Urban Indicators 2017

The publication "Urban Indicators (Urban Audit)" is a compilation of 34 indicators for 126 Spanish cities

The number of cities on which information is provided went from 109 to 126 and functional urban areas are identified on around 70 cities, instead of the previous 45 ones

Nine new conurbations are defined (Elda, Granada, Madrid, Pamplona/Iruña, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Sevilla and Valencia) in addition to the existing two (Barcelona, Bilbao)

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. 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 and adaptation 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.

The most notable innovation of this new edition of the publication is the incorporation of new territorial units and the update of some already existing ones. This changes are the result of the analysis carried out by the INE in collaboration with Eurostat based on data from the 2011 Population Census (see methodological note).

Based on data from the new population *grid* derived from the 2011 Population Census, Spain is now **composed of 126 cities, 17 more than last year.**

The cities that are incorporated to the publication are: Alcalá de Guadaira, Alcoy, Ávila, Benalmádena, Chiclana de la Frontera, Collado Villalba, Cuenca, Linares, Lorca, Mérida, Paterna, Rivas-Vaciamadrid, Sagunto/Sagunt, San Vicente del Raspeig/Sant Vicent del Raspeig, Torrelavega, Torrent and Valdemoro.

Although all of them have or form part of a high-density cluster, in accordance with the methodological criteria, a particular restriction for the publication has been introduced, consisting in considering only those cities with a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

With respect to the **conurbations**, in addition to the two already existing ones, Barcelona and Bilbao, **seven new** ones are created. These are: Elda, Granada, Madrid, Pamplona/Iruña, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Sevilla and Valencia.

With reference to the functional urban areas (FUA), the mere fact of incorporating new cities has forced to verify if them met the necessary conditions for building areas of labour influence in their surroundings. After this condition has been verified, the list of FUA increases to 70, that is, **adding 25 areas** to the already existing 45. These are: Alcoy, Arrecife, Ávila, Avilés, Benidorm, Cáceres, Ciudad Real, Cuenca, Ferrol, Gandía, Girona, Guadalajara, Irún, Linares, Lorca, Lugo, Manresa, Mérida, Palencia, Ponferrada, Pontevedra, Sagunto/Sagunt, Talavera de la Reina, Torrevieja and Zamora.

Finally, it should be noted that the sub-municipal level remains for the 16 cities of the previous editions, but introducing for each of them the change in its composition as a consequence of the updating performed from the selection at 1 January 2015.

The 15 cities with the highest population (at 01 January 2016)

	Total
Madrid	3,165,541
Barcelona	1,608,746
Valencia	790,201
Sevilla	690,566
Zaragoza	661,108
Málaga	569,009
Murcia	441,003
Palma de Mallorca	402,949
Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	378,998
Bilbao	345,122
Alicante/Alacant	330,525
Córdoba	326,609
Valladolid	301,876
Vigo	292,817
Gijón	273,422

The conurbation ("Greater City") is an urban delimitation of that 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 48 conurbations defined for the European Union, such as Paris, London, Athens, Lisbon, Milan and Dublin. In Spain there are nine defined for this publication.

Conurbations. Population at 01 January 2016

	Total
Conurbation of Madrid	4,878,277
Conurbation of Barcelona	3,624,554
Conurbation of Valencia	1,388,368
Conurbation of Sevilla	879,806
Conurbation of Bilbao	790,689
Conurbation of Granada	399,562
Conurbation of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	356,696
Conurbation of Pamplona	320,318
Conurbation of Elda	87,278

Average net annual household income[1]

For the elaboration of this indicator two components have been taken into account: the annual net disposable income taken from tax sources[2] corresponding to the year 2014, and the number of households with incomes.

For the first time, information is available for the 126 cities, including those belonging to Comunidad Foral de Navarra and País Vasco.

In 2014, the two cities with the highest average net household income belonged to the Community of Madrid: Pozuelo de Alarcón (73,014 euros) and Majadahonda (57,623 euros). In third place was San Cugat del Vallès (53,767 euros).

In turn, the cities with the lowest income were Torrevieja (14,462 euros), Sanlúcar de Barrameda (17,222 euros) and Fuengirola (18,225 euros).

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[1] The average net annual household income consists of the whole of the income coming into the household excluding taxes and social security payments that have been made. Due to methodological improvements, as detailed in the methodological note (page 20), the 2011-2014 series has been reconstructed.

[2] Tax Administration State Agency for the common fiscal territory and the Regional Treasuries of País Vasco and Navarra.
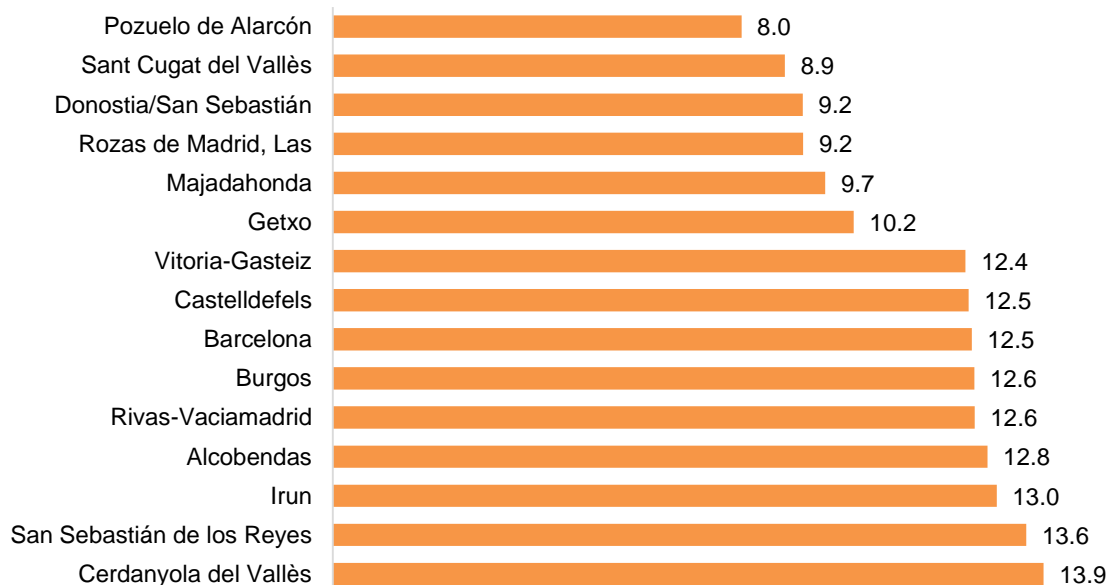
List of cities according to average net household income

