

29 May 2019

**Urban Indicators**  
Edition 2019

**Pozuelo de Alarcón, Boadilla del Monte and Las Rozas de Madrid, lead, once again, the list of municipalities with the highest annual average net income per capita**

**Madrid and Barcelona concentrate the 10 neighborhoods with the highest income per capita in Spain**

**Melilla registers 2.34 children per woman, the highest value, and San Cristóbal de la Laguna the lowest level with 0.97**

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

**Annual average net income**

Considering the 405 municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants and the annual average net income per capita in 2016, the three cities with the highest income belonged to Comunidad de Madrid: Pozuelo de Alarcón (25.957 euros), Boadilla del Monte (19.702 euros) and Las Rozas de Madrid (19.40 euros).

On the other hand, the cities with the lowest income per capita were Níjar (Almería), with 6.253 euros, Los Palacios y Villafranca (Sevilla), with 6.550 euros, and Alhaurín el Grande (Málaga), with 6.629 euros.

**List of municipalities according to average annual net income per habitant. Year 2016**

| <b>Highest income</b>      |        | <b>Lowest income</b>        |       |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Pozuelo de Alarcón         | 25.957 | Níjar                       | 6.253 |
| Boadilla del Monte         | 19.702 | Palacios y Villafranca, Los | 6.550 |
| Rozas de Madrid, Las       | 19.340 | Alhaurín el Grande          | 6.629 |
| Sant Cugat del Vallès      | 19.151 | Vícar                       | 6.634 |
| Majadahonda                | 18.624 | Isla Cristina               | 6.823 |
| Getxo                      | 18.599 | Barbate                     | 6.894 |
| Torrelodones               | 18.253 | Sanlúcar de Barrameda       | 7.032 |
| Alcobendas                 | 18.118 | Mazarrón                    | 7.056 |
| Tres Cantos                | 18.056 | Arcos de la Frontera        | 7.063 |
| Donostia/San Sebastián     | 17.203 | Adra                        | 7.112 |
| Vitoria-Gasteiz            | 16.848 | Ejido, El                   | 7.120 |
| Villaviciosa de Odón       | 16.808 | Almoradí                    | 7.148 |
| Arrasate/Mondragón         | 16.385 | Lebrija                     | 7.165 |
| Villanueva de la Cañada    | 15.992 | Arona                       | 7.233 |
| Madrid                     | 15.717 | Lepe                        | 7.257 |
| Paracuellos de Jarama      | 15.491 | Torrevieja                  | 7.271 |
| Sitges                     | 15.478 | Calp                        | 7.287 |
| Zarautz                    | 15.456 | Mijas                       | 7.354 |
| Barcelona                  | 15.389 | Almuñécar                   | 7.360 |
| Oleiros                    | 15.333 | Oliva, La                   | 7.372 |
| Castelldefels              | 15.214 | Coria del Río               | 7.433 |
| Vilassar de Mar            | 15.186 | Almonte                     | 7.455 |
| Durango                    | 15.145 | Crevillent                  | 7.541 |
| Eibar                      | 15.101 | Coín                        | 7.554 |
| Bilbao                     | 14.870 | Lucena                      | 7.571 |
| Esplugues de Llobregat     | 14.745 | Pilar de la Horadada        | 7.625 |
| Masnou, El                 | 14.692 | Palma del Río               | 7.644 |
| Leioa                      | 14.575 | Jumilla                     | 7.651 |
| Galdakao                   | 14.532 | Icod de los Vinos           | 7.668 |
| Sant Joan Despí            | 14.260 | Ayamonte                    | 7.700 |
| Pamplona/Iruña             | 14.182 | Tomelloso                   | 7.711 |
| Valle de Egüés/Eguesibar   | 14.175 | Línea de la Concepción, La  | 7.716 |
| Molins de Rei              | 14.161 | Écija                       | 7.717 |
| Algete                     | 14.027 | Cártama                     | 7.726 |
| San Sebastián de los Reyes | 13.980 | Torre-Pacheco               | 7.739 |
| Cerdanyola del Vallès      | 13.953 | Guía de Isora               | 7.762 |
| Rivas-Vaciamadrid          | 13.649 | Aspe                        | 7.763 |
| Sant Feliu de Llobregat    | 13.473 | Realejos, Los               | 7.764 |
| Hernani                    | 13.451 | Granadilla de Abona         | 7.798 |
| Gavà                       | 13.407 | San Pedro del Pinatar       | 7.806 |
| Oviedo                     | 13.384 | Loja                        | 7.809 |
| Barañáin/Barañain          | 13.352 | Puente Genil                | 7.812 |
| Coruña, A                  | 13.273 | Priego de Córdoba           | 7.823 |
| Castrillón                 | 13.250 | Conil de la Frontera        | 7.834 |
| Colmenar Viejo             | 13.238 | San Juan de Aznalfarache    | 7.837 |
| Portugalete                | 13.216 | Utrera                      | 7.870 |
| Castellar del Vallès       | 13.187 | Chiclana de la Frontera     | 7.881 |
| Girona                     | 13.183 | Fuengirola                  | 7.885 |
| Santiago de Compostela     | 13.139 | Hellín                      | 7.901 |
| Bétera                     | 13.043 | Alfàs del Pi, l'            | 7.903 |

