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**Urban Indicators**  
Edition 2022

**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 1.97, while San Cristóbal de la Laguna had the lowest, with 0.83**

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 2019 were Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid), with 26,367 euros, Boadilla del Monte (Madrid), with 21,976, and Sant Cugat del Vallès (Barcelona), with 21,122 euros.

On the other hand, the cities with the lowest income per capita were Níjar (Almería), with 7,097 euros, Vícar (Almería), with 7,634 euros, and Los Palacios y Villafranca (Sevilla), with 8,054 euros.

## List of municipalities according to average annual net income per habitant. Year 2019

Highest income		Lowest income	
Pozuelo de Alarcón	26.367	Níjar	7.097
Boadilla del Monte	21.976	Vícar	7.634
Sant Cugat del Vallès	21.122	Palacios y Villafranca, Los	8.054
Torrelodones	20.810	Barbate	8.126
Majadahonda	20.652	Alhaurín el Grande	8.188
Rozas de Madrid, Las	20.643	Adra	8.192
Getxo	20.335	Isla Cristina	8.255
Tres Cantos	19.686	Almoradí	8.277
Sant Quirze del Vallès	18.931	Sanlúcar de Barrameda	8.286
Donostia/San Sebastián	18.874	Torreveja	8.335
Alcobendas	18.653	Ejido, El	8.358
Villaviciosa de Odón	18.499	Arcos de la Frontera	8.483
Villanueva de la Cañada	17.702	Lebrija	8.647
Sitges	17.666	Coria del Río	8.664
Paracuellos de Jarama	17.295	Mazarrón	8.667
Zarautz	17.219	Lepe	8.674
Arrasate/Mondragón	17.058	Crevillent	8.678
Madrid	17.030	Almonte	8.706
Vilassar de Mar	16.966	Loja	8.773
Barcelona	16.894	Priego de Córdoba	8.824
Durango	16.700	Coín	8.869
Masnou, El	16.456	Alcalá la Real	8.880
Oleiros	16.447	Almuñécar	8.935
Bilbao	16.119	Lucena	8.937
Eibar	16.098	Jumilla	8.943
Leioa	16.045	Mijas	8.950
Molins de Rei	15.976	Palma del Río	8.958
Galdakao	15.899	Unión, La	8.968
Castelldefels	15.876	Arona	8.976
Sant Joan Despí	15.777	Icod de los Vinos	8.992
Algete	15.761	Torre-Pacheco	9.016
Esplugues de Llobregat	15.659	Écija	9.022
San Sebastián de los Reyes	15.636	San Miguel de Abona	9.058
Cerdanyola del Vallès	15.568	Hellín	9.081
Vitoria-Gasteiz	15.291	Línea de la Concepción, La	9.090
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	15.261	Puente Genil	9.127
Sant Feliu de Llobregat	15.164	Pilar de la Horadada	9.129
Colmenar Viejo	14.898	San Pedro del Pinatar	9.133
Hernani	14.886	Cártama	9.145
Marratxí	14.862	Aspe	9.159
Castellar del Vallès	14.779	Almendralejo	9.173
Girona	14.719	Tomelloso	9.199
Bétera	14.708	Cartaya	9.206
Oviedo	14.706	San Juan de Aznalfarache	9.218
Santiago de Compostela	14.636	Fuengirola	9.244
Eivissa	14.610	Yecla	9.256
Coruña, A	14.536	Guía de Isora	9.259
Barañáin/Barañain	14.495	Utrera	9.287
Alboraia/Alboraya	14.491	Ayamonte	9.299
Portugalete	14.479	Conil de la Frontera	9.321

## 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 2021, the lowest unemployment rates<sup>1</sup> were in Pozuelo de Alarcón (6.2%), Sant Cugat del Vallès (6.4%) and Las Rozas de Madrid (7.1%). Three other cities also had rates below 8%.

In contrast, Linares (30.9%), La Línea de la Concepción (30.3%) and Alcalá de Guadaíra (26.9%) showed the highest unemployment rates.

### List of municipalities according to unemployment rate. Year 2021

Highest unemployment rate		Lowest unemployment rate	
Linares	30,9	Pozuelo de Alarcón	6,2
Línea de la Concepción, La	30,3	Sant Cugat del Vallès	6,4
Alcalá de Guadaíra	26,9	Rozas de Madrid, Las	7,1
Jerez de la Frontera	26,0	Majadahonda	7,4
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	26,0	Donostia/San Sebastián	7,8
Granada	25,8	Getxo	7,9
Dos Hermanas	25,1	Castelldefels	9,1
Córdoba	25,0	Rivas-Vaciamadrid	9,4
Algeciras	24,9	San Sebastián de los Reyes	9,4
Arrecife	24,8	Barcelona	9,6
Sanlúcar de Barrameda	24,8	Alcobendas	9,6
Telde	24,6	Santiago de Compostela	9,9
Chiclana de la Frontera	24,5	Cerdanyola del Vallès	10,2
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	24,3	Lugo	10,3
Torremolinos	24,3	Irun	10,3

<sup>1</sup> 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 rates<sup>2</sup> in 2021 were Rivas-Vaciamadrid (69.7%), Valdemoro (68.8%) and Parla (67.4%).

