Indicadores Urbanos *(Urban Audit)*

The publication "Indicadores Urbanos *(Urban Audit)*" is a compilation of 34 indicators for different domains for 109 Spanish cities

Functional urban areas are defined for the 45 cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants

Indicators are also published by suburb for the 16 municipalities of more than 250,000 inhabitants

The European Urban Audit project collects information on living conditions in cities of the European Union 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 a socio-economic nature with the purpose of understanding and measuring living standards in a certain number of territorial areas concerning urban areas.

Urban Indicators is a selection of the content of the European *Urban Audit* project. Of the list of indicators compiled, 34 were chosen from different domains.

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 centre. For Spain, it consists of 109 cities.

The 15 cities with the highest population
(at 1 January 2015)

	Total
Madrid	3,141,991
Barcelona	1,604,555
Valencia	786,189
Sevilla	693,878
Zaragoza	664,953
Málaga	569,130
Murcia	439,889
Palma de Mallorca	400,578
Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	379,766
Bilbao	345,141
Alicante/Alacant	328,648
Córdoba	327,362
Valladolid	303,905
Vigo	294,098
Gijón	274,290

For its part, the conurbation ("*Greater City*") is an urban delimitation of the 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 26 conurbations defined for the European Union, such as Paris, London, Athens, Lisbon, Milan and Dublin. In Spain two have been defined: Barcelona and Bilbao.

Conurbations. Population at 01 January 2015

	Total
Conurbation of Barcelona	3,176,541
Conurbation of Bilbao	774,369

Average net annual household income [1]

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

In 2013, the two cities with the highest average net household income belonged to the Community of Madrid: Pozuelo de Alarcón (70,298 euros) and Majadahonda (56,164 euros). In third place was San Cugat del Vallès (52,881 euros).

By contrast, those showing the least income were Torrevieja (13,977 euros), Sanlúcar de Barrameda (17,260 euros) and La Línea de la Concepción (17,715 euros).

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[1] The average net household income consists of the whole of the income coming into the household excluding taxes and social security payments. Due to methodological improvements, as detailed in the methodological note (page 20), the 2011-2013 series has been reconstructed.

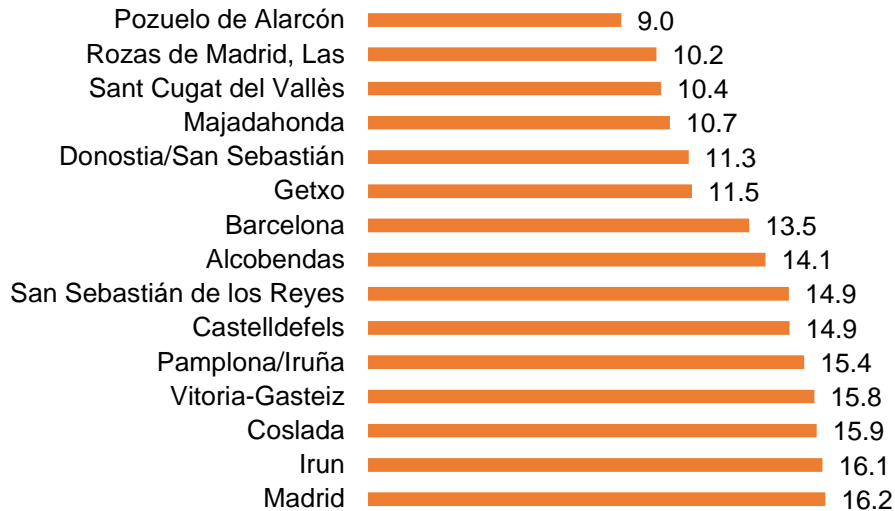**Ranking of cities according to average net household income**

