

14 June 2018

Urban Indicators
Edition 2018

Pozuelo de Alarcón, Boadilla del Monte and Las Rozas de Madrid are the municipalities with the highest average annual income per capita.

The publication Urban Indicators has been expanded and offers a selection of data for municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants.

The European “*Urban Audit*” project, currently known as “*data collection for sub-national statistics (mainly cities)*”, collects information on living conditions in cities of the European Union and candidate countries.

The project has been launched by the Directorate General of Regional and Urban 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 a socio-economic nature with the purpose of understanding and measuring living standards in a certain number of territorial areas related to the urban environment.

*Urban Indicators*¹ is a selection and adaptation of the content of the European *Urban Audit* project. Of the list of indicators compiled, 38 were chosen from different domains.

The most notable innovation of this new edition of the publication is the introduction of new indicators and the incorporation of all municipalities over 20,000.

Two new indicators are presented: life expectancy at birth and land use, which is subdivided into eight categories. In addition, the information on municipal income is completed by providing the average annual net income per inhabitant and the average annual net income per consumption unit.

¹ The project obtained a favourable opinion from the High Council on Statistics on 18-7-2007. The expansion of indicators was submitted to the Permanent Commission for its decision on 22 March 2018.

The new territorial group is made up of **all Spanish municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants**, although information is only collected for a smaller number of indicators.

The other territorial units are maintained: 126 cities, nine conurbations, 70 functional urban areas and 16 municipalities for which data are provided by sub-municipal area.

With respect to the latter, the corresponding modification in their composition has been introduced for each of them as a result of the updating carried out from the sectioning as at 1 January 2016 and 1 January 2017. Data at the national level are also provided to facilitate comparison.

The conurbation ("*Greater City*") is an urban delimitation specific to this project, necessary when the urban centre 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 centre is located outside the municipal borders of the city. There are currently about 47 conurbations defined for the European Union, such as Paris, London, Athens, Lisbon, Milan and Dublin. In Spain there are nine defined for this publication.

Annual average net income

For the construction of this indicator, the annual average net income corresponding to 2015 from tax sources has been taken into account².

Considering the group formed by all municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants and the annual average net income per capita in 2015, the three cities with the highest income belonged to Comunidad de Madrid: Pozuelo de Alarcón (23,861 euros), Boadilla del Monte (19,510 euros) and Las Rozas de Madrid (18,798 euros).

On the other hand, the cities with the lowest income per capita were Níjar (Almería), with 6,264 euros, Los Palacios y Villafranca (Sevilla), with 6,327 euros, and Alhaurín el Grande (Málaga), with 6,474 euros.

² Tax Administration State Agency for the common fiscal territory and the Regional Treasuries of País Vasco and Navarra.

List of municipalities according to average annual net income per habitant. Year 2015

Highest income		Lowest income	
Pozuelo de Alarcón	23,861	Realejos, Los	7,509
Boadilla del Monte	19,510	Tomelloso	7,507
Rozas de Madrid, Las	18,798	Priego de Córdoba	7,495
Majadahonda	18,627	Écija	7,490
Sant Cugat del Vallès	18,326	Cártama	7,437
Getxo	18,212	Icod de los Vinos	7,390
Tres Cantos	17,992	Mijas	7,387
Torreldones	17,844	Arona	7,292
Alcobendas	17,417	Lucena	7,276
Vitoria-Gasteiz	16,808	Jumilla	7,270
Donostia/San Sebastián	16,291	Almuñécar	7,243
Villaviciosa de Odón	16,213	Almonte	7,241
Villanueva de la Cañada	15,376	Coria del Río	7,234
Paracuellos de Jarama	15,260	Coín	7,231
Madrid	15,257	Crevillent	7,214
Sitges	14,968	Mazarrón	7,207
Barcelona	14,946	Torre vieja	7,109
Oleiros	14,851	Lepe	6,991
Zarautz	14,654	Lebrija	6,926
Durango	14,650	Arcos de la Frontera	6,881
Vilassar de Mar	14,643	Almoradí	6,849
Pamplona/Iruña	14,498	Ejido, El	6,825
Masnou, El	14,448	Adra	6,820
Bilbao	14,376	Sanlúcar de Barrameda	6,753
Castelldefels	14,325	Isla Cristina	6,713
Valle de Egüés/Eguesibar	14,240	Barbate	6,676
Leioa	14,172	Vícar	6,521
Molins de Rei	14,111	Alhaurín el Grande	6,474
Arrasate/Mondragón	14,105	Palacios y Villafranca, L	6,327
Galdakao	14,062	Níjar	6,264

