).

It was decided to use census units as the first sample units, as they are the smallest publicly-used territorial statistical units. As they are territorial groupings of an average of 1,000 - 1,200 people, or about 400 households, they have a high degree of internal coherence and the information available allows different classifications by social and territorial structure. The ideal number of households for surveying in each census unit was fixed at 10. It was assumed that, on average, the households in each census unit would involve 270 individuals in the final sample. With regard to the territorial sample fixed, 200 census units had to be selected out of the 5,186 which existed in 1996 (1991 census update).

In order to assure the representative nature of the sample, four stratification variables were combined, two of them territorial and two social:

1. province (including a sub-division into 3 sub-regions in the case of Barcelona)
2. urban-rural setting (depending on size of municipality)
3. variable constructed for social position (classification by  $\pm$  working class)
4. employment situation (according to number of active/inactive members)<sup>7</sup>.

The selection of census units resulted in 203 units located in 115 municipalities around Catalonia.

The sample of individuals is the result of counting an average of 2.7 individuals for each household selected for the sample, resulting in 5,445 individuals in the whole of Catalonia.

In order to ensure that the PaD sample is representative in territorial terms and make up for the high concentration of the population in the metropolitan region of Barcelona (where over three quarters of Catalan households live), a non-proportional sample was taken for the provinces.

This is why, based on  $\pm 5\%$  as the acceptable margin of sampling error for overall results (with a confidence interval of 95.5%, where  $k=2$ , and in the case of maximum indeterminacy  $p=q=50$ ), at least 400 households must be observed in each of the four Catalan provinces. As regards the province of Barcelona, its diversity and complexity call for a specific, larger sample, which in the end was set at 800 households, distributed in proportion to population between the city of Barcelona (261), its metropolitan region (470) and the central *comarcas* (counties) of Catalonia (69). This was how the final size of the sample came to 2,000 households, distributed non-proportionally at provincial level.

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<sup>7</sup> The social position variable is constructed on the basis of questions 12 and 13 in the 1996 municipal census.

During the field work two checks were carried out as to the quality of the sample of households and individuals recruited, to ensure that there are no serious biases which would call for corrections to the sample designed.

### **2.1.1. Sample erosion, weighting and resampling**

While quality tests are a requisite in any sample (even more so for a sample which is to be monitored over several years), the necessary rebalancing and the use of weighting variables are always required in the final data files.

Weighting gives each sampling unit in the survey a numerical value (or weight) representing the contribution it will make to the estimates based on the survey data.

### **2.1.2. Weighting variables**

Each of the waves of the PaD has its own weighting variables. Firstly, a variable has been created for households, to rebalance them according to the point in time and the available official data used to design the sample, i.e. households are weighted to match the distribution shown in the 2001 population and housing census (INE, the Spanish national statistic institute). This has to do with the design of the initial sample but also with the availability of data on households.

Secondly, two weighting variables are provided at individual level. One of them rebalances the different units in the sample and the other weights them in proportion to the total population of Catalonia. The reference data for constructing these variables came from the ongoing municipal census for each year (compiled by the different town halls and sent to the INE for correction and statistical use).

With regard to methodology, the weighting of households was determined by generating a classification of existing census units through analysis of principal components followed by a cluster analysis, and each panel household assigned to one type within this classification. The households in the sample were then weighted to play an appropriate role in the classification generated. In the case of individual weightings, the raking method was used. This consists of adjusting the weighting for individuals in the sample to take into account the distribution of two crossed variables. The variables used were the province, size of municipality, sex, age in three groups and nationality.

### **2.1.3. Resampling**

In the 6th wave (in 2007), in view of the accrued erosion in the number of individuals in the sample over the first five waves and thanks to the availability of economic resources, it was decided to increase the numbers in the sample.

The increase in the PaD sample was effected on the basis of resampling, following the same method as that used for the initial sampling in the 1st wave (same stratification variables, same way of selecting the final census units) but with one important difference: the census units in the initial sample with surviving households were the starting point for the new sample, which was to be completed with census units to assure it was still representative in territorial and social terms. This decision resulted

from the need to limit the dispersion of survey staff over Catalan territory and make field work as easy as possible to manage. Where it was not possible to use the same census units for the results of resampling, new census units were selected at random.