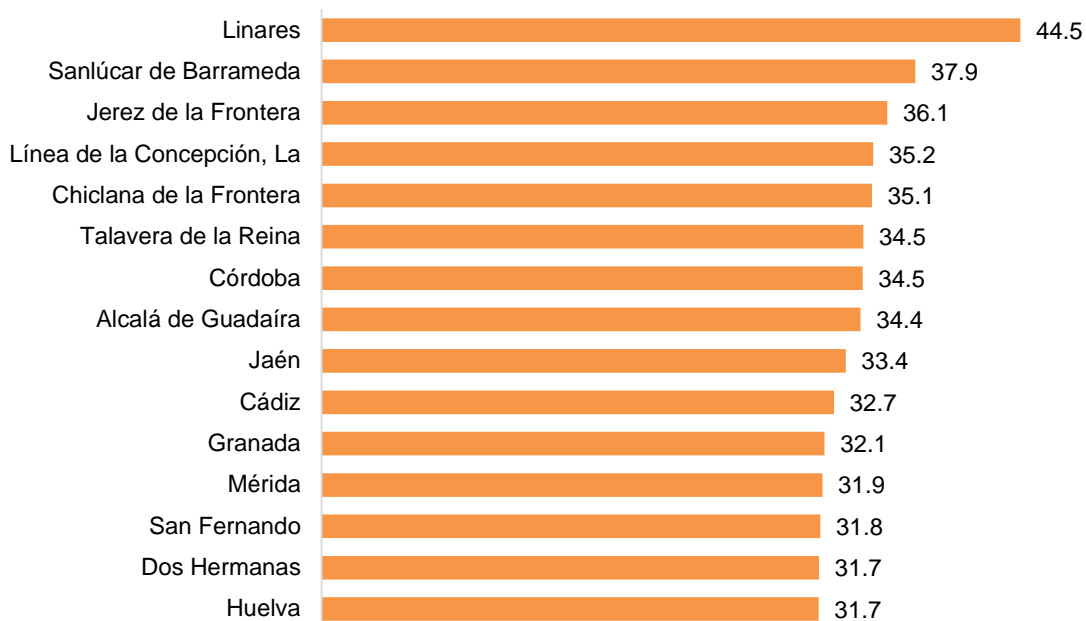| Cities	2014	2013	Cities	2014	2013
Pozuelo de Alarcón	73,014	70,298	Jaén	27,659	28,235
Majadahonda	57,623	56,164	Palencia	27,641	27,652
Sant Cugat del Vallès	53,767	52,881	Gijón	27,633	27,636
Rozas de Madrid, Las	52,604	49,211	Reus	27,377	27,223
Alcobendas	51,627	50,527	Rubí	27,372	27,219
Getxo	47,849	..	Fuenlabrada	27,337	27,290
Donostia/San Sebastián	37,539	..	Lugo	27,336	27,393
Madrid	37,231	36,636	Mataró	27,325	27,380
San Sebastián de los Reyes	36,457	36,094	Avilés	27,016	26,784
Barcelona	35,874	35,090	Badalona	27,015	26,872
Castelldefels	35,667	35,101	Badajoz	26,974	27,124
Bilbao	33,878	..	Cáceres	26,835	26,822
Ceuta	33,753	34,125	Granada	26,737	26,798
Cerdanyola del Vallès	33,702	32,028	Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	26,688	26,729
Pamplona/Iruña	33,618	..	Hospitalet de Llobregat, L'	26,551	26,302
Toledo	33,253	33,442	Paterna	26,419	..
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	33,167	..	Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plan	26,394	26,033
Vitoria-Gasteiz	32,373	..	Ávila	26,160	..
Santiago de Compostela	32,244	32,100	Córdoba	26,071	26,276
Valdemoro	31,624	..	Salamanca	25,977	26,126
Coslada	31,410	31,467	Cartagena	25,843	25,851
Viladecans	31,022	30,816	Ourense	25,742	25,678
Melilla	30,952	31,517	Dos Hermanas	25,727	25,843
Girona	30,935	30,356	Ferrol	25,639	25,807
Zaragoza	30,659	30,525	Zamora	25,554	25,677
Granollers	30,632	30,277	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	25,298	24,842
Alcorcón	30,599	30,528	Ponferrada	25,254	25,574
Palma de Mallorca	30,595	29,800	Santa Coloma de Gramenet	24,974	24,784
Burgos	30,561	30,941	Sagunto/Sagunt	24,910	..
Alcalá de Henares	30,552	30,667	Alicante/Alacant	24,901	25,032
Prat de Llobregat, El	30,549	30,470	San Fernando	24,770	24,894
Coruña, A	30,445	30,469	Torrelavega	24,763	..
Guadalajara	30,341	30,461	Lorca	24,437	..
Santander	30,325	29,853	Mérida	24,415	...
Oviedo	30,264	30,045	Málaga	24,287	24,405
Tarragona	29,960	30,205	Parla	24,186	24,040
Manresa	29,693	29,851	Puerto de Santa María, El	24,185	24,293
Mollet del Vallès	29,676	29,445	Almería	24,069	24,314
Ciudad Real	29,668	29,834	Algeciras	24,041	23,630
Collado Villalba	29,640	..	Torrent	24,002	..
Vilanova i la Geltrú	29,594	29,229	San Cristóbal de La Laguna	23,986	23,872
Sabadell	29,522	29,344	Linares	23,474	..
Irun	29,472	..	Telde	23,416	23,428
Barakaldo	29,430	..	Alcoy/Alcoi	22,770	..
Logroño	29,421	29,227	Alcalá de Guadaíra	22,643	..
Pontevedra	29,396	29,327	San Vicente del Raspeig/Sant Vicent del l	22,640	..
Valladolid	29,136	29,253	Arrecife	22,367	21,471
Terrassa	29,131	29,202	Gandia	22,209	21,735
Valencia	29,094	28,834	Talavera de la Reina	21,992	22,030
Sant Boi de Llobregat	29,044	28,943	Jerez de la Frontera	21,852	21,945
Torrejón de Ardoz	28,897	28,809	Elche/Elx	21,180	20,855
Vigo	28,724	29,654	Torremolinos	21,053	20,729
León	28,669	29,899	Marbella	20,933	20,401
Cádiz	28,571	28,649	Huelva	20,688	20,461
Móstoles	28,541	28,552	Santa Lucía de Tirajana	20,298	19,923
Leganés	28,402	27,910	Benidorm	20,274	20,003
Lleida	28,386	28,234	Chiclana de la Frontera	19,953	..
Cornellà de Llobregat	28,217	28,058	Elda	19,778	18,807
Getafe	28,069	28,967	Benalmádena	18,849	..
Murcia	28,029	27,936	Línea de la Concepción, La	18,324	17,715
Albacete	27,911	28,129	Fuengirola	18,225	18,083
Cuenca	27,773	..	Sanlúcar de Barrameda	17,222	17,260
Sevilla	27,755	27,810	Torrevieja	14,462	13,977

Unemployment and activity rates

In 2016 the lowest unemployment rates came from Pozuelo de Alarcón (8.0%), Sant Cugat del Vallès (8.9%) and Donostia/San Sebastián (9.2%).

