

30 October 2023

**Household Income Distribution Atlas
Year 2021**

Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid), Matadepera (Barcelona) and Boadilla del Monte (Madrid) were the municipalities with more than 2,000 inhabitants with the highest average annual income per inhabitant

Donostia/San Sebastián, Madrid and Barcelona were the provincial capitals with the highest percentage of census tracts with very high income

The provinces with the highest annual income per inhabitant were Gipuzkoa, Bizkaia and Madrid

Average annual net income per inhabitant. Municipal Level¹

The three cities with more than 2,000 inhabitants and the highest income per inhabitant in 2021 were Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid), with 27,167 euros, Matadepera (Barcelona), with 24,091, and Boadilla del Monte (Madrid), with 23,169 euros.

These three cities already led this classification the previous year.

On the other hand, the cities with more than 2,000 inhabitants with the lowest average annual net income per inhabitant were El Palmar de Troya (Sevilla), with 7,299 euros, Albuñol (Granada), with 7,371 euros, and Iznalloz (Granada), with 7,540 euros.

¹ This publication, providing data for the period 2015-2021, includes as a novelty all income indicators for Comunidad Foral de Navarra, thus completing the geographical coverage for the entire national territory.

Municipalities (with more than 2,000 inhabitants) according to average annual net income per inhabitant.

Year 2021. Euros

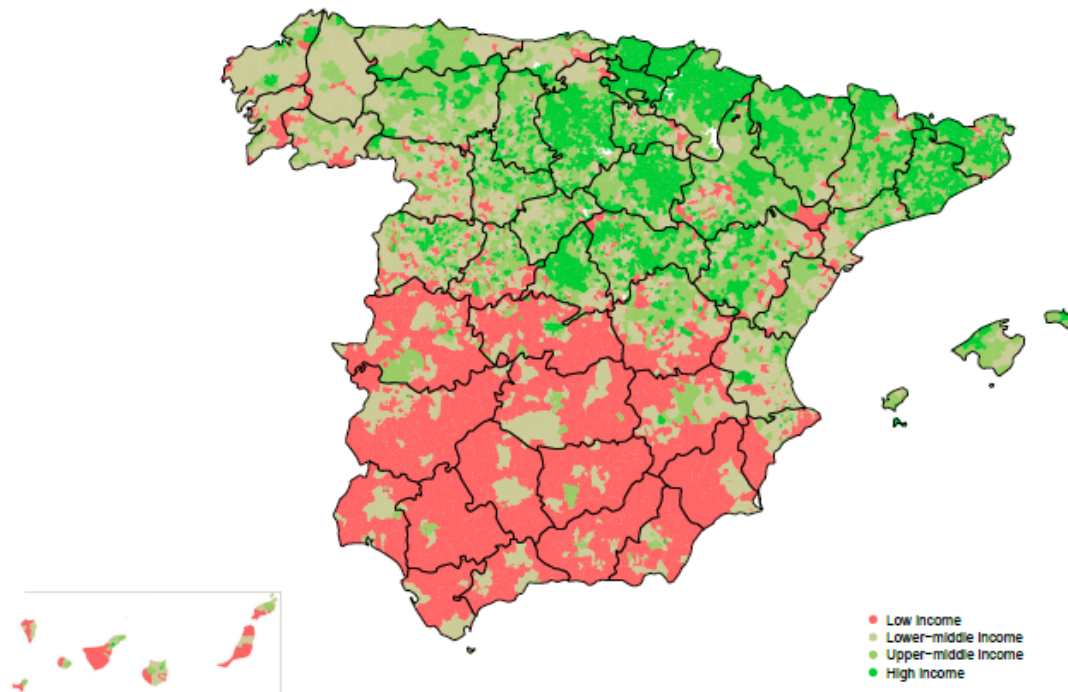
High income. Decreasing order		Low income. Increasing order	
Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid)	27,167	Palmar de Troya, El (Sevilla)	7,299
Matadepera (Barcelona)	24,091	Albuñol (Granada)	7,371
Boadilla del Monte (Madrid)	23,169	Iznalloz (Granada)	7,540
Sant Just Desvern (Barcelona)	22,322	Villanueva del Fresno (Badajoz)	7,694
Sant Cugat del Vallès (Barcelona)	21,888	Mojonera, La (Almería)	7,694
Torrelodones (Madrid)	21,537	Chozas de Canales (Toledo)	7,714
Rozas de Madrid, Las (Madrid)	21,254	Huesa (Jaén)	7,875
Majadahonda (Madrid)	21,248	Pruna (Sevilla)	7,935
Getxo (Bizkaia)	20,994	Gualchos (Granada)	7,946
Alella (Barcelona)	20,888	Puntagorda (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)	7,973
Tres Cantos (Madrid)	20,477	Níjar (Almería)	7,993
Cabrils (Barcelona)	20,379	Zahínos (Badajoz)	8,107
Cabrera de Mar (Barcelona)	20,140	Fuente Vaqueros (Granada)	8,126
Tiana (Barcelona)	20,069	Zafarraya (Granada)	8,148
Zuia (Araba/Álava)	19,864	Vícar (Almería)	8,151
Venturada (Madrid)	19,678	Puerto Serrano (Cádiz)	8,165
Sant Quirze del Vallès (Barcelona)	19,610	Talayuela (Cáceres)	8,172
Vallromanes (Barcelona)	19,573	San Martín del Tesorillo (Cádiz)	8,173
Gurb (Barcelona)	19,519	Badolatosa (Sevilla)	8,207
Ametlla del Vallès, L' (Barcelona)	19,464	Isla Mayor (Sevilla)	8,223
Alcobendas (Madrid)	19,394	Solana de los Barros (Badajoz)	8,241
Villaviciosa de Odón (Madrid)	19,257	Deifontes (Granada)	8,273
Sant Vicenç de Montalt (Barcelona)	19,255	Jódar (Jaén)	8,286
Fornells de la Selva (Girona)	19,165	Montejicar (Granada)	8,290
Donostia/San Sebastián (Gipuzkoa)	19,150	Codosera, La (Badajoz)	8,333
Sant Julià de Vilatorrada (Barcelona)	19,089	Turre (Almería)	8,352
Rocafort (Valencia/València)	19,046	Ugíjar (Granada)	8,386
Teià (Barcelona)	19,037	Cuervo de Sevilla, El (Sevilla)	8,400
Sondika (Bizkaia)	19,015	Pinos Puente (Granada)	8,408
Begues (Barcelona)	18,771	Cambil (Jaén)	8,423

