AGENDA URBANA ESPAÑOLA

DESCRIPTIVE DATA OF THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA

SEPTEMBER 2021

| CONTENT

INTRODUCTION

The Spanish Urban Agenda (SUA) offers two types of data: on the one hand, the **Descriptive Data of the SUA**, which are intended to provide an approximation to the current situation of Spanish cities and are presented within the Strategic Framework of the SUA as a tool for decision-making in cities; and, on the other, the set of **SUA Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**, which constitute a framework for the establishment of commitments and for the evaluation of the actions implemented in the Action Plans of the municipality (that is, to measure the specific objectives that are set out in each objective).

It is important to highlight that similar to the **Descriptive Data, DD_SUA**, an attempt is made to offer and update in a centralised manner from the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda, MITMA, using the available official sources (they are calculated from top to bottom), in the case of **Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators, ISE_SUA**, which must be determined by each of the town halls
or local entities that carry out an Action Plan of the agenda and serve to measure progress
or commitment in relation to each objective. This involves trying to quantify the improvement that the implementation of the agenda will imply in their municipality, and in this case, from MITMA, it will try to subsequently aggregate indicators from bottom to top, that is, from the content of the different local Action Plans.

In relation to the sources of information used to calculate the **Database of descriptive data of the SUA** (http://www.aue.gob.es/implementacion#Datos_descriptivos), it should be noted that official sources have been used, that are free to download,offer disaggregated information at the municipal level and are regularly updated.

Regarding the date of the information, in each update of the **DD_SUA database**, the most up-to-date data possible is used. The sources used up to the date of this publication are detailed below:

- Population and housing census of the National Institute of Statistics, INE.
- Municipal registers of the National Institute of Statistics, INE.
- Information from the Urban Information System (CIU) of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda, MITMA.
- European project Corine Land Cover (CLC), of the National Geographic Institute, IGN. MITMA
- Spanish Land Occupation Information System Project (SIOSE), of the National Geographic Institute, IGN. MITMA
- Cadastral data from the Traffic Department. Ministry of Finance (Plots and age of building stock)
- Data from the National Department of Traffic. Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- Operational Safety Management System. Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations.
- Data from the Public State Employment Service, SEPE. Ministry of Labour and Social Economy.

It is important to note some relevant aspects in relation to these sources that affect the calculation of the DD_SUA, and that in some cases do not allow us to offer data from the descriptive data concerning:

The **population and housing census** from the INE does not provide housing data for smaller municipalities of 2,000 inhabitants, therefore, the municipalities that are below this population range will not have information from descriptive data using this source.

A lot of the descriptive data that use this source of information refers to the tool of the **Atlas of Urban Areas in Spain**[1] of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda, MITMA. It is a web application that offers statistical data that make up a

1 https://www.mitma.gob.es/AtlasAU

repertoire of 600 indicators from the main sources of information, which makes it possible to approach the territorial reality of urban environments in Spain, from a transversal and integrated perspective that includes both sociodemographic and economic data as well as information on housing, urban planning and land. It should be noted that descriptive data has recently been incorporated with the information available up to now, with the aim of facilitating the comparison of data between municipalities.

The **Urban Information System, SIU** is a general public and integrated urban information system that is in a constant process of updating and incorporating new municipal information. Up to the date of this publication, it has 4,883 integrated municipalities, which represent 60.1% of the total number of municipalities with planning from Spain. Therefore, the municipalities that are not incorporated into the SIU, as of July 2021[2], will not have descriptive data that use this source.

Regarding the information offered by the **Real Estate Tax Registry**, it should be noted that are no available data from the autonomous communities of the Basque Country and Navarre. Therefore, the municipalities that belong to these autonomous communities will not have information on the descriptive data that use this source.

On the other hand, throughout the document reference is made to the SIU data model, which is included in the publication of the **Urban Information System 2020** (http://apps.fomento.gob.es/CVP/detallepublicacion.aspx?idpub=BAW073), and that it is particularly relevant to understand what is considered **"consolidated city"** and **"development areas or sectors"**.

Finally, in relation to the information offered in the SIU on the Land Occupation Information System in Spain[3] **(SIOSE)**, it should be noted that the SIU offers an analysis at the municipal level of this land use coverage. In addition, there has been an **urban categorisation** (20 classes) in which the artificial coverage with urban interest has been maintained with more detail and information (14 classes: urban mixed-hull, urban mixed-expansion, urban mixed-discontinuous; other constructions; artificial not built; residential agricultural settlement, family garden; institutional; park and urban green areas; tertiary; industrial; transport infrastructure; energy, water and other infrastructures) and the SIOSE coverages of no less interest from the urban point of view have been grouped into 6 classes (agricultural exploitations and forestry; mines and quarries; crops; forest areas and pastures; continental waters; wetlands; natural land without vegetation).

This urban categorisation is offered in the SIU viewer (https://mapas.fomento.gob.es/VisorSIU/)

2 See Publication SIU2021. Summary of the annotations in the SIU.
3 http://www.siose.es/

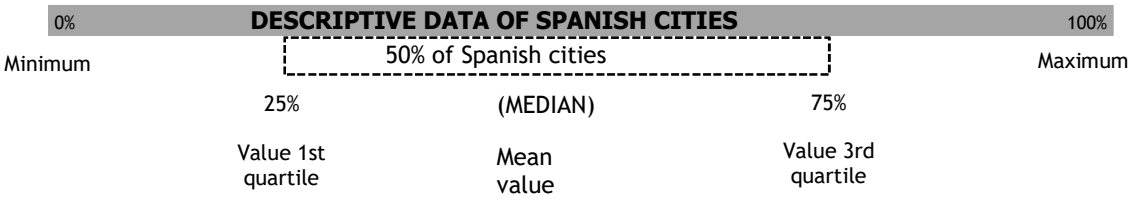
METHODOLOGY

The descriptive data[4] of the Spanish Urban Agenda provide an approximation to the current situation of Spanish cities and are presented within the Strategic Framework of this Agenda as tools for decision-making of the cities for the fulfilment of the objectives in the context of the Spanish Urban Agenda and to facilitate the establishment of territorial and urban objectives adapted to the reality of each territory, area, town or city.

| Marco Estratégico de la Agenda Urbana Española |

Each of these data is presented in this document with its **definition and relevance** and with a **calculation methodology** which is based on data from the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda itself, through tools such as the Urban Information System (SIU)[5] or the Atlas of Urban Areas in Spain[6], among others; in data from the European project Corine Land Cover (CLC), the Land Occupation Information System in Spain (SIOSE); in data from different institutions and organisations such as the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the Real Estate Tax Registry, the Social Security Treasury, the Traffic Department,); or, data available to the Local Entities themselves.

A common methodological base has been defined that facilitates homogeneous reading and comparison at the state level and, in some of the descriptive data, a quantification of the same is advanced through the establishment of a series of reference values:



As **reference values**, it has been considered relevant to include, for each item of descriptive data, the value of the first quartile, the mean value, which is calculated with the median, and the value of the third quartile, since the maximums and minimums can distort the range of values given the diversity of our cities.

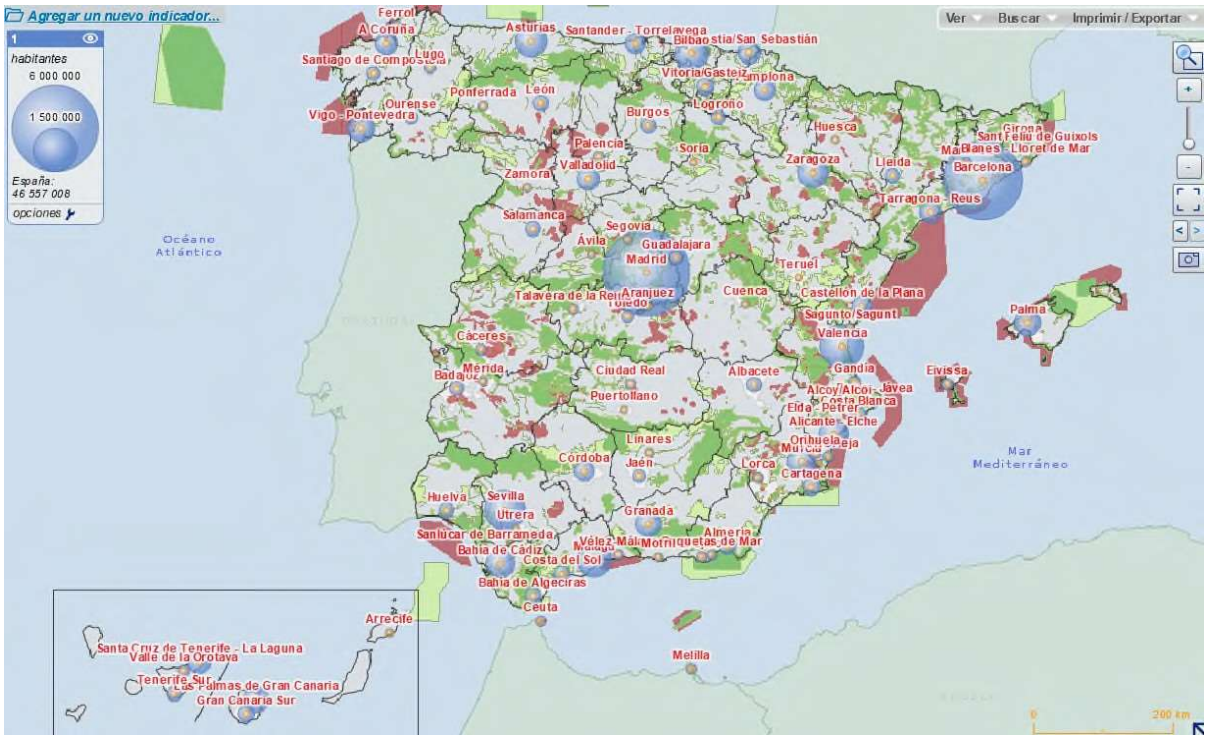
The descriptive data that refer only to the **land subject to urban transformation** have been distinguished with a different code (D.D.T.).

[4] The data and indicators of the Spanish Urban Agenda are based on the FPEIR Model (Motive Forces-Pressure-State-Impact-Response) approved by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) as a reference framework for the search for environmental indicators to facilitate evaluations and comparisons.

[5] Public information system that has the purpose of promoting transparency in urban planning and land. It is provided for in the first additional provision of the Consolidated Text of the Land and Urban Rehabilitation Law, and its development corresponds to the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda in collaboration with the Autonomous Communities.

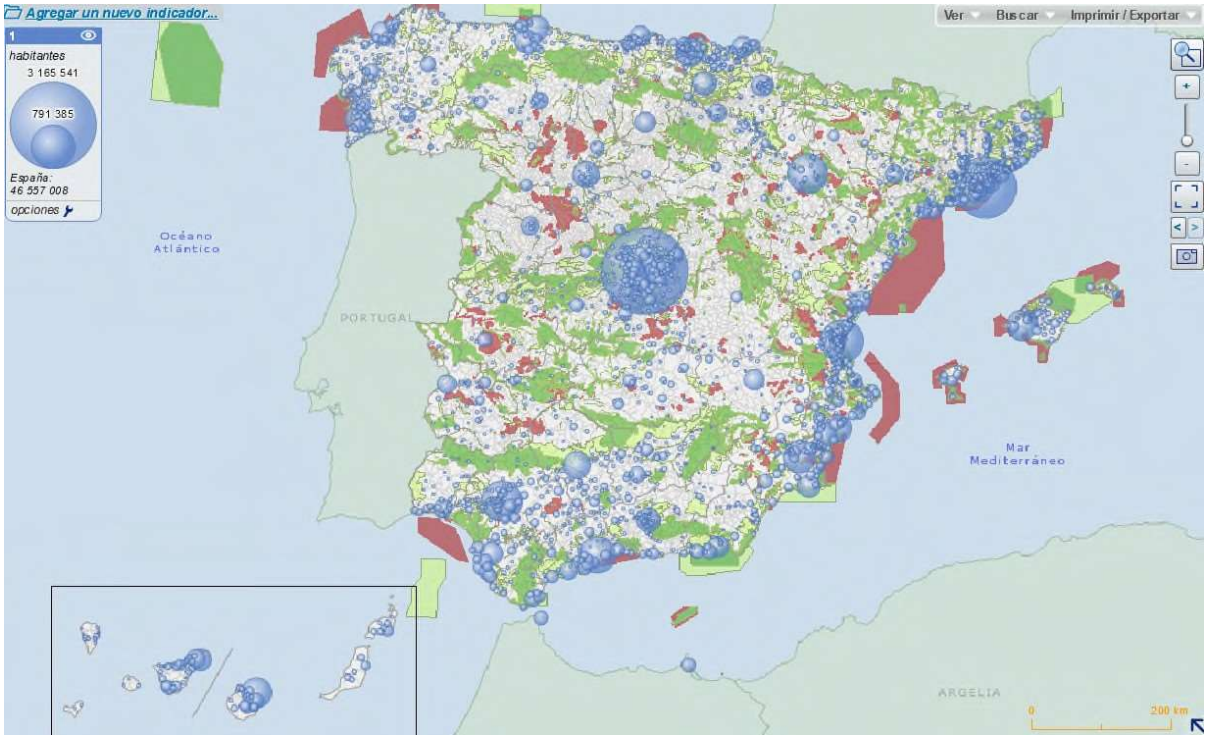
6 https://www.mitma.gob.es/AtlasAU

Map 1 | Population Spanish urban areas and NATURA 2000 Network .



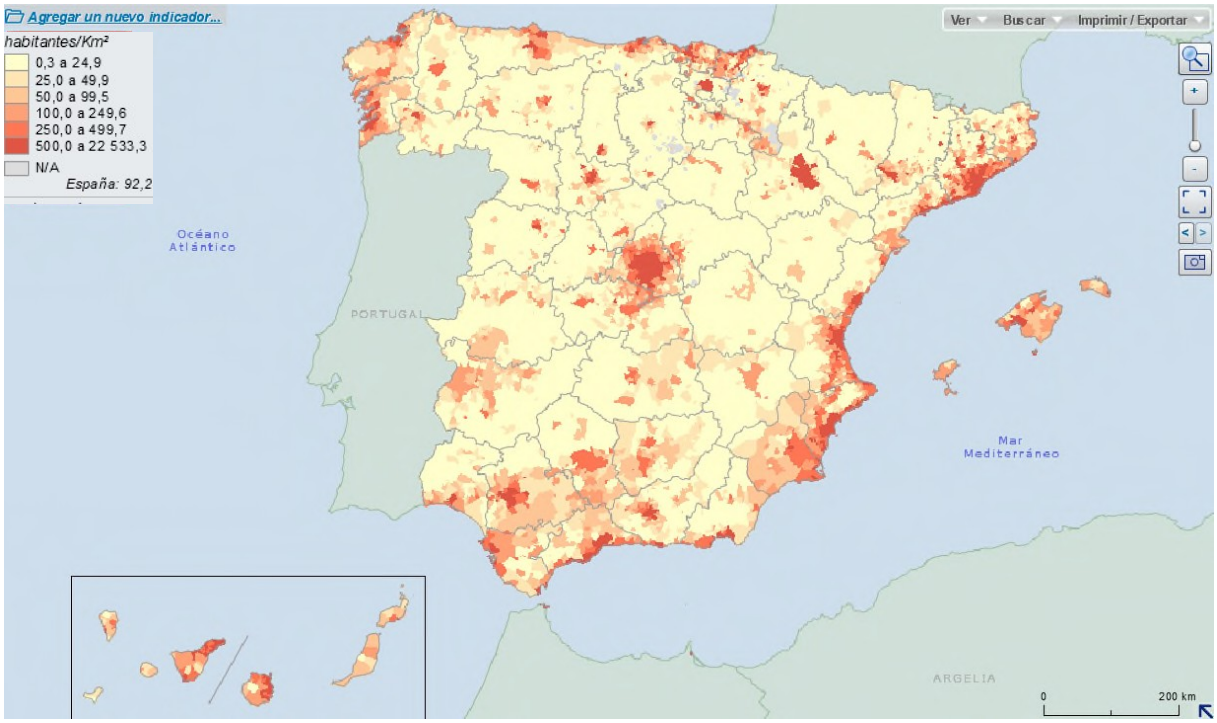
Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

Map 2 | Population of Spanish municipalities and the Natura 2000 Network.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

MAPA 3 | Population density (inhabitants/Km2) of the municipalities.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

OUTLINE OF THE RATIO BETWEEN DESCRIPTIVE DATA AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA.

