

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA OF THE TERRITORY

Autonomous Community of Castilla-La Mancha

A) INTRODUCTION



Castilla-La Mancha is made up of five provinces: Albacete, Ciudad Real, Cuenca, Guadalajara and Toledo.

Castilla-La Mancha is located in the central part of the Iberian Peninsula, occupying most of the southern sub-plateau. It is bordered to the north by the autonomous communities of Castilla y León and the Community of Madrid, to the west by Extremadura, to the east by Aragón and the Community of Valencia, and to the south by the Region of Murcia and Andalusia. The region is the third largest autonomous region in Spain, with a surface area of 79,409 km², which represents 15.7% of the national territory.

Geographically, two types of landscapes can be clearly distinguished within the region: the plain and the mountains. The most important mountainous areas of Castilla-La Mancha partly border the boundaries of the region. There are mountain ranges in all 5 provinces, but the plains predominate. Almost 80% of the autonomous region's surface area does not exceed 1000 m in altitude.

The primary sector has traditionally played an important role in the economic reality of Castilla-La Mancha, although it has been progressively displaced by the services sector, the current driving force of the region's economy. Industry has been concentrated around the main communication axes of Castilla-La Mancha with Madrid (Corredor del Henares and La Sagra) and in the most important urban areas (provincial capitals and medium-sized cities). The main land communication axes cross the region and an important network of motorways and dual carriageways link its cities and towns, together with an extensive network of conventional and high-speed railway lines which provide excellent rail communication.

Castilla-La Mancha also has a rich artistic and natural heritage, including three cities declared World Heritage Sites by Unesco (Toledo, Cuenca and Almadén), as well as 3,224 km² of protected natural areas (including 2 national parks, 35 nature reserves and 48 micro-reserves) spread throughout the region.

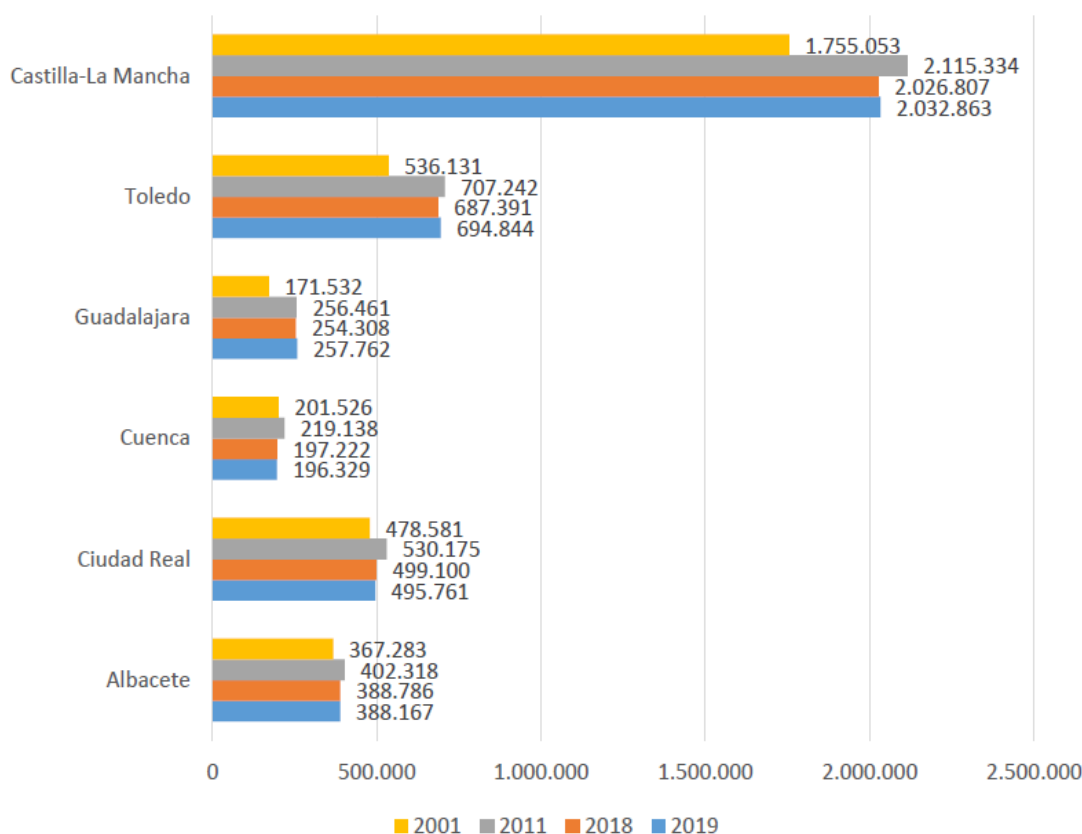
B) EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION OF CASTILLA-LA MANCHA

The population of Castilla-La Mancha grew intensively in the first decade of the 21st century, reaching 2,155,334 inhabitants in 2011, according to data from the municipal census on 1 January of that year. During this period, all provinces increased their population.

From 2011 onwards, due to the impact of the economic crisis that began at the end of the decade, the trend in population growth reversed, due to the departure of a large number of people who had come to live in the region (many of them foreigners) in the years prior to the economic crisis. As a result, from 2011 to 2018 the region as a whole and each of its provinces lost population.

In 2019, now that the economic recovery has been consolidated, this trend has been broken and there has been an increase in population at regional level, although the increase at provincial level has only occurred in the provinces of Guadalajara and Toledo.

Population trend in Castilla-La Mancha

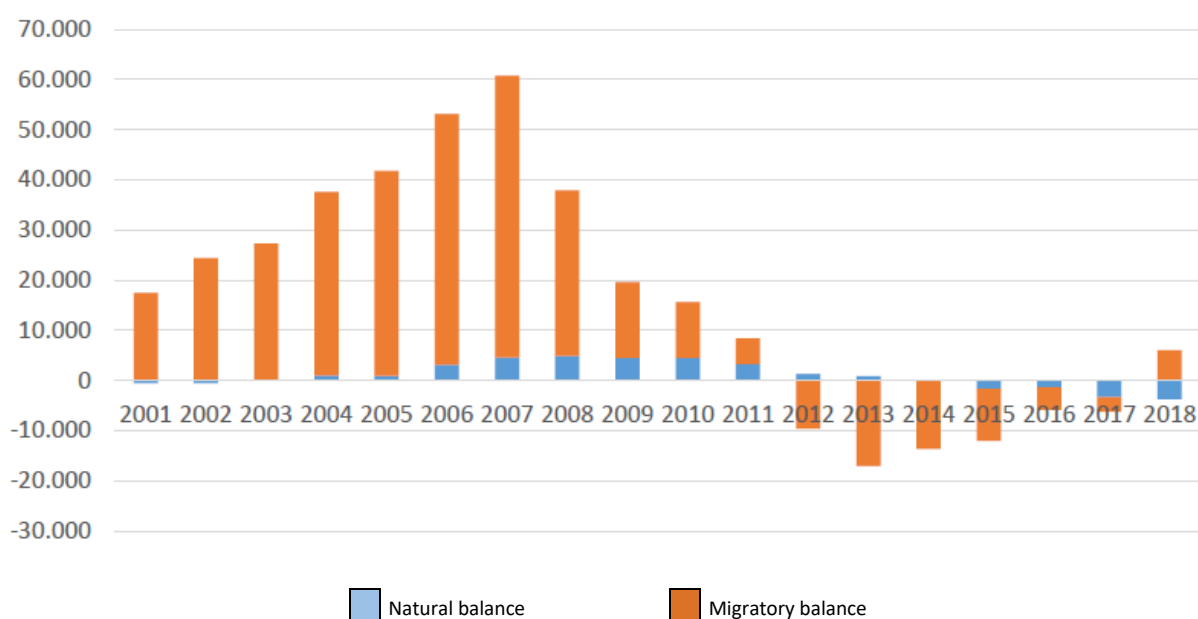


Population trend in Castilla-La Mancha marked by the years 2001, 2011, 2018 and 2019
(Source: INE- Padrón Municipal)

As can be seen in the Figure, the population grew throughout the period 2001-2011, driven by a very strong migratory balance (difference between immigration and emigration) and a less intense, but also positive, vegetative growth (difference between births and deaths).

In 2011, the migratory balance changed sign as a result especially of the outflow of foreign population, and from 2015 the natural increase also began to be negative, due to the fall in births of children to foreign mothers and the increase in deaths due to the ageing of the population.