The 15 cities with the lowest estimated unemployment rate in 2016 (%)

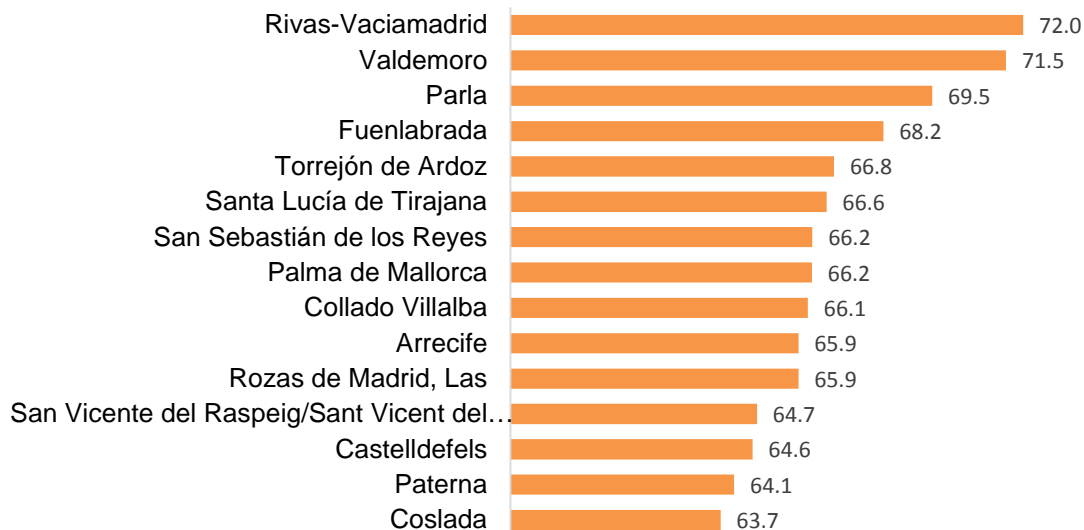| City	Rate
Pozuelo de Alarcón	8.0
Sant Cugat del Vallès	8.9
Donostia/San Sebastián	9.2
Rozas de Madrid, Las	9.2
Majadahonda	9.7
Getxo	10.2
Vitoria-Gasteiz	12.4
Castelldefels	12.5
Barcelona	12.5
Burgos	12.6
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	12.6
Alcobendas	12.8
Irun	13.0
San Sebastián de los Reyes	13.6
Cerdanyola del Vallès	13.9

In turn, the highest unemployment rates were registered in Linares (44.5%), Sanlúcar de Barrameda (37.9%) and Jerez de la Frontera (36.1%).

The 15 cities with the highest estimated unemployment rate in 2016 (%)

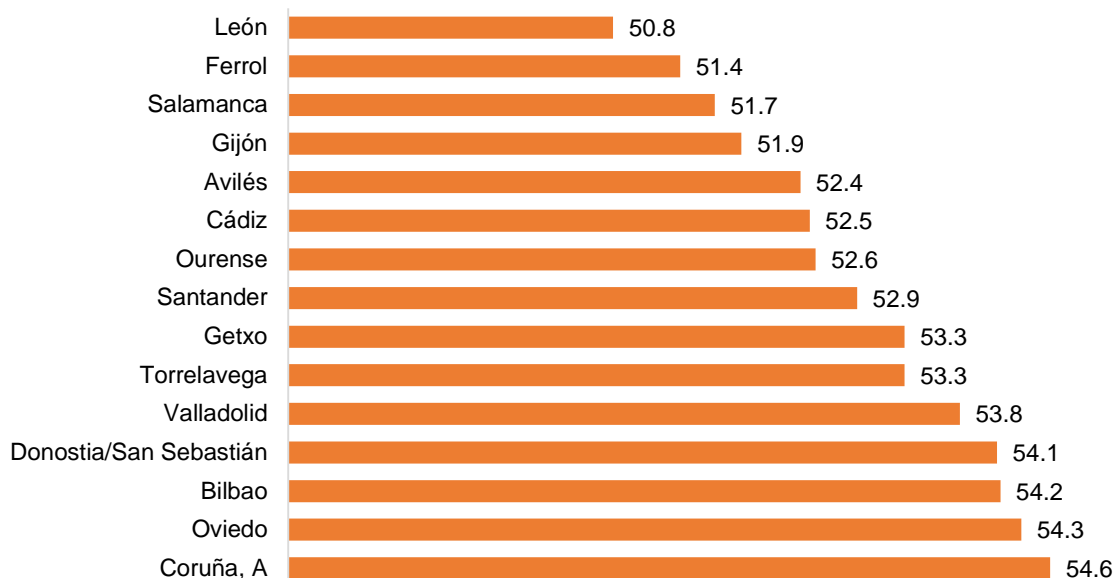| City	Rate
Linares	44.5
Sanlúcar de Barrameda	37.9
Jerez de la Frontera	36.1
Línea de la Concepción, La	35.2
Chiclana de la Frontera	35.1
Talavera de la Reina	34.5
Córdoba	34.5
Alcalá de Guadaíra	34.4
Jaén	33.4
Cádiz	32.7
Granada	32.1
Mérida	31.9
San Fernando	31.8
Dos Hermanas	31.7
Huelva	31.7

The three cities with the highest activity[3] rates in 2016 were from Comunidad de Madrid: Rivas-Vaciamadrid (72,0%), Valdemoro (71,5%) and Parla (69,5%).