DESCRIPTIVE DATA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D.01. VARIATION OF THE POPULATION 2006-2016 (%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
D.02. TERRITORY AND DIVERSITY OF HABITATS	✓		✓							
D.03. AREA OF AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY HOLDINGS	✓		✓							
D.04. NON-DEVELOPABLE LAND SURFACE (%)	✓									✓
D.05. GREEN AREA (ha per 1,000 inhab.)	✓		✓							
D.06. POPULATION DENSITY ON URBAN LAND (inhab./ha)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
D.07. DISCONTINUOUS URBAN LAND (%)	✓	✓			✓					
D.08. HOUSING DENSITY (dwells/ha)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
D.09. URBAN COMPACTNESS (m^2t/m^2s)		✓			✓	✓				
D.10. RESIDENTIAL COMPACTNESS		✓			✓	✓				
D.11. URBAN COMPLEXITY		✓			✓	✓				
D.12. PARKS AND GREEN AREA FACILITIES		✓	✓			✓				
D.13. PUBLIC SPACE		✓				✓				
D.ST.01. PROJECTED HOUSING DENSITY IN THE ADS[7] (dwellings/ha)		✓			✓	✓		✓		
D.ST.02. DEVELOPMENT AREAS (%)	✓	✓								✓
D.ST.03. DELIMITED BUILDABLE LAND (%)	✓	✓								✓
D.ST.04. AREA INTENDED FOR RESIDENTIAL USE (%)	✓	✓								
D.ST.05. LAND PROVIDED FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (%)	✓	✓				✓	✓			
D.14. AGE OF THE EXISTING BUILDINGS(%)		✓	✓	✓						
D.15. WATER CONSUMPTION		✓		✓						
D.16. QUALITY OF SILENCE		✓								
D.17. TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY INFRASTRUCTURE AREA	✓				✓					
D.18. MOTORISATION RATE			✓		✓					
D.19. DENSITY OF BUS LINES AND RAIL-BASED MODES					✓		✓			
D.20. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES					✓	✓				
D.21. PROVISION OF CYCLE LANES			✓		✓					
D.22. AGEING POPULATION		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
D.23. FOREIGN POPULATION (%)		✓				✓	✓			
D.24. DEPENDENCY RATIO		✓				✓	✓			
D.25. PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES						✓				
D.26. NUMBER OF WORKERS						✓	✓		✓	
D.27. NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS							✓		✓	
D.28. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE						✓	✓			
D.29. HOUSING STOCK (dwell./1,000 inhab.)		✓						✓		
D.30. HOUSING TYPE		✓						✓		
D.31. SUBSIDISED HOUSING		✓						✓		
D.32. VARIATION IN THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS 2001-2011 (%)	✓	✓						✓		
D.33. GROWTH IN THE HOUSING STOCK 2001-2011 (%)	✓	✓		✓				✓		
D.34. SECONDARY DWELLINGS (%)		✓						✓		
D.35. EMPTY DWELLINGS (%)		✓						✓		
D.36. ACCESS TO HOUSING								✓		
D.ST.06. PLANNED HOUSING IN DEVELOPMENT AREAS (%)	✓	✓		✓				✓		
D.ST.07. NUMBER OF DWELLINGS PROVIDED FOR IN THE ADS (dwell./1,000 inhab.)	✓	✓		✓				✓		
D.37. URBAN PLANNING IN FORCE IN THE MUNICIPALITY.	✓	✓						✓		✓
D.38. DATE OF THE CURRENT URBAN PLANNING.	✓	✓						✓		✓
D.39. URBAN AGENDA, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND SMART CITIES.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

[7] Development areas.

These data show the number of people living in the municipal term together with its evolution over time, according to the existing data in the Municipal Register of Inhabitants.

The distribution of the inhabitants by sex and age range is presented through population pyramids that facilitate the reading of the demographic structure of the city.

B | RELEVANCE

The evolution of the population determines, together with the rest of the demographic variables, the social characteristics of the territory. The official data offered by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) considers the population that usually resides in the city, that is, it does not consider the visitor or tourist population for the purposes of resident population. It facilitates the study of demographic imbalances such as the aging of the population, which can be clearly seen through the population pyramids.

It is also relevant to analyse the spatial distribution of the population based on its socio-economic characteristics or the evolution of the immigrant population, differentiating according to the country of origin.

C | Source of the data

Municipal register 2010 and 2020 of the National Institute of Statistics, INE

D | Methodology

Population data is obtained annually from the existing information in the Municipal Register of Inhabitants. For the construction of the historical evolution, relative to the most distant years, the existing demographic evolution data can be taken into account through the INE Population Censuses.

$$\text{D.01. Population change 2010-2020} = \frac{\text{Population 2020} - \text{Population 2010}}{\text{Population 2010}} \times 100$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities

This section shows the results of calculating the variation of the population in the last ten years (2010-2020) of all the Spanish municipalities, including the distribution in clusters according to the population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than
5,000 inhabitants.

D.01 POPULATION CHANGE 2010 – 2020 (%)

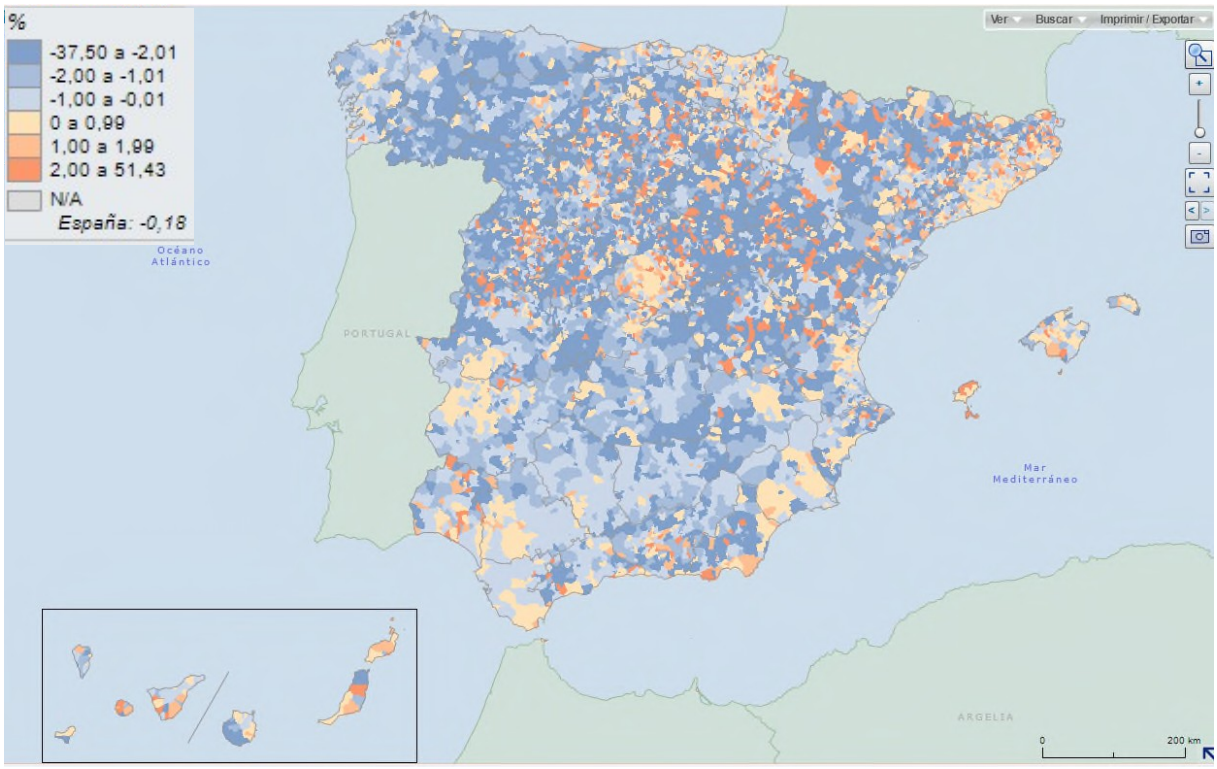
	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1304	- 3,6%	1.5%	7.3%	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	- 1,8%	1.7%	4.2%	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	- 1,6%	3.1%	8.4%	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	-1.8%	2.7%	8.0%	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	- 4,5%	0.5%	7.4%	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6811	-20.2%	-12.3%	- 3,6%	

Source: INE.

D.01 | POPULATION VARIATION

A | DEFINITION

Map 4 | Cumulative annual rate of change 2015-2016 of Spanish municipalities.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.02 | TERRITORY AND DIVERSITY OF HABITATS.

A | DEFINITION

Knowledge of the territory, as well as the habitats that make it up, is essential for decision-making in sustainable urban development.

Habitat can be defined as the "*set of physical and geographical factors that affect the development of a given individual, population, species or group of species*".

B | RELEVANCE

Through these data it is possible to identify the total number of habitats present in the municipality, their area and the percentage that it represents with respect to the entire municipal area. Also, direct information is obtained from one of the three main components of biodiversity, that of habitats, which are the basis on which species and genetic diversity are structured.

C | DATA SOURCE

Corine Land Cover Project (CORINE 2018) and Information System on Land Occupation of Spain (SIOSE 2014) of the National Geographic Institute (IGN).
Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA).

D | METHODOLOGY

Based on the information available on CORINE and SIOSE land occupation in the SIU, at the municipal level, four types of habitats are established:

- Artificial cover: The artificial cover is defined in the SIU as the sum of the areas defined in CORINE as continuous urban fabric, discontinuous urban fabric, industrial or commercial areas, road and rail networks, port areas, airports, mining extraction areas, dumps and landfills, areas under construction, urban green areas and sports and recreational facilities.

$$\text{D.02.a.} \quad \text{Artificial cover (\%)} = \frac{\text{Artificial cover (ha)} \times 100}{\text{Total area of the municipality (ha)}}$$

- Crops: The area of land used for crops is defined in the **urban categorisation[8] of the SIU** as the sum of the areas defined in SIOSE mainly[9] such as rice, arable crops, fruit trees, woody crops, vineyards and olive groves.

$$\text{D.02.b.} \quad \text{Crop Area (\%)} = \frac{\text{Crop area(ha)}}{\text{Total area of the municipality (ha)}} \times 100$$

- Wetlands: The area of land destined to wetlands is defined in the **urban categorisation of the SIU** as the sum of the areas defined in SIOSE

8 The SIU offers an urban categorisation (20 classes) based on information from SIOSE. See introduction notes.
9 A SIOSE polygon is considered to have majority cover when it represents more than 60% of the polygon's cover.

mostly as wetlands, which includes swamps, peat bogs, inland salt pans, salt marshes, and salt flats.

$$\text{D.02.c.} \quad \text{Wetlands}(\%) = \frac{\text{Wetlands(ha)} \times 100}{\text{Total area of the municipality (ha)}}$$

- Forest cover and pastures: The area allocated to forest covers and pastures is defined in the **urban categorisation of the SIU** as the sum of the land surfaces defined in SIOSE mainly as meadows, coniferous, deciduous, evergreen, scrub, grassland and pastures.

$$\text{D.02.d Area of forest areas and pastures}(\%) = \frac{\text{Area of forest cover and pastures(ha)} \times 100}{\text{Total area of the municipality (ha)}}$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities

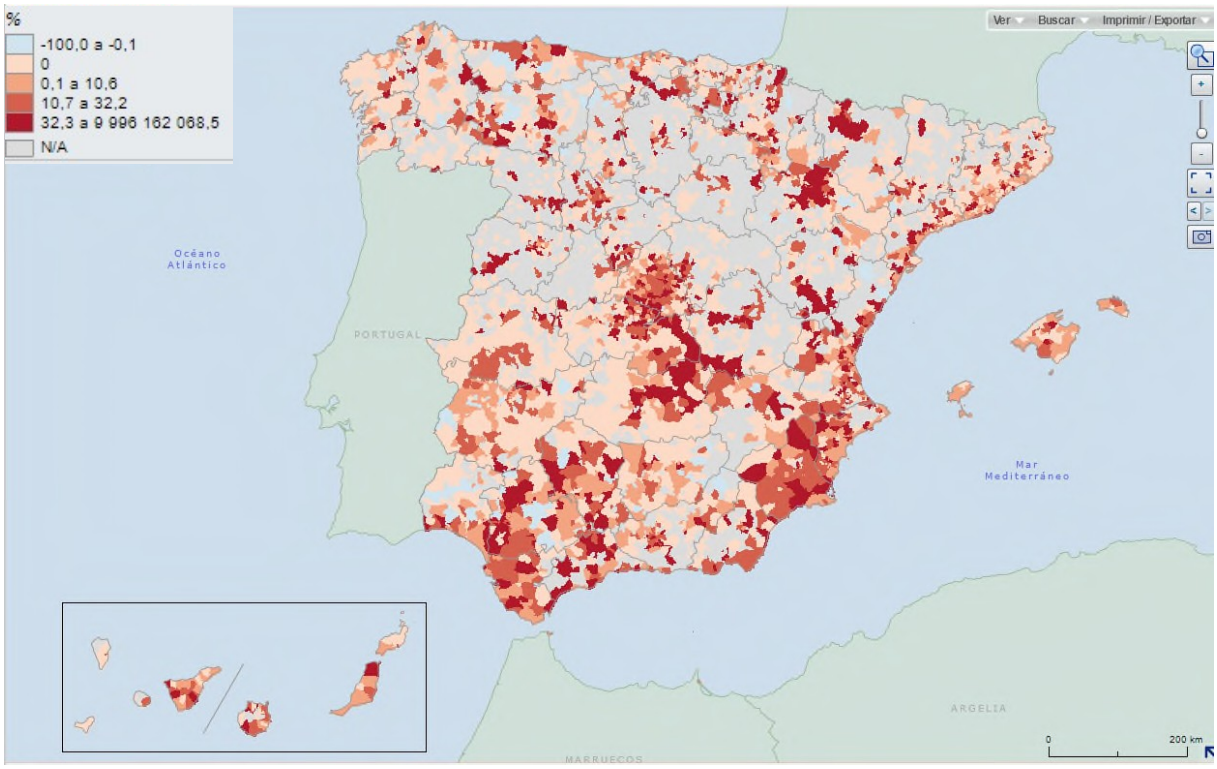
This section shows the results of calculating the percentages that these four habitats represent for all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000,
20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.02.a. ARTIFICIAL COVER BY MUNICIPALITY (%)

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1304	3.5%	9.0%	21.9%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	18.4%	35.8%	52.4%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	8.8%	21.1%	41.7%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	5.0%	13.0%	29.0%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	2.7%	6.7%	15.4%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6820	0.0%	0.4%	1.7%

Source: SIOSE, SIU.

Map 5. Change in artificial area 2012-2018.



