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Urban Indicators
Edition 2021

Pozuelo de Alarcón, Boadilla del Monte and Sant Cugat del Vallès led the list of municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants with the highest average annual net income per inhabitant

Madrid and Barcelona concentrated the 10 neighbourhoods with the highest average annual net income per inhabitant in Spain

Melilla registered the highest number of children per woman, with 2.17, while San Cristóbal de la Laguna had the lowest, with 0.89

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

Average annual net income per inhabitant

Looking at the 416 municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants, the three cities with the highest per inhabitant income in 2018 were Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid), with 28,326 euros, Boadilla del Monte (Madrid), with 21,795, and Sant Cugat del Vallès (Barcelona), with 20,582 euros.

On the other hand, the cities with the lowest income per capita were Níjar (Almería), with 7,307 euros, Vícar (Almería), with 7,451 euros, and Los Palacios y Villafranca (Sevilla), with 7,507 euros.

List of municipalities according to average annual net income per habitant. Year 2018

Highest income		Lowest income	
Pozuelo de Alarcón	28.326	Níjar	7.307
Boadilla del Monte	21.795	Vícar	7.451
Sant Cugat del Vallès	20.582	Palacios y Villafranca, L	7.507
Torrelodones	20.255	Barbate	7.636
Majadahonda	20.220	Isla Cristina	7.691
Alcobendas	20.148	Sanlúcar de Barrameda	7.720
Rozas de Madrid, Las	20.047	Alhaurín el Grande	7.732
Getxo	19.810	Almoradí	7.840
Tres Cantos	19.083	Adra	7.845
Sant Quirze del Vallès	18.163	Torrevieja	7.944
Donostia/San Sebastián	18.098	Arcos de la Frontera	7.976
Villaviciosa de Odón	17.646	Ejido, El	8.011
Sitges	17.323	Lebrija	8.046
Castelldefels	17.148	Lepe	8.099
Villanueva de la Cañada	17.023	Mazarrón	8.177
Madrid	16.700	Coria del Río	8.194
Paracuellos de Jarama	16.587	Almonte	8.210
Zarautz	16.400	Crevillent	8.312
Barcelona	16.386	Almuñécar	8.330
Vilassar de Mar	16.348	Coín	8.358
Arrasate/Mondragón	16.328	Loja	8.360
Oleiros	16.170	Priego de Córdoba	8.377
Durango	16.030	Icod de los Vinos	8.415
Esplugues de Llobregat	16.010	Mijas	8.445
Masnou, El	15.867	Arona	8.452
Eibar	15.839	Palma del Río	8.489
Bilbao	15.660	Jumilla	8.504
Leioa	15.638	Torre-Pacheco	8.504
Galdakao	15.279	Unión, La	8.521
Algete	15.204	Lucena	8.523
Sant Joan Despí	15.189	Línea de la Concepción, La	8.523
San Sebastián de los Reyes	15.116	Aspe	8.559
Molins de Rei	15.057	Hellín	8.603
Cerdanyola del Vallès	14.973	Écija	8.612
Vitoria-Gasteiz	14.708	Ayamonte	8.621
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	14.611	Puente Genil	8.623
Sant Feliu de Llobregat	14.482	Pilar de la Horadada	8.632
Bétera	14.459	San Juan de Aznalfarache	8.652
Hernani	14.443	Conil de la Frontera	8.658
Marratxí	14.218	San Miguel de Abona	8.679
Colmenar Viejo	14.218	San Pedro del Pinatar	8.685
Castellar del Vallès	14.202	Cártama	8.687
Oviedo	14.162	Cartaya	8.703
Castrillón	14.108	Chiclana de la Frontera	8.727
Gavà	14.038	Almendralejo	8.737
Coruña, A	14.016	Rinconada, La	8.742
Eivissa	14.014	Utrera	8.746
Santiago de Compostela	13.950	Tomelloso	8.862
Portugalete	13.925	Realejos, Los	8.877
Burgos	13.924	Yecla	8.878

Municipal indicators of unemployment and activity

Urban Indicators created estimated unemployment and activity rates for the 126 primary cities in Spain. Mean values for the year were used, based on a model combining data from the Labour Force Survey (EPA) and registered unemployment.

In 2020, the lowest unemployment rates¹ were in Pozuelo de Alarcón (6.5%), Donostia/San Sebastián (7.1%) and Sant Cugat del Vallès (7.4%). Four other cities also had rates below 9%.