By geographical location, País Vasco stood out: 84.9% of its municipalities were among the 25% with the highest income in Spain² (above 14,443 euros). It was followed by Comunidad Foral de Navarra, with 66.5%.

At the opposite extreme are Región de Murcia, where 86.7% of municipalities are among the 25% with the lowest income (below 10,987 euros) and Andalucía (83.7%).

² If we order all the municipalities of Spain from least to most average income per person, we can determine the quartiles of income distribution, which are three average income values that divide the ordered set into four parts with the same number of municipalities in each. Below the first quartile would be 25% of municipalities with the lowest income. The following two intervals contain 25% of municipalities with medium-low and medium-high income, respectively, and above the third quartile would be the 25% of municipalities in Spain with the highest income.

Average income per inhabitant by municipalities. Year 2021



Distribution of municipalities by autonomous community and range of average annual net income per inhabitant. Year 2021

Percentage

	Low income	Lower-middle income	Upper-middle income	High income
National level	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Andalucía	83.7	12.5	3.6	0.3
Aragón	10.5	20.2	37.5	31.7
Asturias, Principado de	3.8	35.9	44.9	15.4
Balears, Illes	0.0	20.9	53.7	25.4
Canarias	48.9	37.5	11.4	2.3
Cantabria	6.9	53.9	31.4	7.8
Castilla y León	10.2	29.4	32.1	28.3
Castilla-La Mancha	43.2	24.6	15.6	16.6
Cataluña	2.9	14.9	37.9	44.4
Comunitat Valenciana	25.8	45.9	22.0	6.3
Extremadura	82.0	14.7	2.8	0.5
Galicia	16.6	61.3	20.1	1.9
Madrid, Comunidad de	9.5	23.5	31.8	35.2
Murcia, Región de	86.7	13.3	0.0	0.0
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1.5	8.8	23.2	66.5
País Vasco	0.8	3.6	10.8	84.9
Rioja, La	12.1	27.6	30.5	29.9
Ceuta	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Melilla	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Average annual net income per inhabitant by census sections

The provincial capitals with the highest percentage of census tracts with very high average annual net income per inhabitant (above the last income decile³, 18,152 euros) were Donostia/San Sebastián (54.9%), Madrid (39.1%) and Barcelona (35.7%).