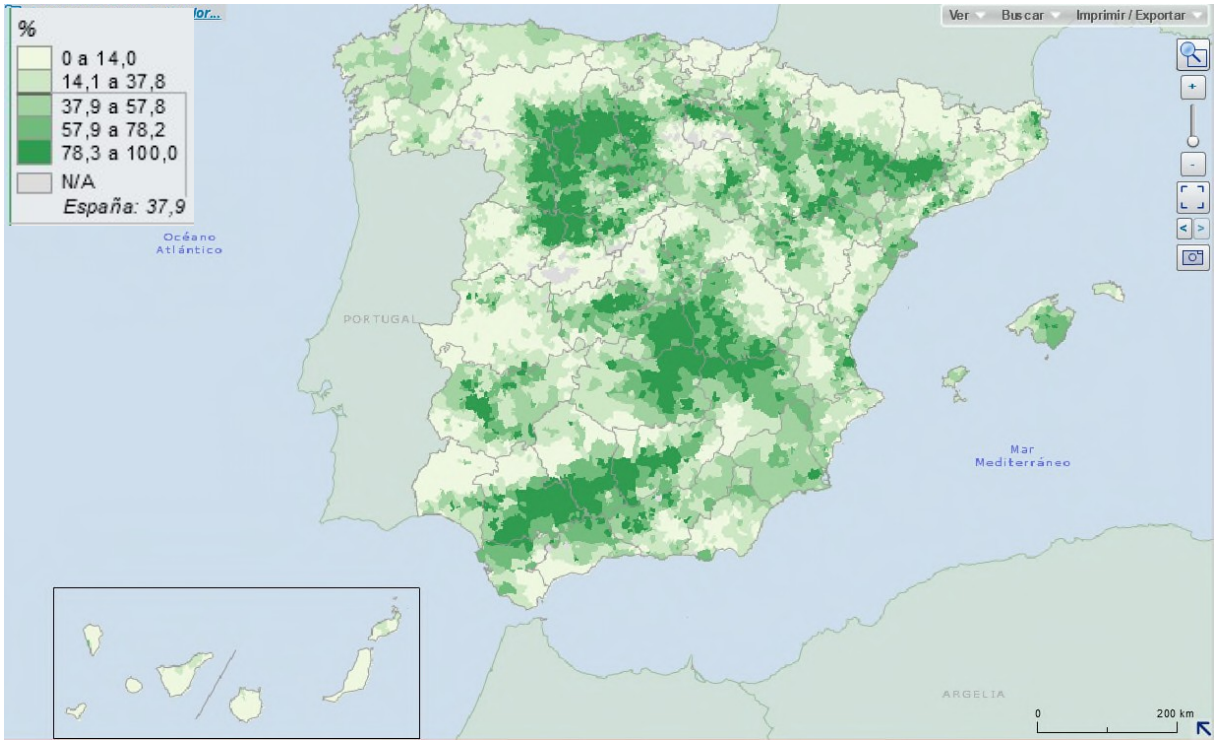
Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.02.b. AREA OF CROPS BY MUNICIPALITY (%)

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1304	14.2%	34.7%	58.1%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	11.3%	26.5%	40.7%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	9.2%	23.7%	42.7%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	13.7%	30.4%	50.9%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	15.9%	37.4%	61.6%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6827	14.2%	38.7%	70.4%

Source: SIOSE, SIU.

Map 6. Crop Areas (%) by municipality.



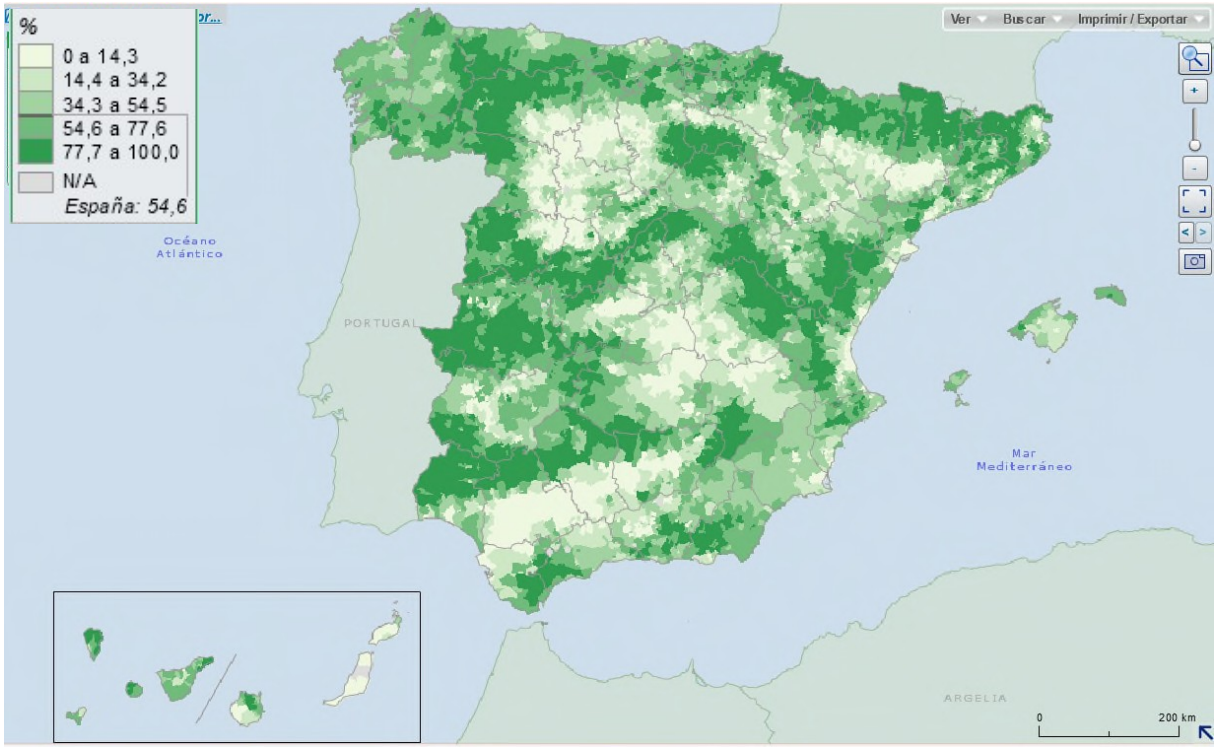
Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.02.d. FOREST AND PASTURE AREA BY MUNICIPALITY (%)

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1304	16.2%	38.4%	60.0%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	12.9%	32.5%	41.8%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	21.0%	33.4%	51.7%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	13.0%	34.6%	53.6%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	17.7%	41.9%	64.0%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6827	24.0%	55.3%	78.9%

Source: SIOSE, SIU.

Map 7. Forest areas and pastures (%) by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.03 | AREA OF AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY HOLDINGS.

A | DEFINITION

The area of land used for agricultural and forestry operations is defined in the **SIU urban categorisation** as the sum of the areas defined in SIOSE mainly as primary agricultural and livestock, primary forestry and primary fish farm areas.

B | RELEVANCE

Through these data, it is possible to identify the agricultural, livestock or forestry character of the city, its area and the percentage it represents with respect to the entire municipal area.

This information is aligned with the idea of favouring and defending agricultural and livestock uses to preserve a certain balance and not forget some uses that can sometimes be weaker from an economic point of view, as well as promoting these uses on undeveloped border land with urban land, often abandoned.

C | DATA SOURCE

Information System on Land Occupation in Spain (SIOSE 2014) of the National Geographic Institute (IGN).
Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA).

D | METHODOLOGY

Based on the information available on SIOSE land occupation in the SIU, at the municipal level, in relation to the area of agricultural and forestry holdings, the percentage that this area represents with respect to that of the entire municipal area is calculated, as follows:

$$\text{D.03.a.} \quad \text{Agricultural and forestry holdings (\%)} = \frac{\text{Area agricultural and forestry holdings (ha)}}{\text{Total area of the municipality (ha)}} \times 100$$

In addition, the percentage that represents the area of agricultural and forestry holdings with respect to the delimited and urban developable area of the city is shown. For this purpose, urban land is considered the sum of *Urban land* and the *Unconsolidated Urban Land* according to the classification established in the SIU data model[10]:

$$\text{D.03.b.} \quad \text{Agricultural and forestry holdings (\%)} = \frac{\text{Area agricultural and forestry holdings (ha)}}{\sum (\text{delimited developable land} + \text{urban}) \text{ (ha)}} \times 100$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities

This section shows the results of calculating the percentage of area for agricultural and livestock uses with respect to the municipal area and to delimited urban and developable land, of all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

10 in post 'Urban Information System (SIU) 2021' more details of the SIU data model can be found.

D.03.a. MUNICIPAL AREA ALLOCATED TO AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY HOLDINGS (%)

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	0.08%	0.17%	0.38%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	0.08%	0.19%	0.40%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	0.08%	0.21%	0.39%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	0.02%	0.11%	0.29%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	0.08%	0.18%	0.37%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,827	0.06%	0.15%	0.33%

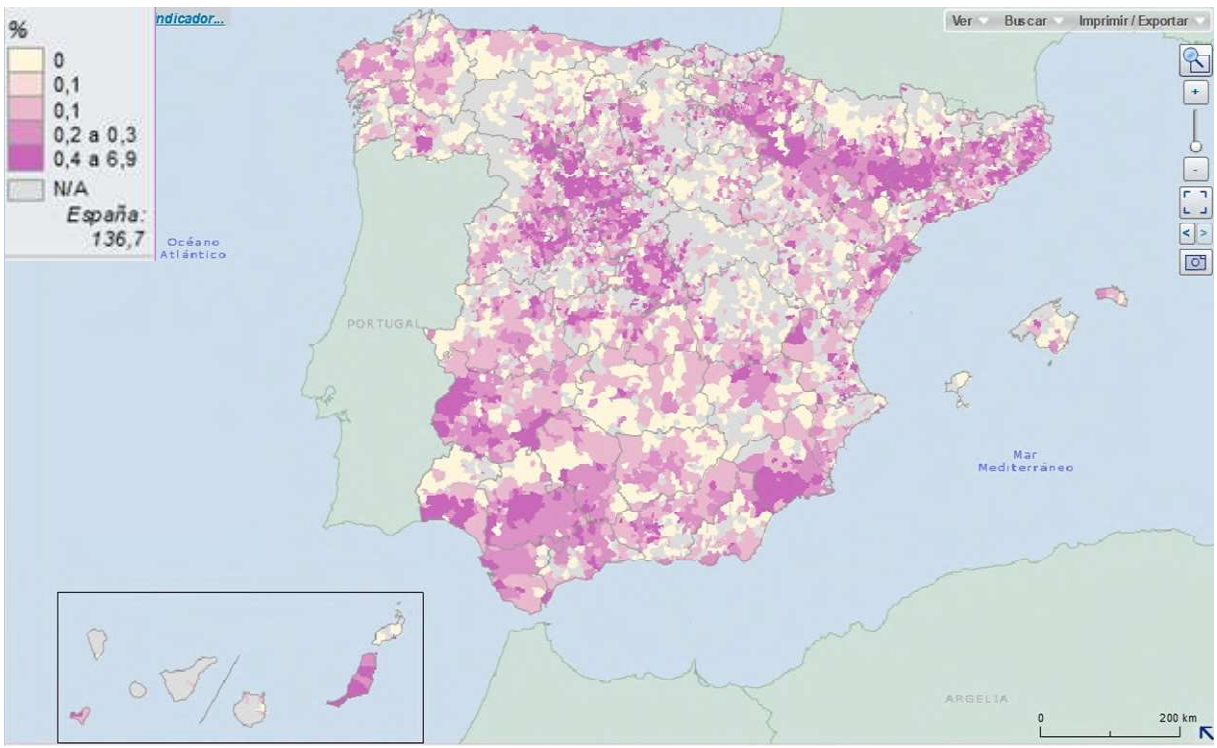
Source: SIOSE, SIU.

D.03.b. AREA INTENDED FOR AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE DELIMITED URBAN AND BUILDABLE LAND OF THE CITY (%)

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,292	0.81%	2.30%	6.01%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	0.23%	0.60%	2.00%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	0.38%	1.04%	3.38%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	265	0.11%	0.9%	3.65%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	878	1.17%	3.11%	7.21%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	3,591	4.47%	12.91%	34.27%

Source: SIOSE, SIU.

Map 8. Agricultural and forestry holdings (%) by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.04 | NON-DEVELOPABLE AREA.

A | DEFINITION

These data show the percentage represented by the land classified by urban planning and collected according to the classification established in the SIU data model as *Not developable* and *Developable Not Delimited or Sectorised,* with respect to the entire municipality.

It is understood by **developable not delimited land** , the land that may be the object of future urban development, but not as a priority. It includes those lands that are excluded from urban development as long as urban planning does not define the conditions for their development and schedule the terms for their transformation into urban land.

And by **undeveloped land**, the land excluded from urban development, which includes those lands that have been separated from the transformation process through urbanisation. There may be different reasons that justify this exclusion from urban development that are made explicit through its categorisation: urban reserve land that may be unsuitable for immediate incorporation into the development process, land subject to different protection regimes, land preserved by certain values, land subject to limitations or easements for the protection of the public domain or land that may be threatened by natural or technological risks that make it incompatible with its transformation, among others.

B | RELEVANCE

Through these data, the weight of undeveloped land within the municipal area is shown, aligned with the objective of protecting the landscape and unsuitable and land for urban transformation.

C | DATA SOURCE

Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA)

D | METHODOLOGY

The data on undeveloped and delimited undeveloped land of each municipality are obtained from the SIU land classes and the following formula is applied:

$$\text{D.04. Non-developable land (\%)} = \frac{\text{Non-developable+ developable land (m2) x100 Total area of the municipality (m2)}}{}$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities

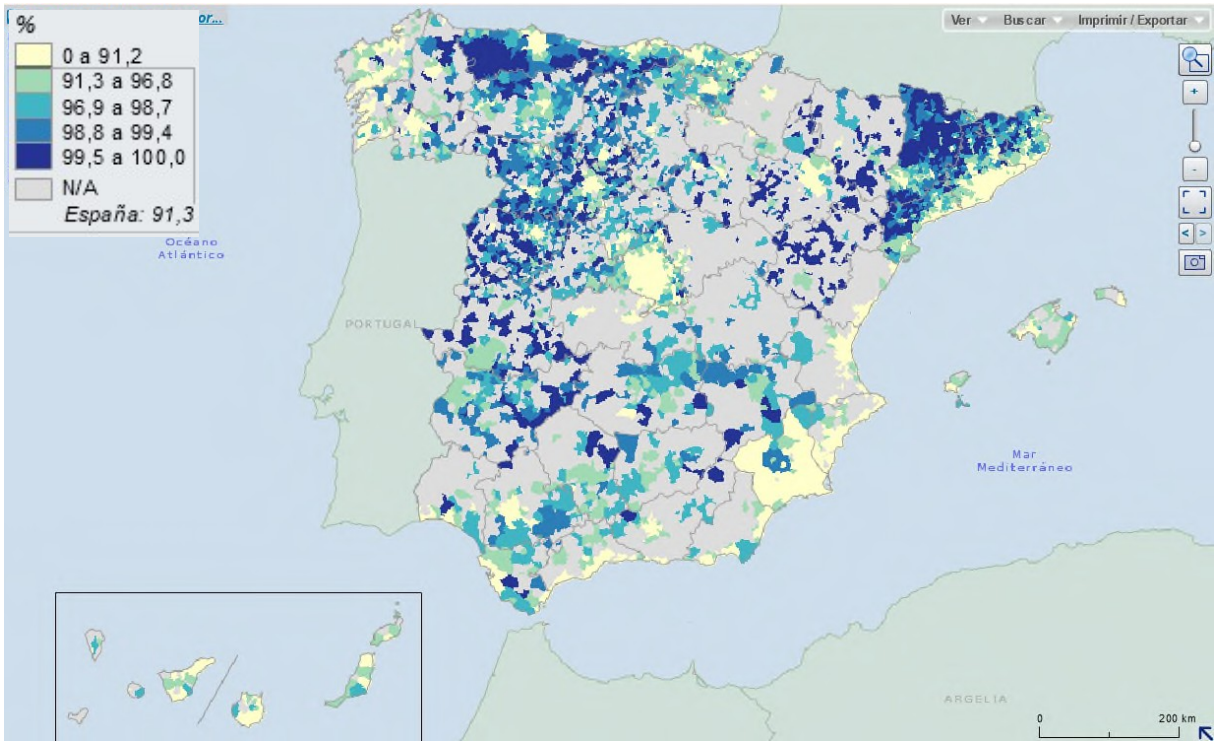
This section shows the results of calculating the percentage that represents the sum of non-developable and undelimited developable land in the Spanish municipalities integrated into the SIU[11], including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.04. MUNICIPAL AREA OF NON-DEVELOPABLE LAND (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,292	73.9%	88.9%	96.1%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	39.6%	64.1%	76.3%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	58.8%	76.6%	86.3%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	265	68.0%	85.5%	93.6%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	878	80.4%	91.7%	96.9%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	3,591	0.0%	85.4%	98.9%

Source: SIU.

Map 9. Non-developable land (%) by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas

D.05 | GREEN AREA.

A | DEFINITION

The area corresponding to urban green areas is defined as the sum of the areas defined in SIOSE as the *Artificial green and urban tree area*.

B | RELEVANCE

Both public and private green areas within the city play a very important role in the urban environment, especially in improving air quality.

C | DATA SOURCE

Information System on Land Occupation in Spain (SIOSE 2014) of the National Geographic Institute (IGN).
Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA)
Municipal register 2020 of the National Institute of Statistics, INE.

