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**Urban Indicators**  
Edition 2020

**Pozuelo de Alarcón, Getxo and Boadilla del Monte led the list of municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants with the highest average annual net income per inhabitant**

**Madrid and Barcelona concentrated the 10 neighbourhoods with the highest average annual net income per inhabitant in Spain**

**Melilla registered the highest number of children per woman, with 2.27, while San Cristóbal de la Laguna had the lowest, with 0.95**

The *Urban Indicators* project consists of selection and adaptation of the content of the European *Urban Audit* project, currently called “*data collection for sub-national statistics (mainly cities)*.” It collects information on living conditions in cities in the European Union and candidate countries.

**Average annual net income per inhabitant**

Looking at the 413 municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants, the three cities with the highest per inhabitant income in 2017 were Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid), with 25,903 euros, Getxo (Bizkaia), with 20,147, and Boadilla del Monte (Madrid), with 20,103 euros.

On the other hand, the cities with the lowest income per capita were Níjar (Almería), with 6,755 euros, Los Palacios y Villafranca (Sevilla), with 7,027 euros, and Vícar (Almería), with 7,051 euros.

## List of municipalities according to average annual net income per habitant. Year 2017

Highest income		Lowest income	
Pozuelo de Alarcón	25,903	Níjar	6,755
Getxo	20,147	Palacios y Villafranca, Los	7,027
Boadilla del Monte	20,103	Vícar	7,051
Sant Cugat del Vallès	19,591	Alhaurín el Grande	7,166
Majadahonda	19,282	Barbate	7,200
Rozas de Madrid, Las	19,202	Isla Cristina	7,229
Torrelodones	19,041	Sanlúcar de Barrameda	7,302
Alcobendas	18,925	Almoradí	7,485
Tres Cantos	18,227	Arcos de la Frontera	7,506
Villaviciosa de Odón	17,294	Adra	7,529
Donostia/San Sebastián	17,187	Lebrija	7,545
Castelldefels	16,555	Ejido, El	7,552
Sitges	16,143	Torreveja	7,643
Villanueva de la Cañada	16,141	Lepe	7,678
Madrid	15,930	Coria del Río	7,700
Paracuellos de Jarama	15,861	Almonte	7,770
Oleiros	15,765	Mazarrón	7,821
Barcelona	15,755	Crevillent	7,849
Arrasate/Mondragón	15,683	Coín	7,864
Vilassar de Mar	15,657	Mijas	7,937
Zarautz	15,506	Lucena	7,938
Durango	15,487	Almuñécar	7,950
Eibar	15,213	Arona	8,041
Bilbao	15,137	Aspe	8,073
Masnou, El	15,135	Icod de los Vinos	8,083
Leioa	15,005	Ayamonte	8,085
Galdakao	14,954	Jumilla	8,113
Esplugues de Llobregat	14,857	Torre-Pacheco	8,121
Molins de Rei	14,652	Loja	8,123
Sant Joan Despí	14,565	Línea de la Concepción, La	8,125
Algete	14,378	Conil de la Frontera	8,147
Vitoria-Gasteiz	14,367	Écija	8,154
Cerdanyola del Vallès	14,326	Cártama	8,164
San Sebastián de los Reyes	14,323	Priego de Córdoba	8,171
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	14,002	Palma del Río	8,180
Sant Feliu de Llobregat	13,897	San Juan de Aznalfarache	8,186
Gavà	13,723	Unión, La	8,201
Oviedo	13,704	Chiclana de la Frontera	8,212
Colmenar Viejo	13,632	Puente Genil	8,238
Castrillón	13,601	Hellín	8,250
Castellar del Vallès	13,565	Tomelloso	8,271
Bétera	13,562	San Pedro del Pinatar	8,274
Marratxí	13,546	Realejos, Los	8,286
Girona	13,527	Utrera	8,290
Santiago de Compostela	13,517	Andújar	8,312
Coruña, A	13,516	Almendralejo	8,316
Hernani	13,485	Rinconada, La	8,325
Portugalete	13,480	San Miguel de Abona	8,335
Barañáin/Barañain	13,402	Carmona	8,344
Toledo	13,365	Nerja	8,388

## Municipal indicators of unemployment and activity

Urban Indicators created estimated unemployment and activity rates for the 126 primary cities in Spain. Mean values for the year were used, based on a model combining data from the Labour Force Survey (EPA) and registered unemployment.