Total population balance in Castilla-La Mancha

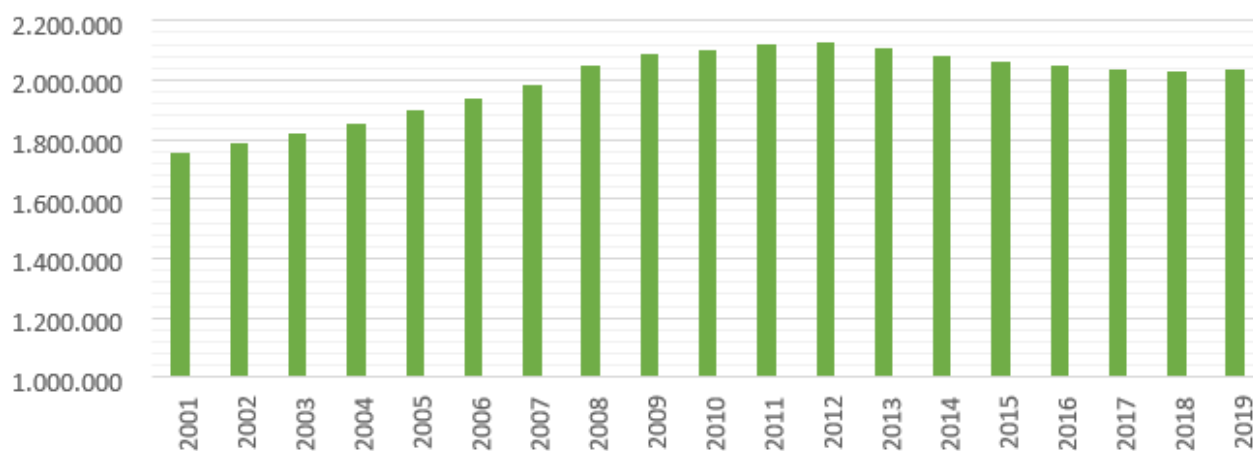


Total population balance of Castilla-La Mancha in the period 2001-2019

(Source: INE- Natural movement of the population and Migration Statistics).

Throughout 2018, although the natural increase continued to be negative, the migration balance was again positive, resulting in overall population growth in 2019 for the first time since 2011. In 2020, the internal migratory balance of Castilla-La Mancha was the highest in Spain, with 8,752 new arrivals from other Spanish regions, mainly from Madrid. The external balance was also positive. In January 2021 the population of Castilla-La Mancha reached 2,049,455 inhabitants, boosted by the migratory balance. This trend of negative vegetative growth and a positive migratory balance is very likely to continue in the coming years if economic growth goes on.

Population of Castilla-La Mancha (total inhabitants)



Evolution of the population in Castilla-La Mancha in the period 2001-2019

(Source: INE- Municipal Register)

C) EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION IN C-LM, SPAIN AND EU

YEAR	C-LM	SPAIN	EUROPE
2010	2.098.373	47.021.031	440.660.421
2011	2.115.334	47.190.493	439.942.305
2012	2.121.888	47.265.321	440.552.661
2013	2.100.998	47.129.783	441.257.711
2014	2.078.611	46.771.341	442.883.888
2015	2.059.191	46.624.382	443.666.812
2016	2.041.631	46.557.008	444.802.830
2017	2.031.479	46.572.132	445.534.430
2018	2.026.807	46.722.980	446.208.557
2019	2.032.863	47.026.208	446.446.444
2020	2.045.553	47.332.614	447.319.800
2021	2.049.455	47.394.223	447.007.600

(Source: INE- EUROSTAT - Own elaboration)

D) AGE STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION OF CASTILLA-LA MANCHA

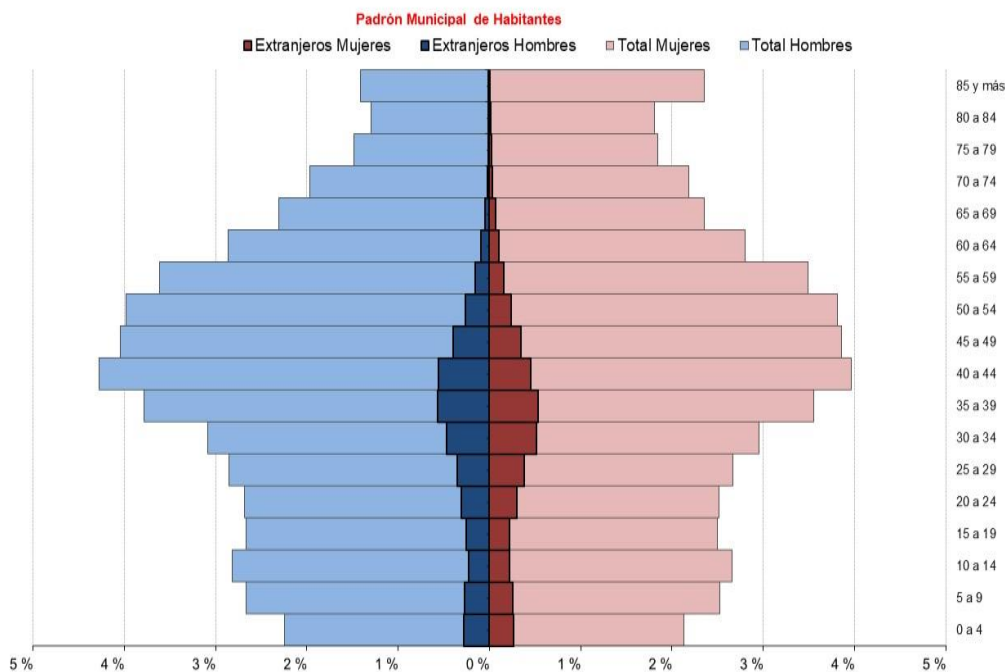
In 2019, 19% of the population of Castilla-La Mancha was aged 65 or over and 16% was under 16.

Province	Total population	Population under 16	Population aged 16 to 64	Population aged over 64	% Population aged under 16	% Population aged 16 to 64	% Population aged over 64
ALBACETE	388.167	59.463	253.910	74.794	15,3%	65,4%	19,3%
CIUDAD REAL	495.761	75.258	320.398	100.105	15,2%	64,6%	20,2%
CUENCA	196.329	26.231	124.259	45.839	13,4%	63,3%	23,3%
GUADALAJARA	257.762	45.439	170.954	41.369	17,6%	66,3%	16,0%
TOLEDO	694.844	120.572	449.896	124.376	17,4%	64,7%	17,9%
Total general	2.032.863	326.963	1.319.417	386.483	16,1%	64,9%	19,0%

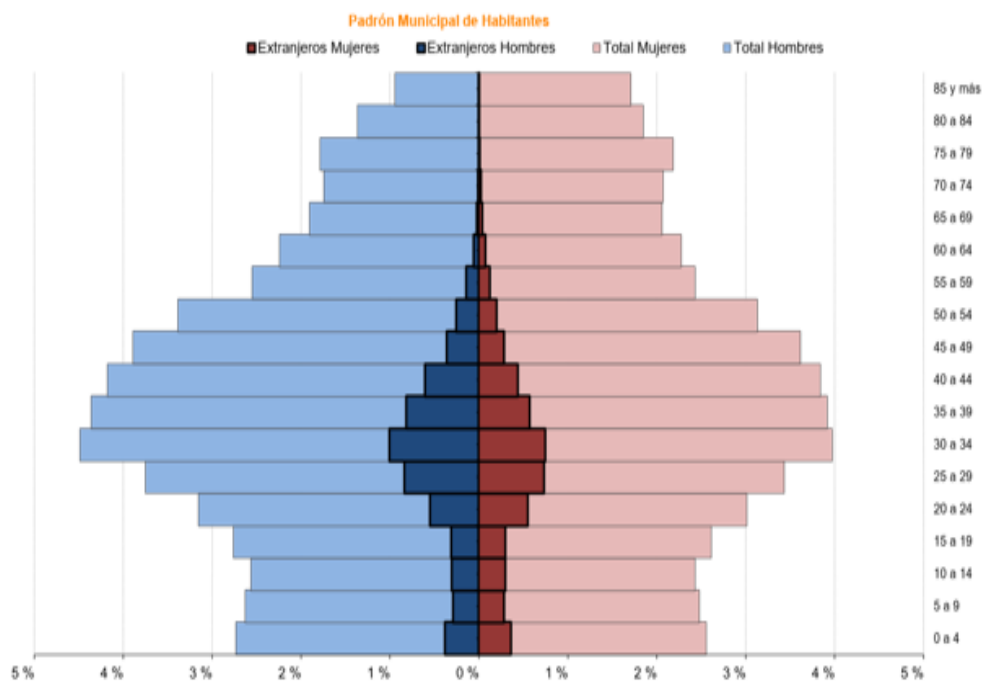
Population distribution by provinces according to major age groups

The following population pyramids show the ageing process of the region as a whole from 2001 to 2019, showing how during this period the base has narrowed due to the lower number of births, while the top of the pyramid has widened.