The 15 cities with the highest estimated activity rate in 2016 (%)

City	Rate
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	72.0
Valdemoro	71.5
Parla	69.5
Fuenlabrada	68.2
Torrejón de Ardoz	66.8
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	66.6
San Sebastián de los Reyes	66.2
Palma de Mallorca	66.2
Collado Villalba	66.1
Arrecife	65.9
Rozas de Madrid, Las	65.9
San Vicente del Raspeig/Sant Vicent del…	64.7
Castelldefels	64.6
Paterna	64.1
Coslada	63.7

At the other end of the scale, the lowest activity rates were recorded in León (50.8%), Ferrol (51.4%) and Salamanca (51.7%).

The 15 cities with the lowest estimated activity rate in 2016 (%)

City	Rate
León	50.8
Ferrol	51.4
Salamanca	51.7
Gijón	51.9
Avilés	52.4
Cádiz	52.5
Ourense	52.6
Santander	52.9
Getxo	53.3
Torrelavega	53.3
Valladolid	53.8
Donostia/San Sebastián	54.1
Bilbao	54.2
Oviedo	54.3
Coruña, A	54.6

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[3] The activity rate is defined as the ratio between the active population (which is the sum of employed and unemployed people) and the population aged 16 years old and over.

Proportion of employment by sector (Industry and Services)

The highest proportion of people employed in the industrial sector in 2015 was recorded in Elda (with 35.9%). This was followed by Rubí (34.3%) and Alcalá de Guadaíra (26.9%).

On the opposite side, the lowest proportion of people employed in the industrial sector was registered in Benalmádena, Melilla and Benidorm, all of them below 2%.

List of cities according to proportion of employment in industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E). Year 2015

Highest proportion of employment in industry (%)		Lowest proportion of employment in industry (%)	
Elda	35.9	Barakaldo	3.0
Rubí	34.3	Algeciras	2.7
Alcalá de Guadaíra	26.9	Valencia/València	2.6
Sagunto/Sagunt	23.5	Mérida	2.4
Burgos	22.5	Girona	2.4
Torrejón de Ardoz	21.2	Ciudad Real	2.4
Avilés	20.6	Getxo	2.2
Alcoy/Alcoi	20.1	Almería	2.1
Elche/Elx	19.7	Marbella	1.9
Granollers	18.8	Pozuelo de Alarcón	1.8
Irún	18.7	Majadahonda	1.8
Gijón	18.4	Fuengirola	1.6
Vitoria-Gasteiz	17.6	Benidorm	1.6
Fuenlabrada	17.3	Melilla	1.6
Vilanova i la Geltrú	16.3	Benalmádena	1.0

In the Services sector, the highest proportion of employed people were registered in Pozuelo de Alarcón (95.7%), Girona (94.3%) and Benidorm (93.8%). All the cities analysed exceeded 50% of employed people in this sector.

List of cities according to proportion of employment in services (NACE Rev.2 G-U). Year 2015

Highest proportion of employment in services (%)		Lowest proportion of employment in services (%)	
Pozuelo de Alarcón	95.7	Cornellà de Llobregat	74.2
Girona	94.3	Fuenlabrada	73.7
Benidorm	93.8	Gijón	73.6
Mérida	93.8	Torrejón de Ardoz	73.1
Barakaldo	93.4	Cartagena	72.6
Benalmádena	93.2	Elche/Elx	72.6
Melilla	91.8	Irún	72.5
Valencia/València	91.8	Alcoy/Alcoi	72.4
Toledo	91.6	Avilés	72.2
Getxo	91.4	Burgos	71.2
Oviedo	91.2	Sagunto/Sagunt	69.4
Algeciras	90.8	Lorca	64.1
Majadahonda	90.7	Alcalá de Guadaíra	62.4
Ciudad Real	90.7	Elda	60.4
Fuengirola	90.7	Rubí	59.5

Size of the household

The cities with the largest average size of households in 2016 were Melilla (with 3.55 people on average), Ceuta (with 3.33 people) and Majadahonda and Lorca (both with 3.26 people).

On the other hand, those with the smallest size were Salamanca, Ferrol and Gijón (all at around 2.3 people).

List of cities according to average size of households. Year 2016

Larger size		Lower size	
Melilla	3.55	Bilbao	2.40
Ceuta	3.33	Palencia	2.39
Majadahonda	3.26	Ourense	2.39
Lorca	3.26	Torremolinos	2.38
Pozuelo de Alarcón	3.20	Vitoria-Gasteiz	2.37
Rozas de Madrid, Las	3.18	Torrevieja	2.37
Parla	3.10	Benidorm	2.36
Coslada	3.09	Zamora	2.36
Fuenlabrada	3.07	Oviedo	2.36
Sant Cugat del Vallès	3.06	Ávila	2.34
Chiclana de la Frontera	3.05	Avilés	2.33
Valdemoro	3.04	León	2.31
Alcobendas	3.04	Gijón	2.31
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	3.04	Ferrol	2.29
Torrejón de Ardoz	2.97	Salamanca	2.29

Tourist overnight stays

According to 2015 data, Madrid was the city with the greatest number of overnight stays (19.29 million), followed by Barcelona (19.24 million) and Benidorm (15.48 million).

List of cities according to the number of tourist overnight stays.

	2015	2014
Madrid	19,292,547	17,723,714
Barcelona	19,239,886	18,219,262
Benidorm	15,483,750	13,164,946
Palma de Mallorca	8,241,525	8,137,793
Torremolinos	5,456,358	5,330,388
Sevilla	5,051,054	4,485,939
Marbella	4,317,357	3,438,299
Valencia	4,152,840	3,750,642
Benalmádena	3,800,761	-
Granada	3,372,075	3,154,038
Fuengirola	2,819,723	2,608,723
Málaga	2,418,056	2,240,055
Alicante/Alacant	1,986,488	1,875,799
Cartagena	1,776,581	1,313,817
Gandia	1,720,004	1,530,301

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[4]. 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 2016, the FUA with the highest population were Madrid (with 6.67 million people) Barcelona (with 4.93 million) and Valencia (with 1.72 million).

