Urban Indicators (Urban Audit)
Year 2015

Pozuelo de Alarcón is the city with the highest level of income and lowest unemployment rate of the 109 analyzed

Sanlúcar de Barrameda has the highest unemployment rate and Torrevieja the lowest level of income

Rubí has the highest proportion of people employed in Industry and the lowest in the Services sector

Urban Indicators is a selection of the content of the Urban Audit European project. Of the list of indicators compiled, 34 were chosen from different domains. The purpose of the project is compiling, estimating and publishing statistical data of social-economic nature with the purpose of understanding and measuring living standards (social well-being) in a certain number of territorial areas.

The basic geographic unit for data collection is the city, while other territorial supra and sub-municipal levels have been defined. The list of cities covered by the project is selected from population density data and size of its urban center. For Spain, it consists of 109 cities.

The 15 cities with the highest population
(at 1 January 2014)

	Total
Madrid	3,165,235
Barcelona	1,602,386
Valencia	786,424
Sevilla	696,676
Zaragoza	666,058
Málaga	566,913
Murcia	439,712
Palma de Mallorca	399,093
Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	382,283
Bilbao	346,574
Alicante/Alacant	332,067
Córdoba	328,041
Valladolid	306,830
Vigo	294,997
Gijón	275,735

For its part, the conurbation ("Greater City") is an urban delimitation of the project, necessary when the urban center extends beyond the administrative boundaries of the city. A city is in such a situation if more than 25% of the population of its urban center is located outside the municipal borders of the city. There are currently about 26 conurbations defined for the European Union, such as Paris, London, Athens, Lisbon, Milan and Dublin. In Spain there are currently only two defined: Barcelona and Bilbao.

Conurbations. Population at 01 January 2014

	Total
Conurbation of Barcelona	3,176,357
Conurbation of Bilbao	777,787

Net income

This indicator takes into account two components: annual net disposable income whose source is the Tax Agency, and the number of households obtained by estimate for the cities studied. Information is available for the 109 cities, with the exception of those belonging to the Chartered Community of Navarre and the Basque Country.

In 2012, the three cities with the highest average net income of households belonged to the Community of Madrid: Pozuelo de Alarcón (54,543 euro), Las Rozas de Madrid (45,223 euro) and Majadahonda (44,023 euro).

By contrast, those showing lower income were Torrevieja (7,985 euro), Elche/Elx (12,193 euro) and Fuengirola (13,630 euro).

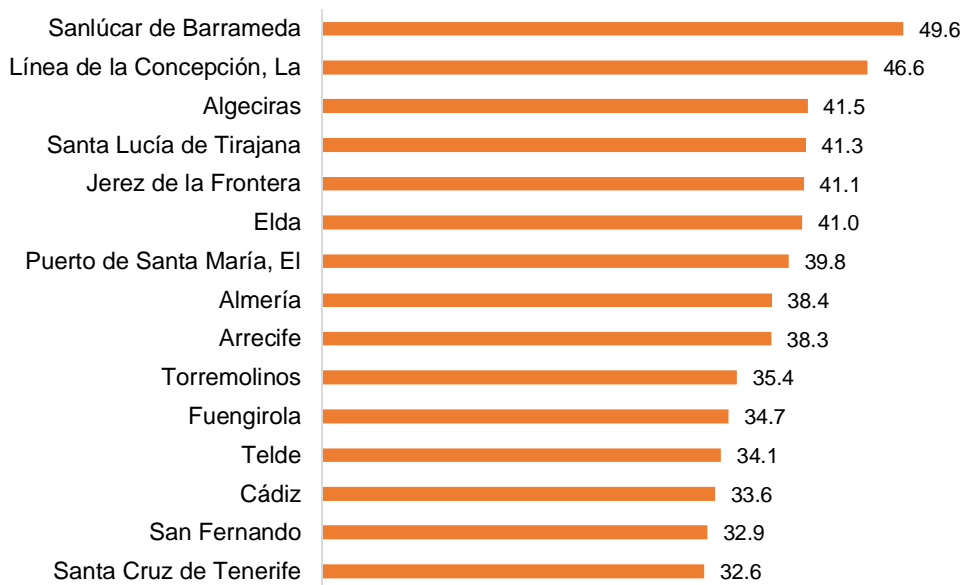**Ranking of cities according to average net household income. Year 2012**

Highest income		Lowest income	
Pozuelo de Alarcón	54,543.78	Santa Coloma de Gramenet	19,117.22
Rozas de Madrid, Las	45,223.27	Parla	18,991.19
Majadahonda	44,023.45	Talavera de la Reina	18,437.35
Sant Cugat del Vallès	41,475.80	Elda	18,098.49
Alcobendas	35,464.25	Arrecife	17,421.03
Ceuta	30,854.65	Gandia	17,076.79
San Sebastián de los Reyes	30,194.24	Santa Lucía de Tirajana	16,575.31
Toledo	29,161.36	Marbella	16,493.09
Madrid	28,634.86	Sanlúcar de Barrameda	15,985.93
Santiago de Compostela	27,778.58	Torremolinos	15,934.17
Cerdanyola del Vallès	27,219.82	Benidorm	14,999.06
Barcelona	27,168.89	Línea de la Concepción, La	13,924.67
Burgos	26,988.94	Fuengirola	13,630.33
Melilla	26,914.55	Elche/Elx	12,193.27
Castelldefels	26,505.43	Torrevieja	7,985.67