D | METHODOLOGY

Based on the information available in the SIU, at the municipal level, of the**artificial simple covers** of SIOSE land, in relation to the green areas, the ratio is calculated for every thousand inhabitants, as follows:

$$\text{D.05. Green areas (ha per 1,000 inhab.)} = \frac{\text{Green areas (ha)}}{\text{Municipality population}/1{,}000}$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities

This section shows the results of calculating the ratio of hectares of green areas per thousand inhabitants of all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.05. GREEN AREAS FOR EVERY 1,000 INHABITANTS.

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	1.7	2.9	5.8
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	1.2	1.9	2.6
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	1.8	2.5	3.8
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	1.6	2.8	5.1
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	1.7	3.2	6.8
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,827	1.9	5.2	12.3

Source: SIOSE, SIU.

Map 11. Urban parks and green areas (%) by municipality.

Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.06 | POPULATION DENSITY ON URBAN LAND.

A | DEFINITION

Urban density is defined as the number of inhabitants per hectare, but considering only the area corresponding to the **consolidated city**: according to the classification established in the SIU data model, this area corresponds to the surface of *Consolidated Urban Land* and the consolidated *development areas* of the municipality. It is an area that in practically all the municipalities is less than the total area of the respective municipality and shows results that facilitate the comparison between different cities and urban areas.

The **consolidated urban land** (SUC), according to the SIU data model, includes those lands that are legally and effectively integrated into the urban grid, that have completed the transformation process and are fully urbanised or with a sufficient degree of urbanisation and/or consolidation that gives them a solar status, or that can acquire such status through certain works ancillary to or concurrent with construction work without the need to develop integrated urbanisation or provision.

And the **consolidated development areas** (ADC), according to the SIU data model[12], are those areas or sectors delimited by the planning, for which it foresees urban transformations and has established the conditions for their development after having completed the urbanisation and building process. This degree of development is determined through photo-interpretation of the most recent satellite images or orthophotos available.

B | RELEVANCE

The urban density data offer a first approximation to the configuration of the city and its territorial organisation. Its analysis indicates an initial idea of the level of urban expansion in the territory and helps in the definition of a more organised urban planning.

C | DATA SOURCE

Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA)
Municipal Register 2020 of the National Institute of Statistics, INE

D | METHODOLOGY

Number of inhabitants of the city according to the INE of the corresponding year, divided between the area in hectares of consolidated urban land (SUC) and the already consolidated development areas of the SIU (ADC), according to the following expression:

$$\text{D.06. Urban density (inhab)} = \frac{\text{Municipality population}}{\text{ha Area (SUC+ADC)}}$$

[12] The Areas under development, defined in the SIU, are the sectors or areas of development located in the classes of *Developable Land Delimited or Sectorised*, as well as the area classified as *Unconsolidated Urban Land*.

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities

This section shows the results of the urban density of all the Spanish municipalities integrated in the SIU[13], including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.06. URBAN DENSITY. Number of inhabitants per hectare of urban land (inhab./ha).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,292	33.1	49.8	73.5	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	77.7	99.7	124.6	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	47.9	68.4	92.1	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	265	40.5	57.0	81.6	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	878	27.9	43.0	62.8	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	3,591	9.6	15.6	26.4	

Source: INE, SIU.

F | Observations

These data can be calculated by census section, thus enabling an increase in the precision obtained through the calculation of this value, allowing it to be quantified not only for the entire municipal urban area but also for each of the different territorial delimitations into which the city is divided.

This higher level of detail makes it possible to show the comparison between the different areas of large cities, detecting the location of the areas with the highest and lowest population density.

[13] As of July 2021, there are 4,883 municipalities integrated into the SIU, see notes in the Introduction.

D.07 | DISCONTINUOUS URBAN

A | Definition

Discontinuous mixed urban land is defined in SIOSE as "*urban area that may be consolidated or in the process of consolidation, with a regular pattern produced by a defined urban planning and which, fundamentally, differs from the Urban Expansion because its connection or contact with the pattern of the Central Area-Urban Expansion is through road communication. Included in this land are urbanisations, neighbourhoods, etc., located in suburbs*". This area is one of the 20 classes of the **SIU urban categorisation.**

B | Relevance

The relationship between the discontinuous mixed urban land, with respect to the total mixed urban land, sum of three classes of **urban categorisation** of the SIU (discontinuous expansion area), allows to know the degree of dispersion of the urban land of the city.

C | Source of the data

Information System on Land Occupation in Spain (SIOSE 2014) of the National Geographic Institute (IGN).

Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA)

D | Methodology

Based on available information on SIOSE land occupation in the SIU, at the municipal level, in relation to the area of mixed urban land , the following operation is carried out:

$$\text{D.07. Discontinuous mixed urban land (\%)} = \frac{\text{Discontinuous mixed urban land (ha)}}{\sum \text{Total area of mixed urban land (ha)}} \times 100$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities

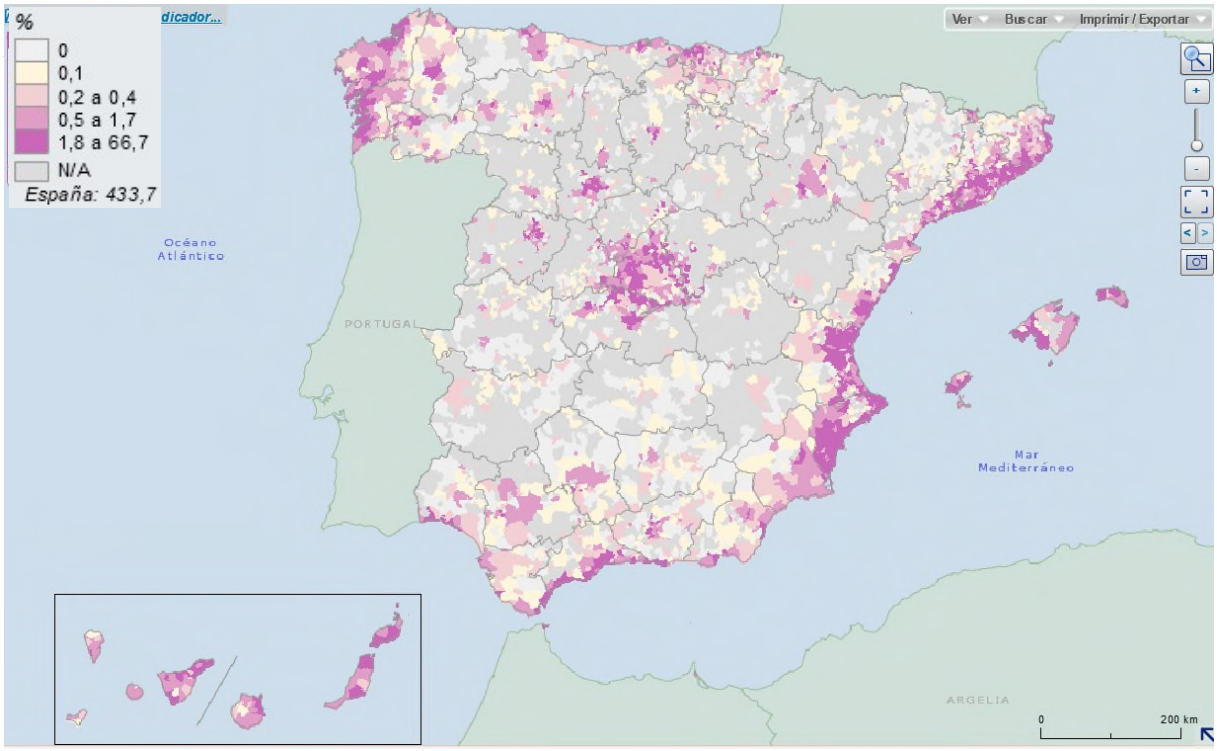
This section shows the results of the percentage of discontinuous urban land with respect to the total urban land of all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.07. AREA OF DISCONTINUOUS MIXED URBAN LAND on total mixed urban land (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	9.0%	25.9%	52.4%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	4.3%	15.6%	26.7%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	10.7%	24.5%	49.8%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	9.5%	28.2%	55.9%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	8.5%	26.0%	52.6%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,827	10.3%	24.2%	51.3%

Map 11. Discontinuous mixed urban land area (%) by municipality. Source: SIOSE, SIU.

D.07 | DISCONTINUOUS URBAN



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas

D.08 | HOUSING DENSITY.

A | Definition

The housing density is defined as the number of houses per hectare, considering only the area of land corresponding to the **consolidated city** as defined in descriptive data D.06.

B | Relevance

This is an item of descriptive data that expresses whether the municipality is characterised by having a high, medium or low density residential use. In general terms, cities with a low housing density are characterised, among other things, by a high dependence on private vehicles, while those with a medium-high density have lower consumption and, therefore, are more sustainable.

C | Source of the data

Population and housing census 2011[14], National Statistics Institute, INE.
Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA)

D | Methodology

Number of *family homes* of the municipality divided between the area in hectares of consolidated urban land (SUC) and the already consolidated development areas (ADC) of the SIU, according to the following expression:

$$\text{D.08. Housing density (dwell. / ha)} = \frac{\text{Number of dwellings}}{\text{Area(SUC+ADC)}}$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities

This section shows the results of the housing density of all the Spanish municipalities integrated into the SIU[15], including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

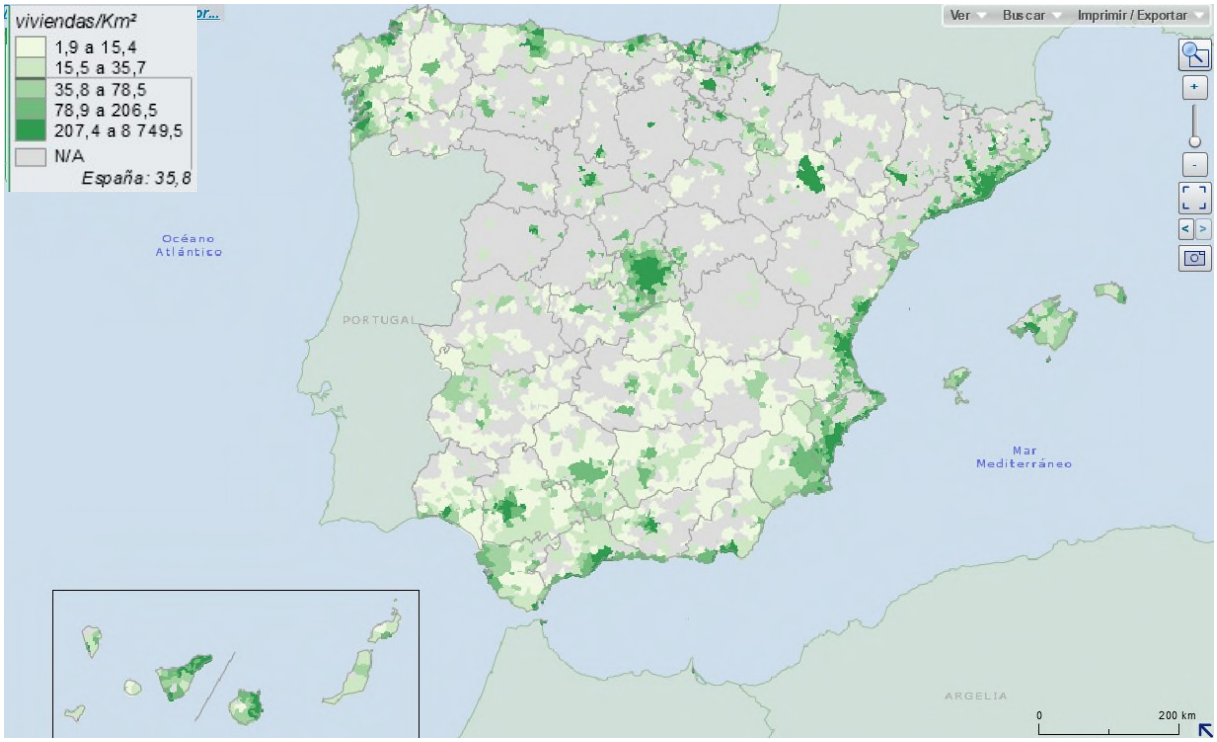
D.08. HOUSING DENSITY PER URBAN LAND AREA (Dwells/ha).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,290	16.9	25.6	37.5
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	35.9	48.2	59.1
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	22.7	31.4	42.9
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	265	21.0	29.5	41.6
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	876	14.8	22.4	33.1
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	711	10.0	15.6	23.3

Source: INE, SIU.

[14] It must be taken into account when taking the data provided by the 2011 Population and Housing Census as a data source, data on family dwellings for municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants are not available.
[15] As of July 2021, there are 4,883 municipalities integrated into the SIU, see notes in the Introduction.

Map 12. Density of main family housing per municipality (dwellings/Km2).



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

F | Observations

These data can be calculated by census section, thus enabling an increase in the precision obtained through the calculation of this value, allowing it to be quantified not only for the entire municipal urban area but also for each of the different territorial delimitations into which the city is divided.

This higher level of detail makes it possible to show the comparison between the different areas of large cities, detecting the location of the areas with the highest and lowest housing density.

D.09 | URBAN

A | Definition

The level of urban compactness can be defined as the relationship between the usable space of the buildings (volume) and the space occupied by the urban land (area).

It is understood as **usable building space**, the sum of the built area (m^2 of gross floor area) of all the cadastral parcels of the city and as an area corresponding to the **consolidated city**, as defined in descriptive data D.06.

B | Relevance

The compact building expresses the idea of urban proximity, increasing contact and the possibility of interconnection between citizens, which is one of the basic principles in classic Mediterranean cities. It also optimises the management of one of the most important natural resources, the soil.

Despite this, an excessive level of compactness is not necessarily good. It must be corrected by the existence of quality public space for pedestrians, green spaces, squares and sidewalks of a minimum width.

C | Source of the data

Urban Cadastral Map[16] (2017) of the General Directorate for Cadastre
Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA)

D | Methodology

From the cadastral information, the sum of the total built area of the city is obtained and divided between the consolidated urban land area (SUC) and the already consolidated development areas (ADC) of the SIU.

$$\text{D.09. Urban compactness } (m2t) = \frac{\sum \text{Built area of the cadastral parcels of the municipality}}{m2s \text{ Area (SUC+ADC)}}$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities

This section shows the results of the urban compactness of all the Spanish municipalities integrated into the SIU (except those of the Basque Country and Navarre), including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000,and those with less than
5,000 inhabitants.

[16] It must be taken into account when taking as a source of the data offered by the General Directorate of Cadastre, the data of the Basque Country and Navarre are not available.

D.09. URBAN COMPACTNESS. Total floor area ratio (m2t/m2s)

	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,197	0.44	0.62	0.83	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	58	0.75	0.90	1.06	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	84	0.55	0.67	0.84	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	249	0.50	0.67	0.87	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	806	0.40	0.56	0.76	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	3,371	0.31	0.42	0.60	

Source: CaDasTRe, SIU.

F | Observations

These data can be calculated by census section, thus enabling an increase in the precision obtained through the calculation of this value, allowing it to be quantified not only for the entire municipal urban area but also for each of the different territorial delimitations into which the city is divided.

The possibility of calculating these data for sectors or specific delimitations of the city allows a better understanding of the configuration of the city, of the different typologies of buildings and the comparison between the area of the historic city and the areas of new planning, thus increasing the level of detail displayed by this value.

D.10 | RESIDENTIAL

A | Definition

Residential built area is understood to be the sum of the built area (m^2 gross floor area) of all the cadastral parcels of the city with main residential use.

B | Relevance

If these data are compared with the urban area[17] of the city, this allows us to obtain an average residential buildable area, and if we compare them with the total built area, it indicates the greater or lesser predominance of residential construction in the city.

C | Source of the data

Urban Cadastral Map[18] (2017) of the General Directorate for Cadastre
Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA)

D | Methodology

From the cadastral information, the sum of the built area for residential use in the city is obtained and divided between the consolidated urban land area (SUC) and the already consolidated development areas (ADC) of the SIU and between the built area of the city, according to the following formulas:

$$\text{D.10. a. Built area residential use (m2t)} = \frac{\sum \text{Built cadastral parcels for residential use}}{\text{m2s Area (SUC+ADC)}}$$

$$\text{D.10. b. Built area residential use (\%)} = \frac{\sum \text{Built cadastral parcels for residential use}}{\sum \text{Built area of the cadastral parcels}}$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities

This section shows the results of the built area for residential use in all Spanish municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants integrated into the SIU (except those of the Basque Country and Navarre), including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities of over 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000 and 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.