Cities	2013	2012	Cities	2013	2012
Pozuelo de Alarcón	70,298	72,173	Lugo	27,393	28,041
Majadahonda	56,164	58,228	Mataró	27,380	27,775
Sant Cugat del Vallès	52,881	53,088	Fuenlabrada	27,290	28,129
Alcobendas	50,527	48,329	Reus	27,223	27,585
Rozas de Madrid, Las	49,211	49,993	Rubí	27,219	26,732
Madrid	36,636	37,043	Badajoz	27,124	27,447
San Sebastián de los Reyes	36,094	36,770	Badalona	26,872	27,286
Castelldefels	35,101	35,172	Cáceres	26,822	27,516
Barcelona	35,090	35,341	Granada	26,798	27,495
Ceuta	34,125	35,068	Avilés	26,784	27,320
Toledo	33,442	34,466	Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	26,729	27,230
Santiago de Compostela	32,100	32,776	Hospitalet de Llobregat, L'	26,302	26,699
Cerdanyola del Vallès	32,028	32,225	Córdoba	26,276	27,027
Melilla	31,517	31,262	Salamanca	26,126	26,557
Coslada	31,467	32,401	Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plana	26,033	26,846
Burgos	30,941	31,628	Cartagena	25,850	26,451
Viladecans	30,816	31,068	Dos Hermanas	25,843	26,564
Alcalá de Henares	30,667	31,222	Ferrol	25,807	26,339
Alcorcón	30,528	31,187	Ourense	25,678	25,866
Zaragoza	30,525	31,161	Zamora	25,677	25,977
Prat de Llobregat, El	30,470	30,825	Ponferrada	25,574	25,985
Coruña, A	30,469	31,122	Alicante/Alacant	25,032	25,139
Guadalajara	30,461	30,871	San Fernando	24,894	25,671
Girona	30,356	30,740	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	24,842	25,302
Granollers	30,277	30,839	Santa Coloma de Gramenet	24,784	24,935
Tarragona	30,205	30,596	Málaga	24,405	25,140
Oviedo	30,045	31,012	Almería	24,314	24,928
León	29,899	29,500	Puerto de Santa María, El	24,293	25,484
Santander	29,853	30,332	Parla	24,040	24,766
Manresa	29,851	30,381	San Cristóbal de la Laguna	23,872	24,137
Ciudad Real	29,834	30,490	Algeciras	23,630	24,128
Palma de Mallorca	29,800	29,868	Telde	23,428	23,847
Vigo	29,654	30,271	Talavera de la Reina	22,030	22,657
Mollet del Vallès	29,445	30,029	Jerez de la Frontera	21,945	23,045
Sabadell	29,344	29,850	Gandía	21,735	22,374
Pontevedra	29,327	29,797	Arrecife	21,471	21,584
Valladolid	29,253	29,883	Elche/Elx	20,855	20,851
Vilanova i la Geltrú	29,229	29,845	Torremolinos	20,729	21,394
Logroño	29,227	29,564	Huelva	20,461	21,013
Terrassa	29,202	29,805	Marbella	20,401	20,901
Getafe	28,967	31,056	Benidorm	20,003	20,333
Sant Boi de Llobregat	28,943	29,508	Santa Lucía de Tirajana	19,923	20,160
Valencia	28,834	29,303	Elda	18,807	19,182
Torrejón de Ardoz	28,809	29,545	Fuengirola	18,083	18,495
Cádiz	28,649	29,399	Línea de la Concepción, La	17,715	17,694
Móstoles	28,552	29,241	Sanlúcar de Barrameda	17,260	17,818
Jaén	28,235	28,916	Torrevieja	13,977	13,871
Lleida	28,234	28,565	Vitoria-Gasteiz	..	..
Albacete	28,129	28,810	Pamplona/Iruña	..	..
Cornellà de Llobregat	28,058	27,927	Bilbao	..	..
Murcia	27,936	28,451	Barakaldo	..	..
Leganés	27,910	28,682	Getxo	..	..
Sevilla	27,810	28,482	Irún	..	..
Palencia	27,652	27,728	Donostia/San Sebastián	..	..
Gijón	27,636	27,998			

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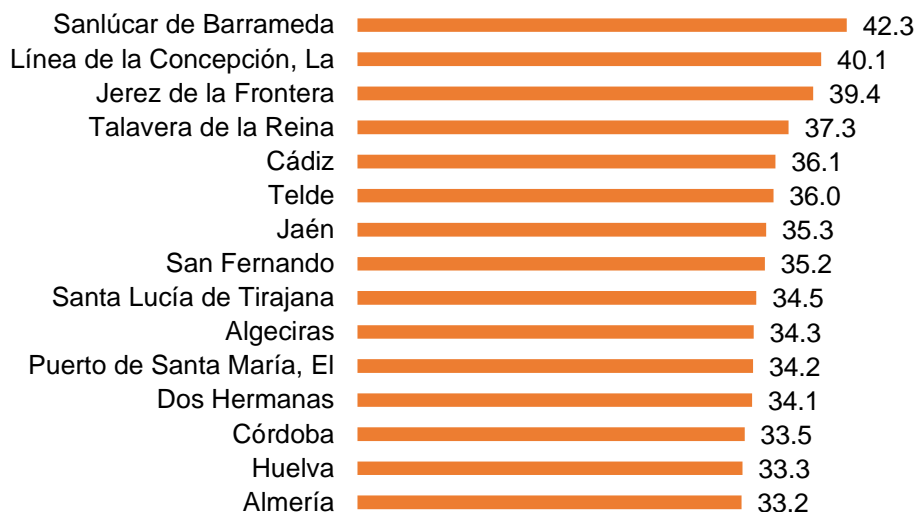
Unemployment and activity rates

In 2015 the lowest unemployment rates came from Pozuelo de Alarcón (9.0%), Las Rozas de Madrid (10.2%) and Sant Cugat del Vallès (10.4%).

The 15 cities with the lowest Unemployment rate in 2015

City	Rate
Pozuelo de Alarcón	9.0
Rozas de Madrid, Las	10.2
Sant Cugat del Vallès	10.4
Majadahonda	10.7
Donostia/San Sebastián	11.3
Getxo	11.5
Barcelona	13.5
Alcobendas	14.1
San Sebastián de los Reyes	14.9
Castelldefels	14.9
Pamplona/Iruña	15.4
Vitoria-Gasteiz	15.8
Coslada	15.9
Irun	16.1
Madrid	16.2

By contrast, the highest rates of unemployment came from three municipalities in the province of Cadiz: Sanlúcar de Barrameda (42.3%), La Línea de la Concepción (40.1%) and Jerez de la Frontera (39.4%).