The difficulties in recruiting which were encountered during field work made it necessary to prolong the process of the planned recruitment of 1,074 households during the course of the 6th wave for waves 7 (2008), 8 (2009) and 9 (2010). Prolonging recruitment over four waves meant that between the 7th and 8th waves the resampling had to be recalculated to fit the new households to be recruited as closely as possible to the Catalan situation.

## 2.2. Questionnaires

The PaD questionnaires include four different perspectives, which can be grouped in two pairs:

- ✓ transversal versus longitudinal perspectives
- ✓ household versus individual perspectives

The first pair combines structural and dynamic perspectives. On the one hand the PaD questionnaire allows for static or transversal analysis of individuals' social circumstances at a particular time in their personal history, and consequently in the history of the country as a whole. On the other, the panel gives the option of longitudinal analysis and therefore insight into change, particularly micro-social change.

Both pairs are expressed in the questionnaire in the form of different questions which are repeated in successive waves at different frequencies depending on their content. These include the following:

- core questions, identified by a T, which appear in every wave;
- cyclical questions, identified by a C;
- one-off questions, identified by a E and appearing in a single wave.

The second analytical pair combines family and individual circumstances. As pointed out above, the PaD allows for analysis of the individuals in the sample on the one hand and, on the other, for analysis of households. This is why a single topic may be divided between the household questionnaire and the individual one.

More specifically, the PaD includes 3 types of questionnaire:

- a. The **household questionnaire**: this is answered by a single person who is identified as the Principal Informant.
- b. The **individual questionnaire**: this is the most extensive questionnaire and is given to all the individuals aged over 15 in the household.
- c. The **proxy questionnaire**: this contains the objective questions which may be answered by some other person in the household where the person cannot be asked directly for whatever reason.

### 2.3. Data files: description and structure

This section describes the longitudinal data file of the PaD and presents the basic features which are necessary in order to use it and makes it possible to become familiar with it quickly. This is considered to be the basic information to be taken into account in order to assess the PaD data.

As a result of the two ways of gathering information from households - about the household as a whole and about each of the individuals of which it is made up - two files or data files are generated for each wave of the PaD: the file **X<sup>8</sup>\_X LLAR** which includes the variables supplied by the household survey and **X\_X INDI** which does the same with those from the individual survey.

The longitudinal files are provided in long format, i.e. the individuals are repeated on as many rows as the number of waves in which they have taken part. There is one variable (P107001E in the individual file or P107001L in the household file), which reports on the year and therefore on the wave in which the data were gathered. They contain all the waves available except for the 1st one.

Internally, the longitudinal files include the **identifying variables** as headers. Working with the household file, the first of these are: the identifiers of the household, the identifiers of the person in question and those of the principal informant, all of them in two formats, alpha-numerical and numerical, to make it easier to work with any computer program for analysing data. Likewise, the individual file contains the individual and household identifiers. The identifiers are followed in the household file by a series of **summary or count variables**. The variables indicate such things as the number of members of the household, type of household and the number of under 16 year-olds, among others. The individual file, on the other hand, contains instead **context variables** such as the place of the member of the household, their relationship to the reference person, what type of member of the sample they are and so on.

After this, the files contain the **variables which have been harmonised and completed**. The harmonisation process involves standardising the response codes for all the waves, so that they are the same and a single longitudinal variable can be generated. The process of completion is necessary as, on the one hand, as is usual in panel-type surveys, so as not to ask the people - and households - involved the same every year, there is certain information which is referenced: respondents are reminded of it and simply asked whether there has been any change since the last interview (e.g. their position as regards a partner). If there have been no changes, and as the original question is not repeated, the person need not give the same information again. On the other hand, there is information which is only requested in the first interview (e.g. the mother's date of birth). In both cases this procedure, in file terms, generates many missing values (of the form -8 "Filtered by base"). Thus completion means, providing there have been no changes, filling in the information

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<sup>8</sup> X is a generic reference to the wave and each wave is named by the letter in the alphabet which pertains to it, i.e. the individual file for the first wave is A\_INDI, that for the second wave B\_INDI and so on. The same happens with the household files. For the longitudinal files, the first and last waves included are specified. Therefore, the file B\_H LLAR is the one which includes information from the second to eighth waves.

available from previous waves. These two processes, therefore, give the same response codes for each of the variables in all the waves, providing the maximum number of observations of each individual.

## 2.4. Support materials

A series of support materials have been developed in order to facilitate access to and use of the data. The two basic reference documents are those described below.