[17] The urban area is defined in descriptive data D.06.
[18] It must be taken into account when taking as a source of the data offered by the General Directorate of Cadastre, the data of the Basque Country and Navarre are not available.

D.10.a. RESIDENTIAL FLOOR AREA RATIO (m2t/m2s).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,197	0.27	0.38	0.51
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	58	0.46	0.54	0.63
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	84	0.33	0.41	0.51
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	249	0.30	0.41	0.52
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	806	0.24	0.36	0.49
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	3,371	0.20	0.28	0.41

Source: CaDasTRe, SIU.

D.10.b. BUILT AREA FOR RESIDENTIAL USE WITH RESPECT TO TOTAL BUILT AREA (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value value	3rd quartile
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,209	56.7%	64.5%	71.7%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	58	55.0%	58.8%	62.3%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	84	55.4%	60.9%	64.9%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	251	54.5%	62.7%	68.5%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	816	58.3%	66.8%	73.4%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,390	62.4%	71.0%	78.3%

Source: CaDasTRe, SIU.

F | Observations

These data can be calculated by census section, enabling an increase in the precision obtained through the calculation of this value, allowing it to be quantified not only for the entire municipal urban area but also for each of the different territorial delimitations into which the city is divided.

Also, these data can be calculated for the different uses established by the Cadastre (commercial, cultural, sports, industrial, offices, etc.).

D.11 | URBAN COMPLEXITY

A | Definition

Urban complexity can be obtained by applying the Shannon-Wiener index, which is one of several indices used to measure diversity in information theory.

B | Relevance

Urban complexity is a measure of the degree of organisation of the urban system. It reports on the diversity of the mix of uses and services, which is one of the axes of the compact and complex Mediterranean city model.

C | Source of the data

Local entity.

D | Methodology

The existence of a georeferenced census of economic activities, institutions and associations makes it possible to obtain this indicator, allowing it to be calculated for specific sectors of the city that are small enough and similar to each other in terms of extension.

This possibility of calculating the diversity of uses of the city in a more detailed way is particularly necessary in order to be able to make a comparison between different areas of the city (it makes it possible to detect areas with a lack of economic activities or where there is one or more predominant activities).

Therefore, a census of economic activities is required, including the necessary fields to classify the type and description of the activities in order to apply the Shannon index. First, the different types of activity that correspond to the number of Shannon species (species richness) need to be identified. This species richness must be similar for all cities and must be based on the CNAE codes obtained from the standard European classification.

Next, all existing activities within this classification need to be grouped based on their similarity. For each entity, assign one of the species or types of activity based on their types and description.

In this way the Shannon index can be applied:

$$\text{D.11.}\quad \text{Urban complexity} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} Pi \times \text{Log}_2(P_i)$$

- n is the number of different types of activity (species richness).
- Pi is the relative abundance of each species, the proportion of entities of a species or type of activity with respect to the total number of existing activities.
- $Log_2(Pi)$ is the base 2 logarithm of the relative abundance of each species.

D.12 | PARKS AND GREEN AREA FACILITIES

A | Definition

This information measures the extent of existing green areas and recreation areas of a public nature and their ratio to the number of inhabitants. This ratio is obtained through the proportion of square meters of existing green areas per inhabitant.

B | Relevance

Green areas play a very important role in the urban environment. They improve the quality of life of the inhabitants, especially the quality of the air. In addition to being places where people can enjoy free time, the sufficient presence of squares, gardens, and parks helps to build a well-balanced city where natural spaces mitigate the effects of excessive construction and pollution.

C | Source of the data

Local entity.

D | Methodology

For the definition of green areas and useful recreation areas, the following criteria must be used:

- Local green areas: Squares and small squares that give identity and structure to the city's neighbourhoods. They serve the residents who live in the blocks that surround them and especially people with less mobility: children and the elderly.

- Medium-sized green areas: Large squares and gardens. They may contain equipment such as benches, drinking water fountains or children's play areas.

- Big green areas: Parks and promenades, made up of specimens of native vegetation, forest pockets, reforestation or specimens of exotic species.

Based on municipal cartography, and with the help of orthophotography and urban planning documents, the delimitations of useful green areas and recreational areas can be edited in the GIS.

The number of inhabitants can be obtained as the sum of the existing records in the population census.

The limits of the consolidated urban area can be obtained with the help of existing graphic layers and urban planning documents (the consolidated urban area plus the new ones that have been developed or executed and the comparison with orthophotographs or aerial images.

$$\text{D.12. a. Green areas per inhabitant (m2 inhab.)} = \frac{\text{Green areas and public recreation areas}}{\text{Number of inhabitants}}$$

$$\text{D.12. b. Density green areas (\%)} = \frac{\text{Surface green areas and public recreation areas (m2)} \times 100}{\text{Urban area (m2)}}$$

D.13 | PUBLIC SPACE

A | Definition

Public space is defined as the percentage of pedestrian streets over the total length and area of streets and thoroughfares in the city.

B | Relevance

Pedestrian streets provide a space to move that is separated from the space dedicated to vehicles. These spaces improve pedestrian mobility and provide access to all types of walking: to and from places of residence, work, parks, schools, commercial areas, etc. They also provide places for children to walk and play.

C | Source of the data

Local entity.

D | Methodology

Based on the municipal cartography and with the help of orthophotographs, the pedestrian streets can be edited in the GIS, according to the definition included in the mobility and transport plans, for which the location of the pedestrian streets and a georeferenced municipal street map are required (linear and polygonal features.

The total length and area of the streets and roads can be obtained as the sum of the fields corresponding to length and surface of all existing records in the georeferenced municipal street map.

Depending on the existence of information with a higher level of precision, these data can be expanded with the inclusion of pavements with a minimum width (for example, more than five metres | and other pedestrian spaces such as promenades or boulevards, which allow two or more people pass comfortably or walk in parallel

.

$$\text{D.13.a. Length pedestrian streets (\%)} = \frac{\text{Pedestrian street length (m)}}{\text{Total length of streets and roads (m)}} \times 100$$

$$\text{D.13.b. Pedestrian street area (\%)} = \frac{\text{Pedestrian street area (m2 |}}{\text{Total area of streets and roads (m2 |}} \times 100$$

D.ST[19].01 | HOUSING DENSITY

A | Definition

The housing density on the land under transformation is defined as the number of houses planned on the *development areas of predominantly residential use*, defined in the SIU data model, by the ground surface of said areas.

The **development areas for residential use,** defined in the SIU, are those areas or sectors delimited by the planning, for which it foresees urban transformations and has established the conditions for their development, and in which more than 60% of the buildable area is destined for residential use.

The **number of houses** contained in the SIU for each development area, corresponds to that set in the urban planning or, in the event that it is not set by the planning nor could it be calculated directly, an estimate is made[20] of the number of dwellings based on the planned buildability that will take into account the characteristics of the aforementioned area or sector.

B | Relevance

These are descriptive data that express the housing density that is being planned for the "new city".

C | Source of the data

Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA).

D | Methodology

Number of houses foreseen in the planning of the *residential use development areas* (RDA) of the municipality, the city divided by the area in hectares of said areas, according to the following expression:

$$\text{D.ST.01. Housing density (dwell. / ha)} = \frac{\text{Number of dwellings planned RDA}}{\text{Area of the RDAs}}$$

Being descriptive data that refer to the Land in Transformation (DST), the RDAs that are considered for this calculation are the development areas or residential sectors that are not yet consolidated, that is, that have a degree of urbanisation and construction less than 1, according to the SIU data model. In addition, those areas or sectors in which it has not been possible to obtain the data on the number of dwellings planned are excluded.

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities

This section shows the results of the housing density of the land in transformation of all the Spanish municipalities integrated in the SIU, including the distribution in clusters according to the population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000,and those with less than
5,000 inhabitants.

[19] The descriptive data that refer only to the land subject to urban transformation have been distinguished with the code D.ST.

[20] The planned buildability of each area or sector is established in the urban planning according to the typologies of the sector (detached single-family, semi-detached single-family, collective block, etc.)

D.ST.01. PROJECTED HOUSING DENSITY in development areas (Dwells/ha).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,238	56.7	64.5	71.7	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	33.2	43.3	54.9	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	24.4	35.2	48.4	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	255	22.0	33.4	46.4	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	834	23.8	34.0	46.4	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	2,027	20.6	29.9	38.4	

Source: INE, SIU.

D.ST.02 | PERCENTAGE OF DEVELOPMENT AREAS.

A | Definition

This information shows the ratio of land subject to transformation according to planning,*development areas* defined in the SIU data model, with respect to the land area of the**consolidated city**, as defined in descriptive data D.06.

B | Relevance

This information shows the forecasts and growth capacity of a municipality.

C | Source of the data

Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA).

D | Methodology

Development areas (DA), defined in the SIU data model, divided by the consolidated urban land area of the entire municipal area, according to the following expression:

$$\text{D.ST.02. Development areas(\%)} = \frac{\text{DA area(m2)}}{\text{Consolidated area (SUC+ADC)(m2)}} \times 100$$

Being descriptive data that refer to land under transformation (DST), the DA that are considered for this calculation are the development areas or sectors that are not yet consolidated, that is, that have a lower degree of urbanisation and construction of less than 1, according to the SIU data model.

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities

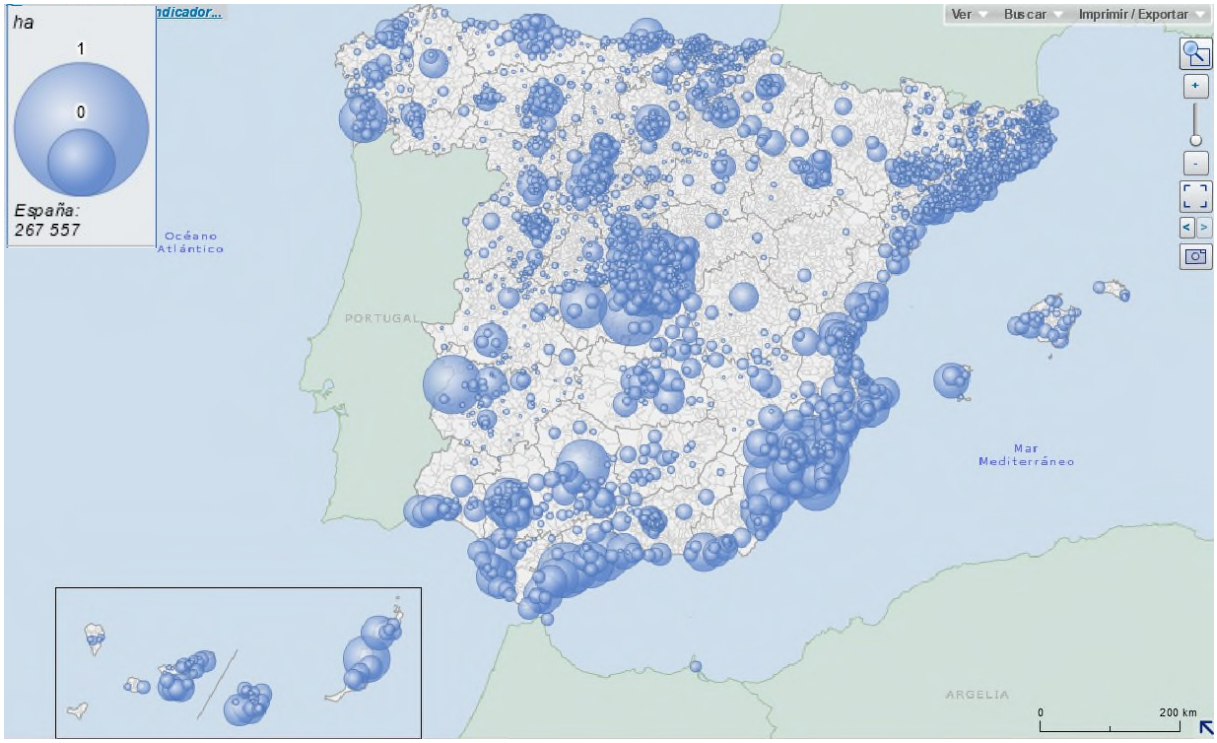
This section shows the results of the percentage of land in the development areas of all Spanish municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants integrated into the SIU, including the in clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.ST.02. PERCENTAGE OF AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT LAND WITH RESPECT TO TOTAL URBAN LAND (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,292	17.1%	35.0%	64.4%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	13.3%	30.2%	48.9%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	15.3%	34.5%	61.5%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	265	18.3%	36.3%	67.3%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	878	16.2%	35.2%	65.0%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	3,591	0.0%	14.7%	49.3%

Source: SIU.

Map 13. Development areas (ha | by municipality).



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.ST.03 | DELIMITED PERCENTAGE OF BUILDING LAND

A | Definition

These data show the ratio of the land classified as developable delimited according to the planning with respect to the area of the **consolidated city**, as defined in descriptive data D.06.

The **delimited or sectorised buildable land,** according to the SIU data model, corresponds to that scheduled for its transformation and incorporation into the urban fabric. It also includes the land delimited by the planning for its integration into the urban grid and in which the conditions for its development have been established through a process of transformation by urbanisation in the time periods provided for in the corresponding programme.

B | Relevance

These data show growth forecasts for a municipality in relation to its urban area.

C | Source of the data

Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA).

D | Methodology

Area of the *Delimited or Sectorised Developable Land*, according to the SIU data model, between the consolidated urban land of the entire municipal area, according to the following expression:

$$\text{D.ST.03. Delimited developable area (\%)} = \frac{\text{Delimited developable land surface (m2)} \times 100}{\text{Consolidated surface (SUC+ADC) (m2)}}$$

Being descriptive data that refer to land under transformation (DST), the RDAs that are considered for this calculation are development areas or residential sectors that are not yet consolidated, that is, that have a degree of urbanisation and construction less than 1, according to the SIU data model.

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

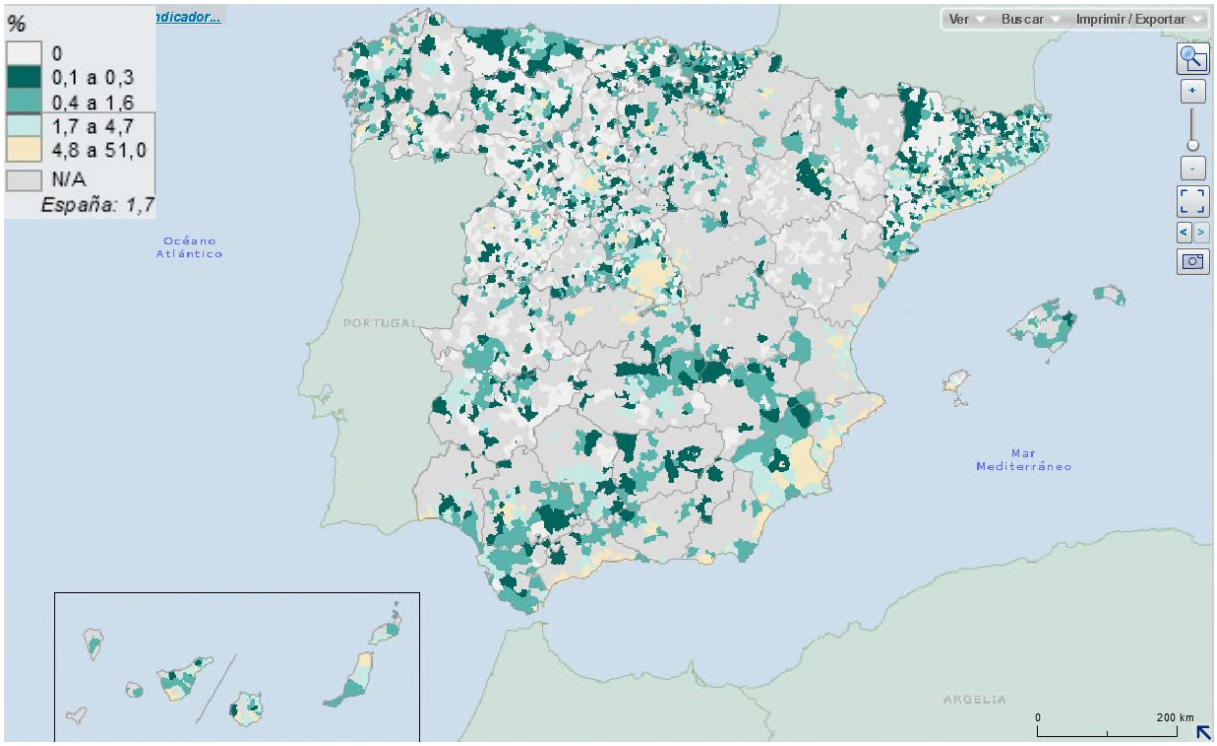
This section shows the results of the percentage of delimited developable land with respect to the urban land of all Spanish municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants integrated into the SIU, including the distribution in clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.ST.03. DELIMITED DEVELOPABLE AREA WITH RESPECT TO TOTAL URBAN AREA (%)

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,292	12.2%	28.3%	53.6%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	9.6%	25.4%	46.4%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	10.5%	27.3%	50.6%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	265	14.2%	29.9%	59.5%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	878	11.6%	28.5%	55.2%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	3,591	0.0%	5.5%	36.1%

Source: SIU.