List of the 70 Functional Urban Areas by population. Year 2016

FUA of Madrid	6,675,302	FUA of Santiago de Compostela	200,119
FUA of Barcelona	4,931,694	FUA of Logroño	192,200
FUA of Valencia	1,723,352	FUA of Albacete	191,698
FUA of Sevilla	1,542,237	FUA of Lleida	185,812
FUA of Bilbao	1,037,847	FUA of Badajoz	180,485
FUA of Málaga	855,380	FUA of Girona	173,988
FUA of Zaragoza	751,248	FUA of Jaén	159,760
FUA of Palma de Mallorca	673,139	FUA of Benidorm	152,322
FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	632,316	FUA of Ferrol	150,041
FUA of Murcia	621,113	FUA of Toledo	149,693
FUA of Granada	561,784	FUA of Ourense	148,682
FUA of Vigo	541,884	FUA of Algeciras	143,917
FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	503,499	FUA of Pontevedra	139,831
FUA of Alicante/Alacant	462,008	FUA of Manresa	124,321
FUA of Valladolid	424,038	FUA of Avilés	123,674
FUA of Coruña, A	413,996	FUA of Lugo	120,915
FUA of Santander	381,111	FUA of Reus	119,307
FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	378,186	FUA of Cáceres	118,436
FUA of Córdoba	359,640	FUA of Guadalajara	115,285
FUA of Donostia/San Sebastián	337,436	FUA of Gandía	109,888
FUA of Marbella	312,572	FUA of Arrecife	109,103
FUA of Oviedo	310,601	FUA of Lorca	106,604
FUA of Gijón	298,700	FUA of Ciudad Real	104,193
FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	271,164	FUA of Talavera de la Reina	101,141
FUA of Elche/Elx	258,968	FUA of Palencia	97,482
FUA of Cádiz	256,335	FUA of Torrevieja	89,125
FUA of Cartagena	234,389	FUA of Ponferrada	86,446
FUA of Castellón de la Plana/Castelló	233,254	FUA of Mérida	85,211
FUA of Huelva	229,041	FUA of Sagunto	78,708
FUA of Almería	225,367	FUA of Irún	78,558
FUA of Jerez de la Frontera	219,886	FUA of Alcoy	70,965
FUA of Tarragona	215,837	FUA of Zamora	70,224
FUA of León	212,090	FUA of Linares	61,498
FUA of Salamanca	201,297	FUA of Ávila	61,343
FUA of Burgos	200,267	FUA of Cuenca	60,331

[4] 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 (with 35,286 euros) headed the average household income, using data from 2014. It was followed by Donostia/San Sebastián, Bilbao, Pamplona/Iruña, Barcelona and Vitoria-Gasteiz (all with more than 32.000 euros).

Of the 70 areas studied, the lowest average incomes were recorded in Torrevieja (14,515 euros), Marbella (18,738 euros) and Benidorm (19,057 euros).
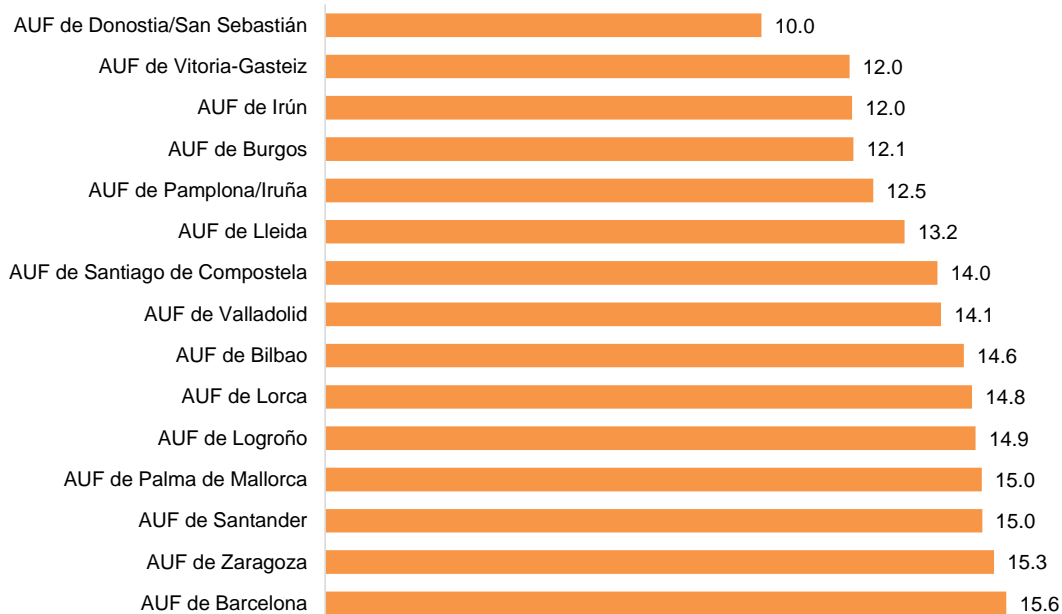
List of Functional Urban Areas according to average net household income (euros)

FUA	2014	2013	FUA	2014	2013
FUA of Madrid	35,286	35,030	FUA of Cádiz	26,419	26,513
FUA of Donostia/San Sebastián	33,689	..	FUA of Salamanca	26,269	26,442
FUA of Bilbao	33,237	..	FUA of Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plana	25,939	25,566
FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	32,912	..	FUA of Ávila	25,842	..
FUA of Barcelona	32,692	32,330	FUA of Cartagena	25,539	25,536
FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	32,542	..	FUA of Badajoz	25,455	25,621
FUA of Girona	30,921		FUA of Córdoba	25,453	25,639
FUA of Zaragoza	30,508	30,357	FUA of Jaén	25,424	25,772
FUA of Irún	30,449		FUA of Zamora	25,415	
FUA of Manresa	30,399		FUA of Cáceres	25,405	..
FUA of Burgos	30,352	30,783	FUA of Sagunto	25,197	
FUA of Coruña, A	29,841	29,775	FUA of Ourense	25,109	25,085
FUA of Toledo	29,839	29,780	FUA of Sevilla	25,108	25,709
FUA of Guadalajara	29,798		FUA of Ferrol	25,107	
FUA of Oviedo	29,656	29,518	FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	25,092	25,079
FUA of Santiago de Compostela	29,278	28,959	FUA of Alicante/Alacant	24,566	24,726
FUA of Palma de Mallorca	29,172	28,323	FUA of Ponferrada	24,542	
FUA of Tarragona	28,904	28,961	FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	24,320	24,329
FUA of Valladolid	28,881	28,972	FUA of Algeciras	24,140	23,785
FUA of Logroño	28,836	..	FUA of Lorca	24,014	
FUA of Santander	28,174	27,848	FUA of Almería	23,695	23,923
FUA of Reus	27,802	27,631	FUA of Málaga	23,187	23,200
FUA of León	27,496	28,333	FUA of Linares	23,067	
FUA of Ciudad Real	27,475	..	FUA of Granada	22,833	23,004
FUA of Palencia	27,474		FUA of Alcoy	22,585	..
FUA of Cuenca	27,471		FUA of Mérida	22,387	
FUA of Gijón	27,395	27,399	FUA of Arrecife	22,185	..
FUA of Avilés	27,347	..	FUA of Gandía	22,094	
FUA of Lleida	27,220	27,567	FUA of Talavera de la Reina	21,788	
FUA of Albacete	27,021	27,217	FUA of Jerez de la Frontera	21,592	21,665
FUA of Pontevedra	26,879		FUA of Huelva	21,555	21,329
FUA of Murcia	26,875	26,703	FUA of Elche/Elx	20,994	20,649
FUA of Valencia	26,829	26,870	FUA of Benidorm	19,057	..
FUA of Lugo	26,820		FUA of Marbella	18,738	18,383
FUA of Vigo	26,446	27,039	FUA of Torrevieja	14,515	