### 2.4.1. The longitudinal report on content

The longitudinal report on content was produced in order to make the content of the different topic blocks within the PaD questionnaire accessible to users.

The longitudinal report on content makes it possible to view the questionnaire in a **longitudinal** manner. It contains all the PaD variables except the one-off ones, i.e. those which only appeared in a single wave of the PaD. They are organised in topic blocks and sub-blocks. This document provides basic information on variables:

- the label;
- the code of the variable in the questionnaire;
- the code of the variable in the file. The two codes are provided so as to be able to follow the questionnaire item in the data file. This code may have been transformed in some way during preparation of the information for analysis (for example, a multiple-response question is converted into more than one dichotomic variable which takes another code; an open question is closed in a categorical variable ending in R1...);
- frequency; whether the variable is core, cyclical or one-off;
- the waves in which it appeared, identified by the corresponding letter;
- whether the variable has been eliminated or absorbed by one or more other variables.

### 2.4.2. The code books

The code books were designed as an indispensable tool for working with the data files. Each data file has its own code book. The content of this document is as follows:

- 1) The **Header**, which specifies how many records (individuals or households) it contains.
- 2) The **Body**: this shows the features of each of the variables in the same order as they appear in the data file. The information given is the following:
  - the variable code;
  - the label;
  - the base, i.e. which individuals or households have the information;
  - the response codes;
  - the basic statistics (irrespective of the nature of the variable), number of observations; number of 'don't know'/'no answer' responses; Average; Standard Deviation; Minimum and Maximum.



### 3. The Social Value of the PaD

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The Social Value of the PaD can be summarized as follows:

- A longitudinal survey unique in the country and almost unique in the whole Mediterranean region (including Italy).
- An annual survey which yields a considerable amount of data: an average of 3,215,347 cells per wave in the individual data file and an average of 373,209 in the household data files.
- A methodology involving a high degree of training of fieldwork surveyors in order to ensure maximum quality of data and build as much loyalty as possible in households. The specialist training and continuity of the surveyors over the waves guarantees a high level of efficiency and low operational costs.
- 10 waves of the survey conducted, a historical perspective to back a longitudinal analysis of Catalan realities over the last ten years.
- Enormous possibilities for analysis of the data (household/individual dimension, objective and subjective data + longitudinality of data).
- High levels of continuity of households in the PaD (we adhere to standards or even improve them: high loyalty and low erosion of the sample).
- Free access to the data currently available for analysis one year (12 months) after they are gathered.
- New content in some reports (social mobility, income, work).
- The longitudinal data allow a more complex analysis of the facts and an understanding of some social dynamics which are inaccessible to transversal surveys.
- Margins for introducing conjectural or long-cycle questions.

#### **The competition (other surveys)**

- Multiplier value of the survey, to the extent that it generates basic research data which is placed at the disposal of the academic community.
- Possibility of establishing alliances and networking with other institutions, both nationally and internationally (NEPS-Germany, EU Co-Panels 7th European Framework Programme, *eduLife* – European Research Council).
- Possibility of international use of the data.

### **Client / beneficiary (analysts, the authorities, the voluntary sector, etc.)**

- Existence of a network/users knowledgeable about the PaD.
- A chance for Catalonia to be a pioneer in filling a gap in the generation of longitudinal data and becoming a benchmark for Spain in general.
- Possibility of becoming a methodology benchmark at Catalan level and generating a culture of longitudinal analysis in the country.
- Possibility of organising specialist working sessions to pool knowledge and put into practice research proposals (e.g. work with the educational community, the authorities, teachers and so on, on the basis of the conclusions of the report on social mobility).
- To build up visibility on the basis of a system of key indicators from the PaD.

### **The political, social and economic environment**

- Panel surveys are becoming a political and strategic planning instrument of the first order in the most important countries and a standard for advanced, focused policy.
- Possibility of setting up a public-private consortium to allow the PaD to become independent from the foundation and turn into a national tool, like the foremost panels internationally.
- Globalisation and the advance of new technology make the data from the PaD internationally usable and consequently enable it to play a role in international research.
- A privileged view of economic cycles: we have collected the facts about the financial boom years and now we will collect the impact of the crisis.

### 3.1. Publications

A sample of the publications based on data from the PaD.