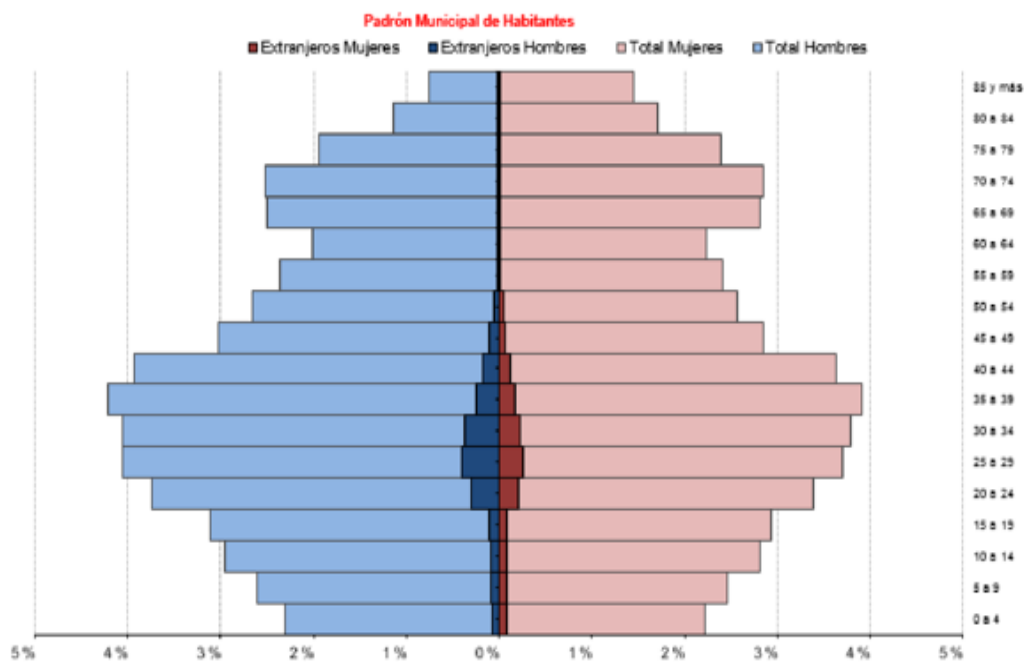
In the 2019 pyramid, the loss of foreign population in the central part of the pyramid can be observed, as most of the population is of working age, although there is a slight increase with respect to 2018, as they go from being 8.1% of the regional population to 8.5%.



Age and sex structure of the population of Castilla-La Mancha in 2019 (Source: INE- Municipal Register)



Structure by age and sex of the population of Castilla-La Mancha in 2011 (Source: INE – Municipal Register)



Age and sex structure of the population of Castilla-La Mancha in 2001 (Source: INE- Municipal Register)

E) POPULATION AGEING AND MIGRATORY FLUCTUATIONS.

Gradual ageing of the population: The number of people aged 65 and over in municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants has been increasing, accounting for 29% of their population in 2019, compared to 17% in municipalities with more than 2,000.

As the size of the municipalities decreases, the percentage of older population increases, reaching 41% of the population in the case of municipalities with less than 100 inhabitants. Municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants account for 23% of the regional population aged 65 and over. This ageing affects especially the smaller towns, where the young and working-age population does not find the necessary opportunities to develop their lives and projects for the future.

Population size	Number of municipalities	% of municipalities	Inhabitants	% of inhabitants	Inhabitants aged 65 and over	% of inhabitants aged 65 and over	% of 65 and over with respect to the total number of elderly people in C-LM
From 0 to 99 inhab.	258	28,1%	12.575	0,6%	5.130	40,8%	1,3%
From 100 to 499 inhab.	267	29,1%	65.877	3,2%	23.747	36,0%	6,1%
From 500 to 999 inhab.	116	12,6%	81.716	4,0%	23.575	28,8%	6,1%
From 1000 to 1999 inhab.	98	10,7%	139.292	6,9%	35.195	25,3%	9,1%
From 2000 inhab. and over	180	19,6%	1.733.403	85,3%	298.836	17,2%	77,3%
Total	919	100,0%	2.032.863	100,0%	386.483	19,0%	100,0%

Distribution of the population aged 65 and over according to the size of the municipalities in 2019 (Source: INE- Municipal Register and Continuous Register)

The average age of the population is also an indicator of ageing, with a marked difference between municipalities with less than 100 inhabitants and those with 2,000 or more: 57 for men and 60 for women in the first group of municipalities, compared with 41 for men and 43 for women in the second.

	Up to 100 inhabitants	From 101 to 500 inhabitants	From 501 to 1000 inhabitants	From 1001 to 2000 inhabitants	Over 2000 inhabitants
BOTH GENDERS	58,31	54,27	49,46	47,18	41,90
MEN	56,88	52,97	48,39	46,16	40,75
WOMEN	60,33	55,77	50,60	48,26	43,03

Average age of the population in 2019 according to sex and size of the municipalities (Source: INE- Municipal Register)

Smaller foreign population: The foreign population in municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants has been decreasing since the beginning of the century, so that in 2019 they make up 7.1% of the population. However, there has been a slight recovery compared to 2018, when they accounted for 6.8% in this type of municipalities. The percentage is lower as the size of the municipality decreases, so that in municipalities with less than 100 inhabitants they account for 6% of the population, while in municipalities with 2,000 inhabitants and more they account for 8.7%.

Population size	Number of municipalities	% of municipalities	Inhabitants	% of inhabitants	Spanish	Foreigners	% foreigners in relation to total population	% foreigners in relation to total foreigners in C-LM
From 0 to 99 inhab.	258	28,1%	12575	0,6%	11.820	755	6,0%	0,4%
From 100 to 499 inhab.	267	29,1%	65877	3,2%	61.654	4.223	6,4%	2,5%
From 500 to 999 inhab.	116	12,6%	81716	4,0%	75.714	6.002	7,3%	3,5%
From 1000 to 1999 inhab.	98	10,7%	139292	6,9%	129.002	10.290	7,4%	6,0%
From 2000 inhab. and over	180	19,6%	1733403	85,3%	1.582.577	150.826	8,7%	87,6%
Total	919	100,0%	2032863	100,0%	1.860.767	172.096	8,5%	100,0%

Distribution of the foreign population according to the size of the municipalities in 2019 (Source: INE, Municipal Register)

F) LOWER FEMALE POPULATION

Smaller female population: The female population of municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants has been decreasing so that in 2019 they make up 47.9% of the population. The percentage is lower as the size of the municipality decreases, so that in municipalities with less than 100 inhabitants they account for 41.4% of the population, while in municipalities with 2,000 inhabitants and more they account for 50.3%.

Population size	Number of municipalities	% of municipalities	Inhabitants	% of inhabitants	% females
From 0 to 99 inhab.	258	28,1%	12.575	0,6%	41,4%
From 100 to 499 inhab.	267	29,1%	65.877	3,2%	46,5%
From 500 to 999 inhab.	116	12,6%	81.716	4,0%	48,5%
From 1000 to 1999 inhab.	98	10,7%	139.292	6,9%	48,7%
From 2000 inhab. and over	180	19,6%	1.733.403	85,3%	50,3%
Total	919	100,0%	2.032.863	100,0%	50,0%

Distribution of the female population according to the size of the municipalities in 2019 (Source: INE, Municipal Register)

G) POPULATION DENSITY IN CASTILLA-LA MANCHA

Although Castilla-La Mancha is the third largest autonomous region in Spain, its population is unevenly distributed. It ranks ninth among Spanish autonomous communities in terms of population, representing 4.3% of the national territory.

Due to its large territorial extension, it has historically had a low population density. In 2020 this parameter stands at 25.8 inhabitants per square kilometre, with one province (Cuenca) whose average density is below 12 inhabitants per square kilometre, even lower than it was at the beginning of the century, as Cuenca was the only province to lose population between 2001 and 2021.

But apart from Cuenca, a very significant part of the regional territory is affected by a very low population density: 619 municipalities in the region (67% of the total) have less than 12.5 inhabitants per square kilometre and, of these, 535 (58% of the total) have less than 8 inhabitants per square kilometre.

PROVINCE	POPULATION	SURFACE (km ²)	POPULATION DENSITY (Inhab. per km ²)
ALBACETE	388.270	14.914,23	26,03
CIUDAD REAL	495.378	19.798,69	25,02
CUENCA	196.139	17.124,33	11,45
GUADALAJARA	261.995	12.160,05	21,55
TOLEDO	703.772	15.362,86	45,81
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	2.045.554	79.360,16	25,77

Population density of Castile-La Mancha by province in 2020 (Sources: INE- Municipal Register. Cartographic Centre of Castilla-La Mancha)

A comparative analysis, in terms of surface and population with other territories in the European Union, shows that the Benelux has a population of some 29,676,994 inhabitants (in 2021), for a density of more than 395 inhabitants per square kilometre, one of the highest in the world, while Castilla-La Mancha with a similar surface area has a population density 15 times smaller.