In 2019 the lowest unemployment rates<sup>1</sup> occurred in Pozuelo de Alarcón (5.6%), Majadahonda, Las Rozas de Madrid and Sant Cugat del Vallès (all three with 6.3%), and Donostia/San Sebastián (6.7%). Six other cities also had rates below 9%.

In contrast, Linares (30.9%), La Línea de la Concepción (27.4%) and Córdoba (26.7%) showed the highest unemployment rates.

### List of municipalities according to unemployment rate. Year 2019

Highest unemployment rate		Lowest unemployment rate	
Linares	30.9	Pozuelo de Alarcón	5.6
Línea de la Concepción, La	27.4	Majadahonda	6.3
Córdoba	26.7	Rozas de Madrid, Las	6.3
Alcalá de Guadaíra	26.4	Sant Cugat del Vallès	6.3
Huelva	26.4	Donostia/San Sebastián	6.7
Melilla	26.4	Getxo	7.9
Jerez de la Frontera	26.1	Alcobendas	8.1
Sanlúcar de Barrameda	25.4	Castelldefels	8.4
Telde	25.4	Vitoria-Gasteiz	8.6
Granada	24.9	Rivas-Vaciamadrid	8.6
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	24.8	San Sebastián de los Reyes	8.6
Dos Hermanas	24.6	Barcelona	9.2
Chiclana de la Frontera	24.4	Irun	9.2
Talavera de la Reina	24.4	Pamplona/Iruña	9.3
Ceuta	24.3	Cerdanyola del Vallès	9.6

<sup>1</sup> The unemployment rate is defined as the quotient between the estimated average number of unemployed and the estimated active population at mid-year.

The cities with the highest activity rates<sup>2</sup> in 2019 were Rivas-Vaciamadrid (72.1%), Valdemoro (71.1%) and Parla (68.9%).

In contrast, the cities with the lowest activity rates were León and Ferrol (both with 50.7%), Cádiz (50.8%) and Avilés and Gijón (both 51.0%).

#### List of municipalities according to activity rate. Year 2019

Highest activity rate		Lowest activity rate	
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	72.1	León	50.7
Valdemoro	71.1	Ferrol	50.7
Parla	68.9	Cádiz	50.8
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	68.4	Avilés	51.0
Arrecife	68.3	Gijón	51.0
Palma	67.5	Getxo	51.2
Torrejón de Ardoz	66.4	Salamanca	51.7
San Sebastián de los Reyes	66.1	Ourense	52.0
Collado Villalba	65.7	Torrelavega	52.1
Fuenlabrada	65.6	Santander	52.5
Rozas de Madrid, Las	64.6	Zamora	52.9
Castelldefels	64.5	Palencia	53.1
San Vicente del Raspeig/Sant Vicent del Raspeig	63.9	Oviedo	53.1
Telde	63.7	Granada	53.3
Paterna	63.5	Bilbao	53.4

<sup>2</sup> The activity rate is defined as the quotient between the active population (which is the sum of employed and unemployed persons) estimated at mid-year and the population aged 16 and over at that time.

## Life expectancy at birth

This indicator, which represents the average number of years a person is expected to live from birth, has been calculated as an average of three years, with 2017 being the central reference year.

Five municipalities exceeded 85 years, all in Madrid: Pozuelo de Alarcón, Majadahonda, Rivas-Vaciamadrid, Alcorcón and Las Rozas de Madrid.

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 municipalities according to life expectancy at birth. Year 2017

Highest expectancy at birth		Lowest expectancy at birth	
Pozuelo de Alarcón	86.0	Línea de la Concepción, La	79.5
Majadahonda	85.6	Ceuta	80.1
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	85.2	Melilla	80.3
Alcorcón	85.2	Cádiz	80.7
Rozas de Madrid, Las	85.2	Algeciras	80.8
Alcobendas	84.8	Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	80.8
San Sebastián de los Reyes	84.6	Puerto de Santa María, El	81.0
Guadalajara	84.5	Torrevecija	81.1
Collado Villalba	84.5	Telde	81.1
Sant Cugat del Vallès	84.4	Almería	81.2
Leganés	84.3	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	81.2
Getafe	84.3	Sanlúcar de Barrameda	81.2
Salamanca	84.2	Huelva	81.2
Madrid	84.2	Jerez de la Frontera	81.2
Getxo	84.2	Chiclana de la Frontera	81.2

**(Average number of children per woman)**

This indicator is defined as the average number of children that a woman residing in a municipality would have during her fertile years if she maintained the same fertile intensity, by age, as that observed during a specific year in that municipality.

In 2017, the average number of children per woman in Spain was 1.31.