Field of analysis	Articles published by the FJB
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EDUCATION AND SOCIAL MOBILITY</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ KILPI-JAKONEN, ELINA; VONO DE VILHENA, DANIELA; KOSYAKOVA, YULIYA; STENBERG, ANDERS I BLOSSFELD, HANS-PETER (2012) <b>“The Impact of Formal Adult Education on the Likelihood of Being Employed: a Comparative Overview”</b> a STSS Studies of Transition States and Societies, Vol 4, Issue 1. P. 48-68. Tallinn University Institute of Political Science and Governance i Tallinn University Institute of International and Social Studies.</li> <li>▪ MARTÍNEZ, X. i MARÍN, T. (2012). <b>“Crisi, trajectòries socials i educació. Anàlisi longitudinal del PaD (2003-2009)”</b> FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Col·lecció Polítiques, 79. Barcelona.</li> <li>▪ MARTÍNEZ, X. i MARÍN, T. (2012). <b>“Crisi, desigualtats i benestar vulnerable”</b> FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Col·lecció Informes Breus 41. Barcelona.</li> <li>▪ MARTÍNEZ, X. i MARÍN, T. (2011). <b>“Educació i mobilitat social a Catalunya. Actualització amb dades PaD 2009”</b> FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Col·lecció Polítiques, 71 (volum 2). Barcelona.</li> <li>▪ MARTÍNEZ, X. i MARÍN, T. (2010). <b>“Educació i mobilitat social a Catalunya”</b> FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Col·lecció Polítiques, 71 (volum 1). Barcelona.</li> <li>▪ MARTÍNEZ, X. i MARÍN, T. (2010). <b>“Educació i ascens social a Catalunya”</b> FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Col·lecció Informes Breus, 29. Barcelona.</li> <li>▪ BONAL, X. i RAMBLA, X. i AJENJO, M (2004). <b>“Les desigualtats territorials en l’ensenyament a Catalunya”</b> a FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Col·lecció Polítiques 43, capítol 6 (pg 169-204). Barcelona: Mediterrània i Fundació Jaume Bofill.</li> </ul>

**PRODUCTIVE &  
REPRODUCTIVE  
WORK & WORK-  
LIFE BALANCE**

- VERD PERICÀS, JOAN MIQUEL i LÓPEZ-ANDREU, MARTÍ (2012) **“La inestabilidad del empleo en las trayectorias laborales. Un análisis cuantitativo”** a REIS. Revista Española de Investigaciones Sociológicas del CIS-Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, nº 138, abril-juny de 2012.
- LÓPEZ-ANDREU, MARTÍ i VERD PERICÀS, JOAN MIQUEL (2011) **“Unemployment, intervention and capabilities. A comparative study of Germany and Spain”** a European Review of Labour and Research de l’Etui (European Trade Union Institute), February 2012 18: 31-44.
- MARIA CAPRILE, JORDI POTRONY (2010) **“Mercat de treball i polítiques actives d’ocupació”**. FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Col·lecció Informes Breus, 30. Barcelona.
- DÍDAC QUERALT JIMÉNEZ (2009) **“El salari de reserva de les dones desocupades de Catalunya”**. FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Col·lecció Informes Breus, 17. Barcelona.
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<p><b>USE OF TIME</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MORENO, S. (2008). <b>“Els usos del temps a Catalunya”</b> a FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Condicions de vida i desigualtats a Catalunya, 2001- 2005. Volum I, capítol 4. Col·lecció Polítiques, 65. Barcelona: Mediterrània i Fundació Jaume Bofill.</li> <li>▪ MORENO, S. (2005). <b>“La gestió del temps quotidià: dificultats d’encaix, escassetat i desigualtats”</b> a FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Estructura social i desigualtats a Catalunya. Volum I, capítol 6. Col·lecció Polítiques, 46. Barcelona: Mediterrània i Fundació Jaume Bofill.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>ECONOMIC POSITION</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ RAMON BALLESTER (2010): <b>“Implantació d’una renda familiar garantida a Catalunya i els seus efectes sobre els nivells de privació dels sectors més desfavorits”</b>. Inèdit. Fundació Jaume Bofill.</li> <li>▪ AYLLÓN, S. i RAMOS, X (2008). <b>“Dinàmica de la pobresa. Qui entra, qui surt i que es queda a la pobresa?”</b> a FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Condicions de vida i desigualtats a Catalunya, 2001- 2005. Volum I, capítol 1. Col·lecció Polítiques, 65. Barcelona: Mediterrània i Fundació Jaume Bofill.</li> <li>▪ MERCADER, M i AYLLÓN, S. i RAMOS, X. (2005). <b>“La pobresa a Catalunya: pobresa monetària i privació a Catalunya a principis del segle XXI”</b> a FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Estructura social i desigualtats a Catalunya. Volum II, capítol 1. Col·lecció Polítiques, 46. Barcelona: Mediterrània i Fundació Jaume Bofill.</li> </ul>
<p><b>HEALTH</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SÀNCHEZ, C. (2008). <b>“Les desigualtats socials i la salut”</b> a FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Condicions de vida i desigualtats a Catalunya, 2001- 2005. Volum II, capítol 6. Col·lecció Polítiques, 65. Barcelona: Mediterrània i Fundació Jaume Bofill.</li> <li>▪ SÀNCHEZ, C. (2005). <b>“Les desigualtats socials i la salut a Catalunya”</b> a FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Estructura social i</li> </ul>