The 15 cities with the highest Unemployment rate in 2015

City	Rate
Sanlúcar de Barrameda	42.3
Línea de la Concepción, La	40.1
Jerez de la Frontera	39.4
Talavera de la Reina	37.3
Cádiz	36.1
Telde	36.0
Jaén	35.3
San Fernando	35.2
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	34.5
Algeciras	34.3
Puerto de Santa María, El	34.2
Dos Hermanas	34.1
Córdoba	33.5
Huelva	33.3
Almería	33.2

As for activity rates[2], the highest in 2015 came from three cities in the Community of Madrid: Parla (70.5%), Fuenlabrada (69.4%) and Torrejón de Ardoz (67.7%).
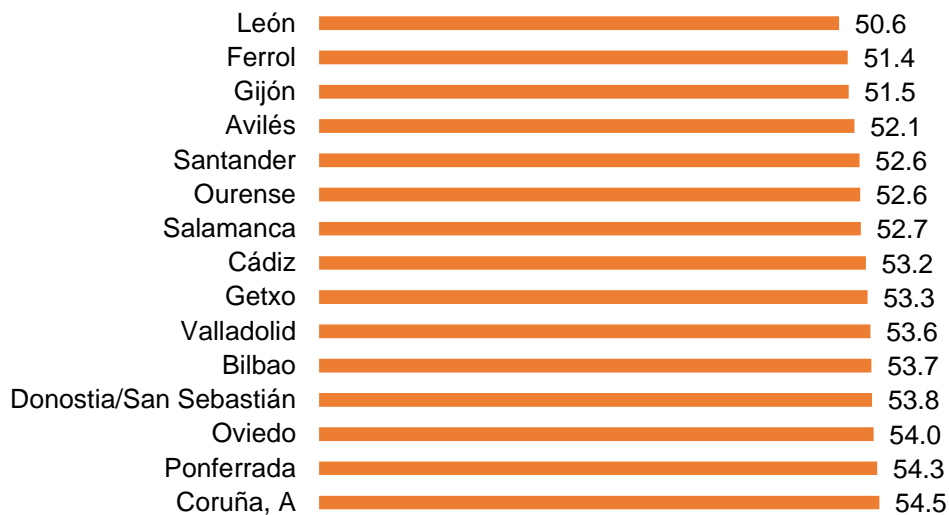
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[2] The activity rate is defined as the ratio between the active population (which is the sum of employed and unemployed) and the population of age 16 and over.

The 15 cities with the highest Activity rate in 2015

City	Rate
Parla	70.5
Fuenlabrada	69.4
Torrejón de Ardoz	67.7
San Sebastián de los Reyes	67.0
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	66.8
Rozas de Madrid, Las	66.6
Palma de Mallorca	66.1
Arrecife	65.7
Coslada	65.1
Castelldefels	64.9
Alcalá de Henares	64.3
Alcobendas	64.3
Majadahonda	63.9
Sant Cugat del Vallès	63.7
Telde	63.7

At the other end of the scale, the lowest activity rates were in León (50.6%), Ferrol (51.4%) and Gijón (51.5%).

The 15 cities with the lowest Activity rate in 2015

City	Rate
León	50.6
Ferrol	51.4
Gijón	51.5
Avilés	52.1
Santander	52.6
Ourense	52.6
Salamanca	52.7
Cádiz	53.2
Getxo	53.3
Valladolid	53.6
Bilbao	53.7
Donostia/San Sebastián	53.8
Oviedo	54.0
Ponferrada	54.3
Coruña, A	54.5

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Proportion of employment by sector (Industry and Services))

The highest proportion of people employed in the industrial sector in 2014 was recorded in Elda (at 36.37%). This is followed by Rubí (35.97%) and Torrejón de Ardoz (25.49%).

By contrast, the proportion of people employed in Industry barely reached 2% in Benidorm, Melilla and Majadahonda.

Ranking of cities according to proportion of employment in the industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E). Year 2014

Highest proportion of employment in industry		Lowest proportion of employment in industry	
Elda	36.37	Santa Lucía de Tirajana	3.11
Rubí	35.97	Barakaldo	3.04
Torrejón de Ardoz	25.49	Valencia	3.03
Burgos	23.45	Girona	2.98
Granollers	19.81	Salamanca	2.97
Elche/Elx	19.70	Torrevieja	2.82
Viladecans	19.19	Marbella	2.66
Avilés	18.99	Ciudad Real	2.34
Irun	18.75	Getxo	1.96
Fuenlabrada	18.64	Almería	1.95
Vitoria-Gasteiz	18.32	Pozuelo de Alarcón	1.93
Gijón	17.32	Fuengirola	1.79
Getafe	17.18	Majadahonda	1.78
Terrassa	16.41	Melilla	1.71
Cartagena	15.82	Benidorm	1.46

In the Services sector, the highest proportions of workers were in Pozuelo de Alarcón (94.94%), Benidorm (94.10%) and Gerona (93.99%). All the cities surveyed exceeded 50%.