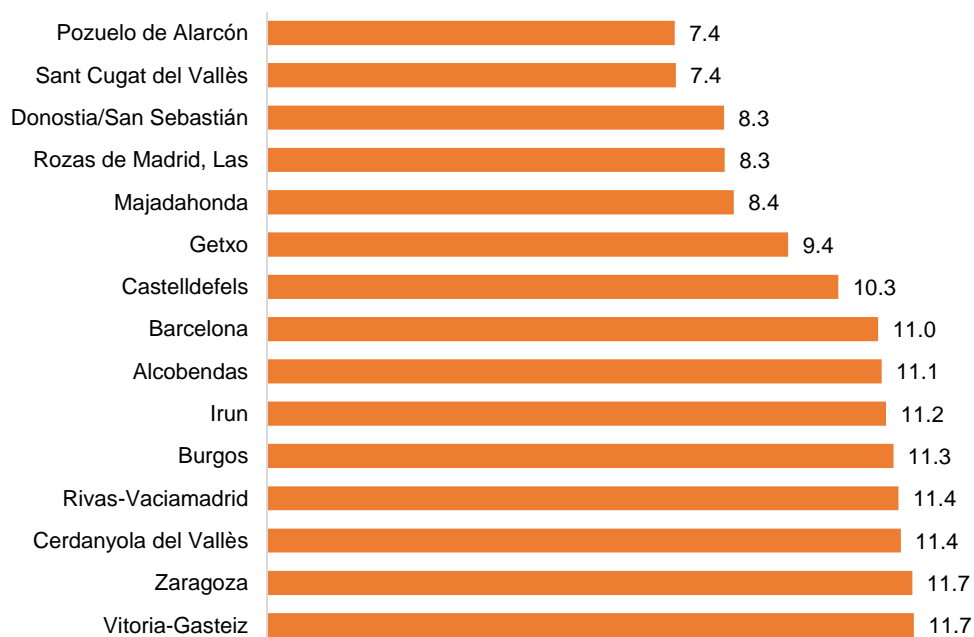
Municipal indicators of unemployment and activity

For this project, municipal indicators of unemployment and activity are calculated as average values for the year, which are estimated from a model that combines data from the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) and registered unemployment.

In 2017, the lowest values of the municipal unemployment indicator³ were recorded in Pozuelo de Alarcón and Sant Cugat del Vallès (7.4% in both cities) and in Donostia/San Sebastián and Las Rozas de Madrid (8.3% in both cities).

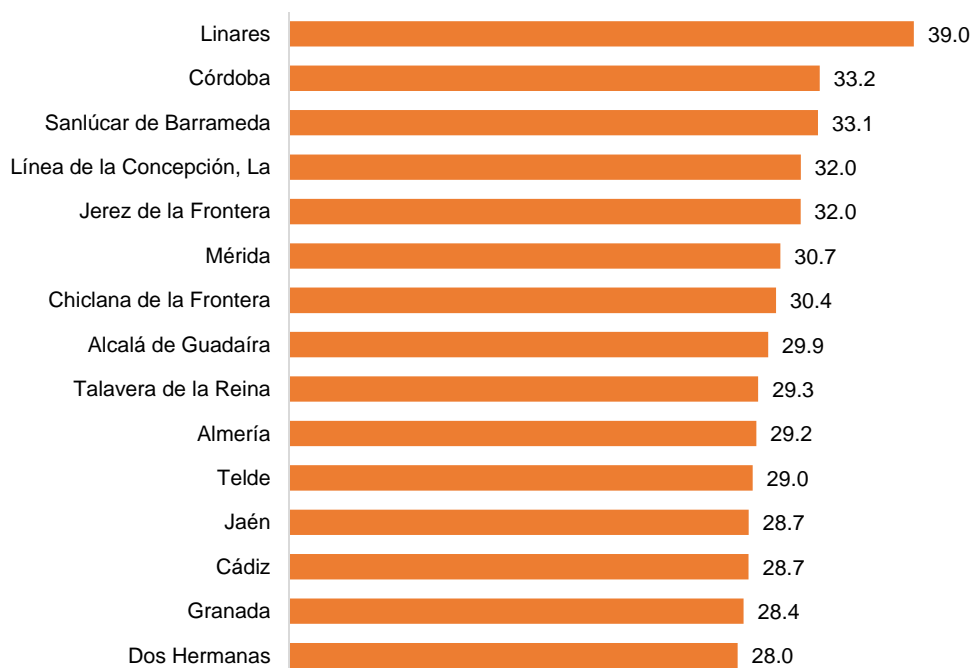
³ The *municipal unemployment indicator* is defined as the quotient between the estimated average number of unemployed and the estimated active population at mid-year.