	Population (2021)	Surface (km ²)	Inhabitants per km ²
BENELUX	29,676,994	74,964	395.9
Castilla-La Mancha	2,045,554*	79,360	25.8

Source: INE, Eurostat (* data as of 2020)



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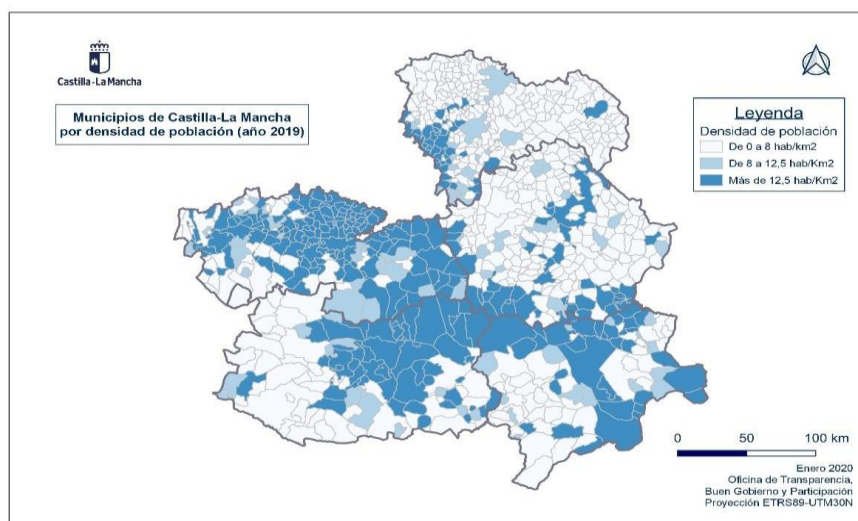


The 619 municipalities with a density of less than 12.5 inhabitants per square kilometre are home to 219,483 people, just under 11% of the total regional population, and the 535 municipalities with a density of less than 8 inhabitants per square kilometre are home to 143,397 people, just over 7% of the total number of residents in the region.

POPULATION DENSITY	Number of municipalities	% of municipalities	Inhabitants	% of inhabitants
From 0 to 8 inhab/km2	535	58,2%	143.397	7,1%
From 8 to 12,5 inhab/Km2	84	9,1%	76.086	3,7%
Over 12,5 inhab/Km2	300	32,6%	1.813.380	89,2%
Total	919	100,0%	2.032.863	100,0%

Population distribution according to the population density of municipalities in 2019 (Sources: INE- Municipal Register. Cartographic Centre of Castilla-La Mancha).

Due to this rural depopulation, certain areas of Castilla-La Mancha are in a critical situation, which is why the regional government, in order to mitigate this problem, has defined a strategy in which 7 geographic areas with specific development needs are established.



Map of municipalities according to their population density in 2019 (Sources: INE- Municipal Register. IGN)

H) POPULATION FORECAST

Castilla-La Mancha does not escape the regressive demographic trends of the rest of the country. In the short and medium term, imbalances in the age structure will be accentuated, and the socio-economic fabric will be weakened by the loss of generations of working age. The demographic recovery of the region is dependent on the reactivation of migratory flows.

The impact of the economic crisis has significantly weakened inward migration flows, the main driver of demographic growth in the first decade of the 21st century, and without this alternative, natural decline and the ageing process will worsen in the coming decades. In this respect, the INE's projection for the year 2031 predicts a population decline of 6.1% (taking the 2018 census as the reference date), higher than that expected for the country as a whole (-1.7%). Moreover, this decline will affect young people and the working-age generations. According to this forecast, the 0-49 age group will fall by 21% in 2031 (equivalent to 259,352 fewer inhabitants compared to 2018), while the population aged 60 and over will increase by 27.8% (136,887 more inhabitants). Thus, those aged 65 and over will outnumber the youngest between 0 and 24 (481,354 to 431,323 inhabitants), the replacement rate will be compressed by 16.5 points (standing at 72.5%) and the ageing rate will rise by 5 points (to 25.2%).

Nevertheless, the socio-economic leadership of the Community of Madrid means that urban-territorial expansion has not yet reached its peak, and it is foreseeable that the areas of Castilla-La Mancha linked to the Madrid metropolis will be reactivated in the coming years and the processes will even extend to other adjoining areas. All of this could change the demographic scenario of the INE forecast, particularly in quantitative terms. Although, beyond the urban areas and territories that have benefited most from metropolitan diffusion, which concentrate the bulk of the population and economic activity, the rest of the rural territory will find it difficult to escape the processes of depopulation and socio-demographic decline.

Projection of Castilla-La Mancha population

Inhabitants by age groups 2018 vs. 2031



I) RESULTS OF THE QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

a) **Rural areas are suffering a clear process of depopulation:** the population increases which Castilla-La Mancha has benefited from in recent decades have not been distributed equally between rural and urban areas, the latter being more favoured by the movement of people.

b) **The challenge of depopulation has a particular impact on certain rural areas of the Region:** In this regard, it is suggested that particular consideration be given to the challenges facing the provinces of Cuenca and Guadalajara, which have large rural areas of their territory at extreme risk of depopulation.

c) **Geographical isolation and territorial dispersion:** of the areas most affected by depopulation. It is therefore necessary to increase the quality of life of the rural population and the possibilities of attracting new residents.

d) **It is necessary to improve the image of the rural environment:** through a change in the public's view of rural areas and villages.

e) **It is necessary to continue strengthening proximity services:** there is a deficit of young people and a large number of elderly people, so that in rural areas it is not always possible to meet the requirements for access to certain services. In this sense, it is considered necessary to reinforce basic services in rural areas, and to continue working on improving communications in these areas with the centres of reference or county seats.

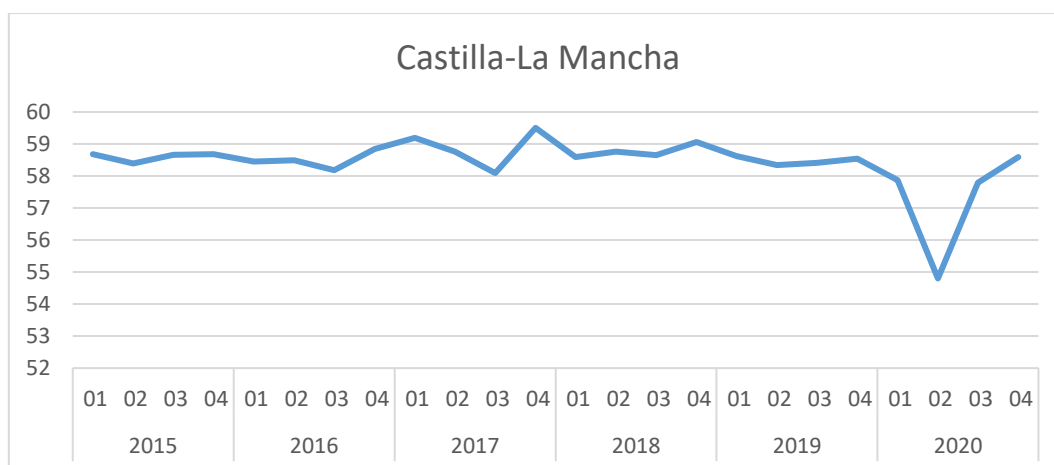
f) **Exploitation of the economic potential of rural areas:** it is necessary to take advantage of the economic potential of these areas. In this sense, the abundant natural resources can be a tourist attraction, as well as a key factor in promoting sustainable economic development.

g) **Deficit of young people and women in rural areas:** Given the current conditions in rural areas, young people and women do not have sufficient incentives to take up residence in rural areas. Expanding leisure and employment opportunities, as well as possibilities to reconcile work and family life, will ensure generational renewal in rural areas and curb ageing and depopulation trends in rural areas.

h) **Turning the crisis into an opportunity for the rural environment:** the current crisis context, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, is undoubtedly a scenario of extreme seriousness and importance. Faced with this crisis, rural areas have many comparative advantages that place them in a better position than large urban centres. Given the lower population density of rural areas, as well as the quality of life they can ensure, it is important to communicate to the population that their life in rural areas could be more secure in the current context. In this sense, it is necessary to ensure the digitalisation of the rural environment, taking advantage of the possibilities offered by teleworking. Thanks to the possibilities of teleworking and the comparative advantages offered by the rural environment, it is possible to attract people to the villages most affected by the demographic challenge.

J) LABOUR FORCE

Activity rates



Source: INE

The activity rate is defined as the ratio between the active population, i.e. employed plus unemployed, and the population of working age or over 16 years of age.

Firstly, the activity rate recorded in Castile-La Mancha in the quarters corresponding to the last five years has remained practically stable at around 58.5%, except in the second quarter of the 2020 financial year when, as a result of the Covid-19 crisis, there was a significant contraction, falling to levels below 55%, before recovering strongly and returning to pre-pandemic levels at the end of 2020.

TABLA 1.10. Tasas de actividad por grupo de edad y sexo.