Map 14. Percentage of delimited development area by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.ST.04 | AREA INTENDED FOR RESIDENTIAL USE

A | Definition

The area intended for residential use is understood to be that of the*development areas of predominantly residential use*, according to the urban planning.

B | Relevance

If these data are compared with the area corresponding to the**consolidated city**[21e], the magnitude of the planned residential urban growth can be seen.

C | Source of the data

Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA).

D | Methodology

Residential development areas (RDA), according to the SIU data model, between the consolidated urban area of the entire municipal area, according to the following expression:

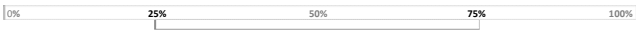
$$\text{D.ST.04. residential use area}(\%) = \frac{\text{RDA area (m2)}}{\text{Consolidated area (SUC+ADC)(m2)}} \times 100$$

Being descriptive data that refer to the Land in Transformation (DST), the RDAs that are considered for this calculation are the development areas or residential sectors that are not yet consolidated, that is, that have a degree of urbanisation and construction less than 1, according to the SIU data model. In addition, those areas or sectors in which it has not been possible to obtain the data on the number of dwellings planned are excluded.

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

This section shows the results of the percentage of the land of the residential development areas of all the Spanish municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants integrated in the SIU (except those of the Basque Country and Navarre), including the distribution in clusters in function of population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.ST.04. PERCENTAGE OF AREAS OF LAND UNDER DEVELOPMENT FOR RESIDENTIAL USE WITH RESPECT TO TOTAL URBAN LAND (%).



	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,238	8.6%	20.0%	36.0%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	6.2%	14.3%	27.7%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	9.0%	21.3%	37.2%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	255	8.0%	19.4%	37.5%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	834	8.8%	20.1%	36.1%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	2,027	11.2%	23.2%	46.1%

Source: SIU.

[21] It is defined in descriptive data D.06.

D.ST.05 | AREA INTENDED FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

A | Definition

The area planned for economic activities is understood as that of the *development areas used mainly for economic, industrial and tertiary activities,* according to the schedule in the urban planning.

B | Relevance

If these data are compared with the area corresponding to the **consolidated city**[22], they reflect the magnitude of urban growth destined for economic activities.

C | Source of the data

Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA).

D | Methodology

Areas for the development of economic activities, according to the SIU data model, between the consolidated urban land of the entire municipal area, according to the following expression:

$$\text{D.ST.05. Area used for economic activities (\%)} = \frac{\text{DA area economic act. (m2)}}{\text{Consolidated area (SUC+ADC) (m2)}} \times 100$$

Being descriptive data that refer to the Land in Transformation (DST), the RDAs that are considered for this calculation are the development areas or residential sectors that are not yet consolidated, that is, that have a degree of urbanisation and construction less than 1, according to the SIU data model.

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

This section shows the results of the percentage of land used for economic activities of all the Spanish municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants integrated in the SIU (except those of the Basque Country and Navarre), including the distribution in clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than
5,000 inhabitants.

[22] It is defined in descriptive data D.06.

D.ST.05. PERCENTAGE OF AREAS UNDER DEVELOPMENT TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (industrial or tertiary) with respect to total urban areas (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,116	5.9%	14.3%	30.7%	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	60	2.9%	9.0%	15.8%	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	78	4.1%	9.8%	22.1%	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	241	4.1%	13.2%	31.1%	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	737	6.2%	16.1%	31.7%	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,321	8.2%	18.7%	45.0%	

Source: SIU

D.14 | AGE OF THE EXISTING BUILDINGS

A | Definition

The age of the building stock makes it possible to estimate the percentage of buildings prior to a certain date and that do not comply with certain regulations relating to energy efficiency in buildings, such as the Technical Building Code.

B | Relevance

If the building stock prior to the year 2000 is compared with the entire building stock, it is possible to estimate the percentage of buildings that might require actions to improve energy efficiency and promote the use of renewable energy and local energy production to achieve energy optimisation of such building stock.

C | Source of the data

Age of the building stock[23] (2020) of the General Directorate of Cadastre

D | Methodology

It is calculated based on information provided by the Digital Atlas of Urban Areas, regarding the age of the building stock, based on the Cadastre data and is compared with the entire building stock to obtain the percentage.

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

This section shows the results of the percentage of the building stock of all the Spanish municipalities integrated into the SIU (except those of the Basque Country and Navarre), including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

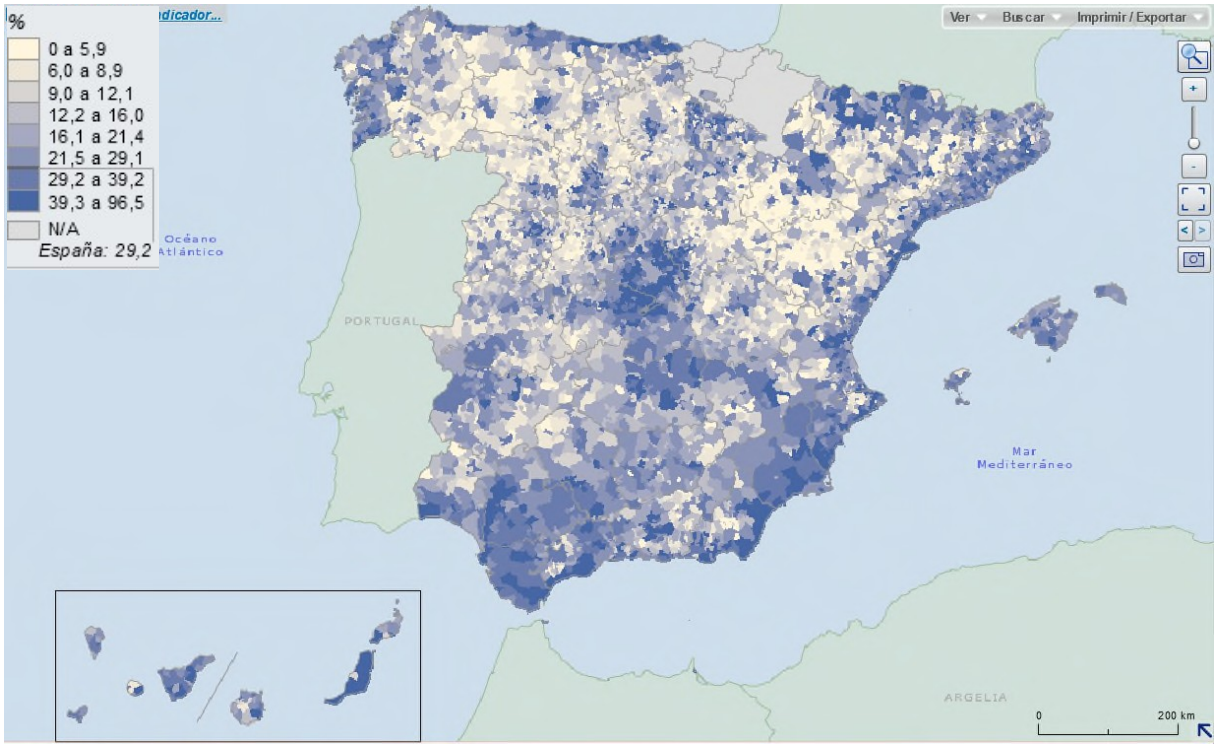
[23] It must be taken into account when taking as a source of the data offered by the General Directorate of Cadastre, the data of the Basque Country and Navarre are not available.

D.14 PERCENTAGE OF BUILDING STOCK BY MUNICIPALITY BEFORE THE YEAR 2000 (%)

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,209	50.1%	59.8%	67.4%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	58	65.0%	70.2%	75.4%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	84	54.2%	64.7%	70.2%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	251	52.4%	61.3%	68.5%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	816	48.5%	58.6%	65.6%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,397	57.1%	68.9%	77.4%

Source: UA Atlas, D.G.CaDasTRE.

Map 16. Post-2000 building stock (%) by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas

D.15 | WATER

A | Definition

These data make it possible to measure the amount of water consumed per inhabitant per day in the city.

B | Relevance

Water scarcity is one of the most important challenges related to climate change in Mediterranean cities. This value shows the rational use of one of the most necessary natural resources.

C | Source of the data

Local entity. Data on domestic and total water consumption and population census are required for the calculation.

D | Methodology

Once the water consumption per day is obtained, the indicator can be easily calculated by dividing the total water consumption figure by the number of inhabitants.

$$\text{D.15. Water consumption per inhabitant (litres per person/day)} = \frac{\text{Water consumption}}{\text{Number of inhabitants}}$$

D.16 | QUALITY OF SILENCE.

A | Definition

The quality of silence can be measured as the proportion of the population exposed to non-recommended noise levels, considering both noise during the day and at night.

B | Relevance

According to the World Health Organization, noise seriously damages human health from both a physical and mental point of view. The environmental noise caused by traffic, by industrial and leisure activities, constitutes one of the main environmental problems in Europe.

The origin of noise is especially associated with urbanisation processes and the development of transport and industry. Although it is a problem fundamentally in the urban environment, in some geographical areas it can also affect the rural environment. Preserving silence is one of the most important challenges in big cities.

C | Source of the data

Local entity. For the calculation, a georeferenced noise map, a georeferenced municipal street map and a georeferenced population census are required.

D | Methodology

The georeferenced noise map and the municipal street map show the streets with a noise level greater than 65 dB during the day and 55 dB at night.

Once the list of streets has been obtained, the georeferenced population census shows the number of people exposed to a non-recommended noise level.

$$\text{D.16. a. Quality of silence DAY (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of people exposed to more than 65 db during the day x100 Total number of inhabitants}}{}$$

$$\text{D.16. b. Quality of silence NIGHT(\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of people exposed to more than 55 db at night x100 Total number of inhabitants}}{}$$

D.17 | TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY INFRASTRUCTURE AREA

A | Definition

The area used for transport infrastructures is defined in the**SIU urban categorisation**[24] as the sum of the areas defined in SIOSE mainly for use by airports, ports, rail networks, and road network, as well as the areas of roads, car parks and pedestrian areas without vegetation.

B | Relevance

Through these data, it is possible to identify both the total area of transport infrastructures, as well as the weight they have within the municipal area and their potential for improvement towards more sustainable mobility.

C | Source of the data

Information System on Land Occupation in Spain (SIOSE 2014) of the National Geographic Institute (IGN).

Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA).

D | Methodology

Based on the information available on SIOSE land occupation in the SIU, at the municipal level, in relation to the area of transport infrastructures, the data are obtained in hectares per municipality and the percentage that this area represents with respect to the proportion of land of the entire municipal term is calculated, according to the following:

$$\text{D.17.b. Transport infrastructures}(\%) = \frac{\text{Transport infrastructure surface(ha)} \times 100}{\text{Total area of the municipality (ha)}}$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

This section shows the results of the area allocated to transport infrastructures and the percentage that this represents with respect to the municipality of all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.17.a. AREA OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURES (ha).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	32.8	71.9	155.8	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	221.3	461.7	797.2	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	107.5	190.6	317.2	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	53.8	99.6	199.9	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	27.0	53.3	107.3	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,827	7.7	17.6	38.9	

Source: SIOSE, SIU.

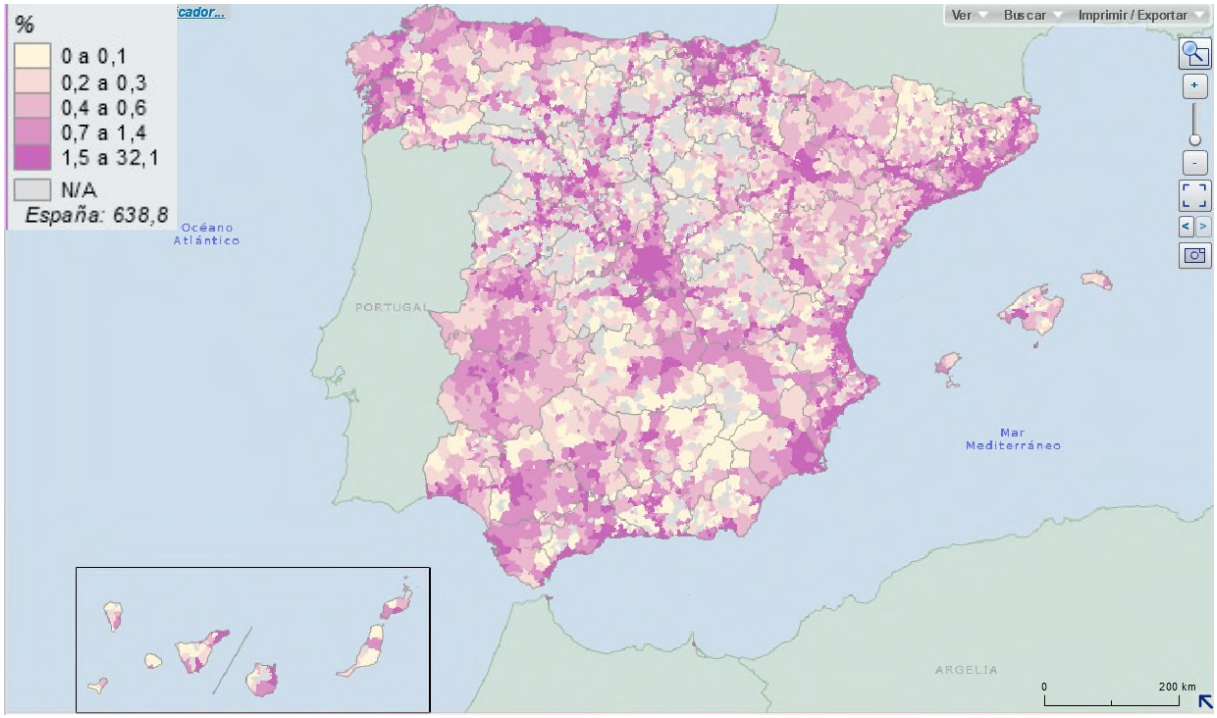
24 The SIU offers an urban categorisation (20 classes) based on information from SIOSE. See introduction notes.

D.17.b. PERCENTAGE OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AREA WITH RESPECT TO THE MUNICIPALITY (%)

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,294	0.7%	1.4%	2.7%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	2.9%	3.9%	6.4%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	1.5%	2.3%	4.3%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	266	0.9%	1.6%	3.1%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	879	0.5%	1.1%	2.2%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	5,139	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%

Source: SIOSE, SIU

Map 16. Area of transport infrastructures (%) by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.18 | MOTORISATION INDEX OF THE

A | Definition

The motorisation index determines the relationship between the number of vehicles (cars and motorcycles) and the population for each municipality. The ratio of the number of passenger cars and motorcycles with respect to the total number of vehicles is also established.

B | Relevance

These data are directly related to fuel consumption and associated emissions, as well as the use of urban space for road traffic and dependence on private vehicles.

C | Source of the data

Data from the Traffic Department 2019. Ministry of Internal Affairs.