Unemployment and activity rates

One of the most innovative elements of the Urban Indicators project is that average annual unemployment and activity rates are estimated for each of the cities and conurbations.
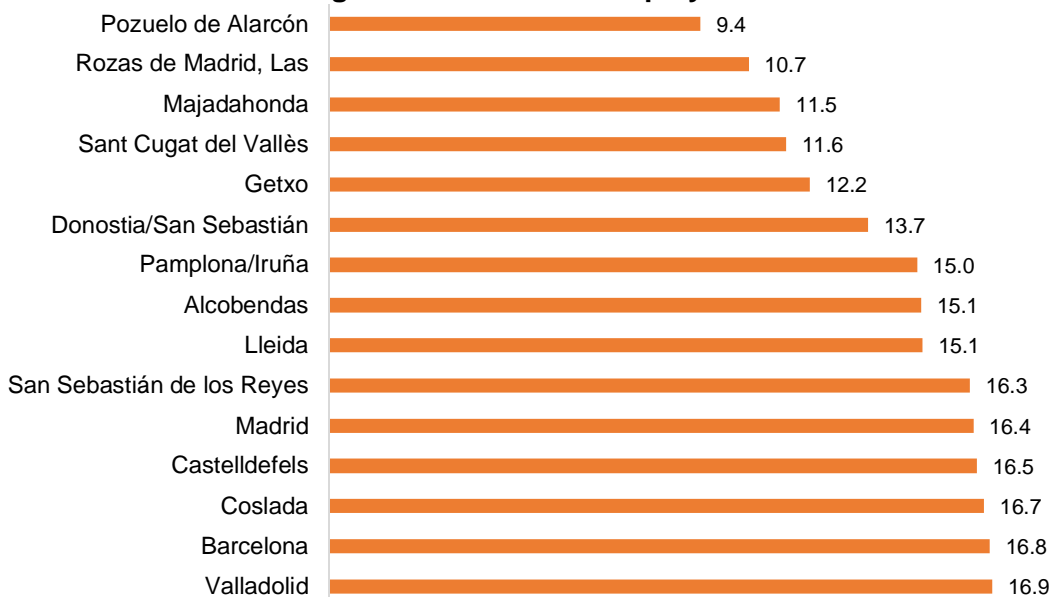
In 2014, the lowest unemployment rates were in Pozuelo de Alarcón (9.4%), Las Rozas de Madrid (10.7%) and Majadahonda (11.5%).

The 15 cities with the lowest estimated Unemployment rate in 2014

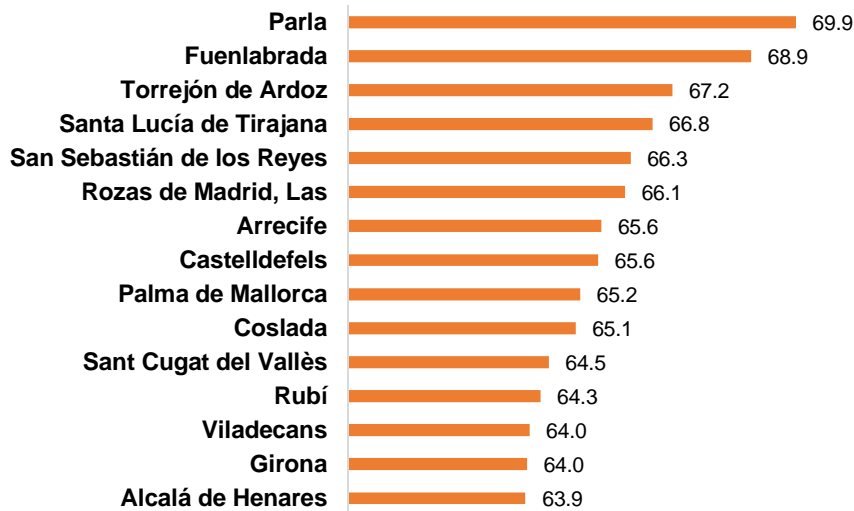| City	Rate
Sanlúcar de Barrameda	49.6
Línea de la Concepción, La	46.6
Algeciras	41.5
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	41.3
Jerez de la Frontera	41.1
Elda	41.0
Puerto de Santa María, El	39.8
Almería	38.4
Arrecife	38.3
Torremolinos	35.4
Fuengirola	34.7
Telde	34.1
Cádiz	33.6
San Fernando	32.9
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	32.6

By contrast, the highest unemployment rates were in two municipalities of Cádiz: Sanlúcar de Barrameda (49.6%) and La Línea de la Concepción (46.6%). Moreover, Algeciras, Santa Lucía de Tirajana and Elda had rates above 40%.

The 15 cities with the highest estimated Unemployment rate in 2014

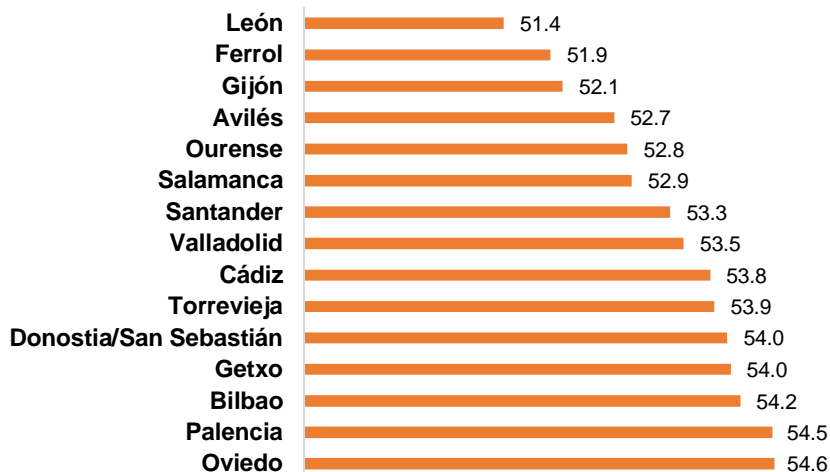| City	Rate
Pozuelo de Alarcón	9.4
Rozas de Madrid, Las	10.7
Majadahonda	11.5
Sant Cugat del Vallès	11.6
Getxo	12.2
Donostia/San Sebastián	13.7
Pamplona/Iruña	15.0
Alcobendas	15.1
Lleida	15.1
San Sebastián de los Reyes	16.3
Madrid	16.4
Castelldefels	16.5
Coslada	16.7
Barcelona	16.8
Valladolid	16.9

As for activity rates[1], the highest in 2014 were in three cities in the Community of Madrid: Parla (69.9%), Fuenlabrada (68.9%) and Torrejón de Ardoz (67.2%).

The 15 cities with the highest estimated activity rate in 2014

City	Rate
Parla	69.9
Fuenlabrada	68.9
Torrejón de Ardoz	67.2
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	66.8
San Sebastián de los Reyes	66.3
Rozas de Madrid, Las	66.1
Arrecife	65.6
Castelldefels	65.6
Palma de Mallorca	65.2
Coslada	65.1
Sant Cugat del Vallès	64.5
Rubí	64.3
Viladecans	64.0
Girona	64.0
Alcalá de Henares	63.9

On the opposite side, the lowest activity rates were in León (51.4%), Ferrol (51.9%) and Gijón (52.1%).

The 15 cities with the lowest estimated activity rate in 2014

City	Rate
León	51.4
Ferrol	51.9
Gijón	52.1
Avilés	52.7
Ourense	52.8
Salamanca	52.9
Santander	53.3
Valladolid	53.5
Cádiz	53.8
Torrevieja	53.9
Donostia/San Sebastián	54.0
Getxo	54.0
Bilbao	54.2
Palencia	54.5
Oviedo	54.6

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[1] The activity rate is defined as the ratio between the active population (which is the sum of employed and unemployed) and the total population.