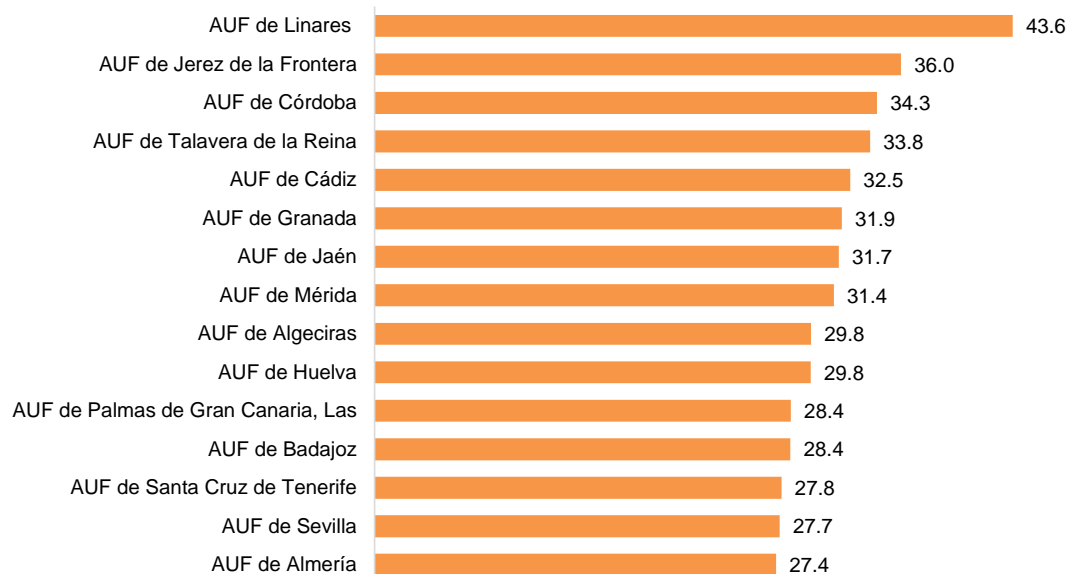**Unemployment and activity rates by functional urban areas**

The FUA that recorded the lowest unemployment rates for the 2016 average were Donostia/San Sebastián (10.0%), Vitoria-Gasteiz and Irún (both with 12.0%).

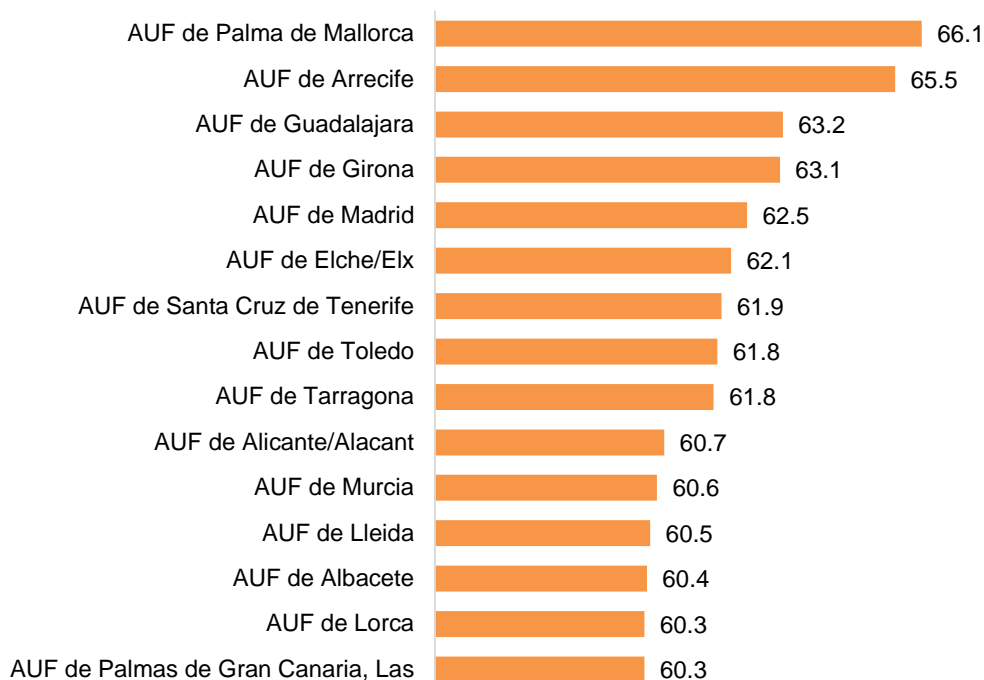**The 15 functional urban areas with lower unemployment rates. Year 2016 (%)**

AUF de Donostia/San Sebastián	10.0
AUF de Vitoria-Gasteiz	12.0
AUF de Irún	12.0
AUF de Burgos	12.1
AUF de Pamplona/Iruña	12.5
AUF de Lleida	13.2
AUF de Santiago de Compostela	14.0
AUF de Valladolid	14.1
AUF de Bilbao	14.6
AUF de Lorca	14.8
AUF de Logroño	14.9
AUF de Palma de Mallorca	15.0
AUF de Santander	15.0
AUF de Zaragoza	15.3
AUF de Barcelona	15.6

On the other side, Linares was the FUA with the highest average unemployment rate (43.6%), followed by Jerez de la Frontera (36.0%) and Córdoba (34.3%).

