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Urban Indicators
Edition 2023

Madrid and Barcelona concentrate the 14 neighbourhoods with the highest average annual net income per inhabitant

Majadahonda has the highest life expectancy, with 85.4 years, and Ceuta the lowest, with 79.2

Melilla registered the highest number of children per woman, with 1.77, while San Cristóbal de la Laguna had the lowest, with 0.81

The *Urban Indicators* project consists of a national adaptation of the content of the European project *Urban Audit*, whose goal is to provide information on the living conditions in the main cities of the European Union and candidate countries. In the national version of the project, information is given on 39 indicators from a selection of 126 Spanish cities, nine conurbations and 70 functional areas around the main cities.

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 2020 being the main reference year.

Three municipalities, all in the Community of Madrid, surpassed 85 years of age: Majadahonda, Las Rozas de Madrid and Pozuelo de Alarcón.

At the other extreme, only three of the 126 cities studied had a life expectancy at birth of less than 80 years: Ceuta, La Línea de la Concepción and Melilla.

List of municipalities according to life expectancy at birth. Year 2020
Years

Highest expectancy at birth		Lowest expectancy at birth	
Majadahonda	85.4	Ceuta	79.2
Rozas de Madrid, Las	85.3	Línea de la Concepción, La	79.3
Pozuelo de Alarcón	85.3	Melilla	79.9
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	85.0	Algeciras	80.2
Getxo	84.7	Linares	80.6
Alcorcón	84.4	Cádiz	80.6
Alcobendas	84.3	Arrecife	81.0
Vitoria-Gasteiz	84.2	Almería	81.1
Ávila	84.0	Huelva	81.1
Ponferrada	84.0	Torre vieja	81.1
Sant Cugat del Vallès	84.0	Puerto de Santa María, El	81.1
Donostia/San Sebastián	83.9	Alcalá de Guadaíra	81.2
Burgos	83.9	Málaga	81.2
San Sebastián de los Reyes	83.9	Chiclana de la Frontera	81.3
Pamplona/Iruña	83.9	Telde	81.4

Average age of the population

This indicator shows the exact age that divides the age distribution of the resident population, leaving the same number of people above and below this age.

The average age nationally was 45.1 years, as of 1 January 2022. Two municipalities surpassed 51 years of age: Ferrol and Avilés.

On the other extreme, three municipalities recorded an average age of less than 40: Melilla, Ceuta and Rivas-Vaciamadrid.

List of municipalities according to median age. Year 2022
Years

Highest median age		Lowest median age	
Ferrol	51.6	Melilla	35.6
Avilés	51.1	Ceuta	38.1
León	50.9	Rivas-Vaciamadrid	39.7
Zamora	50.7	Parla	40.5
Salamanca	50.5	Arrecife	40.6
Gijón	50.3	Lorca	40.8
Valladolid	50.2	Sant Cugat del Vallès	41.3
Ponferrada	49.8	Girona	41.4
Santander	49.5	Valdemoro	41.4
Palencia	49.5	Santa Lucía de Tirajana	41.6
Torrelavega	49.4	Dos Hermanas	41.9
Getxo	49.4	Torrejón de Ardoz	42.2
Ourense	49.2	Murcia	42.2
Cádiz	49.2	Algeciras	42.3
Oviedo	49.0	Chiclana de la Frontera	42.3

Average number of children per woman

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

In 2020, the average number of children per woman in Spain was 1.19.

By cities, those with the highest mean number of children per woman were Melilla (1.77), Lorca (1.65), and La Línea de la Concepción (1.49).

Conversely, the lowest averages were found in municipalities of the Canary Islands, specifically in San Cristóbal de la Laguna (0.81 children per woman), Santa Cruz de Tenerife (0.87) and Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (0.88).

List of municipalities according to number of children per woman. Year 2020

Highest number of children		Lowest number of children	
Melilla	1.77	San Cristóbal de La Laguna	0.81
Lorca	1.65	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	0.87
Línea de la Concepción, La	1.49	Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	0.88
Cartagena	1.45	Gijón	0.89
Manresa	1.45	Telde	0.90
Almería	1.43	Fuengirola	0.91
Ceuta	1.43	Cádiz	0.96
Murcia	1.39	Avilés	0.97
Lleida	1.38	Oviedo	0.97
Sanlúcar de Barrameda	1.36	Cerdanyola del Vallès	0.99
Ávila	1.35	Zamora	0.99
Getafe	1.35	Coslada	1.00
Reus	1.35	Lugo	1.00
Sant Cugat del Vallès	1.35	Pontevedra	1.00
Terrassa	1.35	Vigo	1.00

Foreign population

This indicator relates the resident population of foreign nationality with the total resident population.