The 15 cities with the lowest municipal unemployment rate in 2017



In turn, the highest values of the municipal unemployment indicator were registered in Linares (39.0%), Córdoba (33.2%) and Sanlúcar de Barrameda (33.1%).

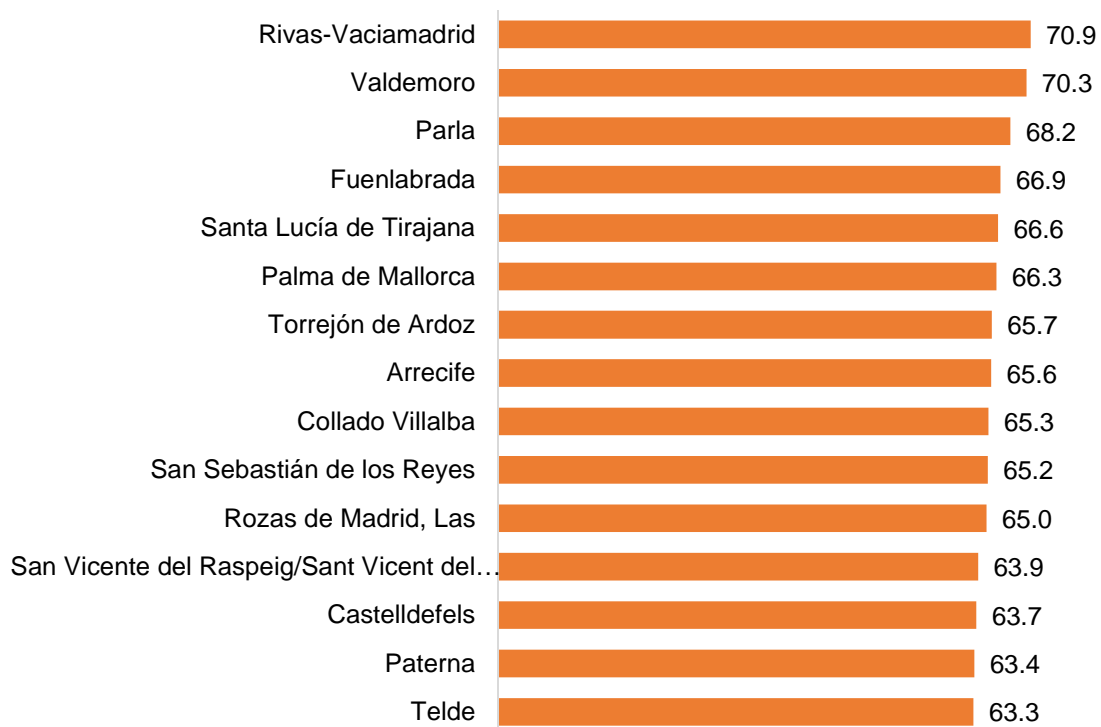
The 15 cities with the highest municipal unemployment indicator in 2017



The three cities with the highest values of the municipal activity indicator⁴ in 2017 were Rivas-Vaciamadrid (70.9%), Valdemoro (70.3%) and Parla (68.2%).

⁴ The *municipal activity indicator* is defined as the quotient between the active population (which is the sum of the employed and unemployed) estimated at mid-year and the population aged 16 years old and over at that time.