On the contrary, Pontevedra (1.6%), Zamora (2.0%) and Huelva (2.8%) presented the lowest percentages of very rich census sections.

Percentage of census sections in provincial capitals with very high net incomes per person. Year 2021

Donostia/San Sebastián	54.9	Cádiz	12.1
Madrid	39.1	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	11.0
Barcelona	35.7	Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	10.9
Girona	35.5	Ávila	10.5
Bilbao	30.0	Córdoba	10.5
Pamplona/Iruña	23.8	Palma	10.3
Oviedo	23.2	Jaén	10.2
Ceuta	23.2	Ourense	10.0
Tarragona	19.0	Murcia	9.6
Vitoria-Gasteiz	18.1	Teruel	9.1
León	17.3	Albacete	8.7
Valladolid	17.1	Málaga	8.2
Santander	16.3	Almería	7.6
Segovia	16.3	Castelló de la Plana	7.3
València	15.9	Palencia	6.6
Zaragoza	15.9	Alicante/Alacant	6.1
Salamanca	15.8	Badajoz	5.6
Sevilla	15.5	Cuenca	5.6
Burgos	14.6	Ciudad Real	5.5
Granada	14.4	Lugo	5.4
Coruña, A	14.0	Soria	4.0
Lleida	13.6	Guadalajara	3.3
Melilla	13.6	Huesca	2.9
Toledo	12.9	Huelva	2.8
Logroño	12.8	Zamora	2.0
Cáceres	12.7	Pontevedra	1.6

³ If we order all the census sections from least to most according to the average income per person, the 10% of units with the highest income are above the last decile of the distribution. Similarly, the 10% of units with the lowest income are below the first decile.

For their part, the provincial capitals with the highest percentage of sections with very low average annual net income per inhabitant (below the first income decile, 9.295 euros) were Melilla (29.5%), Ceuta (26.8%) and Alicante/Alacant (24.0%).

It should be noted that there are nine provincial capitals that do not have any census section at the low end of average income per inhabitant.

Percentage of census sections in provincial capitals with very low net incomes per person. Year 2021

Melilla	29.5	Salamanca	3.3
Ceuta	26.8	Toledo	3.2
Alicante/Alacant	24.0	Cuenca	2.8
Huelva	23.9	Segovia	2.3
Almería	22.7	Bilbao	2.2
Sevilla	20.8	Ciudad Real	1.8
Málaga	20.7	Guadalajara	1.7
Palmas de Gran Canaria, L	20.4	Oviedo	1.7
Badajoz	17.6	Pontevedra	1.6
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	15.9	Barcelona	1.3
Córdoba	14.8	Ourense	1.3
Murcia	14.2	Zaragoza	1.2
Granada	13.9	León	1.0
Jaén	12.5	Logroño	0.9
Tarragona	10.7	Pamplona/Iruña	0.7
Cáceres	8.5	Vitoria-Gasteiz	0.6
Huesca	5.9	Coruña, A	0.5
Valladolid	5.4	Ávila	0.0
Madrid	5.3	Burgos	0.0
Palma	5.2	Donostia/San Sebastián	0.0
València	5.2	Lugo	0.0
Lleida	4.9	Palencia	0.0
Girona	4.8	Santander	0.0
Cádiz	4.7	Soria	0.0
Castelló de la Plana	3.6	Teruel	0.0
Albacete	3.5	Zamora	0.0

Overall, 59.5% of the population in País Vasco lived in high-income census sections in 2021. In the case of Extremadura, this percentage was 7.4%.

By contrast, 60.2% of the population in Extremadura lives in low-income census tracts. In País Vasco, that percentage was 1.4%.