In Spain, the percentage of foreigners as of 1 January 2022 was 11.7%.

By cities, those that had the highest percentages of foreigners were Torre Vieja (40.7%), Fuengirola (37.6%) and Benidorm (29.6%).

On the other end of the spectrum, the lowest percentages were registered in San Fernando (1.6%), Sanlúcar de Barrameda (1.9%) and Cádiz (2.2%), all in the province of Cádiz.

List of municipalities according to proportion of foreigners in the total population. Year 2022

Highest proportion of foreigners		Lowest proportion of foreigners	
Torre Vieja	40.7	San Fernando	1.6
Fuengirola	37.6	Sanlúcar de Barrameda	1.9
Benidorm	29.6	Cádiz	2.2
Marbella	27.3	Alcalá de Guadaíra	2.3
Benalmádena	26.0	Córdoba	2.6
Lorca	22.1	Dos Hermanas	2.6
Barcelona	22.0	Linares	2.6
Hospitalet de Llobregat, L'	21.9	Jaén	2.9
Parla	21.8	Jerez de la Frontera	2.9
Santa Coloma de Gramenet	21.6	Cáceres	3.0
Castelldefels	21.5	Telde	3.0
Girona	20.7	Mérida	3.3
Lleida	20.7	Badajoz	3.5
Gandia	20.2	Ferrol	3.5
Torremolinos	19.7	Zamora	3.6

Municipal indicators of unemployment and activity

The estimated unemployment and activity rates are included in the publication. Mean values for the year were used in the calculation, based on a model combining data from the Labour Force Survey (EPA in Spanish initials) and registered unemployment (Spanish Public Employment Service).

In 2022, the municipalities with the lowest unemployment rates¹ were Sant Cugat del Vallès (5.2%), Pozuelo de Alarcón (5.8%) and Donostia/San Sebastián (6.5%).

In contrast, La Línea de la Concepción (29.3%), Ceuta (28.0%), and Linares (25.9%) registered the highest unemployment rates.

List of municipalities according to unemployment rate. Year 2022

Percentages

Highest unemployment rate		Lowest unemployment rate	
Línea de la Concepción, La	29.3	Sant Cugat del Vallès	5.2
Ceuta	28.0	Pozuelo de Alarcón	5.8
Linares	25.9	Donostia/San Sebastián	6.5
Jerez de la Frontera	24.2	Rozas de Madrid, Las	6.7
Granada	24.2	Majadahonda	6.7
Algeciras	23.5	Getxo	6.9
Sanlúcar de Barrameda	23.3	Barcelona	7.0
San Fernando	22.4	Castelldefels	7.8
Córdoba	22.2	Burgos	8.7
Chiclana de la Frontera	22.1	Alcobendas	8.9
Talavera de la Reina	21.7	Irun	9.0
Cádiz	21.6	San Sebastián de los Reyes	9.0
Melilla	21.3	Santiago de Compostela	9.1
Alcalá de Guadaíra	21.2	Vitoria-Gasteiz	9.2
Puerto de Santa María, El	21.0	Cerdanyola del Vallès	9.2

¹ 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 rates² in 2022 were Rivas-Vaciamadrid (69.8%), Valdemoro (68.7%) and Parla (67.3%).

In contrast, the cities with the lowest activity rates were Ferrol (50.1%), Avilés (50.3%) and Gijón (50.4%).

List of municipalities according to activity rate. Year 2022

Percentages

Highest activity rate		Lowest activity rate	
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	69.8	Ferrol	50.1
Valdemoro	68.7	Avilés	50.3
Parla	67.3	Gijón	50.4
Palma	66.3	León	50.9
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	66.1	Cádiz	51.0
Arrecife	65.6	Getxo	51.0
Torrejón de Ardoz	65.4	Torrelavega	51.2
San Sebastián de los Reyes	64.9	Santander	51.3
Collado Villalba	64.8	Salamanca	51.3
Fuenlabrada	63.8	Valladolid	52.0
Rozas de Madrid, Las	63.2	Oviedo	52.1
Alcobendas	62.6	Zamora	52.4
Telde	62.5	Ourense	52.4
San Cristóbal de La Laguna	62.3	Donostia/San Sebastián	52.8
Paterna	62.3	Linares	52.9

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 a city's FUA if 15% or more of its employed population commutes to this city for work reasons.