	Total		De 16 a 19 años		De 20 a 24 años		De 25 a 34 años		De 35 a 44 años		De 45 a 54 años		De 55 a 64 años		De 65 y más años	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Ambos sexos																
Total Nacional	58,64%	57,44%	14,65%	12,13%	54,95%	50,82%	86,23%	84,39%	89,41%	87,83%	85,13%	84,02%	61,62%	62,48%	2,53%	2,88%
Castilla - La Mancha	58,48%	57,26%	14,89%	10,45%	54,61%	49,70%	86,57%	83,13%	88,16%	88,97%	83,08%	82,57%	61,89%	61,03%	2,22%	2,40%
Varones																
Total Nacional	64,28%	62,93%	16,28%	14,35%	58,28%	53,91%	89,74%	87,02%	93,86%	92,48%	90,95%	90,09%	69,16%	69,62%	3,32%	3,74%
Castilla - La Mancha	65,43%	64,56%	18,81%	13,57%	58,08%	53,48%	90,03%	87,70%	94,06%	94,17%	92,64%	92,41%	71,00%	72,15%	2,94%	3,16%
Mujeres																
Total Nacional	53,30%	52,24%	12,90%	9,75%	51,49%	47,59%	82,71%	81,74%	84,94%	83,19%	79,29%	77,94%	54,43%	55,67%	1,91%	2,21%
Castilla - La Mancha	51,51%	49,94%	10,65%	7,09%	50,89%	45,65%	82,92%	78,26%	81,86%	83,43%	73,04%	72,27%	52,47%	49,53%	1,61%	1,77%

Unidades: Porcentaje

Source: CLM Labour Market Observatory: 2020 Annual Report

Secondly, the gender gaps are huge and reach levels in Castilla-La Mancha close to 15 percentage points, with an activity rate of 64.56% for men and 49.94% for women. It is important to note that these differences were even greater before the 2007 crisis, with a gap of 22.5 points between men and women. As the crisis period progressed, these differences gradually narrowed due to the combined action of the steady reduction in male rates and the growth of female rates.

Finally, many studies point out that the increase in the activity rate among women in recent years has cushioned the decrease in activity due to ageing and migratory flows.

K) EMPLOYED POPULATION

Employment rate by age group and sex in the last two years

TABLA 1.18. Tasas de empleo por grupo de edad y sexo.

	Total		Menores de 25 años		Mayores de 25 años		De 16 a 19 años		De 20 a 24 años		De 25 a 54 años		De 55 a 64 años		De 65 y más años	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Ambos sexos																
Total Nacional	50,37%	48,52%	24,87%	20,66%	53,40%	51,89%	8,02%	5,54%	38,59%	32,96%	75,75%	73,10%	53,83%	54,67%	2,39%	2,73%
Castilla - La Mancha	49,00%	47,14%	22,50%	19,54%	52,39%	50,70%	6,72%	4,42%	35,15%	31,63%	73,71%	71,15%	51,96%	51,05%	2,03%	2,33%
Varones																
Total Nacional	56,28%	54,20%	27,14%	22,68%	59,96%	58,27%	9,31%	7,16%	41,85%	35,45%	81,56%	78,81%	61,10%	61,64%	3,16%	3,58%
Castilla - La Mancha	57,42%	55,77%	26,46%	22,62%	61,53%	60,21%	9,20%	6,66%	40,35%	35,43%	83,43%	80,87%	61,22%	62,70%	2,77%	3,14%
Mujeres																
Total Nacional	44,78%	43,14%	22,47%	18,52%	47,28%	45,94%	6,65%	3,81%	35,19%	30,35%	69,92%	67,38%	46,90%	48,02%	1,78%	2,06%
Castilla - La Mancha	40,56%	38,48%	18,26%	16,23%	43,30%	41,24%	4,04%	2,00%	29,59%	27,56%	63,40%	60,86%	42,38%	39,02%	1,40%	1,66%

Source: CLM Labour Market Observatory: 2020 Annual Report

The employment rate is defined as the ratio between the total number of people in employment (employed) and the working age population.

The employment rate in Castilla-La Mancha stood at 47.14% at the end of 2020, a decrease of 1.86% with respect to the previous year, a similar evolution to the national level where this indicator has decreased by 1.85% in the same period, standing at 48.52%. As with the activity rates, the differences by sex are important and the male employment rate, which is 55.77%, maintains a difference of 17.29 percentage points with the female employment rate.

By age group, it is worth highlighting the significant drop in the employment rate of people under 25 years of age, which has decreased by 2.96 points, although this drop is lower than that of the same age group at national level, where the decrease reached 4.21 points.

Employment by educational level

TABLA 1.21. Ocupados por nivel de formación alcanzado y sexo. Porcentaje respecto al total.

	Total		Analfabetos		Educación primaria		Educación secundaria primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente		Educación secundaria segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente		Formación e inserción laboral con título de secundaria (2ª etapa)		Educación superior	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Ambos sexos														
Total Nacional	100,0%	100,0%	0,2%	0,2%	5,2%	4,6%	26,9%	25,8%	14,2%	13,8%	9,9%	10,3%	43,6%	45,3%
Castilla - La Mancha	100,0%	100,0%	0,2%	0,1%	7,5%	6,9%	34,3%	33,9%	17,9%	16,3%	8,7%	11,3%	31,4%	31,5%
Varones														
Total Nacional	100,0%	100,0%	0,2%	0,3%	6,1%	5,4%	31,0%	30,1%	14,1%	14,0%	9,6%	10,2%	39,0%	40,0%
Castilla - La Mancha	100,0%	100,0%	0,2%	0,1%	8,7%	8,6%	39,3%	39,3%	13,9%	18,2%	7,9%	10,5%	30,1%	23,2%
Mujeres														
Total Nacional	100,0%	100,0%	0,2%	0,2%	4,2%	3,7%	22,1%	20,7%	14,2%	13,6%	10,2%	10,4%	49,2%	51,5%
Castilla - La Mancha	100,0%	100,0%	0,1%	0,0%	5,8%	4,5%	27,3%	26,0%	23,7%	13,5%	9,8%	12,4%	33,2%	43,6%

Unidades: Porcentaje

Source: CLM Labour Market Observatory: 2020 Annual Report

Regarding the level of employment by educational level, it is worth noting the significant difference of 13.8 points between the percentage of jobs with higher education at the national level and the level reached in Castilla La Mancha, where it is only 31.5%.

Employed by economic sector and gender

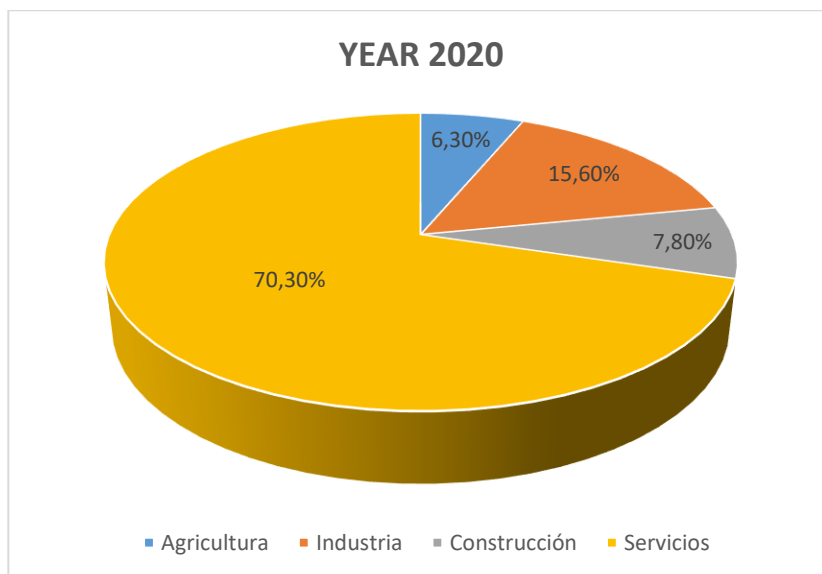
TABLA 1.25. Ocupados por sector económico y sexo. Porcentajes respecto al total

	Total		Agricultura		Industria		Construcción		Servicios	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Ambos sexos										
Total Nacional	100,0%	100,0%	4,0%	4,0%	14,0%	14,1%	6,5%	6,5%	75,5%	75,5%
Castilla - La Mancha	100,0%	100,0%	6,3%	6,3%	16,5%	15,6%	8,3%	7,8%	68,9%	70,3%
Varones										
Total Nacional	100,0%	100,0%	5,7%	5,7%	18,8%	18,8%	10,8%	11,0%	64,7%	64,6%
Castilla - La Mancha	100,0%	100,0%	8,9%	8,8%	21,0%	20,5%	13,2%	12,2%	56,9%	58,6%
Mujeres										
Total Nacional	100,0%	100,0%	2,0%	2,0%	8,2%	8,4%	1,3%	1,2%	88,5%	88,4%
Castilla - La Mancha	100,0%	100,0%	2,6%	2,6%	10,1%	8,6%	1,4%	1,4%	85,9%	87,4%

Unidades: Porcentaje

Source: CLM Labour Market Observatory: 2020 Annual Report

Employed population by economic sector



Source: Own elaboration

In Castilla-La Mancha in 2020, the service sector is the sector with the highest percentage of employed population, 70.30%, followed by industry, construction and agriculture, with a weight of 15.6%, 7.8% and 6.30% respectively. As can be seen in the graph above, it is the service sector that accounts for almost 3 out of every 4 jobs.

Castilla-La Mancha stands out for its lower service sector compared to the national average, due to the greater role of agriculture and industry in its productive structure.