Distribution of sections and population residing in them by autonomous communities and cities, and range of net annual income per inhabitant. Year 2021

Percentage

	Low income		Lower-middle income		Upper-middle income		High income	
	Sections	Inhabitants	Sections	Inhabitants	Sections	Inhabitants	Sections	Inhabitants
National level	25.0	26.3	25.0	24.5	25.0	24.3	25.0	24.8
Andalucía	58.2	58.7	20.7	20.5	11.1	11.4	10.1	9.4
Aragón	7.0	6.7	24.4	25.7	41.6	42.4	27.0	25.2
Asturias, Principado de	3.7	3.5	24.9	24.3	44.9	46.6	26.5	25.6
Balears, Illes	8.0	7.5	26.6	28.8	43.2	42.7	22.2	21.0
Canarias	47.1	48.1	26.5	25.8	14.7	15.0	11.8	11.1
Cantabria	5.1	3.2	37.0	38.0	40.7	42.4	17.1	16.4
Castilla y León	7.9	8.5	29.3	30.8	39.3	40.4	23.5	20.3
Castilla-La Mancha	39.0	45.1	29.5	28.9	18.8	16.5	12.8	9.5
Cataluña	8.8	9.3	17.2	17.7	32.8	32.5	41.2	40.5
Comunitat Valenciana	29.9	31.4	35.4	34.8	22.0	21.3	12.8	12.4
Extremadura	61.9	60.2	21.8	21.6	9.5	10.7	6.8	7.4
Galicia	9.2	8.0	50.3	49.1	28.0	29.6	12.5	13.2
Madrid, Comunidad de	14.3	13.2	20.9	20.5	19.9	20.6	44.9	45.7
Murcia, Región de	54.8	56.9	24.5	24.3	10.2	9.4	10.5	9.5
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	2.6	2.9	13.0	15.6	35.1	43.5	49.3	38.0
País Vasco	1.5	1.4	8.9	8.1	31.2	31.0	58.3	59.5
Rioja, La	9.9	11.1	28.6	34.3	35.3	34.8	26.2	19.8
Ceuta	35.7	40.6	12.5	10.3	12.5	11.8	39.3	37.3
Melilla	36.4	34.3	9.1	10.7	27.3	27.9	27.3	27.1

Average net income per inhabitant, by provinces

Gipuzkoa leads the list of annual income by province, with 16,887 euros of average annual net income per inhabitant in 2021. Behind it were Bizkaia, with 16,192 euros, and Madrid, with 16,146.

On the other hand, the provinces with the lowest annual income per inhabitant were Almería (with 10,103 euros of net income), Badajoz (10,549 euros) and Huelva (10,609 euros).

Net provincial income per person. Year 2021

High income. Decreasing order		Low income. Increasing order	
Gipuzkoa	16,887	Almería	10,103
Bizkaia	16,192	Badajoz	10,549
Madrid	16,146	Huelva	10,609
Araba/Álava	15,539	Jaén	10,689
Barcelona	15,297	Cádiz	10,712
Navarra	14,718	Alicante/Alacant	10,770
Soria	14,385	Málaga	10,929
Burgos	14,357	Córdoba	10,979
Zaragoza	14,087	Toledo	10,998
Asturias	14,057	Murcia	11,023
Valladolid	13,987	Ciudad Real	11,051
Huesca	13,679	Granada	11,100
Palencia	13,624	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	11,198
Girona	13,485	Cáceres	11,238
Balears, Illes	13,468	Sevilla	11,292
Cantabria	13,425	Cuenca	11,550
León	13,400	Albacete	11,652
Lleida	13,334	Palmas, Las	11,697
Segovia	13,324	Ávila	12,123
Coruña, A	13,319	Zamora	12,292
Rioja, La	13,215	Ourense	12,365
Guadalajara	13,149	Pontevedra	12,425
Teruel	13,134	Melilla	12,506
Tarragona	13,086	Lugo	12,560
Ceuta	13,030	Castellón/Castelló	12,680
Salamanca	12,920	Valencia/València	12,823

Data reviews and updates

The data published today is final and is not subject to further revision. All results are available on INEBase.

Methodological note

The Household Income Distribution Atlas (ADRH) is a statistical operation that provides income level and distribution indicators per person and household, completing this information with demographic indicators.

For the preparation of the income indicators, the INE uses tax data from the Tax Agency and the Provincial Treasury, ascribing the income to the place where the income recipient resides.

Type of operation: operation based entirely on the exploitation of administrative records. Aggregate results (different indicators such as mean values or distribution measures) are offered in table form.

Geographic scope: the national territory as a whole, offering data by census sections, districts, municipalities, islands, provinces and autonomous communities

For further information, the methodology can be accessed at:

https://www.ine.es/metodologia/metodologia_adrh.pdf

The standardised methodological report can be found at:

<https://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/es/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30325>

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics, which is the basis for the institution's quality policy and strategy. For more information, see the [Quality in the INE and Code of Good Practice](#) section on the INE website.

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