In 2022, the FUAs with the highest population were Madrid (with 6.98 million people) Barcelona (5.09 million) and Valencia (1.78 million).

Average annual net income per inhabitant by FUA

The Donostia/San Sebastián FUA topped the average annual net income per inhabitant in 2020, with 16,836 euros. Following it were the FUA of Bilbao (15,436 euros) and Vitoria-Gasteiz (15,407 euros).

For their part, Torrevieja (8,441 euros), Lorca (9,402 euros) and Marbella (9,721 euros) were the FUAs with the lowest incomes.

² 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.

List of FUA according to average annual net income per inhabitant. Year 2020
Euros

Highest income		Lowest income	
AUF de Donostia/San Sebastián	16,836	AUF de Torre Vieja	8,441
AUF de Bilbao	15,436	AUF de Lorca	9,402
AUF de Madrid	15,407	AUF de Marbella	9,721
AUF de Vitoria-Gasteiz	15,119	AUF de Elche/Elx	9,863
AUF de Barcelona	14,808	AUF de Jerez de la Frontera	9,921
AUF de Irún	14,682	AUF de Talavera de la Reina	10,049
AUF de Burgos	14,422	AUF de Linares	10,187
AUF de Oviedo	14,240	AUF de Benidorm	10,385
AUF de Zaragoza	14,083	AUF de Mérida	10,450
AUF de Coruña, A	13,990	AUF de Algeciras	10,623
AUF de Valladolid	13,899	AUF de Almería	10,704
AUF de Girona	13,861	AUF de Cartagena	10,908
AUF de Gijón	13,766	AUF de Gandía	11,003
AUF de León	13,719	AUF de Huelva	11,025
AUF de Manresa	13,710	AUF de Arrecife	11,029

Proportion of employment in Industry and Services per FUA

The employment proportion for the Industry and Services sectors allows us to distinguish between functional urban areas characterised by the strong implantation of these sectors, as compared with others.

In 2021, the notable industrial areas were Avilés (with 26.7% employment in industry), Alcoy (23.7%), and Sagunto (23.5%).

For their part, the FUAs in Marbella (2.6%), Almería (3.1%) and Mérida (3.1%) registered the lowest levels of industrial employment.

List of FUA according to proportion of employment in industries (NACE Rev.2 B-E). Year 2021

Highest proportion		Lowest proportion	
AUF de Avilés	26.7	AUF de Marbella	2.6
AUF de Alcoy	23.7	AUF de Almería	3.1
AUF de Sagunto	23.5	AUF de Mérida	3.1
AUF de Burgos	21.8	AUF de Torre Vieja	3.9
AUF de Palencia	20.7	AUF de Benidorm	4.0
AUF de Manresa	19.5	AUF de Toledo	4.4
AUF de Ponferrada	18.8	AUF de Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	4.6
AUF de Vigo	18.7	AUF de Málaga	4.7
AUF de Gijón	17.6	AUF de Arrecife	5.1
AUF de Irún	17.5	AUF de Santa Cruz de Tenerife	5.3
AUF de Pamplona/Iruña	17.2	AUF de Ciudad Real	5.3
AUF de Ferrol	16.7	AUF de Palma de Mallorca	5.4
AUF de Vitoria-Gasteiz	16.7	AUF de Cáceres	5.6
AUF de Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plana	16.7	AUF de Badajoz	5.9
AUF de Elche/Elx	15.4	AUF de Alicante/Alacant	6.1

In regards to the proportion of the population employed in the Services sector, all FUAs exceeded 64%. Those of Mérida (91.5%), Toledo (91.2%) and Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (87.7%) recorded the highest percentages.

For their part, the FUAs in which the Services sector is of less importance for employment are Avilés (64.7%), Lorca (65.0%) and Sagunto (68.8%).