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<p><b>PERSONAL &amp; FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MIRET, P. (2008). <b>“Convivència en parella i formació d’unions a Catalunya: homogàmia i endogàmia conjugal”</b> a FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Condicions de vida i desigualtats a Catalunya, 2001-2005. Volum II, capítol 7. Col·lecció Polítiques, 65. Barcelona: Mediterrània i Fundació Jaume Bofill.</li> <li>▪ MIRET, P. (2005). <b>“Una visió de la joventut a Catalunya”</b> a FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Estructura social i desigualtats a Catalunya. Volum II, capítol 3. Col·lecció Polítiques, 46. Barcelona: Mediterrània i Fundació Jaume Bofill.</li> <li>▪ SÀNCHEZ, C. i QUINTANA, N. I LLÀCER, H. (2005). <b>“Els fills: present i futur (ed.). Estructura social i desigualtats a Catalunya.</b> Volum II, capítol 4. Col·lecció Polítiques, 46. Barcelona: Mediterrània i Fundació Jaume Bofill.</li> <li>▪ ELISABET ALMEDA, JUDIT MONTURIOL (2005) <b>“Famílies i llars a Catalunya”</b>, Inèdit.Fundació Jaume Bofill.</li> </ul>
<p><b>VALUES &amp; ATTITUDES</b></p>	<p><b>Political Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HIERRO HERNÁNDEZ, MARÍA JOSÉ (2011) <b>“Parents and School: Agents of “National” Socialization? ”</b> a Working papers , Instituto Juan March de Estudios e Investigaciones, Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Ciencias Sociales 2011/266. Madrid: Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Ciencias Sociales.</li> <li>▪ MARÍA JOSÉ HIERRO (2010). <b>“Canvis en la identificació nacional dels catalans”</b>. FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Col·lecció Informes Breus, 32. Barcelona.</li> <li>▪ GUILLEM RICO i M.KENT JENNINGS (2010) RICO, GUILLEM i KENT JENNINGS, M. (2012) <b>“ The Intergenerational Transmission of Contending Place Identities ”</b> a International Society of Political Psychology, Vol. 33, No. 5, 2012 Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc., Oxford, USA and Victoria, Australia.</li> </ul> <p><b>Immigration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MONICA MÉNDEZ LAGO (2009) <b>“L’opinió dels catalans sobre la immigració”</b>. Col·lecció Informes Breus no. 25. Fundació Jaume Bofill. 73pp.</li> </ul>

**SOCIAL  
POSITION &  
RELATIONS**

**Social classes:**

- MARTÍNEZ, X. i MARÍN, T. (2011). **“Educació i mobilitat social a Catalunya. Actualització amb dades PaD 2009”** FUNDACIÓ JAUME BOFILL (ed.). Col·lecció Polítiques, 71 (volum 2). Barcelona.
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You can access all the publications listed in digital format through the website of PaD:

<http://obdesigualtats.cat/publicacions>

### 3.2 Cooperating institutions

The PaD currently receives support from:



**Generalitat de Catalunya**



The PaD has received support from:



## Annex 1:

### Summary of PaD Content, 1st to 11th Wave (2001-2012)

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## Summary of PaD Content, 1st to 11th Wave (2001-2012)