In contrast, Linares (32.5%), Córdoba (27.8%) and Granada (26.8%) showed the highest unemployment rates.

List of municipalities according to unemployment rate. Year 2020

Highest unemployment rate		Lowest unemployment rate	
Linares	32,5	Pozuelo de Alarcón	6,5
Córdoba	27,8	Donostia/San Sebastián	7,1
Granada	26,8	Sant Cugat del Vallès	7,4
Talavera de la Reina	26,1	Rozas de Madrid, Las	7,5
Alcalá de Guadaíra	25,9	Majadahonda	7,7
Almería	25,8	Vitoria-Gasteiz	7,8
Línea de la Concepción, La	25,6	Getxo	8,5
Dos Hermanas	24,6	Rivas-Vaciamadrid	9,5
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	24,5	Irun	9,7
Mérida	24,3	Alcobendas	9,8
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	24,3	San Sebastián de los Reyes	9,8
Melilla	24,2	Castelldefels	9,8
Jaén	23,8	Lugo	10,1
Telde	23,8	Santiago de Compostela	11,0
Torremolinos	23,7	Cerdanyola del Vallès	11,1

¹ The unemployment rate is defined as the quotient between the estimated average number of unemployed and the estimated active population at mid-year.

The cities with the highest activity rates² in 2020 were Rivas-Vaciamadrid (72.8%), Valdemoro (70.9%) and Parla (69.5%).

In contrast, the cities with the lowest activity rates were Ferrol (49.0%), León (49.1%) and Getxo (49.7%).

List of municipalities according to activity rate. Year 2020

Highest activity rate		Lowest activity rate	
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	72,8	Ferrol	49,0
Valdemoro	70,9	León	49,1
Parla	69,5	Getxo	49,7
Arrecife	67,2	Cádiz	49,9
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	66,8	Avilés	49,9
Palma	66,4	Gijón	50,3
San Sebastián de los Reyes	66,3	Salamanca	50,7
Torrejón de Ardoz	65,9	Torrelavega	51,2
Collado Villalba	65,2	Ourense	51,4
Fuenlabrada	64,4	Zamora	51,6
Paterna	63,5	Santander	51,7
Rozas de Madrid, Las	63,5	Ponferrada	51,9
Castelldefels	63,4	Granada	51,9
Rubí	62,9	Valladolid	52,1
Alcobendas	62,8	Oviedo	52,3

² The activity rate is defined as the quotient between the active population (which is the sum of employed and unemployed persons) estimated at mid-year and the population aged 16 and over at that time.

Life expectancy at birth

This indicator, which represents the average number of years a person is expected to live from birth, has been calculated as an average of three years, with 2018 being the central reference year.

Five municipalities exceeded 85 years, all in Madrid: Pozuelo de Alarcón, Majadahonda, Alcorcón, Las Rozas de Madrid and Alcobendas.

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

List of municipalities according to life expectancy at birth. Year 2018

Highest expectancy at birth		Lowest expectancy at birth	
Pozuelo de Alarcón	86,2	Línea de la Concepción, La	79,7
Majadahonda	85,9	Ceuta	80,0
Alcorcón	85,4	Melilla	80,5
Rozas de Madrid, Las	85,3	Cádiz	81,0
Alcobendas	85,3	Arrecife	81,0
San Sebastián de los Reyes	84,8	Telde	81,0
Getxo	84,7	Algeciras	81,1
Leganés	84,5	Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	81,1
Getafe	84,4	Almería	81,2
Sant Cugat del Vallès	84,4	Huelva	81,2
Guadalajara	84,4	Puerto de Santa María, El	81,3
Vitoria-Gasteiz	84,3	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	81,4
Madrid	84,3	Linares	81,4
Pamplona/Iruña	84,3	Málaga	81,4
Collado Villalba	84,3	Torre Vieja	81,4

Average number of children per woman

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

In 2018, the average number of children per woman in Spain was 1.26.

By cities, those with the highest mean number of children per woman were Melilla (2.17), Lorca (1.66), and Ceuta (1.64).

Conversely, the lowest averages were found in the Canary Islands, specifically in San Cristóbal de la Laguna (0.89 children per woman), Telde (0.95) and Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (0.96).