Ranking of cities according to proportion of employment in services (NACE Rev.2 G-U). Year 2014

Highest proportion of employment in Services		Lowest proportion of employment in Services	
Pozuelo de Alarcón	94.94	Granollers	75.19
Benidorm	94.10	Gijón	75.12
Girona	93.99	Terrassa	74.74
Barakaldo	93.08	Cornellà de Llobregat	74.72
Valencia	91.55	Dos Hermanas	74.17
Majadahonda	91.51	Avilés	73.35
Getxo	91.37	Irun	72.99
Oviedo	91.11	Elche/Elx	72.67
Toledo	91.05	Fuenlabrada	72.39
Ciudad Real	90.94	Viladecans	71.64
Melilla	90.92	Cartagena	71.63
Fuengirola	90.60	Burgos	70.27
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	90.23	Torrejón de Ardoz	69.47
Algeciras	90.19	Elda	59.34
Barcelona	90.09	Rubí	57.64

Size of the household

The cities with the largest average households in 2015 were Pozuelo de Alarcón and Melilla (both with 3.23 members on average) and Ceuta (3.20).

At the other extreme, the smallest were Huelva, Salamanca and Torrevieja (all at around 2.2 members).

Ranking of cities according to average size of households. Year 2015

Highest average size of household		Lowest average size of household	
Pozuelo de Alarcón	3.23	Granada	2.38
Melilla	3.23	Oviedo	2.35
Ceuta	3.20	Vitoria-Gasteiz	2.34
Majadahonda	3.19	Zamora	2.34
Fuenlabrada	3.01	Palencia	2.33
Alcobendas	3.00	Ferrol	2.32
Sant Cugat del Vallès	2.99	Avilés	2.31
Coslada	2.98	Benidorm	2.31
Parla	2.96	Ourense	2.30
Dos Hermanas	2.93	Torremolinos	2.30
Torrejón de Ardoz	2.90	Gijón	2.28
Rozas de Madrid, Las	2.88	León	2.23
Murcia	2.88	Torrevieja	2.21
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	2.87	Salamanca	2.21
Alcalá de Henares	2.86	Huelva	2.20

Tourist overnight stays

According to 2014 data, Barcelona was the city with the most overnight stays (18.2 million), followed by Madrid (17.7 million) and Benidorm (13.2).

Ranking of cities according to the number of tourist overnight stays. Year 2014

Barcelona	18,219,262
Madrid	17,723,714
Benidorm	13,164,946
Palma de Mallorca	8,137,793
Torremolinos	5,330,388
Sevilla	4,485,939
Valencia	3,750,642
Marbella	3,438,299
Granada	3,154,038
Fuengirola	2,608,723
Málaga	2,240,055
Alicante/Alacant	1,875,799
Gandia	1,530,301
Bilbao	1,522,442
Córdoba	1,462,673

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[3]. 45 functional urban areas have been defined for the whole of Spain.

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 2015, the FUAs with the highest population were Madrid (with about 6.52 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 2015

FUA of Madrid	6,513,075	FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	270,472
FUA of Barcelona	4,892,634	FUA of Elche/Elx	258,969
FUA of Valencia	1,619,463	FUA of Cádiz	258,108
FUA of Sevilla	1,418,233	FUA of Cartagena	235,873
FUA of Bilbao	1,022,051	FUA of Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plana	234,166
FUA of Málaga	853,516	FUA of Huelva	229,034
FUA of Zaragoza	753,884	FUA of Almería	224,767
FUA of Palma de Mallorca	670,128	FUA of Jerez de la Frontera	219,948
FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	633,031	FUA of Tarragona	216,304
FUA of Murcia	619,519	FUA of León	214,142
FUA of Granada	546,520	FUA of Salamanca	202,400
FUA of Vigo	543,034	FUA of Burgos	200,752
FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	480,199	FUA of Santiago de Compostela	199,924
FUA of Alicante/Alacant	459,387	FUA of Logroño	192,538
FUA of Valladolid	424,907	FUA of Albacete	191,589
FUA of Coruña, A	408,130	FUA of Lleida	186,232
FUA of Santander	383,014	FUA of Badajoz	178,015
FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	369,648	FUA of Jaén	160,663
FUA of Córdoba	360,389	FUA of Toledo	149,312
FUA of Donostia/San Sebastián	336,807	FUA of Ourense	149,152
FUA of Marbella	312,833	FUA of Algeciras	142,087
FUA of Oviedo	312,501	FUA of Reus	118,914
FUA of Gijón	299,684		

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[3] 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).