Proportion of employment by sector (Industry and Services)

The highest proportion of people employed in the industrial sector in 2014 was recorded in Rubí (with 42.0%). Followed by Elda (39.1%), Avilés and Gijón (both with 25.7%).

On the opposite side, the proportion of people employed in Industry nearly reached 1% in Benidorm and Majadahonda.

Ranking of cities according to proportion of employment in the industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E). Year 2013

Highest proportion of employment in industry		Lowest proportion of employment in industry	
Rubí	42.0	Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	3.7
Elda	39.1	Valencia	3.6
Avilés	25.7	Getxo	3.4
Gijón	25.7	Toledo	3.3
Vigo	22.3	Torremolinos	3.2
Elche/Elx	22.0	San Fernando	3.2
Irun	20.8	Santa Lucía de Tirajana	3.1
San Sebastián de los Reyes	20.4	Rozas de Madrid, Las	2.9
Burgos	20.3	Torrevieja	2.3
Granollers	20.1	Almería	2.0
Vilanova i la Geltrú	19.6	Fuengirola	1.8
Alcobendas	19.2	Melilla	1.8
Getafe	18.8	Pozuelo de Alarcón	1.8
Fuenlabrada	18.6	Majadahonda	1.0
Sant Boi de Llobregat	18.1	Benidorm	1.0

In the Services sector, the highest proportions of employees were in Pozuelo de Alarcón (95.2%), Majadahonda (94.8%) and Toledo (94.0%). All cities, except Rubí, exceeded 50%.

Ranking of cities according to proportion of employment in services (NACE Rev.2 G-U). Year 2013

Highest proportion of employment in services		Lowest proportion of employment in services	
Pozuelo de Alarcón	95.2	Albacete	73.5
Majadahonda	94.8	Dos Hermanas	72.6
Toledo	94.0	Terrassa	72.3
Benidorm	93.4	Cornellà de Llobregat	71.8
Rozas de Madrid, Las	93.3	Burgos	70.9
Melilla	90.4	Vigo	70.6
Santander	90.1	Sant Boi de Llobregat	70.2
Valencia	90.0	Vilanova i la Geltrú	69.7
Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	89.9	Irun	69.7
Getxo	89.5	Elche/Elx	68.6
Sant Cugat del Vallès	89.0	Fuenlabrada	68.6
Algeciras	88.9	Avilés	65.2
Cádiz	88.9	Gijón	65.0
Ferrol	88.8	Elda	55.4
Sevilla	88.8	Rubí	49.9

Size of the household

The cities with the largest average size of households in 2014 were Ceuta (3.3 people on average), Melilla (3.2) and Pozuelo de Alarcón (3.0). For their part, the smallest ones were Gijón, Torrevieja, León, Oviedo and Torremolinos (all with 2.2 people).

Ranking of cities according to average size of households. Year 2014

Highest average size of household	of people per household	Lowest average size of household	of people per household
Ceuta	3.26	Zamora	2.31
Melilla	3.19	Barakaldo	2.31
Pozuelo de Alarcón	3.00	Bilbao	2.31
Majadahonda	2.94	Ferrol	2.29
Rozas de Madrid, Las	2.90	Barcelona	2.28
Fuenlabrada	2.88	Salamanca	2.27
Coslada	2.85	Donostia/San Sebastián	2.27
Dos Hermanas	2.82	Vitoria-Gasteiz	2.27
Sanlúcar de Barrameda	2.81	Coruña, A	2.26
San Fernando	2.77	Avilés	2.25
Sant Cugat del Vallès	2.77	Torremolinos	2.24
Puerto de Santa María, El	2.75	Oviedo	2.23
Alcobendas	2.74	León	2.22
Cartagena	2.74	Torrevieja	2.19
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	2.74	Gijón	2.19

Tourist overnight stays

The Urban Audit project also includes indicators on hotel beds and overnight stays. According to 2013 data, Barcelona was the city with the most overnight stays (17.2 million), followed by Madrid (16.0 million) and Benidorm (13.3).

Ranking of cities according to the number of tourist overnight stays. Year 2013

Highest number of tourist overnight stays		Lowest number of tourist overnight stays	
Barcelona	17,253,894	San Cristóbal de la Laguna	78,147
Madrid	16,008,688	Badalona	76,439
Benidorm	13,314,354	Santa Lucía de Tirajana	76,092
Palma de Mallorca	8,289,228	Talavera de la Reina	69,661
Torremolinos	5,436,416	Dos Hermanas	66,626
Sevilla	4,059,213	Parla	54,908
Valencia	3,556,900	Getxo	52,697
Marbella	2,936,466	Vilanova i la Geltrú	44,106
Granada	2,903,033	Móstoles	42,736
Fuengirola	2108345	Manresa	26345
Málaga	2,095,222	Elda	22,527
Alicante/Alacant	1,790,117	Santa Coloma de Gramenet	21,386
Gandía	1,461,679	Coslada	20,457
Bilbao	1,440,864	Viladecans	20,075
Zaragoza	1,349,948	Majadahonda	18,579

Labour mobility

Based on data from the last 2011 Population and Housing Census, indicators are collected on the percentage of commuters on foot, by private car and public transport.

The municipalities with the highest percentage of commuting on foot were Benidorm (26.6% of the total), Albacete (25.8%) and Ciudad Real (25.7%).

For their part, the municipalities with the lowest rates of commuting on foot were Pozuelo de Alarcón (5.7%), Las Rozas de Madrid and Getxo (both with 5.8%).

As for commuting by car, Toledo was the municipality with the highest percentage of commuting by car (63.3%), followed by Santa Lucía de Tirajana (59.9%) and Telde (59.7%).

By contrast, the lowest percentages of commuting by car were in Barcelona (28.9%), Ceuta (34.3%) and Palma de Mallorca (36.7%).

As for commuting to work by public transport, the highest percentages were in Alcorcón (30.4%), L'Hospitalet de Llobregat (28.8%) and Leganés (28.4%). And the lowest percentages in Zamora (4.7%), Gandía (4.8%) and Talavera de la Reina (5.4%).

Functional Urban Areas

For the purposes of the Urban Audit project, metropolitan areas of influence, known as Functional Urban Areas (FUA) are defined for the main European cities. Each FUA consists of a city and the municipalities that make up its functional environment, specifically of labour influence[2].