D | Methodology

Based on the information available from the DGT regarding the vehicle fleet, the number of cars and motorcycles per thousand inhabitants is calculated, as well as the percentage that these vehicles represent with respect to the total fleet, according to the following:

$$\text{D.18.a. Vehicles domiciled in the municipality } \left(\frac{\text{No. inhab.}}{1000}\right) = \frac{\text{Cars+Motorcycles}}{\left(\frac{\text{Population}}{1000}\right)}$$

$$\text{D.18.b. Percentage of cars (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of Cars domiciled in the municipality x100}}{\text{Total fleet of vehicles}}$$

$$\text{D.18.c. Percentage of motorcycles (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of Motorcycles domiciled in the municipality x100}}{\text{Total fleet of vehicles}}$$

$$\text{D.18.d. Age of vehicle fleet (\%)} = \frac{\text{Cars+Motorcycles domiciled after 2010 x100}}{\text{Total fleet of vehicles}}$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

This section shows the results of the vehicles domiciled in the municipality and the percentage they represent with respect to the total number of vehicles in all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.18.a. VEHICLES DOMICILED IN THE MUNICIPALITY EVERY 1000 INHABITANTS.

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	549.8	592.4	646.9
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	504.3	539.9	574.5
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	538.9	565.5	590.4
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	541.9	573.9	615.7
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	558.7	607.2	662.6
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,813	627.5	714.3	822.6

Source: Traffic Department.

D.18.b. PERCENTAGE OF CARS (%)

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	67.7%	71.3%	74.6%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	70.6%	73.9%	77.8%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	70.6%	73.6%	76.7%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	68.1%	72.0%	75.2%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	67.0%	70.6%	74.0%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,813	59.8%	65.8%	71.4%

Source: Traffic Department.

D.18.c. PERCENTAGE OF MOTORCYCLES (%)

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Mean value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	7.2%	8.9%	11.5%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	7.9%	10.8%	13.9%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	7.7%	10.0%	14.0%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	7.9%	10.0%	12.2%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	6.9%	8.5%	10.8%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,813	5.0%	6.9%	9.3%

Source: Traffic Department.

D.19 | DENSITY OF BUS LINES AND RAIL-BASED MODES

A | Definition

The density of bus lines and rail-based modes is the ratio of the length of these lines in the city to the area or population of the same.

B | Relevance

These data allow us to evaluate the offer of the bus service and the railway network of the municipality (metropolitan railways, metros and trams) in relation to the population and surface area. These data do not include railway infrastructures dedicated exclusively to medium-long distance services.

C | Source of the data

Local entity, local/regional transport authority and existing railway operators in the city.

D | Methodology

The local entity, through the corresponding transport authority, must have the necessary data to carry out the following calculations:

$$\text{D.19.a.} \quad \text{Density of bus lines} = \frac{\text{Length of bus lines (km)}}{\text{Area of the municipality (km}^2\text{)}}$$

$$\text{D.19.b.} \quad \text{Offer of bus lines per inhabitant} = \frac{\text{Length of bus lines (km)}}{\text{1,000 inhabitants}}$$

$$\text{D.19.c.} \quad \text{Offer of bus seats per inhabitant} = \frac{\text{Offered bus seats (No.)}}{\text{1,000 inhabitants}}$$

$$\text{D.19.d.} \quad \text{Density of rail networks} = \frac{\text{Length of rail networks (km)}}{\text{Area of the municipality (km}^2\text{)}}$$

$$\text{D.19.e.} \quad \text{Supply of rail networks per inhabitant} = \frac{\text{Length of rail networks (km)}}{\text{Million inhabitants}}$$

D.20 | ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES

A | Definition and relevance

This indicator makes it possible to know the percentage of the population that has a public transport stop close to their place of residence. The quality of public transport depends on the proximity of its services to the places of residence of the inhabitants, constituting an alternative to the use of a private vehicle.

For the definition of the areas of proximity, the following criteria will be used:

- Public transport stop less than 300 metres away.

B | Data source

Local entity, local/regional transport authority and existing public transport operators in the city.

C | Methodology

For its calculation, it is necessary to incorporate two layers into a GIS: a layer with the punctual location of the public transport stops (bus, metro, tram, etc. as appropriate in each city); and another layer with the inhabitants georeferenced as points (each point represents a person's residence)[25]. Using the buffer command (GIS geoprocessing tool to define proximity scope), a new layer will be obtained in which the population that has at least one public transport stop in 300 m radius will be included.

$$\text{D.20. Accessibility to public transport (\%)} = \frac{\text{Inhabitants who live near a public transport stop}}{\text{Total number of inhabitants}} \times 100$$

25 To obtain the layer of inhabitants georeferenced as points, it is necessary to have previously loaded the georeferenced municipal street map into the GIS and relate it to the Population Register (data table) by means of a join.

D.21 | AVAILABLE CYCLE LANES.

A | Definition

The provision of bicycle lanes is the ratio of the length of urban bicycle lanes to the number of inhabitants in the city.

B | Relevance

The density of the cycling network represents descriptive data of the offer of non-motorised and sustainable means.

C | Source of the data

Local entity.

D | Methodology

The local entity, through the corresponding authority, must have the necessary data to carry out the following calculation:

$$D.21.\ \text{Density of urban cycle lanes} = \frac{\text{Length of urban cycle lanes (km)}}{\text{1,000 inhabitants}}$$

D.22 | POPULATION AGEING

A | Definition

The population ageing index is defined as the number of inhabitants over 65 years of age per 100 inhabitants. From these data, the senescence index is also extracted, which is defined as the percentage of the population aged 85 and over of the population aged 65 and over.

B | Relevance

The general increase in life expectancy and low fertility levels are the cause of the progressive increase in the population aged 65 and over in the population as a whole. This increase will be accentuated in the coming years, according to short- and long-term population projections, and will bring with it social and economic changes that must be foreseen in local policies.

C | Source of the data

Municipal register 2020 of the National Institute of Statistics, INE.

D | Methodology

These indices are shown in the digital Atlas of Urban Areas, based on information from the Municipal Register, according to the following expressions:

$$\text{D.22.a.} \quad \text{Ageing index (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of inhabitants over 65 years of age} \times 100}{\text{Total No. of inhabitants}}$$

$$\text{D.22.b.} \quad \text{Senescence index (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of inhabitants aged 85 and over} \times 100}{\text{No. of inhabitants aged 65 and over}}$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

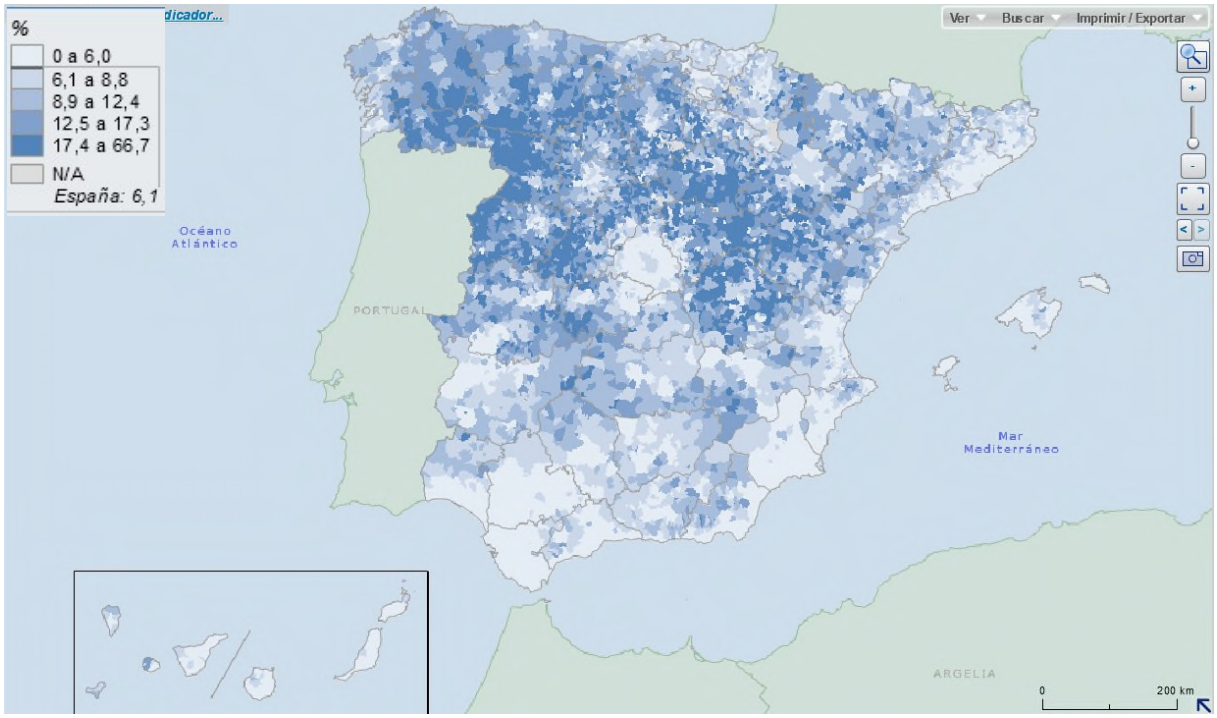
This section shows the results of the aging and senescence indices of all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000 and 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.22.a. POPULATION AGEING INDEX (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	14.6%	17.1%	19.6%	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	18.1%	20.9%	9.2%	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	13.8%	16.0%	19.1%	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	13.7%	16.3%	18.2%	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	17.3%	20.1%	9.6%	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,827	27.8%	34.9%	11.5%	

Source: UA Atlas, INE.

Map 17. Population ageing index (%) per municipality



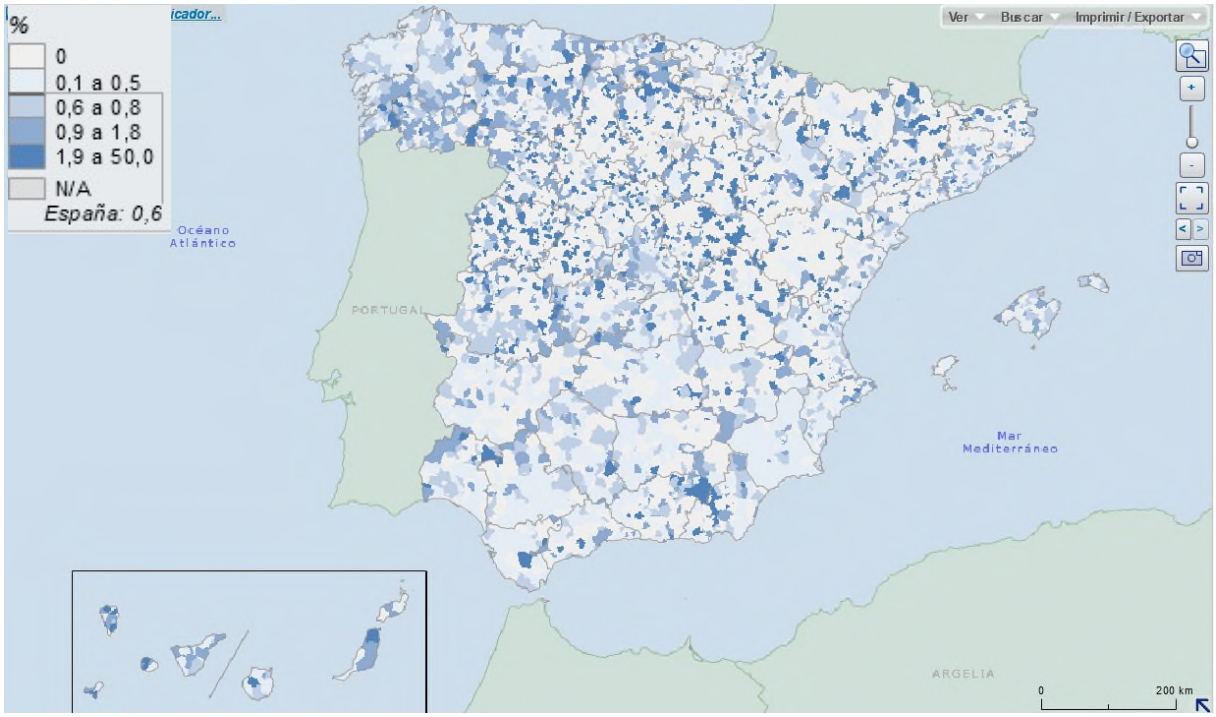
Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.22.b. POPULATION SENESCENCE INDEX (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	9.2%	11.0%	12.7%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	9.2%	10.6%	11.9%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	8.2%	9.4%	11.5%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	8.8%	10.1%	11.4%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	9.6%	11.4%	13.2%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,827	11.5%	14.9%	19.0%

Source: UA Atlas, INE.

Map 18. Population senescence rate (%) by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.23 | FOREIGN POPULATION.

A | Definition

According to the INE methodology, the foreign population is considered to be residents in Spain with non-Spanish nationality.

B | Relevance

The percentage of foreign population is relevant to estimate the need to adjust, based on the data, the design of local migration policies and social services.

C | Source of the data

Municipal register 2020 of the National Institute of Statistics, INE.

D | Methodology

This index is offered in the digital Atlas of Urban Areas, based on information from the Municipal Register, according to the following expression:

$$\text{D.23.Foreign population (\%)} = \frac{\text{Nº of foreign inhabitants} \times 100}{\text{Total No. of inhabitants}}$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

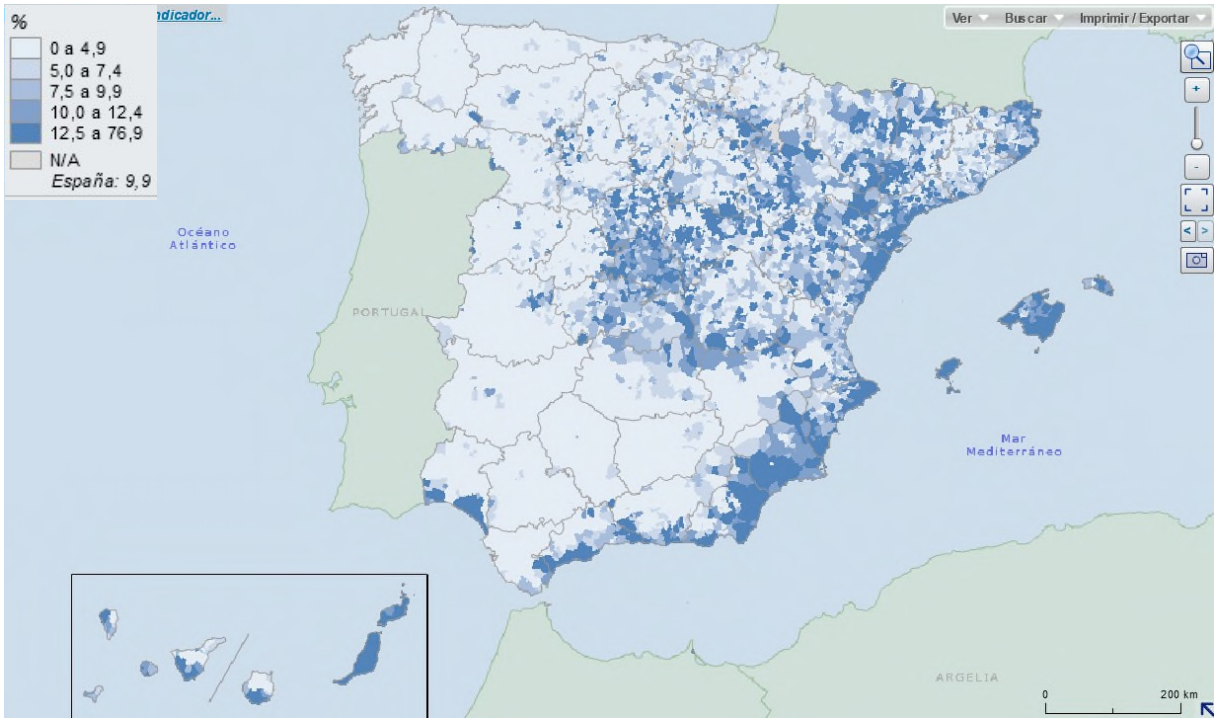
This section shows the results of the percentage of foreign population of all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution in clusters according to population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, municipalities between 50,000 and 100,000, between 20,000 and 50,000, of between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants and municipalities with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.23. PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN POPULATION (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	4.2%	8.0%	13.4%	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	6.1%	10.8%	15.1%	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	6.8%	10.8%	18.1%	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	5.2%	9.2%	16.7%	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	3.5%	6.9%	12.3%	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,827	1.6%	4.1%	8.7%	

Source: UA Atlas, INE.