The 15 cities with the highest municipal activity indicator in 2017



At the other end of the spectrum, the lowest values for the municipal activity indicator were found in León (49.4%), Gijón (50.5%) and Avilés (51.0%).

The 15 cities with the lowest municipal activity indicators in 2017



Proportion of employment by sector (Industry and Services)

From the data recorded by local units in the Central Business Register (CBR) for each municipality, the proportion of employment allocated to each of the sectors is determined. The highest proportions of employed persons in the industrial sector in 2016 were registered in Elda (37.5%), Rubí (34.5%) and Alcalá de Guadaíra (27.4%).

On the other hand, the proportion of employed people in Industry barely reached 2% in Benalmádena, Benidorm and Fuengirola.

List of cities according to proportion of employment in industry. Year 2016

Highest proportion		Lowest proportion	
Elda	37.5	Salamanca	3.0
Rubí	34.5	Girona	2.9
Alcalá de Guadaíra	27.4	Torremolinos	2.8
Sagunto/Sagunt	23.0	Valencia/València	2.6
Burgos	22.4	Ciudad Real	2.5
Irún	21.1	Mérida	2.5
Avilés	20.7	Majadahonda	2.2
Alcoy/Alcoi	20.1	Getxo	2.1
Torrejón de Ardoz	19.7	Almería	2.0
Elche/Elx	19.2	Marbella	1.9
Granollers	18.8	Pozuelo de Alarcón	1.8
Vitoria-Gasteiz	18.5	Melilla	1.7
Gijón	18.5	Fuengirola	1.6
Fuenlabrada	17.5	Benidorm	1.6
Cartagena	16.8	Benalmádena	1.1

In the Services sector, the highest proportion of employed persons were recorded in Mérida (94.2%), Girona (94.1%) and Pozuelo de Alarcón (94.0%). All the cities analysed exceeded 50% of employed people in this sector.

List of cities according to proportion of employment in services. Year 2016

Highest proportion		Lowest proportion	
Mérida	94.2	Torrejón de Ardoz	74.8
Girona	94.1	Sanlúcar de Barrameda	74.8
Pozuelo de Alarcón	94.0	Gijón	73.4
Benidorm	93.7	Elche/Elx	73.3
Majadahonda	93.6	Fuenlabrada	73.2
Barakaldo	93.1	Cartagena	72.9
Benalmádena	92.9	Avilés	72.7
Valencia/València	91.9	Alcoy/Alcoi	72.3
Getxo	91.5	Irún	71.3
Melilla	91.5	Burgos	71.0
Oviedo	91.2	Sagunto/Sagunt	69.9
Toledo	91.1	Lorca	66.3
Barcelona	90.8	Alcalá de Guadaíra	62.7
Rozas de Madrid (Las)	90.7	Rubí	59.7
Torremolinos	90.7	Elda	58.5

Life expectancy at birth

This indicator, which represents the average number of years an individual is expected to live from birth, has been calculated as an average of three years, with 2015 being the central reference year. The data come from the Death Statistics of the INE.

Four municipalities in Madrid were over 85 years old. Rivas-Vaciamadrid was in the lead at 85.8 years old, followed by Pozuelo de Alarcón (85.5), Majadahonda (85.2) and Alcorcón (85.0).

At the other extreme, La Línea de la Concepción was the only one of the 126 cities studied with a life expectancy at birth of less than 80 years.

List of cities according to life expectancy at birth. Year 2015

Highest expectancy at birth		Lowest expectancy at birth	
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	85.8	Arrecife	81.2
Pozuelo de Alarcón	85.5	Torrent	81.1
Majadahonda	85.2	Telde	81.1
Alcorcón	85.0	Chiclana de la Frontera	81.1
Rozas de Madrid, Las	84.9	Málaga	81.0
Guadalajara	84.5	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	81.0
Salamanca	84.5	Palmas de Gran Canaria, La	80.9
Alcobendas	84.5	Torre Vieja	80.9
Getxo	84.4	Algeciras	80.8
Torrejón de Ardoz	84.4	Puerto de Santa María, El	80.8
Toledo	84.3	Sanlúcar de Barrameda	80.7
Sant Cugat del Vallès	84.2	Cádiz	80.6
Móstoles	84.2	Ceuta	80.5
Getafe	84.2	Melilla	80.3
Irún	84.1	Línea de la Concepción, La	79.7

Land use

Land use variables are prepared for this project in collaboration with the Land Use Service (SIOSE) of the National Geographic Institute. The cities with the highest proportion of land for urban green areas, sports and leisure facilities in 2014 were Pamplona/Iruña (14.6%), Coslada (13.3%) and Cornellà de Llobregat (12.8%).