The 15 functional urban areas with the highest unemployment rates. Year 2016 (%)

AUF de Linares	43.6
AUF de Jerez de la Frontera	36.0
AUF de Córdoba	34.3
AUF de Talavera de la Reina	33.8
AUF de Cádiz	32.5
AUF de Granada	31.9
AUF de Jaén	31.7
AUF de Mérida	31.4
AUF de Algeciras	29.8
AUF de Huelva	29.8
AUF de Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	28.4
AUF de Badajoz	28.4
AUF de Santa Cruz de Tenerife	27.8
AUF de Sevilla	27.7
AUF de Almería	27.4

Concerning activity rates, the highest were in the FUA of Palma de Mallorca (66.1%), Arrecife (65.5%) and Guadalajara (63.2%).

The 15 functional urban areas with the highest activity rates. Year 2016 (%)

FUA	Rate
AUF de Palma de Mallorca	66.1
AUF de Arrecife	65.5
AUF de Guadalajara	63.2
AUF de Girona	63.1
AUF de Madrid	62.5
AUF de Elche/Elx	62.1
AUF de Santa Cruz de Tenerife	61.9
AUF de Toledo	61.8
AUF de Tarragona	61.8
AUF de Alicante/Alacant	60.7
AUF de Murcia	60.6
AUF de Lleida	60.5
AUF de Albacete	60.4
AUF de Lorca	60.3
AUF de Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	60.3

By contrast, the lowest activity rates were recorded in the FUA of Gijón (51.8%), Ourense (52.6%) and Avilés (52.8%).

The 15 functional urban areas with the lowest activity rates. Year 2016 (%)

FUA	Rate
AUF de Gijón	51.8
AUF de Ourense	52.6
AUF de Avilés	52.8
AUF de Ferrol	53.2
AUF de Ponferrada	54.1
AUF de León	54.1
AUF de Oviedo	54.4
AUF de Linares	55.3
AUF de Donostia/San Sebastián	55.3
AUF de Zamora	55.3
AUF de Salamanca	55.6
AUF de Bilbao	55.7
AUF de Cádiz	55.9
AUF de Santander	55.9
AUF de Lugo	56.0
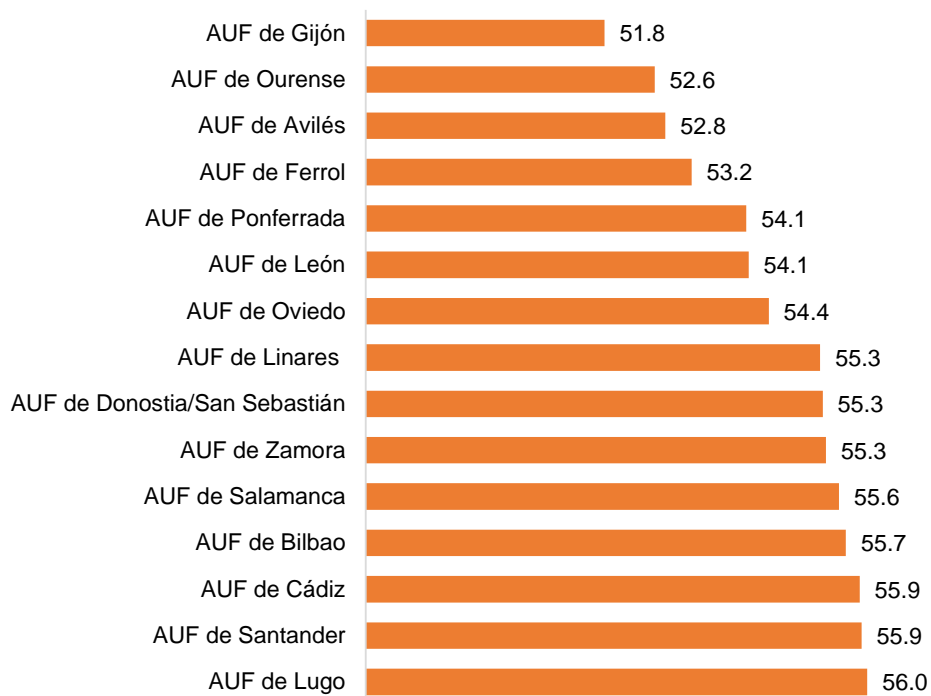
Industry and Services employment proportion

The employment proportion indicator for industry and services sectors (calculated for 2015) 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, Avilés, Alcoy and Burgos are distinguished as industrial areas. And Marbella, Mérida and Almería are characterized as areas where the proportion of employment in industry is very low.

List of FUA according to proportion of employment in the industry (NACE Rev.2 B-E). Year 2015

Highest proportion (%)		Lowest proportion (%)	
FUA of Avilés	28.6	FUA of Badajoz	5.9
FUA of Alcoy	24.1	FUA of Salamanca	5.9
FUA of Burgos	22.9	FUA of Cuenca	5.8
FUA of Manresa	21.9	FUA of Zamora	5.7
FUA of Sagunto	21.9	FUA of Alicante/Alacant	5.7
FUA of Gijón	20.2	FUA of Palma de Mallorca	5.4
FUA of Palencia	19.6	FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	5.1
FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	19.5	FUA of Málaga	4.8
FUA of Vigo	18.8	FUA of Arrecife	4.7
FUA of Elche/Elx	18.8	FUA of Ciudad Real	4.3
FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	18.8	FUA of Benidorm	3.7
FUA of Ferrol	16.9	FUA of Torrevieja	3.5
FUA of Ponferrada	16.6	FUA of Almería	3.1
FUA of Irún	16.5	FUA of Mérida	2.9
FUA of Valladolid	16.4	FUA of Marbella	2.5

Although in all the FUA the employed population proportion in the Services sector exceeds 62%, Mérida and Benidorm stand out, with percentages above 88%.

For their part, the FUA in which the Services sector is of less importance for employment are Lorca, Avilés and Alcoy.

List of FUA according to proportion of employment in services (NACE Rev.2 G-U). Year 2015

Highest proportion (%)		Lowest proportion (%)	
FUA of Mérida	91.2	FUA of Palencia	73.9
FUA of Benidorm	88.6	FUA of Ferrol	73.3
FUA of Alicante/Alacant	88.0	FUA of Elche/Elx	73.0
FUA of Toledo	87.7	FUA of Linares	73.0
FUA of Ciudad Real	87.4	FUA of Cartagena	72.3
FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	87.2	FUA of Vigo	72.2
FUA of Girona	87.0	FUA of Jaén	72.1
FUA of Arrecife	86.6	FUA of Ponferrada	71.4
FUA of Málaga	86.6	FUA of Gijón	70.9
FUA of Cuenca	86.6	FUA of Sagunto	70.3
FUA of Marbella	86.2	FUA of Manresa	70.2
FUA of Salamanca	85.5	FUA of Burgos	70.1
FUA of Madrid	85.4	FUA of Alcoy	69.1
FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	85.0	FUA of Avilés	63.4
FUA of Oviedo	85.0	FUA of Lorca	62.6

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. 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 491 "SCD suburbs" has been formed (seven more than in the previous edition).