The objective is to have an area with a significant part of occupied resident population that commutes to work in the city under study. A municipality belongs to the FUA of a city if 15% or more of its working population commutes to this city for work.

In 2014, the FUA with the highest population were Madrid (with about 6.53 million people) and Barcelona (with 4.89 million).

For their part, Valencia, Seville and Bilbao had more than a million people each.

List of the 45 Functional Urban Areas by population. Year 2014

FUA of Madrid	6,529,700	FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	268,620
FUA of Barcelona	4,891,249	FUA of Elche/Elx	260,176
FUA of Valencia	1,619,196	FUA of Cádiz	259,560
FUA of Sevilla	1,416,933	FUA of Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plana	236,691
FUA of Bilbao	1,025,109	FUA of Cartagena	235,903
FUA of Málaga	851,006	FUA of Huelva	229,262
FUA of Zaragoza	754,347	FUA of Almería	223,688
FUA of Palma de Mallorca	668,447	FUA of Jerez de la Frontera	219,316
FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	636,103	FUA of Tarragona	216,617
FUA of Murcia	618,398	FUA of León	215,706
FUA of Granada	548,539	FUA of Salamanca	203,773
FUA of Vigo	544,291	FUA of Burgos	201,290
FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	481,990	FUA of Santiago de Compostela	199,856
FUA of Alicante/Alacant	462,130	FUA of Logroño	193,135
FUA of Valladolid	426,469	FUA of Albacete	191,794
FUA of Coruña, A	408,697	FUA of Lleida	186,796
FUA of Santander	385,117	FUA of Badajoz	178,735
FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	368,575	FUA of Jaén	161,017
FUA of Córdoba	361,229	FUA of Ourense	150,050
FUA of Donostia/San Sebastián	336,192	FUA of Toledo	149,400
FUA of Oviedo	315,052	FUA of Algeciras	140,965
FUA of Marbella	307,964	FUA of Reus	120,500
FUA of Gijón	301,255		

Net income per household by functional urban areas

The average net household income in 2012 was lead by the Functional Urban Area of Madrid (with 28,172 euro). Followed by Burgos, Toledo and Barcelona (all with more than 26,000 euro).

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[2] Refer to Methodological Notes for details on the composition of the FUA. In previous editions of the Urban Audit project, it was known as Large Urban Zone (LUZ).

The lowest average income was recorded in the FUA of Elche/Elx (12,460 euro), followed by Marbella (13,963 euro) and Málaga (19,420 euro).
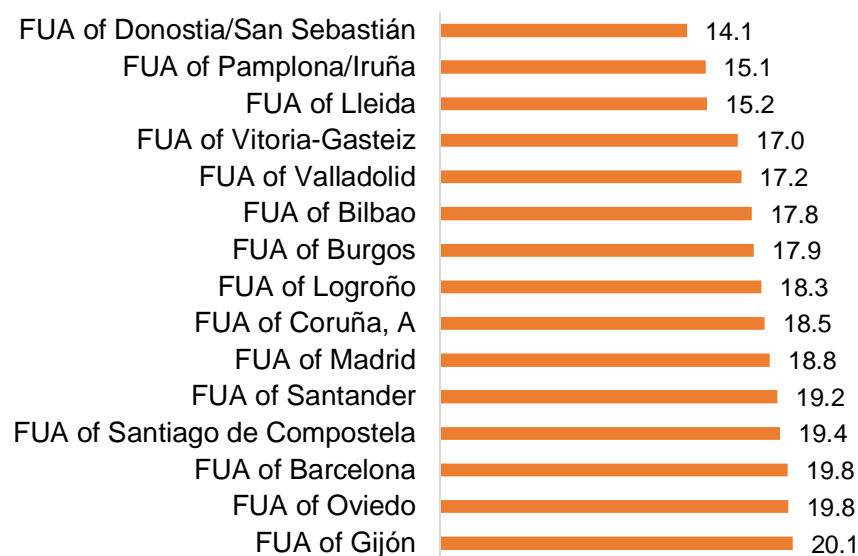
Ranking of FUA according to average net household income. Year 2012

Highest income		Lowest income	
FUA of Madrid	28,172.22	FUA of Badajoz	22,211.21
FUA of Burgos	27,130.20	FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	22,139.25
FUA of Toledo	26,564.60	FUA of Murcia	22,109.14
FUA of Barcelona	26,018.07	FUA of Almería	22,014.47
FUA of Santiago de Compostela	25,964.66	FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	21,791.09
FUA of Coruña, A	25,259.22	FUA of Huelva	21,608.71
FUA of Zaragoza	25,165.26	FUA of Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plan	21,586.90
FUA of Valladolid	24,890.59	FUA of Cartagena	21,578.43
FUA of Oviedo	24,805.66	FUA of Alicante/Alacant	21,550.02
FUA of León	24,141.32	FUA of Algeciras	21,544.13
FUA of Albacete	23,996.57	FUA of Granada	21,088.37
FUA of Tarragona	23,790.57	FUA of Jerez de la Frontera	19,442.11
FUA of Logroño	23,648.92	FUA of Málaga	19,420.14
FUA of Santander	23,638.15	FUA of Marbella	13,963.18
FUA of Salamanca	23,544.80	FUA of Elche/Elx	12,460.00

Unemployment and activity rates by FUA

The FUA which recorded the lowest unemployment rates for the 2014 average were Donostia/San Sebastián (14.1%), Pamplona/Iruña (15.1%) and Lleida (15.2%).

The 15 functional urban areas with the lowest unemployment rates. Year 2014

FUA	Rate
FUA of Donostia/San Sebastián	14.1
FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	15.1
FUA of Lleida	15.2
FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	17.0
FUA of Valladolid	17.2
FUA of Bilbao	17.8
FUA of Burgos	17.9
FUA of Logroño	18.3
FUA of Coruña, A	18.5
FUA of Madrid	18.8
FUA of Santander	19.2
FUA of Santiago de Compostela	19.4
FUA of Barcelona	19.8
FUA of Oviedo	19.8
FUA of Gijón	20.1

On the opposite side, Jerez de la Frontera was the FUA with the highest average unemployment rate (41.4%), followed by Algeciras (40.2%) and Almería (38.3%).