In turn, those who devoted the least proportion to such use were Cuenca, Jaén and Lorca (0.1% all three).

List of cities according to proportion of land used for green urban areas, sports and leisure facilities. Year 2014

Highest proportion		Lowest proportion	
Pamplona/Iruña	14.6	Lugo	0.5
Coslada	13.3	Ciudad Real	0.5
Cornellà de Llobregat	12.8	Jerez de la Frontera	0.5
Leganés	12.6	Ponferrada	0.4
Benidorm	10.9	Alcoy/Alcoi	0.4
Madrid	10.9	Linares	0.4
Santa Coloma de Gramenet	10.7	Sagunto/Sagunt	0.4
Hospitalet de Llobregat, L'	10.2	Córdoba	0.3
Castelldefels	10.0	Badajoz	0.3
Barcelona	10.0	Albacete	0.3
Sevilla	9.4	Mérida	0.3
Getxo	9.1	Cáceres	0.2
Melilla	8.3	Lorca	0.1
San Sebastián de los Reyes	8.0	Jaén	0.1
Alcobendas	7.5	Cuenca	0.1

From the point of view of concentration of built-up urban areas, the cities with the highest percentage of continuous residential urban use were Fuengirola (47.8%), Barcelona (36.4%) and L'Hospitalet de Llobregat (31.9%). And those with the lowest percentages were Cuenca (0.0%), Lorca (0.1%) and Albacete (0.2%).

List of cities according to proportion of land used for continuous residential urban fabric. Year 2014

Highest proportion		Lowest proportion	
Fuengirola	47.8	Ávila	1.4
Barcelona	36.4	Jaén	1.2
Hospitalet de Llobregat, L'	31.9	Ponferrada	1.0
Santa Coloma de Gramenet	31.7	Córdoba	1.0
Cádiz	27.0	Jerez de la Frontera	0.9
Cornellà de Llobregat	24.1	Badajoz	0.4
Badalona	22.6	Ciudad Real	0.4
Melilla	21.4	Toledo	0.3
Getxo	20.3	Mérida	0.3
Coruña, A	18.9	Cáceres	0.3
Línea de la Concepción, La	18.7	Talavera de la Reina	0.3
Sevilla	18.3	Guadalajara	0.3
Paterna	18.2	Albacete	0.2
Valencia	17.2	Lorca	0.1
Santander	16.8	Cuenca	0.0

Regarding land cover by natural areas, Cuenca had the highest percentage (87.2%), followed by Cáceres (83.9%) and Santa Cruz de Tenerife (82.3%).

In turn, the cities with the lowest percentages were L'Hospitalet de Llobregat (1.8%), Leganés (3.7%) and Fuenlabrada (5.3%).

List of cities according to proportion of land used for natural areas. Year 2014

Highest proportion		Lowest proportion	
Cuenca	87.2	Sevilla	12.1
Cáceres	83.9	Torrejón de Ardoz	11.9
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	82.3	Reus	11.3
Ávila	81.0	Alcalá de Guadaíra	10.9
Ponferrada	80.1	Lleida	10.2
Almería	77.2	Alcorcón	9.8
Algeciras	73.9	Pamplona/Iruña	9.6
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	72.9	Dos Hermanas	8.3
Alcoy/Alcoi	68.3	Santander	7.4
Elda	66.3	Cornellà de Llobregat	6.2
Telde	66.2	Parla	5.9
San Fernando	63.3	Coslada	5.7
Irun	63.1	Fuenlabrada	5.3
Pontevedra	62.4	Leganés	3.7
Ourense	62.0	Hospitalet de Llobregat, L'	1.8

Tourist overnight stays

According to 2016 data from the INE tourism surveys, Barcelona was the city with the most overnight stays (20.3 million), followed by Madrid (19.8 million) and Benidorm (16.5 million).

