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**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 Torre Vieja (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 Torre Vieja	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)

And the standardized methodological report in:

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

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