The 15 functional urban areas with the highest unemployment rates. Year 2014

FUA	Rate
FUA of Jerez de la Frontera	41.4
FUA of Algeciras	40.2
FUA of Almería	38.3
FUA of Granada	35.7
FUA of Cádiz	34.2
FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	33.7
FUA of Málaga	32.3
FUA of Sevilla	32.1
FUA of Huelva	31.9
FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	31.3
FUA of Marbella	29.7
FUA of Córdoba	29.6
FUA of Badajoz	28.9
FUA of Jaén	28.8
FUA of Murcia	27.3
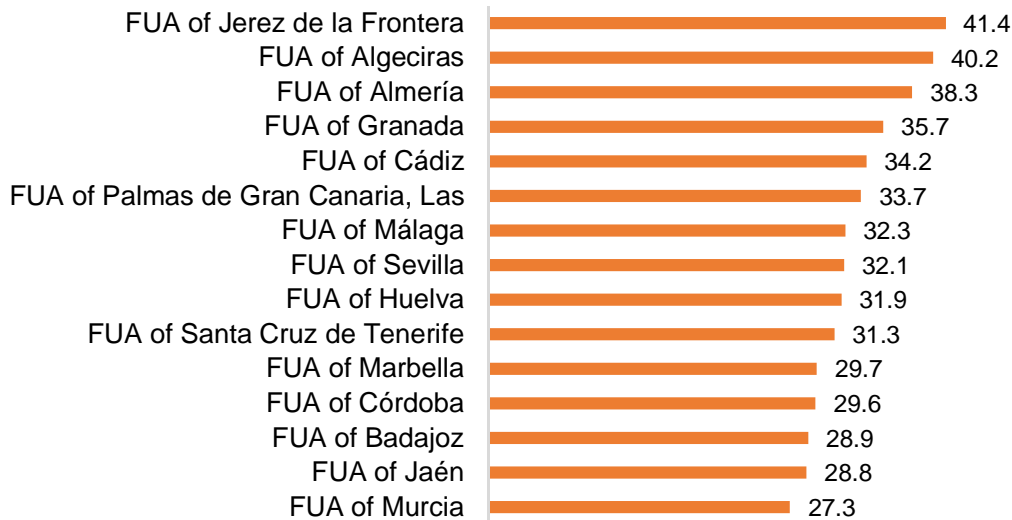
As for activity rates, the highest were in the FUA in Palma de Mallorca (65.0%), Tarragona (63.2%) and Madrid (62.3%).

The 15 functional urban areas with the highest activity rates. Year 2014

FUA	Rate
FUA of Palma de Mallorca	65.0
FUA of Tarragona	63.2
FUA of Madrid	62.3
FUA of Murcia	61.8
FUA of Almería	61.4
FUA of Toledo	61.3
FUA of Reus	61.2
FUA of Lleida	61.0
FUA of Barcelona	60.8
FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	60.7
FUA of Albacete	60.5
FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria,…	60.4
FUA of Cartagena	60.3
FUA of Castellón de la…	60.2
FUA of Marbella	60.2
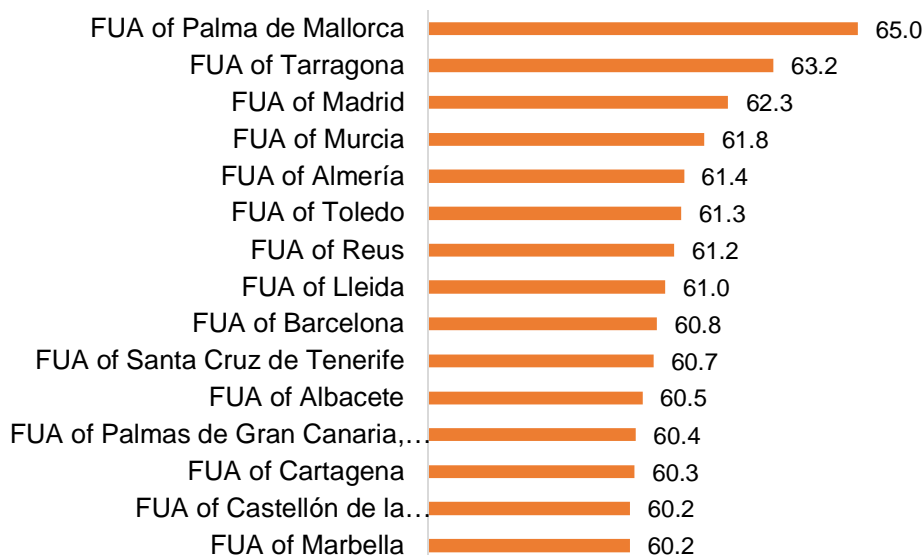
By contrast, the lowest activity rates were recorded in the FUA of Gijón (51.9%), Ourense (52.8%) and León (54.5%).

Urban Indicators (Urban Audit) (10/19)

The 15 functional urban areas with the lowest activity rates. Year 2014

FUA	Rate
FUA of Gijón	51.9
FUA of Ourense	52.8
FUA of León	54.5
FUA of Oviedo	54.6
FUA of Donostia/San Sebastián	55.2
FUA of Jaén	55.6
FUA of Bilbao	55.9
FUA of Santander	56.3
FUA of Coruña, A	56.5
FUA of Vigo	56.6
FUA of Salamanca	56.7
FUA of Valladolid	57.1
FUA of Cádiz	57.3
FUA of Córdoba	57.4
FUA of Santiago de Compostela	57.9
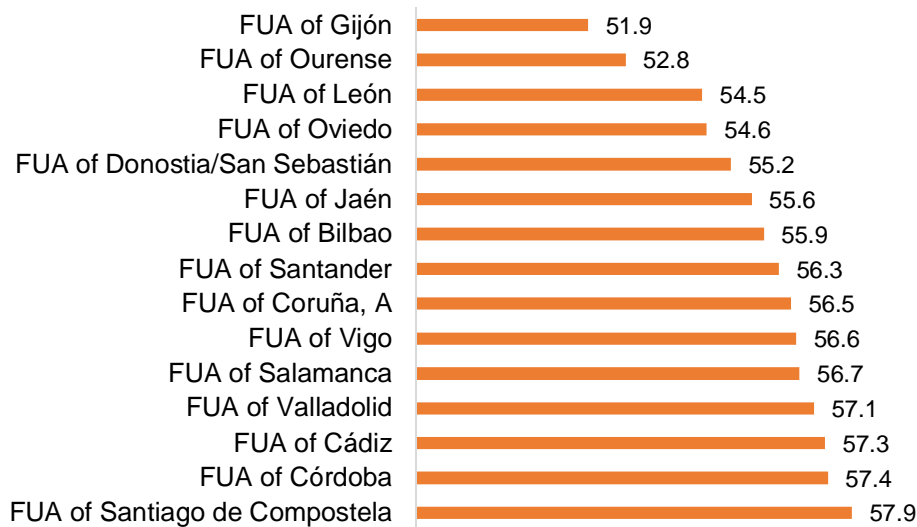
Industry and Services employment proportion

The employment proportion indicator in industry and services allows distinguishing between functional urban areas characterized by a strong presence of industrial fabric compared to others in which the services sector dominates.