## Municipal indicators of unemployment and activity

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

En 2018, the lowest values of the municipal unemployment indicator<sup>1</sup> were recorded in Sant Cugat del Vallès (6.2%), Pozuelo de Alarcón (6.4%), Las Rozas de Madrid and Donostia/San Sebastián (both with 7.2). In addition, 9 other cities had rates below 10%.

In turn, the highest values of the municipal unemployment indicator were registered in Linares (32.8%), La Línea de la Concepción (29.9%) and Sanlúcar de Barrameda (29.0%).

### List of municipalities according to unemployment rate. Year 2018

| Highest unemployment rate  |      | Lowest unemployment rate   |      |
|----------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| Linares                    | 32.8 | Sant Cugat del Vallès      | 6.2  |
| Línea de la Concepción, La | 29.9 | Pozuelo de Alarcón         | 6.4  |
| Sanlúcar de Barrameda      | 29.0 | Rozas de Madrid, Las       | 7.2  |
| Jerez de la Frontera       | 28.7 | Donostia/San Sebastián     | 7.2  |
| Córdoba                    | 28.5 | Majadahonda                | 7.3  |
| Ceuta                      | 27.4 | Castelldefels              | 8.4  |
| Chiclana de la Frontera    | 27.2 | Getxo                      | 8.7  |
| Alcalá de Guadaíra         | 27.2 | Alcobendas                 | 9.5  |
| Talavera de la Reina       | 27.2 | Cerdanyola del Vallès      | 9.5  |
| Mérida                     | 27.1 | Vitoria-Gasteiz            | 9.5  |
| Granada                    | 26.5 | Irun                       | 9.6  |
| Huelva                     | 26.3 | Barcelona                  | 9.6  |
| Almería                    | 26.3 | Rivas-Vaciamadrid          | 9.9  |
| Cádiz                      | 26.0 | San Sebastián de los Reyes | 10.2 |
| Melilla                    | 26.0 | Lugo                       | 10.8 |

Regarding the municipal activity rate indicator<sup>2</sup>, the three cities with the highest values were Rivas-Vaciamadrid (70.9%), Valdemoro (70.2%) and Parla (68.3%).

At the other end of the spectrum, the only city that showed an activity rate lower than 50% was León (49.9%). They followed with the lowest rates Gijón (50.8%), and Cádiz and Salamanca (both with 51.0%).

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

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

**List of municipalities according to activity rate. Year 2018**

| <b>Highest activity rate</b>                    |      | <b>Lowest activity rate</b> |      |
|---|------|-----------------------------|------|
| Rivas-Vaciamadrid                               | 70.9 | León                        | 49.9 |
| Valdemoro                                       | 70.2 | Gijón                       | 50.8 |
| Parla   | 68.3 | Cádiz                       | 51.0 |
| Santa Lucía de Tirajana                         | 66.8 | Salamanca                   | 51.0 |
| Palma de Mallorca                               | 66.8 | Avilés                      | 51.1 |
| Fuenlabrada                                     | 66.4 | Ferrol                      | 51.3 |
| Arrecife  | 66.2 | Getxo                       | 51.6 |
| Torrejón de Ardoz                               | 65.8 | Ourense                     | 51.7 |
| Collado Villalba                                | 65.3 | Santander                   | 51.9 |
| San Sebastián de los Reyes                      | 65.2 | Torrelavega                 | 51.9 |
| Rozas de Madrid, Las                            | 64.7 | Oviedo                      | 52.9 |
| Castelldefels                                   | 63.7 | Bilbao                      | 52.9 |
| Telde   | 63.5 | Valladolid                  | 53.3 |
| Paterna   | 63.4 | Ponferrada                  | 53.3 |
| San Vicente del Raspeig/Sant Vicent del Raspeig | 62.9 | Zamora                      | 53.4 |

**Esperanza de vida al nacimiento**

This indicator, which represents the average number of years that a person is expected to live from the moment of birth, has been calculated as an average of three years, with 2016 being the central year of reference.