Net income per household by functional urban areas

The functional urban area of Madrid (at 35,030 euros) heads the average household income, as of 2013 data. Followed by Barcelona, Burgos and Zaragoza (all at more than 30,000 euros).
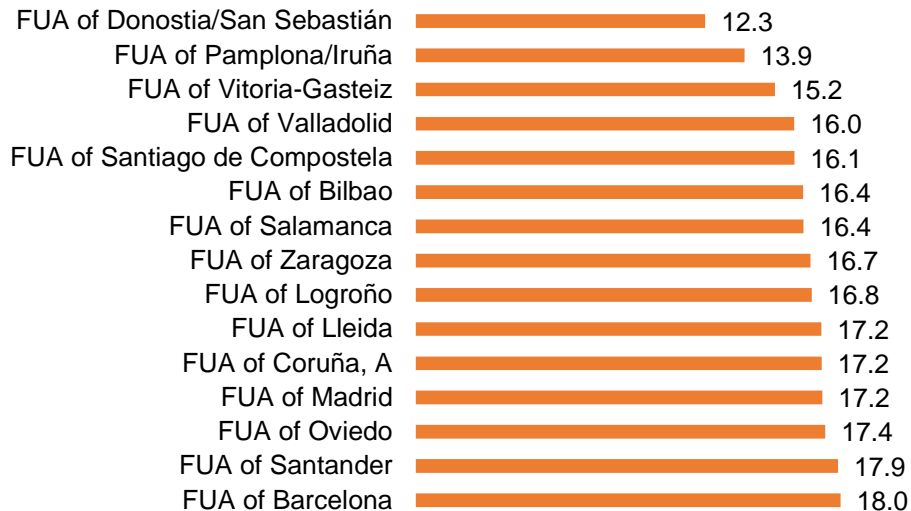
Of the 45 areas studied, the lowest average incomes were recorded in Marbella (18,383 euros), Elche/Elx (20,649 euros) and Huelva (21,329 euros).

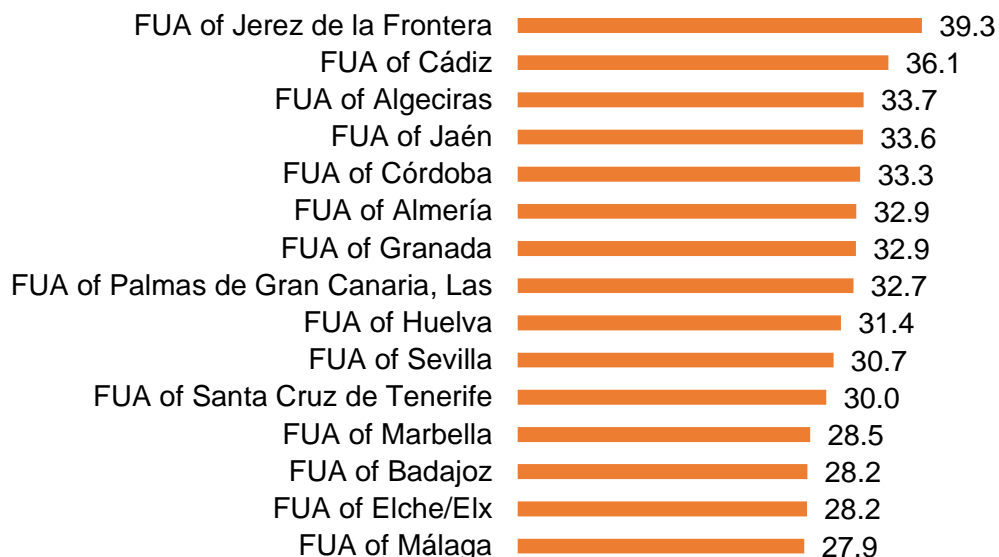| FUA	2013	2012	FUA	2013	2012
FUA of Madrid	35,030	35,630	FUA of Sevilla	25,709	26,384
FUA of Barcelona	32,330	32,686	FUA of Córdoba	25,639	26,369
FUA of Burgos	30,783	31,499	FUA of Badajoz	25,621	25,950
FUA of Zaragoza	30,357	30,915	FUA of Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plana	25,566	26,217
FUA of Toledo	29,780	30,753	FUA of Cartagena	25,536	26,160
FUA of Coruña, A	29,775	30,263	FUA of Ourense	25,085	25,276
FUA of Oviedo	29,518	30,389	FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	25,079	25,499
FUA of Valladolid	28,972	29,590	FUA of Alicante/Alacant	24,726	24,848
FUA of Tarragona	28,961	29,368	FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	24,329	24,668
FUA of Santiago de Compostela	28,959	29,447	FUA of Almería	23,923	24,550
FUA of León	28,333	28,284	FUA of Algeciras	23,785	24,254
FUA of Palma de Mallorca	28,323	28,455	FUA of Málaga	23,200	23,887
FUA of Santander	27,848	28,658	FUA of Granada	23,004	23,760
FUA of Reus	27,631	28,063	FUA of Jerez de la Frontera	21,665	22,721
FUA of Lleida	27,567	27,984	FUA of Huelva	21,329	21,795
FUA of Gijón	27,399	27,720	FUA of Elche/Elx	20,649	20,670
FUA of Albacete	27,217	27,878	FUA of Marbella	18,383	18,776
FUA of Vigo	27,039	27,676	FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	..	..
FUA of Valencia	26,870	27,362	FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	..	..
FUA of Murcia	26,703	27,218	FUA of Logroño	..	..
FUA of Cádiz	26,513	27,406	FUA of Bilbao	..	..
FUA of Salamanca	26,442	26,896	FUA of Donostia/San Sebastián	..	..
FUA of Jaén	25,772	26,377			

Unemployment and activity rates by FUA

The FUAs which recorded the lowest unemployment rates for the 2015 average were Donostia/San Sebastián (12.3%), Pamplona/Iruña (13.9%) and Vitoria-Gasteiz (15.2%).