By cities, those with the highest mean number of children per woman were Melilla (2.27), Ceuta (1.75), and Lorca (1.66).

Conversely, the lowest averages were found in the Canary Islands, specifically in San Cristóbal de la Laguna (0.95 children per woman), Santa Cruz de Tenerife (0.99) and Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (1.00).

**List of municipalities according to number of children per woman. Year 2017**

<b>Highest number of children</b>		<b>Lowest number of children</b>	
Melilla	2.27	San Cristóbal de La Laguna	0.95
Ceuta	1.75	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	0.99
Lorca	1.66	Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	1.00
Línea de la Concepción, La	1.65	Gijón	1.01
Parla	1.58	Telde	1.01
Almería	1.56	Avilés	1.05
Cartagena	1.55	Cádiz	1.05
Sanlúcar de Barrameda	1.51	Ferrol	1.05
Rubí	1.50	Oviedo	1.05
Manresa	1.50	Torrelavega	1.05
Santa Coloma de Gramenet	1.49	Ourense	1.06
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	1.49	Coslada	1.07
Algeciras	1.49	Cerdanyola del Vallès	1.09
Reus	1.48	Vigo	1.09
Murcia	1.48	Benidorm	1.10

## 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 influence. 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 2019, the FUA with the highest population were Madrid (with 6.88 million people) Barcelona (5.04 million) and Valencia (1.75 million).

## Average annual net income per inhabitant by FUA

The Donostia/San Sebastián FUA topped the average annual net income per inhabitant in 2017, with 15,399 euros. Following it were the FUA of Bilbao (14,549 euros) and Vitoria-Gasteiz (14,367 euros).

For their part, Torrevieja (7,651 euros), Lorca (8,759 euros) and Marbella (8,785 euros) were the FUAs with the lowest incomes.

### List of FUA according to average annual net income per habitant. Year 2017

Highest income		Lowest income	
FUA of Donostia/San Sebastián	15,399	FUA of Torrevieja	7,651
FUA of Bilbao	14,549	FUA of Lorca	8,759
FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	14,367	FUA of Marbella	8,785
FUA of Madrid	14,306	FUA of Elche/Elx	8,791
FUA of Barcelona	13,761	FUA of Jerez de la Frontera	8,932
FUA of Burgos	13,323	FUA of Talavera de la Reina	9,111
FUA of Oviedo	13,257	FUA of Linares	9,345
FUA of Irún	13,177	FUA of Mérida	9,391
FUA of Zaragoza	13,070	FUA of Benidorm	9,450
FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	13,010	FUA of Almería	9,771
FUA of Coruña, A	12,951	FUA of Algeciras	9,820
FUA of Valladolid	12,850	FUA of Gandía	9,861
FUA of Gijón	12,786	FUA of Huelva	9,884
FUA of Girona	12,689	FUA of Cartagena	9,892
FUA of Manresa	12,669	FUA of Málaga	9,955

Note: in the case of the FUA of Pamplona / Iruña, municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants are excluded from the calculation, which represent approximately 4% of the total population of that FUA.

### Proportion of employment in industry and services for Functional Urban Areas

The employment proportion indicator for industry and services sectors (calculated for 2018) makes it possible to distinguish between functional urban areas characterised by a strong presence of industrial fabric, compared to other sectors such as that of services.

Notable among industrial areas were Avilés (with 28.7% employment in industry), Alcoy (23.8%), and Sagunto (23.1%).

For their part, the FUAs in Marbella (2.9%), Mérida (3.1%) and Almería (3.3%) registered the lowest levels of industrial employment.

#### List of FUA according to proportion of employment in industries (NACE Rev.2 B-E). Year 2018

Highest proportion		Lowest proportion	
FUA of Avilés	28.7	FUA of Marbella	2.9
FUA of Alcoy	23.8	FUA of Mérida	3.1
FUA of Sagunto	23.1	FUA of Almería	3.3
FUA of Palencia	21.6	FUA of Benidorm	3.4
FUA of Burgos	20.7	FUA of Torrevieja	3.4
FUA of Manresa	20.2	FUA of Toledo	4.5
FUA of Ponferrada	19.8	FUA of Málaga	4.7
FUA of Vigo	19.7	FUA of Ciudad Real	5.1
FUA of Gijón	19.0	FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	5.2
FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	18.2	FUA of Arrecife	5.2
FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	17.6	FUA of Palma de Mallorca	5.5
FUA of Elche/Elx	17.1	FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	5.7
FUA of Irún	17.1	FUA of Salamanca	6.2
FUA of Ferrol	16.8	FUA of Badajoz	6.3
FUA of Ourense	16.7	FUA of Alicante/Alacant	6.5



In regards to the proportion of the population employed in the Services sector, all FUAs exceeded 63%. Those of Mérida (91.3%), Toledo (90.8%) and Benidorm (88.1%) recorded the highest percentages.