Two municipalities in Madrid exceeded 85 years: Pozuelo de Alarcón (85.9 years) and Majadahonda (85.3 years). Alcorcón was placed in third place, with 84.9.

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

**List of municipalities according to life expectancy at birth. Year 2016**

| <b>Highest expectancy at birth</b> |      | <b>Lowest expectancy at birth</b> |      |
|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|
| Pozuelo de Alarcón                 | 85.9 | Línea de la Concepción, La        | 79.6 |
| Majadahonda                        | 85.3 | Ceuta                             | 80.1 |
| Alcorcón                           | 84.9 | Melilla                           | 80.1 |
| Alcobendas                         | 84.7 | Sanlúcar de Barrameda             | 80.6 |
| Rozas de Madrid, Las               | 84.7 | Torrevieja                        | 80.6 |
| Rivas-Vaciamadrid                  | 84.6 | Puerto de Santa María, El         | 80.7 |
| Sant Cugat del Vallès              | 84.3 | Cádiz                             | 80.8 |
| San Sebastián de los Reyes         | 84.2 | Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las       | 80.8 |
| Guadalajara                        | 84.2 | Algeciras                         | 80.8 |
| Getxo                              | 84.2 | Telde                             | 81.0 |
| Salamanca                          | 84.1 | Torrent                           | 81.0 |
| Getafe                             | 84.1 | Santa Cruz de Tenerife            | 81.1 |
| Torrejón de Ardoz                  | 84.0 | Málaga                            | 81.1 |
| Móstoles                           | 84.0 | Almería                           | 81.1 |
| Madrid                             | 83.9 | Chiclana de la Frontera           | 81.1 |

## Number of children per woman

This indicator, which is introduced for the first time in Urban Indicators, It is defined as the average number of children a woman belonging to a specific scope would have throughout her fertile age in the case the fertile intensity by age remains the same as the one observed in year t, in that same scope.

In 2016, the average number of children per woman in Spain was 1.34.

By cities, the ones with the highest average of children per woman were Melilla (2.34), Ceuta (1.81) and Lorca (1.68).

On the contrary, the lowest averages were found in San Cristóbal de la Laguna (with 0.97 children per woman), Gijón (0.99) and Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and Torrelavega (both with 1.01).

### List of municipalities according to number of children per woman. Year 2016

| Highest number of children |      | Lowest number of children   |      |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|
| Melilla                    | 2.34 | San Cristóbal de La Laguna  | 0.97 |
| Ceuta                      | 1.81 | Gijón                       | 0.99 |
| Lorca                      | 1.68 | Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las | 1.01 |
| Parla                      | 1.63 | Torrelavega                 | 1.01 |
| Almería                    | 1.58 | Santa Cruz de Tenerife      | 1.02 |
| Línea de la Concepción, La | 1.57 | Telde                       | 1.04 |
| Cartagena                  | 1.56 | Ferrol                      | 1.04 |
| Algeciras                  | 1.56 | Coslada                     | 1.06 |
| Santa Coloma de Gramenet   | 1.53 | Oviedo                      | 1.06 |
| Sanlúcar de Barrameda      | 1.52 | Benidorm                    | 1.08 |
| Reus                       | 1.50 | Cádiz                       | 1.09 |
| Sabadell                   | 1.50 | Santander                   | 1.10 |
| Terrassa                   | 1.50 | Vigo                        | 1.10 |
| Rubí                       | 1.50 | Coruña, A                   | 1.11 |
| Rivas-Vaciamadrid          | 1.49 | Avilés                      | 1.11 |

## 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 2018, the FUA with the highest population were Madrid (with 6.79 million people) Barcelona (with 4.99 million) and Valencia (with 1.73 million).

## Annual average net income for functional urban areas

The Urban Functional Area of Donostia/San Sebastián (with 15.401 euros) led the annual average net income per capita in 2016. This was followed by the FUAs of Madrid (13.948 euros) and Pamplona/Iruña (13.636 euros).