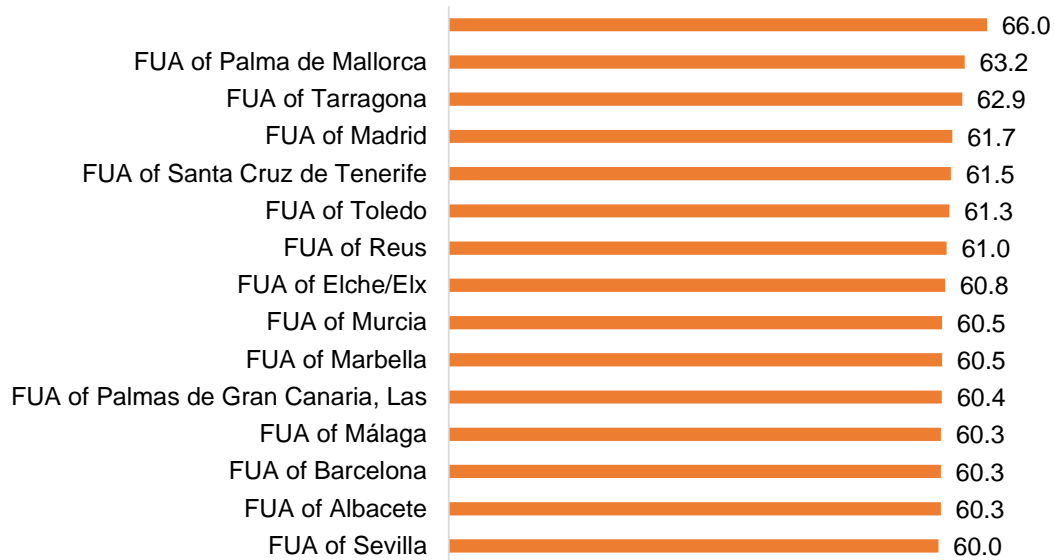**The 15 Functional Urban Areas with the lowest Unemployment rate. Year 2015**

FUA	Rate
FUA of Donostia/San Sebastián	12.3
FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	13.9
FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	15.2
FUA of Valladolid	16.0
FUA of Santiago de Compostela	16.1
FUA of Bilbao	16.4
FUA of Salamanca	16.4
FUA of Zaragoza	16.7
FUA of Logroño	16.8
FUA of Lleida	17.2
FUA of Coruña, A	17.2
FUA of Madrid	17.2
FUA of Oviedo	17.4
FUA of Santander	17.9
FUA of Barcelona	18.0

By contrast, Jerez de la Frontera was the FUA with the highest average unemployment rate (39.3%), followed by Cadiz (36.1%) and Algeciras (33.7%).

The 15 Functional Urban Areas with the highest Unemployment rate. Year 2015

FUA	Rate
FUA of Jerez de la Frontera	39.3
FUA of Cádiz	36.1
FUA of Algeciras	33.7
FUA of Jaén	33.6
FUA of Córdoba	33.3
FUA of Almería	32.9
FUA of Granada	32.9
FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	32.7
FUA of Huelva	31.4
FUA of Sevilla	30.7
FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	30.0
FUA of Marbella	28.5
FUA of Badajoz	28.2
FUA of Elche/Elx	28.2
FUA of Málaga	27.9

As for activity rates, the highest were in the FUA of Palma de Mallorca (66.0%), Tarragona (63.2%) and Madrid (62.9%).

The 15 Functional Urban Areas with the highest Activity rate. Year 2015

FUA	Activity rate
	66.0
FUA of Palma de Mallorca	63.2
FUA of Tarragona	62.9
FUA of Madrid	61.7
FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	61.5
FUA of Toledo	61.3
FUA of Reus	61.0
FUA of Elche/Elx	60.8
FUA of Murcia	60.5
FUA of Marbella	60.5
FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	60.4
FUA of Málaga	60.3
FUA of Barcelona	60.3
FUA of Albacete	60.3
FUA of Sevilla	60.0

By contrast, the lowest activity rates were recorded in the FUA of Gijón (51.4%), Ourense (52.7%) and León (53.8%).