On the other hand, it is worth highlighting the higher percentage of people employed in agriculture, 2.3 points higher than at the national level, reaching a level of 6.30% in Castilla-La Mancha, while in Spain it only reaches 4%.

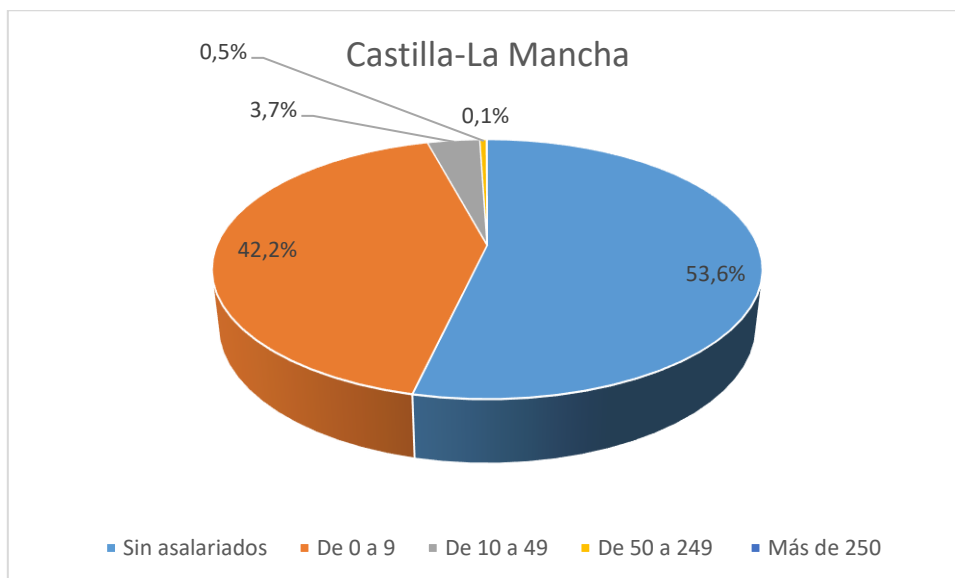
Distribution of employees by company size

Year 2020

	Without employees	From 0 to 9	From 10 to 49	From 50 to 249	Over 250
Castilla-La Mancha	53,60%	42,20%	3,70%	0,50%	0,10%

Source: own elaboration from INE data

Year 2020

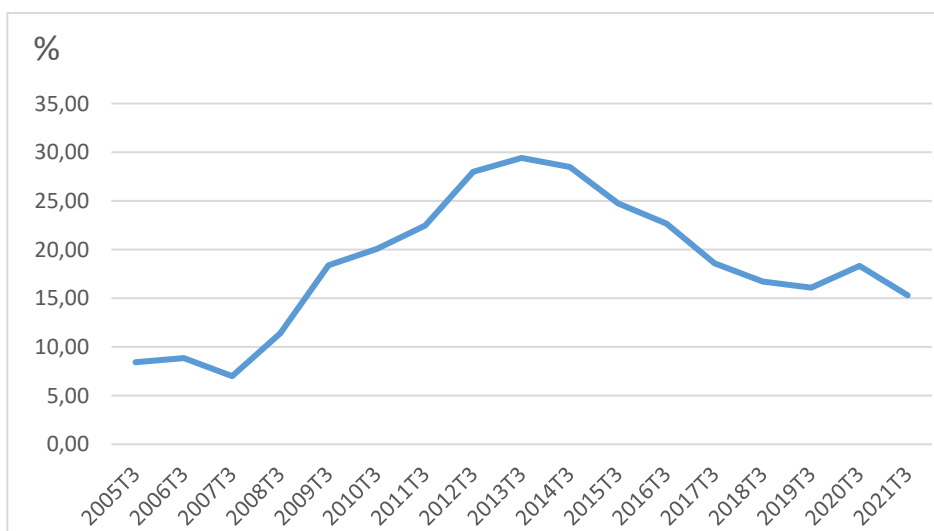


Source: own elaboration from INE data

The distribution of employees by company size in Castilla La Mancha is very similar to the structure at national level, where 99.5% are working in companies with less than 50 workers.

L) UNEMPLOYMENT

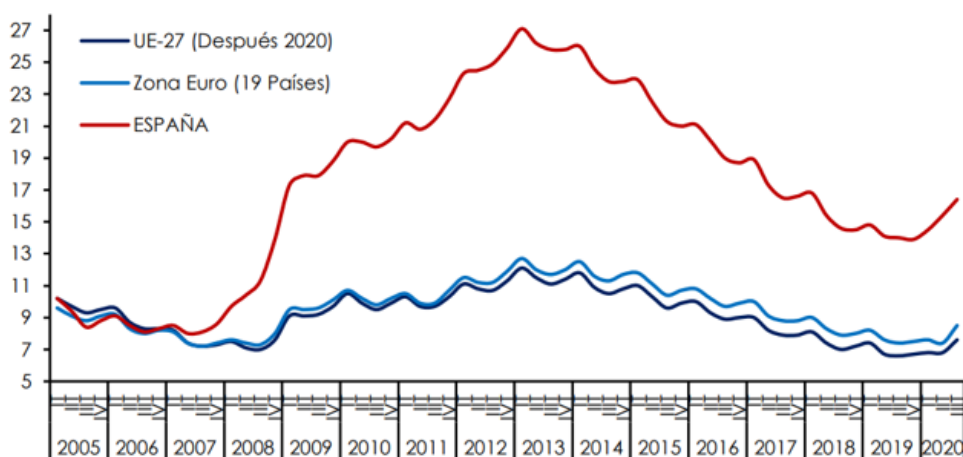
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN LAST 15 YEARS IN C-LM



Source: INE

The graph above shows the huge, systematic and widespread increase in unemployment in Castilla-La Mancha between 2007 and 2013. For the region, the crisis meant an increase of 22 points in its unemployment rate, reaching a peak of 29.97% in 2013. Over the last few years, the unemployment rate has fallen significantly, although the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to change the positive trend. According to the Labour Force Survey (EPA, in Spanish) the unemployment rate in the third quarter of 2021 was 15.29%.

Unemployment rate in Spain and in the European Union last 15 years



Source: EUROSTAT

Since April 2020 the unemployment rate has accumulated successive increases: in the last year unemployment has risen by 1.5 million people in the EU-27 (1.0 million in the Eurozone). Spain is, after Greece, the country with the highest unemployment rate, 16.0%, compared with the Netherlands, with an unemployment rate of 3.6%, and Germany (4.6%). France and Portugal are around the average, with a rate of around 7.5%, followed by Italy with 9.0%. However, Spain is the country where the unemployment rate has increased the most in the context of the pandemic.

The youth unemployment rate in January 2021 stands at 17.1% in the Eurozone and 16.9% in the EU-27 in the context of the crisis, with the lowest youth unemployment rate in Germany at 6.2% and the highest in Spain at 39.9%, and 18.4% in France and 29.7% in Italy. The total number of unemployed young people is 2.9 million, of which 2.4 million are in the Eurozone.

Unemployment rates by age and gender

ANUARIO ESTADÍSTICO DEL MERCADO DE TRABAJO DE CASTILLA-LA MANCHA

AÑO 2020

TABLA 1.42. Tasas de paro por grupo de edad y sexo.

	Total		Menores de 25		De 25 y más años		De 16 a 19 años		De 20 a 24 años		De 25 a 54 años		De 55 a 64 años		De 65 y más años	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Ambos sexos																
Total Nacional	14,10%	15,53%	32,53%	38,26%	12,78%	14,00%	45,23%	54,33%	29,77%	35,14%	12,91%	14,48%	12,64%	12,50%	5,48%	5,33%
Castilla - La Mancha	16,21%	17,68%	39,08%	39,43%	14,44%	16,18%	54,85%	57,74%	35,63%	36,36%	14,16%	16,30%	16,04%	16,35%	8,60%	2,92%
Varones																
Total Nacional	12,45%	13,87%	30,92%	37,09%	11,09%	12,24%	42,82%	50,11%	28,18%	34,23%	11,05%	12,56%	11,66%	11,46%	4,74%	4,29%
Castilla - La Mancha	12,23%	13,62%	34,78%	36,66%	10,47%	12,01%	51,07%	50,94%	30,53%	33,75%	9,76%	11,88%	13,77%	13,11%	5,64%	0,87%
Mujeres																
Total Nacional	15,99%	17,43%	34,47%	39,72%	14,71%	16,00%	48,47%	60,97%	31,65%	36,22%	14,99%	16,63%	13,84%	13,75%	6,49%	6,71%
Castilla - La Mancha	21,27%	22,95%	44,74%	43,17%	19,50%	21,58%	62,05%	71,78%	41,85%	39,63%	19,62%	21,83%	19,22%	21,23%	13,09%	5,96%