Thus, Burgos, Gijón and Vitoria-Gasteiz are distinguished as industrial areas. And areas where the proportion of employment in the industry is very low include Almería, Marbella and Badajoz.

Ranking of FUA according to proportion of employment in the industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E). Year 2013

Highest proportion of employment in industry		Lowest proportion of employment in industry	
FUA of Burgos	24.2	FUA of Jaén	7.9
FUA of Gijón	21.0	FUA of Córdoba	7.8
FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	20.1	FUA of Sevilla	7.6
FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	19.5	FUA of Madrid	7.0
FUA of Vigo	19.2	FUA of Granada	7.0
FUA of Elche/Elx	17.5	FUA of Salamanca	6.7
FUA of Logroño	16.9	FUA of Toledo	6.5
FUA of Cartagena	16.5	FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	6.5
FUA of Ourense	15.0	FUA of Alicante/Alacant	5.8
FUA of Santander	14.9	FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	5.4
FUA of Bilbao	14.9	FUA of Palma de Mallorca	5.3
FUA of Valladolid	14.6	FUA of Málaga	4.6
FUA of Zaragoza	14.1	FUA of Badajoz	4.4
FUA of Donostia/San Sebastián	14.0	FUA of Marbella	3.0
FUA of Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plana	13.9	FUA of Almería	2.9

While in all the FUA the employed population proportion in the Services sector exceeds 68%, Alicante/Alacant, Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Toledo stand out, with percentages above 87%.

For their part, the FUA in which the Services sector has less weight in employment are Cartagena, Gijón and Burgos.

Ranking of FUA according to proportion of employment in services (NACE Rev.2 G-U). Year 2013

Highest proportion of employment in services		Lowest proportion of employment in services	
FUA of Alicante/Alacant	87.8	FUA of Murcia	76.7
FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	87.4	FUA of Santander	76.7
FUA of Toledo	87.2	FUA of Bilbao	76.5
FUA of Málaga	86.5	FUA of Jerez de la Frontera	75.6
FUA of Marbella	85.9	FUA of Huelva	75.1
FUA of Oviedo	85.0	FUA of Ourense	75.0
FUA of Madrid	84.9	FUA of Logroño	74.8
FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	84.8	FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	74.4
FUA of Salamanca	84.4	FUA of Elche/Elx	74.3
FUA of Palma de Mallorca	84.4	FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	72.9
FUA of Valencia	83.9	FUA of Jaén	72.3
FUA of Sevilla	83.5	FUA of Vigo	71.5
FUA of Badajoz	83.0	FUA of Cartagena	71.2
FUA of León	82.9	FUA of Gijón	69.6
FUA of Granada	82.5	FUA of Burgos	68.5

Methodological note

The Urban Indicators publications, derives from the European Urban Audit Project, which collects information on living conditions in European Union cities and candidate countries. This is a project launched by the Directorate General of Urban and Regional Policy (DG REGIO), coordinated by Eurostat and developed by the Statistical Office of the participating States.

Its objective is compiling, estimating and publishing comparable statistical data of social-economic nature with the purpose of understanding and measuring living standards in a certain number of territorial areas concerning urban areas.

It originated in the late 90s and responds to the need to address the urban phenomenon as a result of the high degree of urbanization that has been occurring in Europe in recent decades. Cities play an increasingly important role as growth engines, making European regional policy become aware of this reality and, therefore, has included the urban dimension in many programs and projects financed with structural funds.

In this context, the project known as Urban Audit has been created, with an experimental pilot phase launched in 1998 whose outcome allowed its continuity over time based on cycles or phases of information collection of about three years each.

It is currently in its sixth cycle of data collection and throughout its more than 15 years, despite many methodological and territorial changes, it has gained maturity and has managed to become one of the most important Urban information database in the European Union.

Urban Audit started obtaining more than 300 variables covering nine domains or components of living standards: demographics, social and economic aspects, social participation, education and training, environment, communication and transport, information, culture and leisure society. Over time the number of variables has been decreasing gradually: the project has improved the setting of its objectives with better adaptation to the reality of the information available and giving greater weight to information from official sources from which other less comparable sources derived. Currently, it contains 187 variables and 63 indicators that are collected for the years 2013 and 2014.

In recent collections, on the one hand, the number of variables not directly collected by official statistics has been reduced significantly; On the other hand, the methodology and the base information for the delimitation of urban areas has substantially improved with the 2011 census and geo-referencing of the population.

Thus, the necessary conditions are provided for the INE to publish these urban indicators whose usefulness seems beyond doubt. The INE also introduced the operation "Urban Indicators (Urban Audit)" as a statistical operation included in the 2009-2012 National Statistical Plan, approved by the RealDecreto1663/2008, and the 2013-2016 National Statistical Plan approved by the RealDecreto1658/2012.

109 cities and two conurbations

The city is the base of the Urban Indicators (Urban Audit) project. Its definition is based on the presence of an urban center. The latter is identified from a population grid.

This methodology on "degree of urbanization" has its origin in the 90s with the aim of classifying the area where the population resided. Three types of areas were distinguished: densely populated, intermediate and sparsely populated. The definition was based on population, density and contiguity of the LAU[3] level 2 (municipalities, in the Spanish case).

This method however distorted results by big differences in size between said LAU, reducing the comparability between countries, even within the same.

As of 2010, the European Commission introduced a new urban-rural regional typology derived from the OECD method, based on a grid of cells of 1km ^{2}. As these cells are of identical size, the distortion mentioned above is eliminated. It is, in short, a commonly accepted method that part of a regular geographical grid of cells of 1km ^{2} area allowing abstracting from the administrative boundaries.

Said cell network incorporates population data and all those with density more than 1,500 inhabitants per km^2 are grouped forming a cluster, which must also maintain a continuous basis once certain spatial coherence criteria is applied.

If the population sum of these adjacent cells exceeds 50,000 inhabitants, it is considered that this population constitutes an "urban center".