The 15 Functional Urban Areas with the lowest Activity rate. Year 2015

FUA	Activity rate
FUA of Gijón	51.4
FUA of Ourense	52.7
FUA of León	53.8
FUA of Oviedo	54.0
FUA of Donostia/San Sebastián	55.0
FUA of Bilbao	55.4
FUA of Santander	55.6
FUA of Vigo	56.1
FUA of Coruña, A	56.1
FUA of Jaén	56.5
FUA of Salamanca	56.6
FUA of Cádiz	56.6
FUA of Valladolid	57.4
FUA of Santiago de Compostela	57.5
FUA of Burgos	57.7
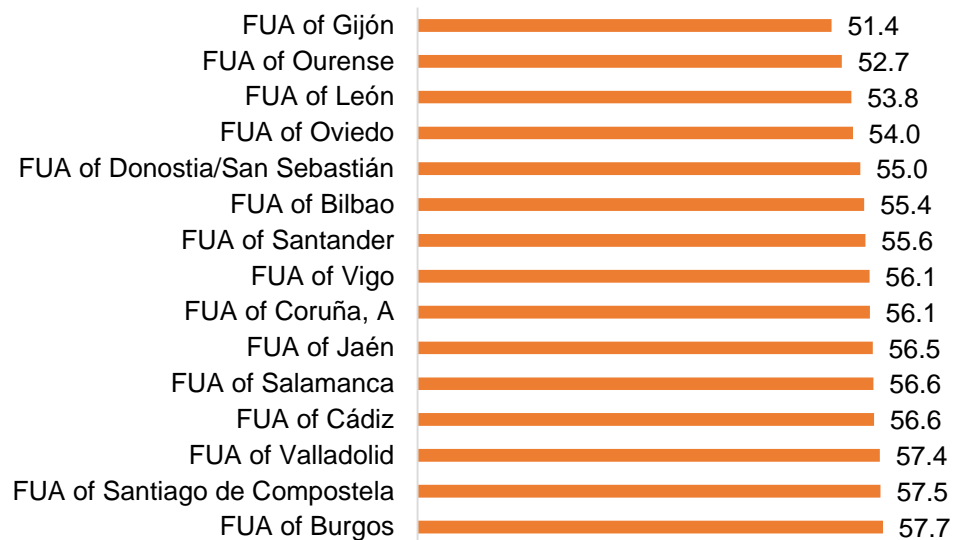
Industry and Services employment proportion

The employment proportion indicator in industry and services makes it possible to distinguish between functional urban areas characterised by a strong presence of industrial fabric, compared to others in which the services sector dominates.

Thus, Burgos, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Pamplona/Iruña stand out as industrial areas. And for areas where the proportion of employment in industry is very low Almería, Marbella and Badajoz are at the fore.

Ranking of FUA according to proportion of employment in the industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E). Year 2014

Highest proportion of employment in industry		Lowest proportion of employment in industry	
FUA of Burgos	23.83	FUA of Jaén	7.66
FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	19.89	FUA of Sevilla	7.61
FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	19.41	FUA of Córdoba	7.54
FUA of Gijón	19.17	FUA of Granada	6.99
FUA of Elche/Elx	18.81	FUA of Madrid	6.88
FUA of Vigo	18.72	FUA of Toledo	6.48
FUA of Logroño	16.15	FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	6.46
FUA of Cartagena	16.10	FUA of Salamanca	5.84
FUA of Ourense	15.36	FUA of Alicante/Alacant	5.78
FUA of Valladolid	15.33	FUA of Palma de Mallorca	5.30
FUA of Zaragoza	14.51	FUA of Badajoz	5.21
FUA of Bilbao	14.44	FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	5.14
FUA of Santander	14.14	FUA of Málaga	4.67
FUA of Donostia/San Sebastián	13.87	FUA of Almería	3.07
FUA of Murcia	13.79	FUA of Marbella	2.91

While in all the FUAs the employed population proportion in the Services sector exceeds 69%, Alicante/Alacant, Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Toledo stand out, with percentages above 87%.

For their part, the FUAs in which the Services sector is of less importance for employment are Burgos, Cartagena and Jaén.

Ranking of FUA according to proportion of employment in services (NACE Rev.2 G-U). Year 2014

Highest proportion of employment in services		Lowest proportion of employment in services	
FUA of Alicante/Alacant	88.03	FUA of Santander	77.47
FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	87.64	FUA of Bilbao	77.38
FUA of Toledo	87.31	FUA of Lleida	77.38
FUA of Málaga	87.04	FUA of Albacete	77.16
FUA of Marbella	86.19	FUA of Murcia	76.45
FUA of Madrid	85.49	FUA of Logroño	75.79
FUA of Salamanca	85.45	FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	75.17
FUA of Oviedo	85.28	FUA of Ourense	74.90
FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	85.22	FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	73.89
FUA of Valencia	84.17	FUA of Elche/Elx	73.15
FUA of Palma de Mallorca	84.13	FUA of Gijón	72.35
FUA of León	83.28	FUA of Vigo	72.21
FUA of Sevilla	83.04	FUA of Jaén	72.15
FUA of Coruña, A	82.69	FUA of Cartagena	71.29
FUA of Cádiz	82.37	FUA of Burgos	69.30

Subdivision of cities into "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. So 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, Cordoba, Gijón, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Madrid, Malaga, Murcia, Palma de Mallorca, Seville, Valencia, Valladolid, Vigo and Zaragoza. In total 484 "SCDs" have been established.