Unidades: Porcentaje

Source: CLM Labour Market Observatory: 2020 Annual Report

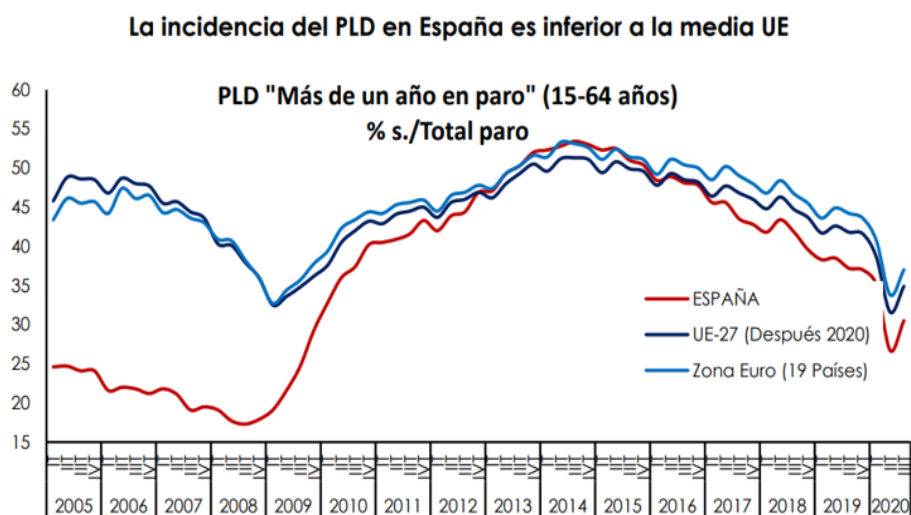
During 2020, the unemployment rate in Castilla-La Mancha has increased by 1.47 points to 17.68%. The situation of the COVID-19 pandemic has allowed the reactivation of the economy in 2021 which has led to a reduction of the unemployment rate to 15.29% in the third quarter of 2021.

It is important to highlight the high rate of youth unemployment in Castilla La Mancha, where the youth unemployment rate for under 25s reached 39.43% at the end of 2020, and if we break it down by sex, we observe a large gap of 6.51 points, as the youth unemployment rate for men was 36.66%, while for women it was 43.17%.

Long-term unemployed

The long-term unemployment rate is defined as those unemployed who have been looking for work for at least 12 months and have not worked during that period, as a percentage of the total labour force (employed plus unemployed).

Comparison of the long-term unemployed in Spain and the EU



Source: EUROSTAT

As regards long-term unemployment "by time unemployed", according to Eurostat's criteria, the incidence of the unemployed who have been unemployed for more than one year as a proportion of the total number of unemployed is lower in Spain than in the EU, at 30.5% compared with 37.0% in the Eurozone in the third quarter of 2020. In both, it has fallen at a high rate in the last year: 6.7 pp in Spain and 7.2 pp in the Eurozone.

Before the economic crisis of 2008, the incidence of the LDP in Spain was much lower than that observed in the EU: in 2007 only 20.4% of the unemployed in Spain had been unemployed for more than one year compared to 44% in the EU-19.

Long-term unemployed in Castilla-La Mancha

TABLA 1.48. Parados por tiempo de búsqueda de empleo y sexo. Porcentaje respecto del total

	Total		Ya ha encontrado empleo		Menos de 1 mes		De 1 mes a menos de 3 meses		De 3 meses a menos de 6 meses		De 6 meses a menos de 1 año		De 1 año a menos de 2 años		2 años o más	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Ambos sexos																
Total Nacional	100,0%	100,0%	10,2%	8,8%	6,2%	6,1%	14,3%	15,3%	12,0%	15,2%	12,9%	16,6%	13,8%	14,1%	30,5%	24,0%
Castilla - La Mancha	100,0%	100,0%	8,3%	8,6%	6,8%	5,3%	13,7%	11,3%	10,8%	12,7%	12,3%	15,9%	15,3%	15,9%	33,0%	30,2%
Varones																
Total Nacional	100,0%	100,0%	10,8%	9,5%	6,6%	6,9%	15,6%	15,8%	12,1%	15,7%	12,6%	16,6%	13,0%	13,3%	29,1%	22,2%
Castilla - La Mancha	100,0%	100,0%	10,4%	11,1%	7,9%	6,8%	15,6%	11,6%	10,7%	15,3%	10,2%	16,6%	14,5%	13,0%	30,7%	25,5%
Mujeres																
Total Nacional	100,0%	100,0%	9,7%	8,2%	5,8%	5,4%	13,1%	14,8%	11,9%	14,7%	13,2%	16,6%	14,5%	14,8%	31,8%	25,6%
Castilla - La Mancha	100,0%	100,0%	6,7%	6,7%	5,9%	4,2%	12,2%	11,1%	10,8%	10,7%	13,8%	15,5%	15,8%	18,1%	34,7%	33,8%

Unidades: Porcentaje

Source: CLM Labour Market Observatory: 2020 Annual Report

In Castilla-La Mancha the long-term unemployed at the end of 2020 accounted for 46.1%, a decrease of 2.2 points compared to 2019 levels. It should be noted that the percentage of long-term unemployed at the end of 2020 is 8 percentage points higher in Castilla-La Mancha than the national average.

On the other hand, in terms of gender, it should be noted that there is a significant gap between men and women. In Castile-La Mancha at the end of 2020, the percentage of long-term unemployment for women was 51.9%, while the percentage for men was 38.5%, which means a difference of 13.4%.

Socio-economic forecasts in the COVID-19 period

Royal Decree 463/2020, which declared the state of alarm, approved on 14 March, marked a turning point, with a plunge in mobility, which led to a sudden drop in production and employment, with a significant macroeconomic impact.

Despite the sharp fall in GDP due to the economic slowdown during 2020, unemployment data have been cushioned by the use of extraordinary measures to support companies and workers who have temporarily had to reduce their activity, the extension of public guarantees and the expansion of public spending at national and regional level.

This impact has been heterogeneous across sectors, households and urban areas. Catering, leisure, transport and tourism would have shown the most significant falls. By areas, in Talavera, Ciudad Real and Toledo, enrolment increased by more than 1% in 4Q20, with the support of agri-food and public activities. However, the biggest falls were in Guadalajara and Puertollano, with a greater weight of non-essential services and industry.

The deterioration of health indicators and restrictions have conditioned the start of economic activity in 2021. Nevertheless, GDP growth rates of around 5% are estimated for 2021 as a whole. The arrival of EU funds (Next Generation) will bring new financing possibilities for depopulated areas, which will favour socio-economic reconstruction.

SIGÜENZA

Sigüenza, with an area of 387.3 km² and 4,319 inhabitants, is surrounded by villages and hamlets. Some of the surrounding villages are:

- Alcolea del Pinar: Area 113.1 km² and 327 inhabitants.
- Torremocha del Campo: Area 140.7 km² and 172 inhabitants.

Within a radius of 80 km there are only 5 towns in the province of Guadalajara (with a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants), including the capital itself, Guadalajara, which has an a population of 84,910 inhabitants, and is located at a distance of 72 km.

The other 4 towns (Alovera, El Casar, Cabanillas del Campo and Azuqueca de Henares), both belonging to the Henares corridor and adjoining Guadalajara city, have a population of between 10,000 and 13,000 inhabitants, with Azuqueca being the only one with more than 30,000 inhabitants, with 35,407 inhabitants. The rest of the municipalities within this 80 km radius, most of them have no more than 250 inhabitants.

Extending this radius of action to 100 kilometres to the north, in the province of Soria, with which Sigüenza borders, we find only two municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants (Burgo de Osma and Almazán) and its capital, Soria city, a little further north, 114 kilometres from Sigüenza, with a population of 39,821 inhabitants.

Evolution of inhabitants since 1900: it had 4,689 reaching its maximum population of 6,006 in 1970 and has an average gross income of 23,644 euros. (39th position in Guadalajara, 78th in CLM and 1770th at national level).

Unemployment according to the SEPE registered in September 2021, is 183 people of which 148 belong to the service sector.

In Annex I more figures for employment, recruitment and social security affiliation in Sigüenza are shown.

Economic activity:

The service sector predominates, with a large component in tourism, having been declared a historic-artistic site on 20 May 1965 and as so testified by its designation as "Rural Tourism Capital 2017". In addition: agriculture and livestock, small industry, construction and it has an aragonite mine.

NOHEDA (VILLAR DE DOMINGO GARCÍA)

Noheda is a Spanish hamlet located in the municipality of Villar de Domingo García, in the province of Cuenca, in the autonomous community of Castilla-La Mancha.

In 2020 it had 16 inhabitants, according to official INE data. Villar de Domingo García, on which it depends, is 8 kilometres away, with 212 inhabitants.

Distances to the most important towns:

- Cuenca (capital) 18 kilometres away with 54,621 inhabitants.

Distance to the most important municipalities in the province of Cuenca:

- 91 kilometres away Tarancón (15,505 inhabitants)
- 120 kilometres away Las Pedroñeras (6.639 inhabitants)

Other nearby municipalities:

- Bascuñana de San Pedro at 6 kilometres with 23 inhabitants.
- Torralba, 16 kilometres away, with 111 inhabitants.

The Roman villa of Noheda is perhaps the main tourist attraction of this little town.