List of municipalities according to number of children per woman. Year 2018

Highest number of children		Lowest number of children	
Melilla	2,17	San Cristóbal de La Laguna	0,89
Lorca	1,66	Telde	0,95
Ceuta	1,64	Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	0,96
Línea de la Concepción, La	1,62	Gijón	0,97
Manresa	1,55	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	0,97
Almería	1,52	Avilés	1,02
Cartagena	1,52	Cádiz	1,02
Parla	1,52	Oviedo	1,02
Sanlúcar de Barrameda	1,50	Ourense	1,03
Reus	1,48	Cerdanyola del Vallès	1,04
Murcia	1,45	Ferrol	1,05
Santa Coloma de Gramenet	1,45	Fuengirola	1,06
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	1,44	Torrelavega	1,06
Getafe	1,43	Vigo	1,06
Terrassa	1,43	Coruña, A	1,07

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 2020, the FUA with the highest population were Madrid (with 7.01 million people) Barcelona (5.11 million) and Valencia (1.77 million).

Average annual net income per inhabitant by FUA

The Donostia/San Sebastián FUA topped the average annual net income per inhabitant in 2018, with 16,276 euros. Following it were the FUA of Madrid (14,985 euros) and of Bilbao (14,955 euros).

For their part, Torrevieja (7,957 euros), Lorca (9,126 euros) and Marbella (9,218 euros) were the FUAs with the lowest incomes.

List of FUA according to average annual net income per habitant. Year 2018

Highest income		Lowest income	
FUA of Donostia/San Sebastián	16.276	FUA of Torrevieja	7.957
FUA of Madrid	14.985	FUA of Lorca	9.126
FUA of Bilbao	14.955	FUA of Marbella	9.218
FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	14.704	FUA of Elche/Elx	9.271
FUA of Barcelona	14.350	FUA of Jerez de la Frontera	9.437
FUA of Irún	14.162	FUA of Talavera de la Reina	9.543
FUA of Burgos	13.907	FUA of Linares	9.737
FUA of Oviedo	13.714	FUA of Mérida	9.817
FUA of Zaragoza	13.519	FUA of Benidorm	9.887
FUA of Coruña, A	13.437	FUA of Algeciras	10.177
FUA of Valladolid	13.326	FUA of Almería	10.313
FUA of Gijón	13.201	FUA of Cartagena	10.337
FUA of Palma de Mallorca	13.179	FUA of Huelva	10.392
FUA of Logroño	13.142	FUA of Gandía	10.423
FUA of Manresa	13.128	FUA of Málaga	10.506

Proportion of employment in Industry and Services for Functional Urban Areas

The employment proportion indicator for the Industry and Services sectors (calculated for 2019) allows us to distinguish between functional urban areas characterised by the strong implantation of these sectors, as compared with others.

Notable among industrial areas were Avilés (with 27.3% employment in industry), Alcoy (23.7%), and Burgos (23.6%).

For their part, the FUAs in Marbella (2.8%), Mérida (3.1%) and Almería (3.2%) registered the lowest levels of industrial employment.

List of FUA according to proportion of employment in industries (NACE Rev.2 B-E). Year 2019

Highest proportion		Lowest proportion	
FUA of Avilés	27,3	FUA of Marbella	2,8
FUA of Alcoy	23,7	FUA of Mérida	3,1
FUA of Burgos	23,6	FUA of Almería	3,2
FUA of Palencia	22,0	FUA of Torreveja	3,2
FUA of Manresa	20,7	FUA of Benidorm	3,6
FUA of Ponferrada	20,3	FUA of Málaga	4,7
FUA of Vigo	19,2	FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	4,8
FUA of Gijón	19,1	FUA of Arrecife	4,9
FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	18,1	FUA of Toledo	4,9
FUA of Ferrol	17,8	FUA of Ciudad Real	5,3
FUA of Pamplona/Iruña	17,8	FUA of Palma de Mallorca	5,4
FUA of Sagunto	17,7	FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	5,5
FUA of Elche/Elx	16,8	FUA of Cáceres	5,9
FUA of Irún	16,7	FUA of Salamanca	6,3
FUA of Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plana	16,6	FUA of Badajoz	6,3

In regards to the proportion of the population employed in the Services sector, all FUAs exceeded 64%. Those of Mérida (91.3%), Toledo (90.4%) and Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (87.5%) recorded the highest percentages.

For their part, the FUA in which the Services sector is of less importance for employment are Avilés (64.6%), Lorca (65.5%) and Ponferrada (68.3%).