List of cities according to the number of tourist overnight stays

	2016	2015
Barcelona	20,338,806	19,239,886
Madrid	19,844,222	19,292,547
Benidorm	16,549,833	15,483,750
Palma de Mallorca	8,930,728	8,241,525
Torremolinos	5,737,216	5,456,358
Sevilla	5,531,156	5,051,054
Valencia/València	4,601,594	4,152,840
Benalmádena	4,339,586	3,800,761
Marbella	4,125,465	4,317,357
Granada	3,555,306	3,372,075
Fuengirola	3,212,118	2,819,723
Málaga	2,666,060	2,418,056
Chiclana de la Frontera	2,156,007	-
Alicante/Alacant	2,136,748	1,986,488
Zaragoza	1,891,515	1,673,116

"-" Dato no disponible

Functional Urban Areas

For the main European cities, their metropolitan areas of influence are established, known as Functional Urban Areas (FUA). Each FUA consists of a city and the municipalities that make up its functional environment, specifically of labour influence⁵. 70 functional urban areas have been defined for the whole of Spain.

A municipality belongs to the FUA of a city if 15% or more of its employed population commutes to this city for work reasons.

In 2017, the FUA with the highest population were Madrid (with 6.71 million people) Barcelona (with 4.96 million) and Valencia (with 1.72 million).

List of the 70 Functional Urban Areas by population. Year 2017

AUF de Madrid	6,717,732	AUF de Burgos	199,421
AUF de Barcelona	4,962,864	AUF de Logroño	192,903
AUF de Valencia	1,723,935	AUF de Albacete	191,967
AUF de Sevilla	1,543,858	AUF de Lleida	185,050
AUF de Bilbao	1,038,319	AUF de Badajoz	180,906
AUF de Málaga	858,731	AUF de Girona	175,765
AUF de Zaragoza	756,296	AUF de Jaén	159,164
AUF de Palma de Mallorca	678,611	AUF de Toledo	150,252
AUF de Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	630,413	AUF de Ferrol	148,870
AUF de Murcia	624,658	AUF de Ourense	148,410
AUF de Granada	561,818	AUF de Benidorm	148,397
AUF de Vigo	541,686	AUF de Algeciras	144,507
AUF de Santa Cruz de Tenerife	505,160	AUF de Pontevedra	141,414
AUF de Alicante/Alacant	462,694	AUF de Manresa	124,906
AUF de Valladolid	422,672	AUF de Avilés	122,816
AUF de Coruña, A	415,144	AUF de Lugo	120,423
AUF de Pamplona/Iruña	380,983	AUF de Reus	118,734
AUF de Santander	380,200	AUF de Cáceres	118,218
AUF de Córdoba	358,887	AUF de Guadalajara	116,429
AUF de Donostia/San Sebastián	338,267	AUF de Arrecife	110,802
AUF de Marbella	310,111	AUF de Gandía	109,036
AUF de Oviedo	309,743	AUF de Lorca	107,319
AUF de Gijón	297,365	AUF de Ciudad Real	104,944
AUF de Vitoria-Gasteiz	273,689	AUF de Talavera de la Reina	100,352
AUF de Elche/Elx	259,812	AUF de Palencia	97,337
AUF de Cádiz	255,163	AUF de Torreveja	88,114
AUF de Cartagena	233,941	AUF de Ponferrada	85,629
AUF de Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plana	231,683	AUF de Mérida	85,085
AUF de Huelva	229,146	AUF de Sagunto	79,530
AUF de Almería	226,531	AUF de Irún	78,904
AUF de Jerez de la Frontera	219,984	AUF de Alcoy	70,908
AUF de Tarragona	216,419	AUF de Zamora	69,406
AUF de León	210,805	AUF de Ávila	61,364
AUF de Salamanca	201,028	AUF de Linares	61,043
AUF de Santiago de Compostela	200,708	AUF de Cuenca	60,151

Annual average net income for functional urban areas

The Urban Functional Area of Pamplona/Iruña (with 13,810 euros) led the annual average net income per inhabitant in 2015. This was followed by the FUAs of Donostia/San Sebastián (13,723 euros) and Madrid (13,627 euros).