The lowest incomes were recorded in Torrevieja (7.276), Marbella (8.236 euros) and Elche/Elx (8.363 euros).

**List of AUF according to average annual net income per habitant. Year 2016**

| Highest income                |        | Lowest income               |       |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------|
| AUF de Donostia/San Sebastián | 15.401 | AUF de Torrevieja           | 7.276 |
| AUF de Madrid                 | 13.948 | AUF de Marbella             | 8.236 |
| AUF de Pamplona/Iruña         | 13.636 | AUF de Elche/Elx            | 8.363 |
| AUF de Barcelona              | 13.394 | AUF de Lorca                | 8.403 |
| AUF de Irun                   | 13.198 | AUF de Puerto de la Cruz    | 8.528 |
| AUF de Burgos                 | 12.994 | AUF de Jerez de la Frontera | 8.590 |
| AUF de Oviedo                 | 12.943 | AUF de Talavera de la Reina | 8.684 |
| AUF de Coruña, A              | 12.686 | AUF de Benidorm             | 8.700 |
| AUF de Valladolid             | 12.518 | AUF de Linares              | 9.047 |
| AUF de Zaragoza               | 12.432 | AUF de Mérida               | 9.072 |
| AUF de Gijón                  | 12.411 | AUF de Gandia               | 9.405 |
| AUF de Girona                 | 12.336 | AUF de Arrecife             | 9.484 |
| AUF de Manresa                | 12.331 | AUF de Huelva               | 9.533 |
| AUF de León                   | 12.244 | AUF de Almería              | 9.534 |
| AUF de Palencia               | 12.223 | AUF de Málaga               | 9.552 |

## Subdivision of cities into Sub-City Districts (SCDs)

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

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

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

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

Thus, the neighbourhoods with the highest annual average net income per capita with data for 2016 were three in Madrid: El Viso (with 42.819 euros), Recoletos (40.681 euros) and Castellana (35.816 euros).

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

**List of SCDs (neighbourhoods) according to average annual net income per inhabitant. Year 2016**

| <b>Highest income</b>                  |        | <b>Lowest income</b>                               |       |
|--|--------|--|-------|
| El Viso (Madrid)                       | 42,819 | Sevilla sub-city dist, No, 5-A                     | 4,897 |
| Recoletos (Madrid)                     | 40,681 | Sevilla sub-city dist, No, 4-E                     | 5,389 |
| Castellana (Madrid)                    | 35,816 | Alicante sub-city dist, Number 4-A                 | 5,447 |
| Piovera (Madrid)                       | 35,680 | Sevilla sub-city dist, No, 9-A                     | 5,710 |
| Pedralbes (Barcelona)                  | 33,417 | Azahara-Palmeras (Córdoba)                         | 6,207 |
| Nueva España (Madrid)                  | 33,201 | Poligono del Guadalquivir (Córdoba)                | 6,275 |
| Almagro (Madrid)                       | 30,989 | San Cristobal (Madrid)                             | 6,477 |
| Les Tres Torres (Barcelona)            | 30,408 | Rosaleda:Palma - Palmilla (Málaga)                 | 6,586 |
| Sant Gervasi- Galvany oest (Barcelona) | 29,972 | Alicante sub-city dist, Number 5-A                 | 6,620 |
| Niño Jesús-Jerónimos (Madrid)          | 28,758 | Sevilla sub-city dist, No, 4-A                     | 7,003 |
| Aravaca-Plantio-Valdemarin (Madrid)    | 27,928 | Sector Sur (Córdoba)                               | 7,085 |
| Palomas (Madrid)                       | 27,058 | Sevilla sub-city dist, No, 5-C                     | 7,118 |
| Ciudad Universitaria (Madrid)          | 25,815 | Campanillas(Málaga)                                | 7,274 |
| Mirasierra (Madrid)                    | 25,608 | Sevilla sub-city dist, No, 2-B                     | 7,277 |
| Hispanoamérica (Madrid)                | 25,115 | El Higuérón-Majaneque-Alameda del Obispo (Córdoba) | 7,309 |

## 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 9 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. 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.

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 over 20,000 inhabitants**

Since 2018, some indicators have been incorporated into the project for municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants, which are from January 405 to January 1st, 2018. These indicators are those that, because they come mainly from administrative sources, can be obtained for all of them. These indicators include the annual average income.

Frequency of dissemination: annual

For more information you can access the methodology in:

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

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