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, including Bilbao.

Thus, together with data from the selection at 1 January 2014, 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 99,752 euros.

On the other hand, the lowest incomes were identified in the city of Sevilla, specifically in the 4-E zones (suburbs of Los Pajaritos and Amate from the Cerro-Amate district) and the 5-A zones (suburb Polígono Sur from the Sur district) with 12,307 and 13,180 euros, respectively.

List of SCDs (neighbourhoods) according to average net household income. Year 2014 (euros)

Highest income		Lowest income	
El Viso (Madrid)	113,001	Málaga SCD Nº 17	18,594
Piovera (Madrid)	101,620	Sevilla SCD. Nº 8-A	18,486
Pedralbes (Barcelona)	99,752	Alicante SCD. Nº 3-A	18,457
Les Tres Torres (Barcelona)	90,809	Sevilla SCD. Nº 4-B	18,226
Castellana (Madrid)	83,082	Sevilla SCD. Nº 2-B	17,918
Recoletos (Madrid)	82,755	San Cristóbal (Madrid)	17,786
Aravaca-Plantio-Valdemarin (Madrid)	82,089	Sevilla SCD. Nº 5-C	17,520
Sant Gervasi- Galvany oest (Barcelona)	78,491	Málaga SCD Nº6	17,095
Palomas (Madrid)	77,837	Distrito 7-zona Calvario (Vigo)	16,560
Nueva España (Madrid)	77,392	Alicante SCD Nº 5-A	16,553
Mirasierra (Madrid)	73,750	Córdoba SCD Nº 3	16,407
Sant Gervasi- la Bonanova (Barcelona)	70,050	Sevilla SCD. Nº 9-A	14,662
Niño Jesús-Jerónimos (Madrid)	69,480	Alicante SCD. Nº 4-A	13,225
Almagro (Madrid)	69,449	Sevilla SCD. Nº 5-A	13,180
Sarrià-Vallvidrera (Barcelona)	68,685	Sevilla SCD. Nº 4-E	12,307

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 a socio-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 seventh 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 compared to that from other sources less comparable. Currently, it contains 171 variables and 62 indicators that are collected for the years 2015 and 2016.

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 georeferencing of the population.

Thus, the necessary conditions are provided for the INE to publish these urban indicators. 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 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*.

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[5] 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 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". At the present, 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.

The following image shows two cases of the conurbations thus formed where the urban centre or high-density cluster clearly expands beyond the municipal limits, in the example, of Valencia and Barcelona.

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[5] 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
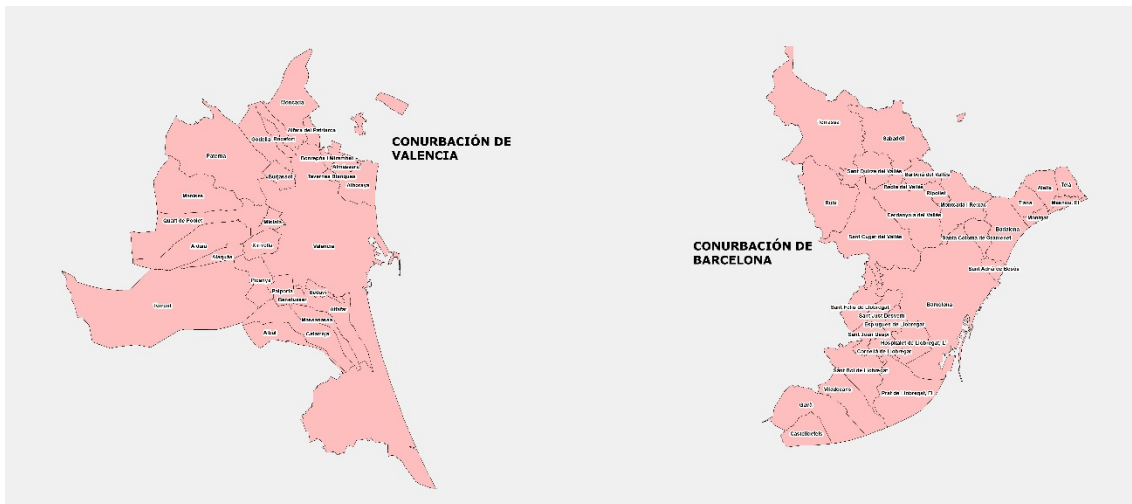
Supramunicipal level: functional urban areas

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.

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.

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.

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 has been made at the proposal of the Town Councils in collaboration with the INE.

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

Territorial units.

Cities	Albacete, Alcalá de Guadaira, 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 and Zaragoza.
Conurbations.	Barcelona, Bilbao, Elda, Granada, Madrid, Pamplona/Iruña, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Sevilla and 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 and 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 and 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 2017 publication updates information on the aforementioned cycle, consolidates the year 2015 from the second edition of last year, and introduces information from 2016 for some indicators. The objective is to obtain the most current information.

Territorial scope:	No.	Maximum No. of indicators
City	126	34
Conurbation	9	32
Functional Urban Area	70	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 single-person households 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 relating to households are obtained directly from the Continuous Register.

SOCIAL ASPECTS

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

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

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

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

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

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 and information from the Provincial Councils of Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa for the cities of the sample in País Vasco, except for the case of Álava/Araba whose information source is the Basque Statistics Office (Eustat). For the municipalities of Navarra, the source is the Statistics Institute of Navarra with data from the Tax Office of this Autonomous Community.

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 aged 25-64 are obtained from the 2011 Census.

LAND USE

- Total area (Km^2)

The area of the different territorial units is provided by measurements made with ArcGis, because the aggregation performed from the lower units require maintaining reasonable spatial coherence. At national level the publication "Spain in figures" has been taken as a reference, with source Eurostat.

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 tourism variables, overnight stays and number of bedplaces, are sourced from the INE's tourism surveys, although data for all the cities are not provided for reasons of confidentiality.

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