⁵ Refer to Methodological Notes for details on the composition of the FUA.

Of the 70 areas studied, the lowest incomes were recorded in Torrevieja (7,116), Elche/Elx (8,127) and Marbella (8,223).

List of AUF according to average annual net income per habitant. Year 2015

Highest income		Lowest income	
AUF de Pamplona/Iruña	13,810	AUF de Algeciras	9,364
AUF de Donostia/San Sebastián	13,723	AUF de Cartagena	9,341
AUF de Madrid	13,627	AUF de Almería	9,306
AUF de Barcelona	12,992	AUF de Málaga	9,301
AUF de Burgos	12,727	AUF de Arrecife	9,257
AUF de Oviedo	12,720	AUF de Gandía	9,197
AUF de Zaragoza	12,487	AUF de Mérida	8,858
AUF de Coruña, A	12,259	AUF de Benidorm	8,766
AUF de Gijón	12,255	AUF de Linares	8,709
AUF de Valladolid	12,160	AUF de Talavera de la Reina	8,414
AUF de León	12,031	AUF de Jerez de la Frontera	8,385
AUF de Manresa	12,014	AUF de Lorca	8,287
AUF de Girona	11,962	AUF de Marbella	8,223
AUF de Avilés	11,954	AUF de Elche/Elx	8,127
AUF de Palencia	11,844	AUF de Torrevieja	7,116

Subdivision of cities into Sub-City Districts (SCDs)

Since there may be important disparities within cities, the European *Urban Audit* project has always taken into account the necessity to provide data at a lower level than that of the city as a whole. This level, known as a “*Sub-City District*” (SCD), corresponds to a subdivision of the city into zones which, in many cases, coincide with existing divisions for administrative areas or suburbs.

In Spain these levels have been defined for all cities of more than 250,000 inhabitants. With the aim that these SCD units are of comparable size and internal uniformity they must have a population of between 5,000 and 40,000 inhabitants. Another condition they should meet is that of spatial coherence i.e. the delimitations must be exhaustive (defining the whole territory of the municipality) and continuous.

The current list of SCDs is made up of 16 municipalities: Alicante/Alacant, Barcelona, Bilbao, Córdoba, Gijón, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Madrid, Málaga, Murcia, Palma de Mallorca, Palmas de Gran Canaria (Las), Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Vigo and Zaragoza. A total of 509 SCDs have been formed (18 more than in the previous edition, with the addition of 17 SCDs in Córdoba and one in Sevilla).

Although this geographical level is the most limited due to the scarce availability of socio-economic data, since the previous publication, information on income in the areas or neighbourhoods of each of the 16 cities studied has already been presented.

Thus, the neighbourhoods with the highest annual average net income per capita with data for 2015 were three in Madrid: El Viso (with 36,250 euros), Recoletos (35,171 euros) and Castellana (32,914 euros).

In turn, the lowest incomes, below 6,000 euros, were located in Seville—zones 5-A (Polígono Sur neighbourhood of the southern district), 4-E (Los Pajaritos and Amate neighbourhoods of the Cerro-Amate district) and 9-A (partially occupied by the Colores/Entreparkes neighbourhood)—and in zone 4-A of Alicante/Alacant (which includes for the most part the Juan XXIII neighbourhood).

List of SCDs (neighbourhoods) according to average annual net income per inhabitant. Year 2015