In contrast, the cities with the lowest activity rates were Ferrol (49.9%), León (50.2%) and Salamanca (50.4%).

#### List of municipalities according to activity rate. Year 2021

Highest activity rate		Lowest activity rate	
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	69,7	Ferrol	49,9
Valdemoro	68,8	León	50,2
Parla	67,4	Salamanca	50,4
Palma	65,3	Getxo	50,6
Torrejón de Ardoz	65,2	Avilés	51,0
San Sebastián de los Reyes	64,9	Gijón	51,0
Collado Villalba	64,7	Ourense	51,7
Santa Lucía de Tirajana	64,6	Cádiz	51,9
Arrecife	64,4	Torrelavega	52,0
Fuenlabrada	64,2	Santander	52,0
Rozas de Madrid, Las	63,2	Valladolid	52,1
Castelldefels	62,6	Zamora	52,5
Alcobendas	62,5	Oviedo	52,9
Paterna	62,3	Ponferrada	52,9
Dos Hermanas	61,7	Palencia	53,0

<sup>2</sup> 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 2019 being the central reference year.

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

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 2019

Highest expectancy at birth		Lowest expectancy at birth	
Pozuelo de Alarcón	85,5	Línea de la Concepción, La	79,9
Majadahonda	85,2	Ceuta	80,0
Rozas de Madrid, Las	85,1	Melilla	80,1
Rivas-Vaciamadrid	84,9	Cádiz	80,7
Getxo	84,7	Algeciras	80,8
Alcobendas	84,5	Arrecife	80,8
Alcorcón	84,5	Linares	80,9
Vitoria-Gasteiz	84,3	Telde	81,1
Sant Cugat del Vallès	84,0	Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	81,1
Pamplona/Iruña	84,0	Almería	81,2
San Sebastián de los Reyes	84,0	Huelva	81,2
Guadalajara	84,0	Puerto de Santa María, El	81,2
Donostia/San Sebastián	83,9	Chiclana de la Frontera	81,2
Toledo	83,9	Málaga	81,3
Irun	83,9	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	81,5

### **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 2019, the average number of children per woman in Spain was 1.24.

By cities, those with the highest mean number of children per woman were Melilla (1.97), Lorca (1.61), and La Línea de la Concepción (1.59).

Conversely, the lowest averages were found in the Canary Islands, specifically in San Cristóbal de la Laguna (0.83 children per woman), Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (0.90) and Santa Cruz de Tenerife (0.90).

## 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 2021, the FUA with the highest population were Madrid (with 6.98 million people) Barcelona (5.08 million) and Valencia (1.76 million).

## Average annual net income per inhabitant by FUA

The Donostia/San Sebastián FUA topped the average annual net income per inhabitant in 2019, with 16,952 euros. Following it were the FUA of Bilbao (15,456 euros) and Vitoria-Gasteiz (15,362 euros).

For their part, Torrevieja (8,351 euros), Lorca (9,552 euros) and Marbella (9,658 euros) were the FUAs with the lowest incomes.

### List of FUA according to average annual net income per habitant. Year 2019

<u>Highest income</u>		<u>Lowest income</u>	
FUA of Donostia/San Sebastián	16,952	FUA of Torrevieja	8,351
FUA of Bilbao	15,456	FUA of Lorca	9,552
FUA of Vitoria-Gasteiz	15,362	FUA of Marbella	9,658
AUF of Madrid	15,352	FUA of Elche/Elx	9,681
FUA of Barcelona	14,805	FUA of Jerez de la Frontera	9,961
FUA of Irún	14,709	FUA of Talavera de la Reina	10,053
FUA of Burgos	14,339	FUA of Linares	10,241
FUA of Oviedo	14,268	FUA of Benidorm	10,360
FUA of Zaragoza	13,971	FUA of Mérida	10,364
FUA of Coruña, A	13,955	FUA of Algeciras	10,720
FUA of Girona	13,774	FUA of Almería	10,742
FUA of Valladolid	13,749	FUA of Cartagena	10,821
FUA of Gijón	13,722	FUA of Gandía	10,883
FUA of Palma de Mallorca	13,669	FUA of Huelva	10,943
FUA of Manresa	13,644	FUA of Arrecife	11,036

## Proportion of employment in Industry and Services for Functional Urban Areas

The employment proportion indicator for the Industry and Services sectors (calculated for 2020) 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 26.2% employment in industry), Alcoy (23.0%), and Burgos (22.9%).

For their part, the FUAs in Marbella (2.8%), Mérida (2.9%) and Almería (3.1%) registered the lowest levels of industrial employment.