		1st (01-02)	2nd (2003)	3rd (2004)	4th (2005)	5th (2006)	6th (2007)	7th (2008)	8th (2009)	9th* (2010)	10th (2011)	11th (2012)
1. Identification and survey management data	1.1 Individual and household identifiers	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	1.2 Contact with household	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	1.3 Arrivals and departure in the household		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	1.4 Basic details of the household and the people who live in it	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	1.5 Participation in the household	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	1.6 Handling of the gift		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	1.7 Assessment of the household (according to surveyor)				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	1.8 Household monitoring data	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	1.9 Weighting variables	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2. Personal and family circumstances	2.1 Details of parents	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	2.2 Family background											x
	2.3 Couple	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	2.4 Children		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
3. Regulated and unregulated education	3.1. Educational path in the past										x	x
	3.2 Highest level of education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	3.3 Regulated education since last interview/in the last 12 months											x
	3.4 Non-regulated education since last interview/in the last 12 months				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	3.5 Qualifications										x	x
	3.6 Current regulated education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	3.7 Current non-regulated education	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	3.8 Expenditure on schooling	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	3.9 Expectations and values regarding studies	x	x	x		x	x	x				
4. Employment, childcare and work-life balance	4.1 Employment history	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	4.2 Features of last job		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	4.3 Changes in employment situation since ref. date and monthly work schedule		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	4.4 Job search		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	4.5 Situation regarding paid employment and occupational status	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	4.6 Features of current main job	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	4.7 Features of current 2nd job	x	x									



	4.8 Features of current 3rd job	x	X									
	4.9 Other jobs (2nd, 3rd, 4th...)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	4.10 Situation of unemployment or inactivity	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
	4.11 Preferences and values regarding work	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	4.12 Care of dependent people: organisation and repercussions	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	4.13 Care of minors: detail of work done	x	x	x		x		x				
	4.14 Domestic tasks: organisation and repercussions	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x
	4.15 Domestic tasks: detail of work done			x				x				x
	4.16 Work-life balance: retrospective	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			X
4.17 Work-life balance: organisation and repercussions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
5. Use of time	5.1 Spare time activities in the last 3 months			x			x					
	5.2 Details of activities done on last working day and last weekend			x			x					
	5.3 Hours spent on activities on working and non-working days	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x
	5.4 Preferences and rating of spare time			x		x	x	x	x			
6. Housing	6.1 Changes in housing since ref date/ last 12 months		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	6.2 Features of housing	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	6.3 Problems and shortcomings of housing	x	x	x	x				x			
	6.4 Housing assistance	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
	6.5 Housing expenditure	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	6.6 Household goods		x			x						x
	6.7 Satisfaction and expectations of housing	x	x	x			x	x				
7. Economic circumstances	7.1 Individual income last year: benefits, support and total income	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	7.2 Individual income last year: paid employment	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	7.3 Household income last year: benefits, support and pay	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	7.4 Income under-16s in household		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
	7.5 Delay receiving income from previous year		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	7.6 Expenditure last year	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
	7.7 Current income	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
	7.8 Loans and indebtedness	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	7.9 Savings	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	7.10 Contribution to household economy		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	7.11 Deprivation and poverty	x			x				x		x	
	7.12 Details of assets	x			x				x			
	7.13 Financial support for people outside the household	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	7.14 Use of social worker	x	x									
	7.15 Rating and expectations of economic situation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x

8. Health and disabilities	8.1 Expenditure on health last 12 months		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
	8.2 Current state of health	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	8.3 Health cover	x			x			x			x	x
	8.4 Prospects of use of healthcare services				x			x				
9. Social position and relations	9.1 Subjective social class	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	9.2 Family network	x				x						x
	9.3 Social network			x								x
	9.4 Language: identification and uses	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	9.5 Assessment and expectations of social inequalities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	9.6 The media			x			x					
10. Values and attitudes	10.1 Satisfaction with life	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	10.2 Values regarding migration					x						
	10.3 Concerns	x	x	x		x	x	x				
	10.4 Prospects and attitudes to life	x	x	x				x				

(\*) It should be taken into account that the 9th Wave of the PaD was marked by the change from face-to-face to telephone surveys. In order to minimize any loss of participation which might arise from a change of this magnitude, shorter questionnaires were drawn up than in previous waves and these contained a selection of the principal variables in each of the subject blocks of the survey.