List of FUAs according to proportion of employment in services (NACE Rev.2 G-U). Year 2021

Highest proportion		Lowest proportion	
AUF de Mérida	91.5	AUF de Avilés	64.7
AUF de Toledo	91.2	AUF de Lorca	65.0
AUF de Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	87.7	AUF de Sagunto	68.8
AUF de León	87.3	AUF de Alcoy	68.8
AUF de Girona	87.1	AUF de Ponferrada	70.7
AUF de Málaga	85.8	AUF de Talavera de la Reina	71.0
AUF de Santa Cruz de Tenerife	85.7	AUF de Burgos	71.1
AUF de Benidorm	85.7	AUF de Palencia	71.3
AUF de Oviedo	85.5	AUF de Cartagena	72.0
AUF de Madrid	85.3	AUF de Jaén	72.3
AUF de Alicante/Alacant	85.2	AUF de Gijón	72.6
AUF de Salamanca	84.3	AUF de Vigo	72.8
AUF de Sevilla	84.2	AUF de Albacete	72.9
AUF de Cádiz	84.1	AUF de Cuenca	73.2
AUF de Ciudad Real	83.9	AUF de Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plana	73.6

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 17 municipalities: Alicante/Alacant, Barcelona, Bilbao, Córdoba, Gijón, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Madrid, Málaga, Murcia, Palma de Mallorca, Palmas de Gran Canaria (Las), Sevilla, València, Valladolid, Vigo, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Zaragoza. In total, 523 “SCD neighbourhoods” have been established.

Although this geographical level is the most limited due to the scarce availability of socio-economic data, since the 2020 Edition, information on income in the areas or neighbourhoods of each of the 17 cities studied has already been presented.

Neighbourhoods with higher and lower incomes

The neighbourhoods with the highest average annual net income per inhabitant, with 2020 data, were El Viso (40,815 euros), Recoletos (37,067 euros) and Castellana (36,660 euros), all three in Madrid.

In turn, the lowest incomes were located in Seville – zones 5-A (Polígono Sur neighbourhood of the Sur district), with 5,816 euros, and 4-E (Los Pajaritos and Amate neighbourhoods of the Cerro-Amate district) with 6,043 euros, – and zone 4-A of Alicante/Alacant (which includes for the most part the Juan XXIII neighbourhood) with 6,503 euros.

List of SCDs (neighbourhoods) according to average annual net income per habitant (euros). Year 2020

Highest income		Lowest income	
El Viso (Madrid)	40,815	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 5-A	5,816
Recoletos (Madrid)	37,067	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 4-E	6,043
Castellana (Madrid)	36,660	Alicante sub-city dist. Number 4-A	6,503
Piovera (Madrid)	36,045	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 9-A	6,889
Nueva España (Madrid)	34,317	San Cristobal (Madrid)	6,918
Almagro (Madrid)	33,101	Azahara-Palmeras (Córdoba)	7,483
Les Tres Torres (Barcelona)	32,958	Polígono del Guadalquivir (Córdoba)	7,488
Pedralbes (Barcelona)	32,462	Alicante sub-city dist. Number 5-A	7,579
Sant Gervasi- Galvany oest (Barcelona)	30,407	Rosaleda:Palma - Palmilla (Málaga)	7,641
Aravaca-Plantio-Valdemarin (Madrid)	30,073	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 5-C	7,741
Palomas (Madrid)	29,573	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 4-A	8,138
Niño Jesús-Jerónimos (Madrid)	28,864	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 2-B	8,155
Hispanoamérica (Madrid)	28,417	Sector Sur (Córdoba)	8,182
Sant Gervasi- la Bonanova (Barcelona)	28,284	Pradolongo (Madrid)	8,417
Armentia (Vitoria-Gasteiz)	27,499	Murcia sub-city dist. No. 8	8,521

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 Offices of the participating States.

Its objective is to compile, estimate and publish 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.

Type of operation: Continuous annual survey. Data is collected from many different sources, mainly administrative data, and some indicators are built specifically for this statistic.

Geographical scope: Data is offered for a selection of 126 cities, 9 conurbations, 70 functional areas around the main cities, as well as for the neighbourhoods of the 17 cities with more than 250,000 inhabitants.

A selection of indicators is also offered for all 416 municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants. 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 the methodology can be accessed at:

https://www.ine.es/ss/Satellite?titema=Sociedad%22titema%3DSociedad¶m1=PYSDetalleGratuitas&c=INEPublicacion_C&p=1254735110672&pagename=ProductosYServicios%2FPYSLayout&cid=1259944561392&L=1

The standardized methodological report is at:

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

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