### List of FUA according to proportion of employment in industries (NACE Rev.2 B-E). Year 2020

Highest proportion		Lowest proportion	
AUF de Avilés	26,2	AUF de Marbella	2,8
AUF de Alcoy	23,0	AUF de Mérida	2,9
AUF de Burgos	22,9	AUF de Almería	3,1
AUF de Sagunto	22,9	AUF de Torreveja	3,3
AUF de Manresa	21,7	AUF de Benidorm	3,6
AUF de Palencia	21,3	AUF de Toledo	4,3
AUF de Vigo	19,1	AUF de Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	4,8
AUF de Pamplona/Iruña	18,0	AUF de Arrecife	4,8
AUF de Gijón	17,7	AUF de Ciudad Real	5,1
AUF de Vitoria-Gasteiz	17,4	AUF de Málaga	5,3
AUF de Irún	17,2	AUF de Palma de Mallorca	5,3
AUF de Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Pl	16,3	AUF de Santa Cruz de Tenerife	5,3
AUF de Ferrol	16,1	AUF de Cáceres	6,0
AUF de Valladolid	15,6	AUF de Badajoz	6,0
AUF de Bilbao	15,4	AUF de Alicante/Alacant	6,5



In regards to the proportion of the population employed in the Services sector, all FUAs exceeded 64%. Those of Mérida (92.1%), Toledo (91.4%) and León (87.7%) recorded the highest percentages.

For their part, the FUA in which the Services sector is of less importance for employment are Avilés (64.0%), Lorca (65.6%) and Ponferrada (69.1%).

## List of FUA according to proportion of employment in services (NACE Rev.2 G-U). Year 2020

Highest proportion		Lowest proportion	
AUF de Mérida	92,1	AUF de Lorca	64,0
AUF de Toledo	91,4	AUF de Avilés	65,6
AUF de León	87,7	AUF de Alcoy	69,1
AUF de Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las	87,3	AUF de Burgos	69,9
AUF de Girona	86,8	AUF de Sagunto	70,0
AUF de Benidorm	86,3	AUF de Jaén	70,2
AUF de Santa Cruz de Tenerife	85,8	AUF de Palencia	71,0
AUF de Oviedo	85,5	AUF de Talavera de la Reina	71,5
AUF de Madrid	85,4	AUF de Albacete	71,8
AUF de Málaga	85,2	AUF de Manresa	71,8
AUF de Alicante/Alacant	84,9	AUF de Cartagena	72,0
AUF de Sevilla	84,4	AUF de Vigo	72,6
AUF de Arrecife	84,2	AUF de Cuenca	73,1
AUF de Ciudad Real	84,2	AUF de Linares	73,2
AUF de Donostia/San Sebastián	83,9	AUF de Gijón	73,4

## 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 2019 Edition, 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 2019 data, were El Viso (42,107 euros), Castellana (37,212 euros) and Piovera (36,928 euros), all three in Madrid.

In turn, the lowest incomes were located in Seville – zones 5-A (Polígono Sur neighborhood of the Sur district) and 4-E (Los Pajaritos and Amate neighborhoods of the Cerro-Amate district) – and 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 2019**

Highest income		Lowest income	
El Viso (Madrid)	42.107	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 5-A	5.666
Castellana (Madrid)	37.212	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 4-E	6.042
Piovera (Madrid)	36.928	Alicante sub-city dist. Number 4-A	6.272
Recoletos (Madrid)	35.613	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 9-A	6.801
Pedralbes (Barcelona)	34.522	San Cristobal (Madrid)	6.955
Les Tres Torres (Barcelona)	33.948	Azahara-Palmeras (Córdoba)	7.361
Almagro (Madrid)	33.767	Polígono del Guadalquivir (Córdoba)	7.380
Nueva España (Madrid)	33.001	Alicante sub-city dist. Number 5-A	7.425
Sant Gervasi- Galvany oest (Barcelona)	31.462	Rosaleda:Palma - Palmilla (Málaga)	7.683
Aravaca-Plantío-Valdemarin (Madrid)	30.450	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 5-C	7.724
Palomas (Madrid)	30.077	Sector Sur (Córdoba)	8.100
Niño Jesús-Jerónimos (Madrid)	29.623	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 4-A	8.111
Sant Gervasi- la Bonanova (Barcelona)	29.080	Sevilla sub-city dist. No. 2-B	8.112
Hispanoamérica (Madrid)	28.865	Murcia sub-city dist. No. 8	8.385
Mirasierra (Madrid)	27.113	Moreras-Huerta de la Reina (Córdoba)	8.556

## 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.

**Type of operation:** Continuous annual survey. Data is collected from many different sources, mainly administrative data, and some indicators are built specifically for this statistic.

**Geographical scope:** Data is offered for a selection of 126 cities, 9 conurbations, 70 functional areas around the main cities, as well as for the neighbourhoods of the 17 cities with more than 250,000 inhabitants.

A selection of indicators is also offered for all 416 municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants as of January 1, 2021. 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&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)

The standardized methodological report is at:

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

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