List of FUA according to proportion of employment in services (NACE Rev.2 G-U). Year 2019

Highest proportion		Lowest proportion	
FUA of Mérida	91,3	FUA of Avilés	64,6
FUA of Toledo	90,4	FUA of Lorca	65,5
FUA of Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	87,5	FUA of Ponferrada	68,3
FUA of León	87,1	FUA of Alcoy	69,2
FUA of Benidorm	87,0	FUA of Burgos	69,4
FUA of Girona	86,4	FUA of Talavera de la Reina	70,5
FUA of Málaga	86,1	FUA of Palencia	70,6
FUA of Madrid	85,5	FUA of Albacete	71,5
FUA of Santa Cruz de Tenerife	85,3	FUA of Gijón	71,6
FUA of Arrecife	85,1	FUA of Cartagena	71,7
FUA of Ciudad Real	84,9	FUA of Ferrol	72,2
FUA of Oviedo	84,9	FUA of Vigo	72,4
FUA of Alicante/Alacant	84,7	FUA of Manresa	73,3
FUA of Sevilla	84,5	FUA of Jaén	74,2
FUA of Salamanca	84,0	FUA of Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plana	74,4

Subdivision of cities into Sub-City Districts (SCDs)

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

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

The current list of SCDs is made up of 17 municipalities: Alicante/Alacant, Barcelona, Bilbao, Córdoba, Gijón, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Madrid, Málaga, Murcia, Palma de Mallorca, Palmas de Gran Canaria (Las), Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Vigo, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Zaragoza. In total, 526 “SCDs” neighbourhoods have been established.

Although this geographical level is the most limited due to the scarce availability of socio-economic data, since the three previous publications, information on income in the areas or neighbourhoods of each of the 16 cities studied has already been presented (excluding Vitoria-Gasteiz, as no income data exists at the infra-municipal level).

Neighbourhoods with higher and lower incomes

The neighbourhoods with the highest average annual net income per inhabitant, with 2018 data, were El Viso (44,825 euros), Recoletos (43,567 euros) and Piovera (40,510 euros), all three in Madrid.

In turn, the lowest incomes 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 habitant. Year 2018

Highest income		Lowest income	
El Viso (Madrid)	44.825	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 5-A	5.329
Recoletos (Madrid)	43.567	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 4-E	5.757
Piovera (Madrid)	40.510	Alicante sub-city dist. Number 4-A	5.921
Castellana (Madrid)	38.888	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 9-A	6.340
Nueva España (Madrid)	35.997	San Cristobal (Madrid)	6.717
Pedralbes (Barcelona)	33.501	Azahara-Palmeras (Córdoba)	6.810
Sant Gervasi- Galvany oest (Barcelona)	33.012	Polígono del Guadalquivir (Córdoba)	6.943
Almagro (Madrid)	32.347	Alicante sub-city dist. Number 5-A	7.124
Les Tres Torres (Barcelona)	32.179	Rosaleda:Palma - Palmilla (Málaga)	7.209
Aravaca-Plantio-Valdemarin (Madrid)	32.103	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 5-C	7.466
Palomas (Madrid)	29.689	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 4-A	7.616
Niño Jesús-Jerónimos (Madrid)	29.504	Sector Sur (Córdoba)	7.682
Hispanoamérica (Madrid)	28.595	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 2-B	7.807
Ciudad Universitaria (Madrid)	28.338	Moreras-Huerta de la Reina (Córdoba)	8.073
Sant Gervasi- la Bonanova (Barcelona)	27.709	El Higuera-Majaneque-Alameda del Obispo (Córdoba)	8.078

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 nine 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 1km². 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 1km² area allowing abstracting from the administrative boundaries.

Said cell network incorporates population data and all those with density more than 1,500 inhabitants per km² 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. A total of 45 areas had been created in Spain, and all *Urban Audit* cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants in 2011 were included in these areas.

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 17 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 with more than 20,000 inhabitants

Since 2018, some indicators were incorporated into the project for municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants, which numbered 416 as of January 1, 2020. Since these indicators come mainly from administrative sources, they can be obtained for all of these municipalities. These indicators include the average annual income.

For more information the methodology can be accessed at:

https://www.ine.es/ss/Satellite?L=0&c=INEPublicacion_C&cid=1259944561392&p=1254735110672&pagename=ProductosYServicios%2FPYSLayout¶m1=PYSDetalleGratuitas&titema=Sociedad

The standardized methodological report is at:

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

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