For their part, the FUA in which the Services sector is of less importance for employment are Avilés (63.2%), Lorca (65.0%) and Ponferrada (68.2%).

## List of FUA according to proportion of employment in services (NACE Rev.2 G-U). Year 2018

Highest proportion		Lowest proportion	
FUA of Mérida	91.3	FUA of Avilés	63.2
FUA of Toledo	90.8	FUA of Lorca	65.0
FUA of Benidorm	88.1	FUA of Ponferrada	68.2
FUA of León	87.1	FUA of Alcoy	68.9
FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	86.6	FUA of Sagunto	69.0
FUA of Girona	86.5	FUA of Palencia	71.0
FUA of Málaga	85.9	FUA of Vigo	71.8
FUA of Alicante/Alacant	85.5	FUA of Cartagena	71.9
FUA of Madrid	85.3	FUA of Gijón	72.0
FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	84.9	FUA of Burgos	72.0
FUA of Oviedo	84.9	FUA of Albacete	72.3
FUA of Ciudad Real	84.7	FUA of Talavera de la Reina	72.4
FUA of Arrecife	84.7	FUA of Cuenca	72.6
FUA of Salamanca	84.6	FUA of Ferrol	72.6
FUA of Marbella	84.2	FUA of Manresa	73.5

## 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. In total, 509 “SCDs” neighborhoods have been established.

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

## Neighbourhoods with higher and lower incomes

The neighbourhoods with the highest average annual net income per inhabitant, with 2017 data, were El Viso (43,319 euros), Recoletos (40,613 euros) and Piovera (36,296 euros), all three in Madrid.

In turn, the lowest incomes 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 habitant. Year 2017**

<b>Highest income</b>		<b>Lowest income</b>	
El Viso (Madrid)	43,319	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 5-A	5,112
Recoletos (Madrid)	40,613	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 4-E	5,516
Piovera (Madrid)	36,296	Alicante sub-city dist. Number 4-A	5,718
Castellana (Madrid)	34,810	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 9-A	5,944
Pedralbes (Barcelona)	33,375	Azahara-Palmeras (Córdoba)	6,437
Nueva España (Madrid)	31,965	Polígono del Guadalquivir (Córdoba)	6,547
Les Tres Torres (Barcelona)	30,919	San Cristóbal (Madrid)	6,622
Almagro (Madrid)	30,754	Rosaleda: Palma - Palmilla (Málaga)	6,812
Sant Gervasi-Galvany oest (Barcelona)	30,210	Alicante sub-city dist. Number 5-A	6,931
Aravaca-Plantio-Valdemarin (Madrid)	28,759	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 4-A	7,218
Niño Jesús-Jerónimos (Madrid)	27,901	Sector Sur (Córdoba)	7,296
Palomas (Madrid)	27,452	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 5-C	7,302
Sant Gervasi-La Bonanova (Barcelona)	26,621	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 2-B	7,461
Hispanoamérica (Madrid)	26,231	Moreras-Huerta de la Reina (Córdoba)	7,684
Ciudad Universitaria (Madrid)	25,634	Campanillas (Málaga)	7,711

## 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.

### 126 cities and nine conurbations

The city is the base of the Urban Indicators (*Urban Audit*) project. 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<sup>2</sup>. 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 1km<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>2</sup> 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. A total of 45 areas had been created in Spain, and all *Urban Audit* cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants in 2011 were included in these areas.

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.

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.

## Municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants

Since 2018, some indicators were incorporated into the project for municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants, which numbered 413 as of January 1, 2019. Since these indicators come mainly from administrative sources, they can be obtained for all of these municipalities. These indicators include the average annual income.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

[https://www.ine.es/ss/Satellite?L=0&c=INEPublicacion\\_C&cid=1259944561392&p=1254735110672&pagename=ProductosYServicios%2FPYSLayout&param1=PYSDetalleGratis&tittema=Sociedad"titema=Sociedad](https://www.ine.es/ss/Satellite?L=0&c=INEPublicacion_C&cid=1259944561392&p=1254735110672&pagename=ProductosYServicios%2FPYSLayout&param1=PYSDetalleGratis&tittema=Sociedad)

And the standardised methodological report at:

<https://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/es/RespuestaDatos.htm?oe=30256>

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