The municipalities that encompass these urban centers constitute the list of cities, which currently amount to 109. Consequently, a city is a LAU-2 (municipality in the Spanish case) or group of LAU-2, if over 50% of its population lives in a high-density urban cluster, defined from a population grid, according to the above methodology of "degree of urbanization". Currently, in the Spanish case, the list consists of 109 cities.

In addition to the cities, for the purposes of this project, a statistical unit is created called "Greater City" which has been translated as "conurbation" necessary to resolve the situation that exists in some cities in which this urban center calculated without taking into account the administrative boundaries clearly expands beyond the boundaries of a city. In the case of Spain, today, there have been two: Barcelona and Bilbao.

In the map below, the shaded areas represent the urban centers or high density clusters clearly expanding beyond the municipal boundaries of Barcelona and Bilbao.

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[3] LAU is short for Local Administrative Unit used in the context of the European Union to designate an administrative subdivision that in the case of Spain corresponds to the municipality. For further information: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/local-administrative-units
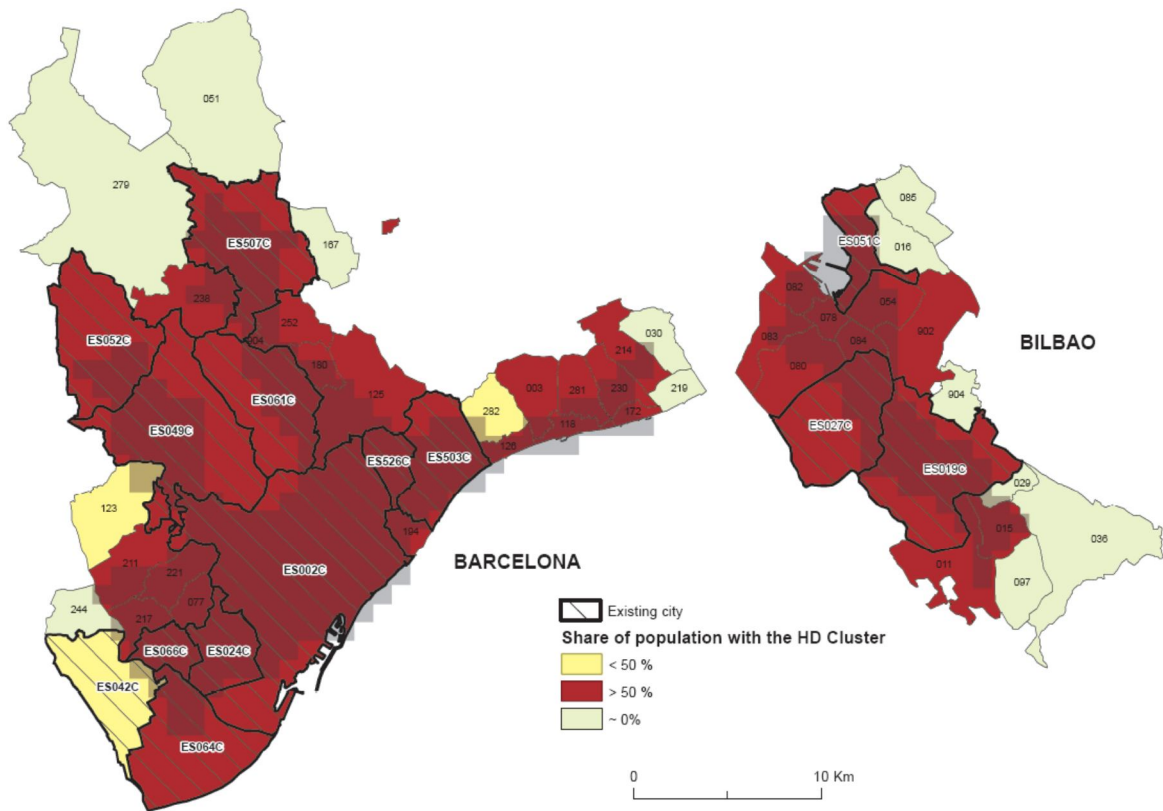
SOURCE: DG Regio. European Commission

Supramunicipal level: functional urban areas

A Functional Urban Area (FUA) is a grouping of municipalities around the city, linked with it for work. Initially, 45 Functional Urban Areas have been created in Spain, so that they included all Urban Audit cities that exceeded 100,000 inhabitants in 2011.

Each FUA consists of a city and the municipalities that make up its functional environment, specifically of labour influence. It is, therefore, an aggregation of territorial units LAU level 2 (municipalities in the Spanish case). The objective is to have an area with a significant part of occupied resident population that commutes to work in the city under study.

A municipality belongs to the FUA of a city if 15% or more of its working population commutes to the city for work. This is the main criterion but there are others such as contiguity. For very small municipalities there are exceptions to the general rule.

In Spain, the 15% threshold applies to all municipalities with more than 2,000 inhabitants. Below that population size, the following scale is used:

1000 to 2000, if 25% of employees commute to the city.

500 to 1,000, threshold 35%

100 to 500, threshold 45%

0 to 100, threshold 50%

The source of information on place of residence and place of work is the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

Submunicipal level (division of the municipality into districts or similar). The information at sub-municipal level is an essential part of the Urban Audit project. They are referred to as SCD (Sub-City Districts) and consist of a subdivision of the city with the restriction that each SCD has between 5,000 and 40,000 inhabitants.

In this publication, the SCD level has only been considered for municipalities with more than 250,000 inhabitants. The divisions have been created on the proposal of the INE in collaboration with each Municipality concerned.

Both the delimitation of the FUA and the conurbations are created in a harmonized way by the DG Regio of the European Commission.