## **Annex 2:**

### **Comparability of the PaD with other benchmark surveys**

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## Comparability of the PaD with other benchmark surveys

BLOCK	BHPS <sup>i</sup>	GSOEP <sup>ii</sup>	PSM <sup>iii</sup>	HILDA <sup>iv</sup>	ESS <sup>v</sup>	EPA <sup>vi</sup>	ECV <sup>vii</sup>	ECVHP <sup>viii</sup>	OTHER SURVEYS
Education	x	x	x		x	x		x	NEPS <sup>ix</sup> ; ETEFIL <sup>x</sup> ; EADA <sup>xi</sup>
Uses of time	x	x							EET <sup>xii</sup> ; The survey on use of time <sup>xiii</sup>
Productive work	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	ECVT <sup>xiv</sup>
Housework & family tasks	x		x		x			x	EET
Fertility	x	x						x	EET
Dependents	x	x					x	x	EET
Housing	x	x	x				x	x	
Economic position	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Work-life balance					x	x			Work-life balance in social action bodies in Catalonia (ECAS-CIREM)
Partner situation	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	EUROSTAT <sup>xv</sup>
Details of parents	x		x	x			x	x	
Language	x	x						x	Enquesta d'Usos Lingüístics de la població <sup>xvi</sup>
Immigration					x				Baròmetre CIS <sup>xvii</sup>



Health & dependency	x	x					x		Encuesta Nacional de Salud <sup>xviii</sup> ; Encuesta sobre Discapacidades, Autonomía personal y situaciones de Dependencia <sup>xix</sup> Enquesta de Salut de Barcelona <sup>xx</sup>
Political culture	x				x			x	Barómetro del CIS; BOP <sup>xxi</sup>
Social position & relations	x	x	x	x	x			x	

**References for the surveys referred to:**

<sup>vi</sup> *Encuesta de población Activa* / Working Population Survey (EPA) :

[http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft22/e308\\_mnu&file=inebase&L=0](http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft22/e308_mnu&file=inebase&L=0)

<sup>vii</sup> *Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida* / Living Conditions Survey (ECV):

<http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft25%2Fp453&file=inebase&L=0>

<sup>vii</sup> *Enquesta de la Regió de Barcelona 2000. Condicions de vida i hàbits de la població* / Barcelona Regional Survey 2000: Living Conditions & Habits of the Population: <http://www.enquestadecondicionsdevida.cat/quees-edAnteriors.htm>

<sup>x</sup> *Encuesta de transición educativo-formativa e inserción laboral* / Education to Work Transition and Entering Employment Survey (ETEFIL):

<http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft13%2Fp451&file=inebase&L=0>

<sup>xi</sup> *Encuesta sobre la participación de la población adulta en las actividades de aprendizaje* / Survey on Participation by the Adult Population in Learning Activities (EADA): <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft13%2Fp459&file=inebase&L=0>

<sup>xii</sup> *Encuesta de empleo del tiempo* / Use of Time Survey (EET): <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft25/e447&file=inebase&L=0>

<sup>xiii</sup> *L'Enquesta de l'ús del temps* / Use of Time Survey: <http://www.idescat.cat/cat/societat/qualitat/eut.html>

<sup>xiv</sup> *Encuesta de calidad de vida en el trabajo* / Quality of Life at Work Survey (ECVT): <http://www.mtin.es/estadisticas/ecvt/welcome.htm>

<sup>xvi</sup> *Enquesta d'Usos Lingüístics de la població* / Survey of Linguistic Habits of the Population: <http://www.idescat.cat/cat/societat/eulp/fitxapaae.html>

<sup>xvii</sup> *Barómetro del CIS* / CIS Barometer: [http://www.cis.es/cis/open/cm/ES/1\\_encuestas/estudios/listaCuestionarios.jsp?estudio=5338](http://www.cis.es/cis/open/cm/ES/1_encuestas/estudios/listaCuestionarios.jsp?estudio=5338)

<sup>xviii</sup> *Encuesta Nacional de Salud* / National Health Survey: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft15/p419&file=inebase&L=0>

<sup>xix</sup> *Encuesta sobre Discapacidades, Autonomía personal y situaciones de Dependencia* / Survey on Disabilities, Personal Autonomy and Situations of Dependency: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft15/p418&file=inebase&L=0>

<sup>xx</sup> *Enquesta de Salut de Barcelona* / Barcelona Health Survey: [http://www.csbcn.org/area\\_ciut/esb.htm](http://www.csbcn.org/area_ciut/esb.htm)

<sup>xxi</sup> *Baròmetre d'Opinió Pública* / Public Opinion Barometer: <http://ceo.gencat.cat/ceop/AppJava/pages>