Although this geographical level is the most limited due to the scarce availability of socio-economic data, through this publication it will be possible to offer information on the average net household income in areas or suburbs of each of the 16 cities in this study, except Bilbao.

Thus, together with data from 2012, the districts of El Viso and La Piovera in Madrid had an average household income over 100,000 euros. The third place was occupied by the district of Pedralbes, in Barcelona at 92,755 euros.

For their part, the lowest incomes were found in the city of Seville, specifically in the areas 5-A (Polígono Sur suburb of the South District) and 4-E (suburbs of Los Pájaros and Amate in the Cerro-Amate district), at somewhat over 12,000 euros.

Ranking of SCDs (neighbourhood) according to average net household income. Year 2012

Highest income		Lowest income	
El Viso (Madrid)	113,837	Las Palmas de Gran Canaria SCD Nº 4-B	18,903
Piovera (Madrid)	100,792	Málaga SCD Nº 17	18,830
Pedralbes (Barcelona)	92,755	Sevilla SCD Nº 8-A	18,823
Les Tres Torres (Barcelona)	87,532	Alicante SCD Nº 3-A	18,599
Recoletos (Madrid)	78,535	Sevilla SCD Nº 4-B	18,547
Sant Gervasi- Galvany oest (Barcelona)	76,096	Sevilla SCD Nº 2-B	18,165
Aravaca-Plantio-Valdemarin (Madrid)	75,973	San Cristóbal (Madrid)	18,122
Palomas (Madrid)	75,673	Sevilla SCD Nº 5-C	17,988
Castellana (Madrid)	75,553	Málaga SCD Nº 6	17,009
Mirasierra (Madrid)	73,487	Córdoba SCD Nº 3	16,633
Nueva España (Madrid)	73,270	Alicante SCD Nº 5-A	16,423
Sant Gervasi- la Bonanova (Barcelona)	65,797	Sevilla SCD Nº 9-A	14,841
Almagro (Madrid)	65,706	Alicante SCD Nº 4-A	13,116
Sarrià-Vallvidrera (Barcelona)	63,996	Sevilla SCD Nº 5-A	12,777
Niño Jesús-Jerónimos (Madrid)	63,977	Sevilla SCD Nº 4-E	12,614

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.

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[4] 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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[4] 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
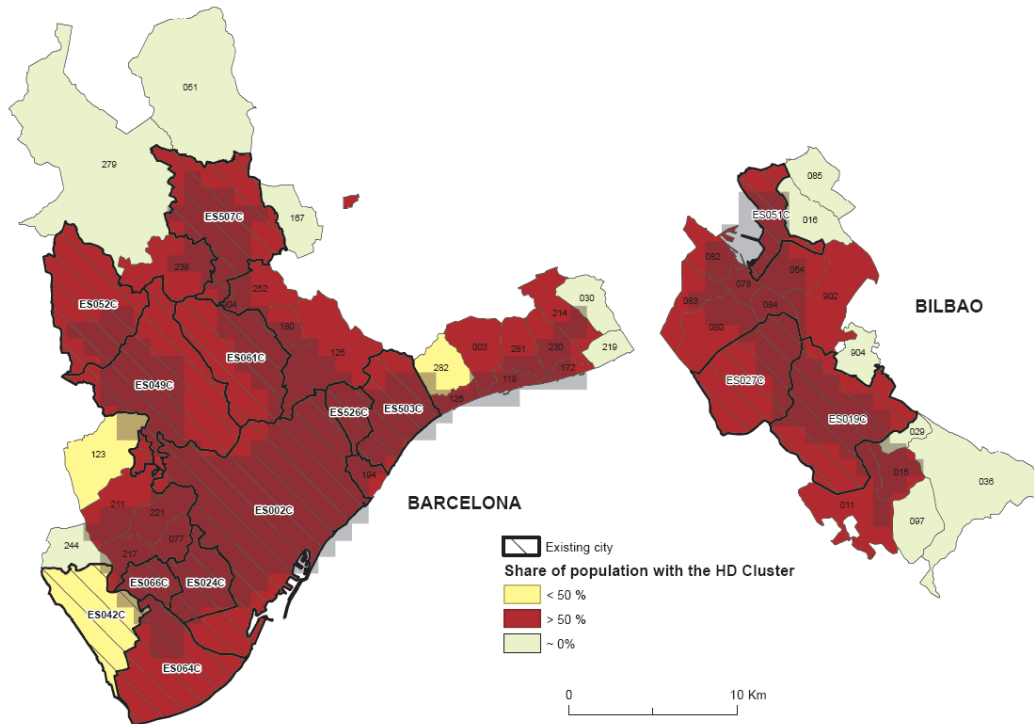
SOURCE: DG Regio. European Commission

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.

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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.

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