Overall, the list of cities, conurbations and functional areas is:

Territorial units	
Cities	Albacete, Alcalá de Henares, Alcobendas, Alcorcón, Algeciras, Alicante/Alacant, Almería, Arrecife, Avilés, Badajoz, Badalona, Baracaldo, Barcelona, Benidorm, Bilbao, Burgos, Cáceres, Cádiz, Cartagena, Castelldefels, Castellón de la Plana, Cerdanyola del Vallès, Ceuta, Ciudad Real, Córdoba, Cornellá de Llobregat, Coruña (A), Coslada, Donostia-San Sebastián, Dos Hermanas, Elche/Elx, Elda, Ferrol, Fuengirola, Fuenlabrada, Gandía, Getafe, Getxo, Gijón, Girona, Granada, Granollers, Guadalajara, Huelva, Irun, Jaén, Jerez de la Frontera, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Leganés, León, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Línea de la Concepción, Lleida, Logroño, Lugo, Madrid, Majadahonda, Málaga, Manresa, Marbella, Mataró, Melilla, Mollet del Vallès, Móstoles, Murcia, Ourense, Oviedo, Palencia, Palma de Mallorca, Pamplona/Iruña, Parla, Ponferrada, Pontevedra, Pozuelo de Alarcón, Prat de Llobregat (El), Puerto Santa María (El), Reus, Rozas de Madrid (Las), Rubí, San Cristóbal de la Laguna, San Sebastián de los Reyes, Sabadell, Salamanca, San Fernando, Sanlúcar de Barrameda, Sant Boi de Llobregat, Sant Cugat del Vallès, Santa Lucía de Tirajana, Santander, Santiago de Compostela, Sevilla, Santa Coloma de Gramenet, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Talavera de la Reina, Tarragona, Telde, Terrassa, Toledo, Torrejón de Ardoz, Torremolinos, Torrevieja, Valencia, Valladolid, Vigo, Viladecans, Vilanova i la Geltrú, Vitoria/Gastéiz, Zamora y Zaragoza.
Conurbations	Barcelona y Bilbao
Functional Urban Areas	Albacete, Algeciras, Alicante/Alacant, Almería, Badajoz, Barcelona, Bilbao, Burgos, Cádiz, Castellón de la Plana, Córdoba, Coruña (A), Donostia-San Sebastián, Elche/Elx, Gijón, Granada, Huelva, Jaén, Jerez de la Frontera, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, León, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Lleida, Logroño, Madrid, Málaga, Marbella, Murcia, Ourense, Oviedo, Palma de Mallorca, Pamplona/Iruña, Reus, Salamanca, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Santander, Santiago de Compostela, Sevilla, Tarragona, Toledo, Valencia, Valladolid, Vigo, Vitoria/Gastéiz y Zaragoza.
Cities with SCDs	Alicante/Alacant, Barcelona, Bilbao, Córdoba, Gijón, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Madrid, Málaga, Murcia, Palma de Mallorca, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Vigo y Zaragoza.

Temporal and thematic areas

Regarding the temporal scope, annual data has been collected since 2001. In the different collection cycles, according to the variable of reference, the annual collection of data has been combined with collection only for certain specific years.

The Urban Indicators publication aims to provide a part of indicators that are considered most useful or representative. The number of indicators collected is contained in this summary:

Annual data is provided with the idea of creating a time series that began in 2010. Not all indicators provide information for all years. This depends on the Eurostat requirements according to the collection cycle, since, as has been mentioned, the publication aims to be a subset of project information.

The initial version of the publication provides data for 2010, 2011 and 2012, 2013 and 2014, depending on availability. The objective is to obtain the most current information

Territorial area	No	Maximum number of indicators
City	109	34
Conurbation	2	32
Functional Urban Area	45	32
Cities with SCDs	16	17
National	1	34

The information is broken down into seven domains:

DEMOGRAPHICS

- Resident population
- Proportion of population aged 0-14 (%)
- Proportion of population aged 15-64 (%)
- Proportion of population aged >65 (%)
- Median age of the population
- Proportion of nationals out of the total population (%)
- Proportion of natives out of the total population (%)
- Proportion of foreign-born out of the total population (%)
- Proportion of foreigners out of the total population (%)
- Total number of households
- Average size of households
- Proportion of households of a person out of total households (%)

For the four indicators related to the total population and by age group, data was obtained from the Register as at 1 January, for all territorial levels except for national whose source is "Population figures".

The median age of the population is calculated using the Census population at 1 January for city, conurbation and supramunicipal area levels. In the national case, the value published in the "Basic Demographic Indicators" of the INE is taken.

The four indicators relating to nationality are obtained with the Census population at 1 January, data obtained from the "Continuous Census Statistics" for all territorial levels except national whose source is "Population figures".

The three indicators for households are estimates from the 2001 Census, 2011 Census and EPA.

SOCIAL ASPECTS

- Number of conventional dwellings according to the Cadastre
- Number of conventional dwellings according to the Census
- Proportion of empty dwellings (%)
- Crude birth rate (‰)
- Crude mortality rate (‰)

The number of dwellings according to the 2011 Census, derives from the same source indicated, and the proportion of empty dwellings.

Crude birth and death rates derive from the statistics of the Natural Population Movement of the INE, considering in the denominator the average population (population at 1 July of the corresponding year). In the national case values derive from the "Basic Demographic Indicators" elaborated by the INE.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

- Unemployment rate (%)
- Proportion of employees aged 20-64 out of the active population (%)
- Activity rate (%)
- Proportion of employment in services (NACE Rev. 2 G-U) (%)
- Proportion of employment in industry (NACE Rev. 2 B-E) (%)
- Average net annual household income (euro)

The unemployment rate, the proportion of employees aged 20-64 out of the active population and the activity rate are calculated as average value of the year by estimation techniques of small areas. These are estimates based on 2011 Census data, the active Population Survey (EPA) and the data on unemployment registered in the State Public Employment Service (SEPE). Both the numerator and denominator take into account the population aged 16 or older.

The proportion of employment in services and industry is sourced from the Central Companies Directory (DIRCE) of the INE.

The average gross annual household income is sourced from information provided by the Tax Agency (AEAT) for non-regional territories.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

- Proportion of children aged 0-4 in day care out of the population aged 0-4 (%)
- Proportion of population aged 25-64 with highest level of education ISCED 0, 1 or 2 (%)
- Proportion of population aged 25-64 with highest level of education ISCED 3 or 4 (%)
- Proportion of population aged 25-64 with highest level of education ISCED 5 or 6 (%)

The proportion of children aged 0-4 in day care out of the population aged 0-4 is calculated using data from the Census and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports.

Education levels for the population group 25-64 are obtained from the 2011 Census.

LAND USE

- Total area (Km^2)

The area of the territorial units is provided by measurements made with ArcGis, so the aggregation performed from the lower units require maintaining reasonable spatial coherence.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION

- Percentage of commutes to work by car (%)
- Percentage of commutes to work on foot (%)
- Percentage of commutes to work by public transport (%)
- Average time of commute to work (minutes)

The four variables of the domain "Travel and transportation" are sourced from the 2011 Census.

TOURISM

- Annual number of tourist overnight stays
- Number of bedplaces available in tourist establishments

The two variables of tourism, overnight stays and number of bedplaces are sourced from the tourism survey of the INE.