In Annex II more figures for employment, recruitment and social security affiliation in Villar de Domingo García are shown.



EMPLEO EN LOS MUNICIPIOS DE CASTILLA LA MANCHA

Fuente: SISPE. TGSS.

Elaboración: Observatorio del Mercado de Trabajo.

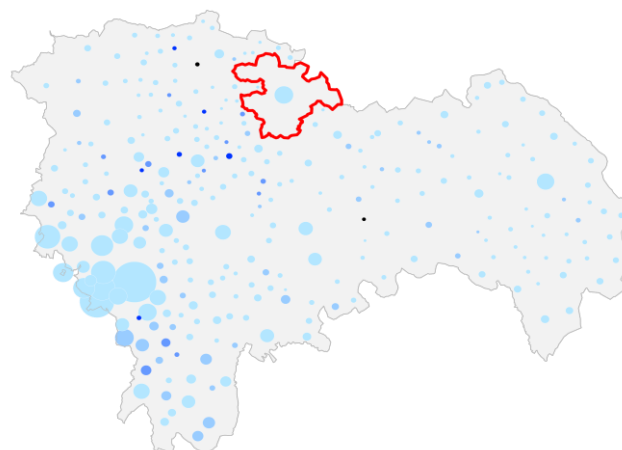
Municipio:

Sigüenza

SEPTIEMBRE DE 2021

Datos básicos. Comparativa territorial

	Municipio	Provincia	Comunidad
Población entre 16 y 64 años (INE 2020)	2.649	174.325	1.329.738
Parados sobre población 16 a 64 (%)	6,9%	8,4%	11,4%
Contratos acumulados desde enero	1.506	122.212	671.499
Contratos	248	100,0%	13.286
Hombres (%)	101	40,7%	52,4%
Mujeres(%)	147	59,3%	47,6%
Menores de 25 años (%)	63	25,4%	23,8%
Entre 25 y 44 años (%)	120	48,4%	52,0%
Mayores de 44 años (%)	65	26,2%	24,2%
Parados	183	100,0%	14.607
Hombres (%)	89	48,6%	38,4%
Mujeres(%)	94	51,4%	61,6%
Menores de 25 años (%)	8	4,4%	7,8%
Entre 25 y 44 años (%)	68	37,2%	39,5%
Mayores de 44 años (%)	107	58,5%	52,8%
Demandas	263	-	18.970
Afiliación-empresas (*)	262	-	9.237
Afiliación-trabajadores	1.399	-	92.885



Contratos

	Hombres			Mujeres			Total		
	Valor	V1	V2	Valor	V1	V2	Valor	V1	V2
Indefinido	7	3	3	8	6	4	15	9	7
Temporal	94	2	44	139	17	34	233	19	78

Parados

Nivel de estudios	Valor	V1	V2
Analfabetos	0	0	0
Estudios Primarios	16	2	-10
Estudios Secundarios	121	-8	-79
Estudios Superiores	46	1	-15
Otros	0	0	0

Afiliación a la Seguridad Social

Empresas (*)	Valor	V3	V4
Agricultura y pesca	11	0	1
Industria	32	3	4
Construcción	22	0	0
Servicios	197	14	24
TOTAL	262	17	29

Trabajadores afiliados (**)	Valor	V1	V2
Reg. General(1)	949	-44	38
R. G.- S.E.Agrario	17	-1	2
R. G.- S.E.Hogar(2)	33	0	4
R. E. MAR	0	0	0
R. E. T. Autónomos	400	-3	6
R. E. M. Carbón	0	0	0

Sectores

	Contratos			Parados			Demandas		
	Valor	V1	V2	Valor	V1	V2	Valor	V1	V2
Agricultura y pesca	2	-2	2	5	-2	-5	7	-2	-8
Industria	9	6	8	9	3	-2	11	2	-12
Construcción	11	4	5	17	-3	-13	21	-5	-13
Servicios	226	20	70	148	-3	-65	215	-13	-129
Sector sin actividad	...	...	...	4	0	-21	9	0	-19
Total	248	28	85	183	-5	-106	263	-18	-181

Sector de actividad económica según CNAE 09

V1: variación absoluta respecto al mes anterior

V2: variación absoluta respecto al mismo mes del año anterior

V3: variación absoluta respecto al trimestre anterior

V4: variación absoluta respecto al mismo trimestre del año anterior

(*) Último trimestre disponible: segundo trimestre de 2021

(**) No incluye cuidadores no profesionales

(1) Régimen General: No se incluyen datos de los Sistemas Especiales Agrario, ni de Trabajadores del Hogar

(2) Desde enero 2013 en el Sistema Especial de Empleados de Hogar se incluyen los afiliados del extinguido Régimen Especial de Empleados del Hogar (discontinuos)



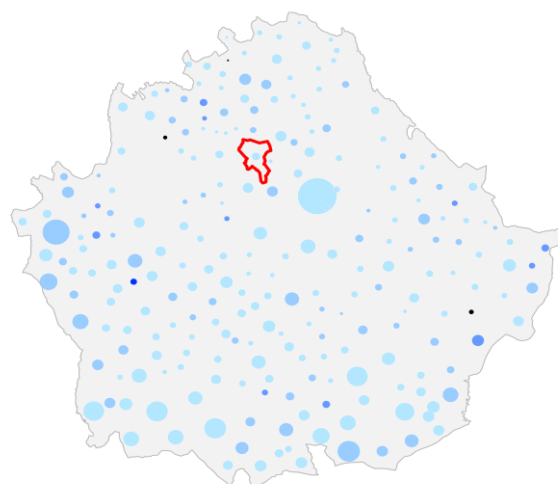
EMPLEO EN LOS MUNICIPIOS DE CASTILLA LA MANCHA

Fuente: SISPE. TGSS.

Elaboración: Observatorio del Mercado de Trabajo.

Municipio: Villar de Domingo García **SEPTIEMBRE DE 2021**
Datos básicos. Comparativa territorial

	Municipio	Provincia	Comunidad
Población entre 16 y 64 años (INE 2020)	133	124.705	1.329.738
Parados sobre población 16 a 64 (%)	6,0%	9,0%	11,4%
Contratos acumulados desde enero	20	70.213	671.499
Contratos	2	100,0%	10.995
Hombres (%)	2	100,0%	64,2%
Mujeres(%)	0	0,0%	35,8%
Menores de 25 años (%)	0	0,0%	22,5%
Entre 25 y 44 años (%)	2	100,0%	49,6%
Mayores de 44 años (%)	0	0,0%	27,9%
Parados	8	100,0%	11.267
Hombres (%)	1	12,5%	36,9%
Mujeres(%)	7	87,5%	63,1%
Menores de 25 años (%)	1	12,5%	7,8%
Entre 25 y 44 años (%)	4	50,0%	37,3%
Mayores de 44 años (%)	3	37,5%	54,9%
Demandas	13	-	14.922
Afiliación-empresas (*)	12	-	10.221
Afiliación-trabajadores	56	-	79.762


Contratos

	Hombres			Mujeres			Total		
	Valor	V1	V2	Valor	V1	V2	Valor	V1	V2
Indefinido	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Temporal	1	0	1	0	-1	0	1	-1	1

Parados

Nivel de estudios	Valor	V1	V2
Analfabetos	0	0	0
Estudios Primarios	0	-3	-1
Estudios Secundarios	4	1	-4
Estudios Superiores	4	0	0
Otros	0	0	0

Afiliación a la Seguridad Social

Empresas (*)	Valor			Trabajadores afiliados (**)	Valor		
	V3	V4	V1		V2		
Agricultura y pesca	3	0	1	Reg. General(1)	23	0	5
Industria	2	0	0	R. G.- S.E.Agrario	5	0	0
Construcción	1	0	0	R. G.- S.E.Hogar(2)	5	0	0
Servicios	6	-1	0	R. E. MAR	0	0	0
TOTAL	12	-1	1	R. E. T. Autónomos	23	0	0
				R. E. M. Carbón	0	0	0

Sectores

	Contratos			Parados			Demandas		
	Valor	V1	V2	Valor	V1	V2	Valor	V1	V2
Agricultura y pesca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Construcción	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Servicios	0	-1	0	7	0	-5	11	0	-11
Sector sin actividad	...	...	...	0	-3	-1	0	-3	-1
Total	2	0	2	8	-2	-5	13	-2	-11

Sector de actividad económica según CNAE 09

V1: variación absoluta respecto al mes anterior

V2: variación absoluta respecto al mismo mes del año anterior

V3: variación absoluta respecto al trimestre anterior

V4: variación absoluta respecto al mismo trimestre del año anterior

(*) Último trimestre disponible: segundo trimestre de 2021

(**) No incluye cuidadores no profesionales

(1) Régimen General: No se incluyen datos de los Sistemas Especiales Agrario, ni de Trabajadores del Hogar

(2) Desde enero 2013 en el Sistema Especial de Empleados de Hogar se incluyen los afiliados del extinguido Régimen Especial de Empleados del Hogar (discontinuos)