Highest income		Lowest income	
El Viso (Madrid)	36,250	Las Palmas de G.C sub-city dist. 4-B	7,148
Recoletos (Madrid)	35,171	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 5-C	7,107
Castellana (Madrid)	32,914	El Higerón-Majaneque-Alameda del Obispo (Córdoba)	7,099
Piovera (Madrid)	31,630	Málaga sub-city . No.12	7,014
Nueva España (Madrid)	29,864	Sector Sur (Córdoba)	6,983
Pedralbes (Barcelona)	29,386	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 4-A	6,764
Almagro (Madrid)	28,176	Alicante sub-city dist. Number 5-A	6,564
Les Tres Torres (Barcelona)	28,113	Málaga sub-city . No.6	6,439
Niño Jesús-Jerónimos (Madrid)	27,768	San Cristobal (Madrid)	6,426
Sant Gervasi- Galvany oest (Barcelona)	27,497	Polígono del Guadalquivir (Córdoba)	6,202
Aravaca-Plantio-Valdemarin (Madrid)	26,599	Azahara-Palmeras (Córdoba)	6,013
Palomas (Madrid)	26,563	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 9-A	5,605
Ciudad Universitaria (Madrid)	25,920	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 4-E	5,398
Mirasierra (Madrid)	25,050	Alicante sub-city dist. Number 4-A	5,296
Vallehermoso (Madrid)	24,636	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 5-A	4,792

Land uses have also been obtained for these sub-municipal areas with reference to 2014.

Thus, with regard to land use in green areas, sports and leisure facilities, the SCD Casa de Campo de Madrid (89.7%), Ventas-2 de Madrid (63.6%) and El Poble Sec Oest de Barcelona (62.6%) top the list.

List of SCDs (neighbourhoods) according to proportion of land used for green urban areas, sports and leisure facilities. Year 2014

Casa de Campo (Madrid)	89.7
Ventas-2 (Madrid)	63.6
El Poble Sec oest (Barcelona)	62.6
Pradolongo (Madrid)	56.1
Niño Jesús-Jerónimos (Madrid)	51.3
Ciudad Universitaria (Madrid)	50.7
Casco Histórico de Vicálvaro-1 (Madrid)	49.8
Cármenes (Madrid)	48.7
La Maternitat i Sant Ramon (Barcelona)	46.2
Alameda de Osuna-Corralejos (Madrid)	45.5
Abrantes (Madrid)	44.6
Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 4-C	44.6
Hellín (Madrid)	40.9
Marroquina (Madrid)	40.5
San Isidro (Madrid)	38.5

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 in the late 1990s by the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban 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 a socio-economic nature with the purpose of understanding and measuring living standards in a certain number of territorial areas related to the urban environment.

The INE also introduced the operation “Urban Indicators (*Urban Audit*)” in the 2009-2012 National Statistical Plan, approved by the Royal Decree 1663/2008, in the 2013-2016 National Statistical Plan approved by the Royal Decree 1658/2012, and currently, with the name of “Urban Indicators” included in the 2017-2020 National Statistical Plan, approved by the Royal Decree 410/2016.

126 cities and nine conurbations

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

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 1km². As these cells are of identical size, the distortion of considering municipal limits or administrative divisions is eliminated. It is, in short, a commonly accepted method that part of a regular geographical grid of cells of 1km² area allowing abstracting from the administrative boundaries.

Said cell network incorporates population data and all those with density more than 1,500 inhabitants per km² are grouped forming a cluster, which must also maintain a continuous form 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 centre”.

The municipalities that encompass these urban centres constitute the list of cities, which currently amount to 132. 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 case of Spain, the list of this publication is comprised of 126 cities, due to the new condition of only considering cities with a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

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 centre calculated without taking into account the administrative boundaries clearly expands beyond the boundaries of a city.

In the case of Spain, to this day, 11 have been set, although for the publication only nine are presented as a consequence of the condition mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Supra-municipal level: functional urban areas

A Functional Urban Area (FUA) is a grouping of municipalities around the city, linked with it for work reasons. 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.

As a result of the enlargement of the sample of cities, previously mentioned, the criterion has been relaxed in the sense of creating a FUA to each and everyone of the cities of the sample whatever their population size, provided they met the conditions to be created, as explained below.

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.

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

Applying the aforementioned criteria, the final list of FUA goes from 45 to 73, although due to the same condition already mentioned for this publication on the minimum population, the number of FUA in this publication is 70.

Sub-municipal level (division of the municipality into districts, neighbourhoods 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, only the SCD level has been considered for the 16 municipalities with more than 250,000 inhabitants. The divisions has been made at the proposal of the Municipal Councils in collaboration with the INE.

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

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

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Press office: Telephone numbers: (+34) 91 583 93 63 /94 08 – gprensa@ine.es

Information Area: Telephone number: (+34) 91 583 91 00 – www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1