Map 19. Percentage of foreign population by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.24 | DEPENDENCY RATIO.

A | Definition

The dependency index is the sum of the child and elderly dependency index. The child dependency ratio is defined as the number of children (0-14 years) per 100 adults of working age (15-64 years) and the elderly dependency ratio as the number of seniors (65 and over) per every 100 adults of working age (15-64 years).

B | Relevance

These indices are relevant for the analysis of the assistance needs of families with elderly or minors in their care, in order to be able to offer the necessary public services for each area, as well as to establish housing or employment policies that favour emancipation, fertility, the incorporation of women into economic activity, etc.

C | Source of the data

Municipal register 2020 of the National Institute of Statistics, INE.

D | Methodology

These indices are shown in the digital Atlas of Urban Areas, based on information from the Municipal Register, according to the following expressions:

$$\text{D.24.a.}\quad \text{Total dependency (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of inhabitants (0 and 14 years of age + 65 and over)}}{\text{No. of inhabitants between 15 and 64 years of age.}} \times 100$$

$$\text{D.24.b.}\quad \text{Child dependency (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of inhabitants between 0 and 14 years of age}}{\text{No. between 15 and 64 years of age.}} \times 100$$

$$\text{D.24.c.}\quad \text{Dependency of the elderly (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of inhabitants aged 65 and over}}{\text{No. between 15 and 64 years of age.}} \times 100$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

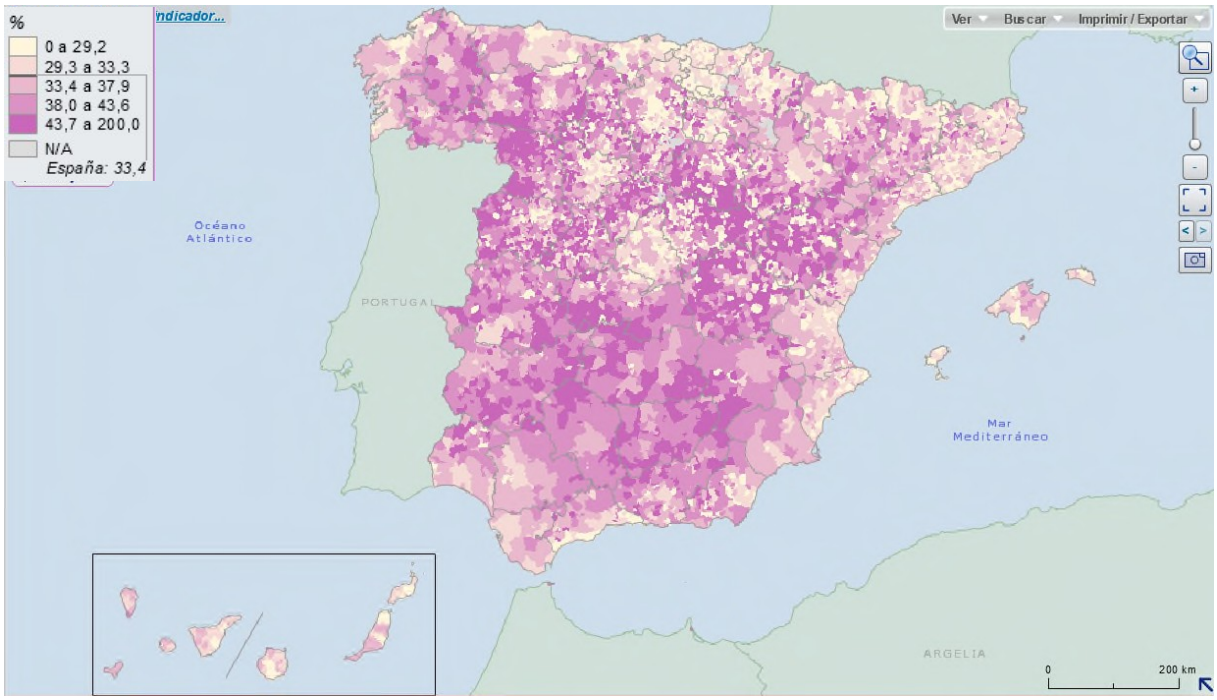
This section shows the results of the dependency indices of all the Spanish municipalities, including the distribution in clusters according to the population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.24.a. TOTAL DEPENDENCY RATIO (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	45.5%	48.4%	51.9%	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	47.3%	49.7%	52.8%	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	46.0%	47.7%	51.2%	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	44.6%	47.4%	50.1%	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	45.6%	48.8%	52.6%	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,827	50.8%	59.4%	73.3%	

Source: AU Atlas, INE.

Map 20. Total dependency ratio (%) by municipality.



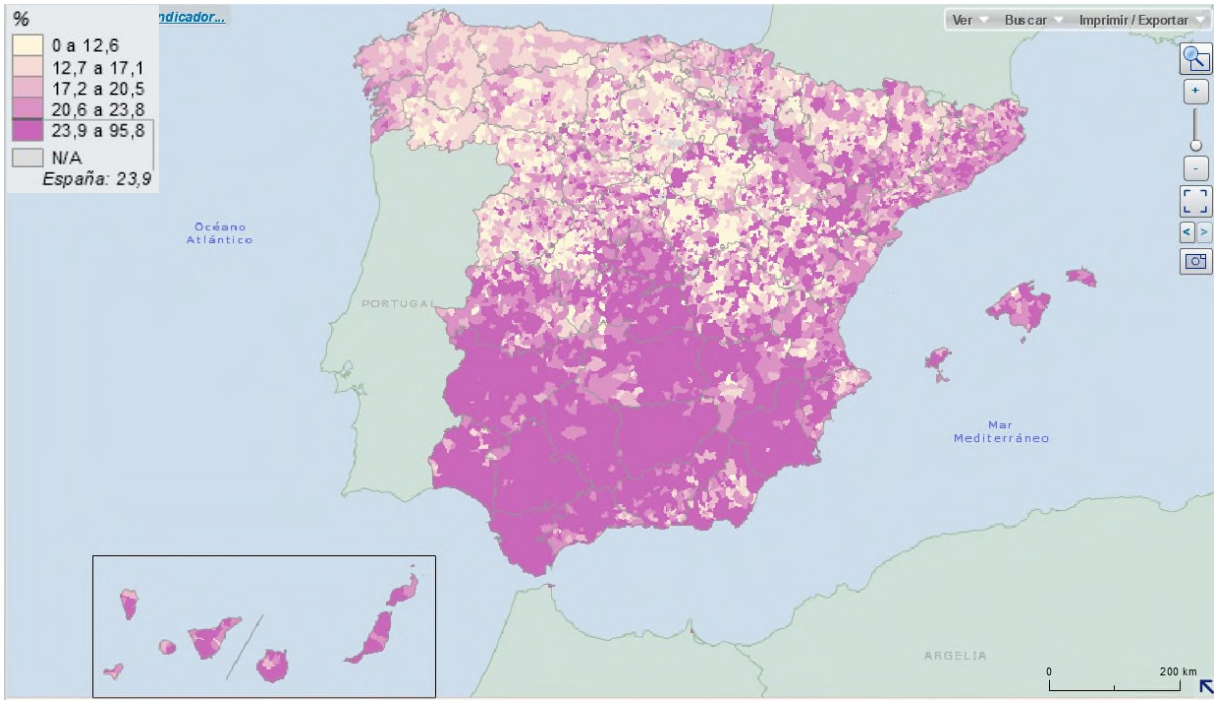
Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.24.b. CHILD DEPENDENCY RATIO (%)

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	20.3%	22.5%	24.8%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	19.3%	22.1%	23.6%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	20.7%	23.0%	25.1%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	20.9%	22.5%	25.1%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	20.1%	22.5%	24.8%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,827	8.0%	13.9%	19.5%

Source: AU Atlas, INE.

Map 21. Child dependency ratio (%) by municipality.



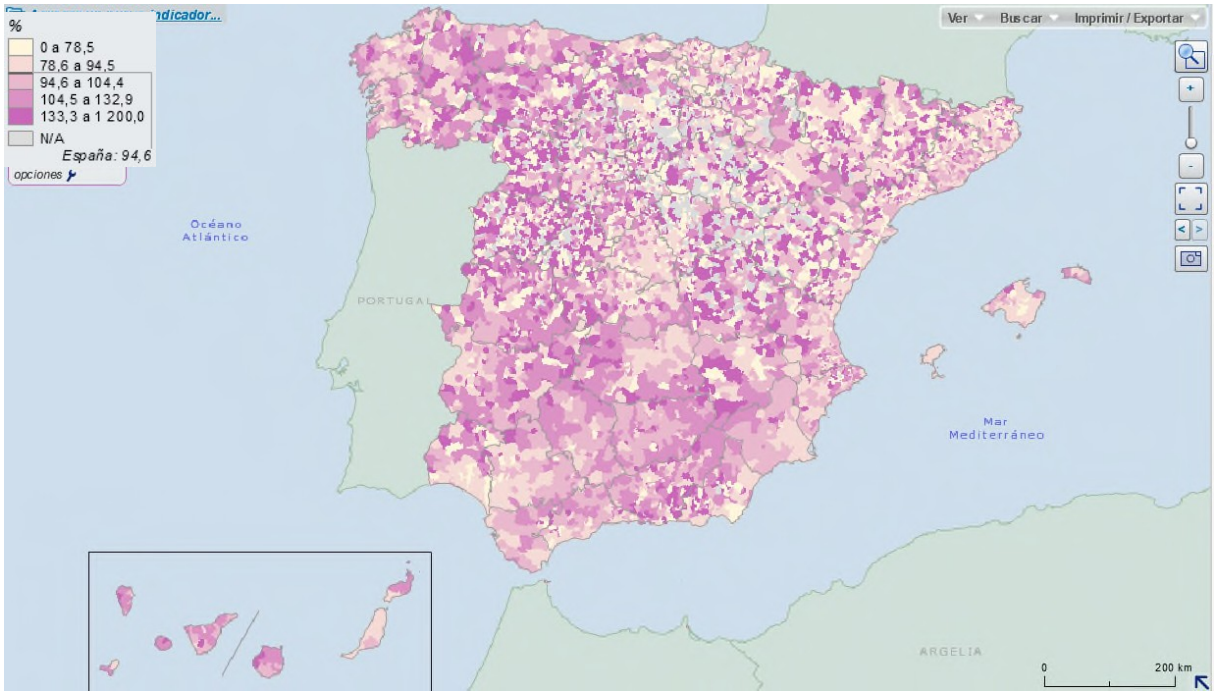
Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.24.c. ELDERLY DEPENDENCY RATIO (%)

	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	22.8%	27.5%	32.6%	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	25.5%	29.2%	35.6%	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	21.3%	25.7%	31.4%	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	21.3%	25.9%	29.8%	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	23.4%	27.9%	33.6%	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,827	36.4%	50.4%	70.2%	

Source: AU Atlas, INE.

Map 22. Elderly dependency ratio (%) by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.25 | PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES.

A | Definition

Social services in Spain are developed in all Aut. Com. given that social assistance is of regional competence. This network of social services is publicly owned and upholds the principle of universality.

The Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality (MSSSI) collaborates in the financing of social services through the Concerted Plan for Basic Benefits of Social Services in Local Corporations. This Plan constitutes one of the main sources to know the reality of the Public Network of Primary Care Social Services in terms of equipment, cost of the same and its financing by the General State, Autonomous and Local Administration. All the Autonomous Communities participate in this Plan, except the Basque Country and Navarre due to their special economic regime.

B | Relevance

Monitoring this indicator makes it possible to know the percentage of people cared for by the social services of local entities.

C | Source of the data

Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality (MSSSI).

D | Methodology

The MSSSI collects annually from the data compiled by the local entities included in the Concerted Plan, data on territorial implementation, as well as the number of users served. The latest data published corresponds to the evaluation of the projects for the 2015 financial year.

D.26 | NUMBER OF WORKERS

A | Definition

It is defined as the number of workers who have their job in the city, as well as their distribution in the main economic sectors: agriculture, industry, construction and services.

B | Relevance

These data provide information on the characterisation of the local labour market and its evolution over time, studying the variation experienced in recent years, both globally and in different economic sectors.

C | Source of the data

General Treasury of Social Security 2020. Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations.

D | Methodology

These indices are contained in the Digital Atlas of Urban Areas, based on information from the Social Security Treasury, structured by economic sectors: agriculture, industry, construction and services, according to the following expressions:

D.26.a. $$\text{Workers in the agricultural sector (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. affiliates in Social Security in the agricultural sector}}{\text{Total No. of affiliates}} \times 100$$

D.26.b. $$\text{Industrial sector workers (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of affiliates in Social Security in the industrial sector}}{\text{Total No. of affiliates}} \times 100$$

D.26.c. $$\text{Workers in the construction sector (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. affiliates Social security in the construction sector}}{\text{Total No. of affiliates}} \times 100$$

D.26.d. $$\text{Workers in the service sector (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of Social Security affiliates in the service sector}}{\text{Total No. of affiliates}} \times 100$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

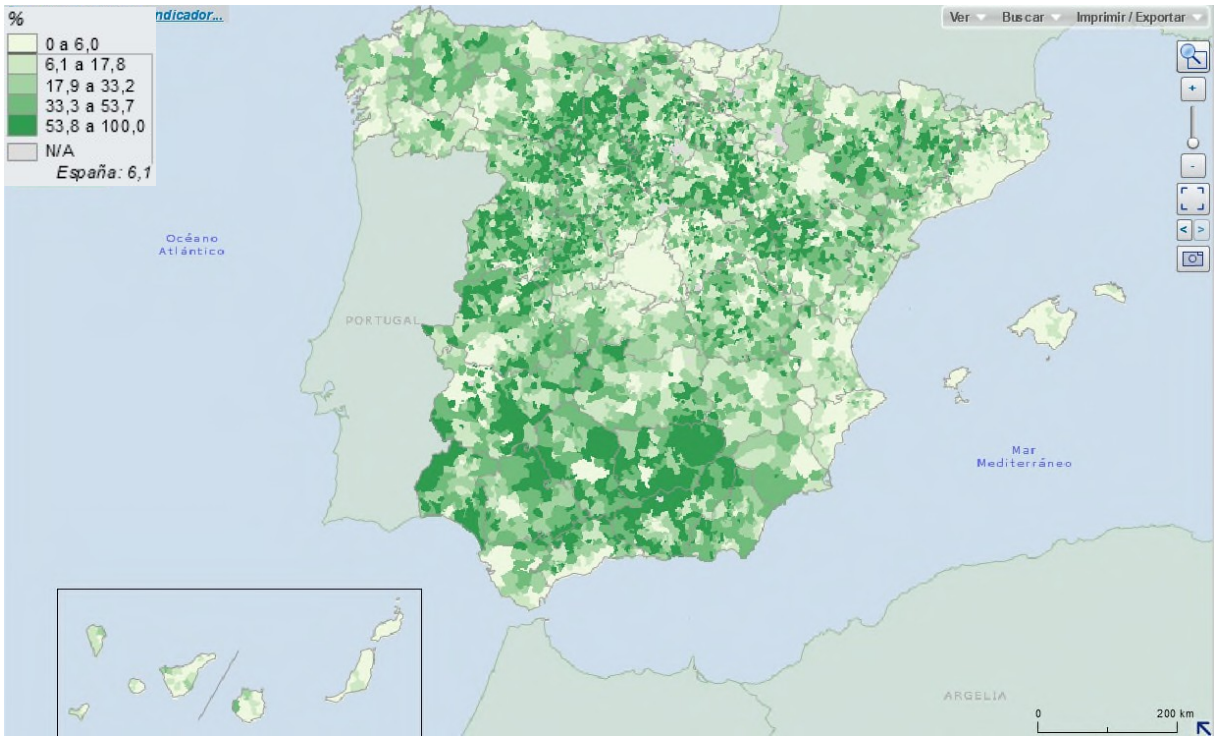
This section shows the results of the percentage of workers by economic sectors of all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution in clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.26.a. WORKERS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,302	1.1%	3.3%	12.9%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	0.2%	0.7%	1.7%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	1.1%	2.2%	4.5%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	0.9%	2.5%	9.9%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	886	1.6%	4.7%	15.6%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,798	11.6%	28.6%	50.0%

Source: UA Atlas, G.T. Social Security.

Map 23. Workers in the agricultural sector (%) by municipality.



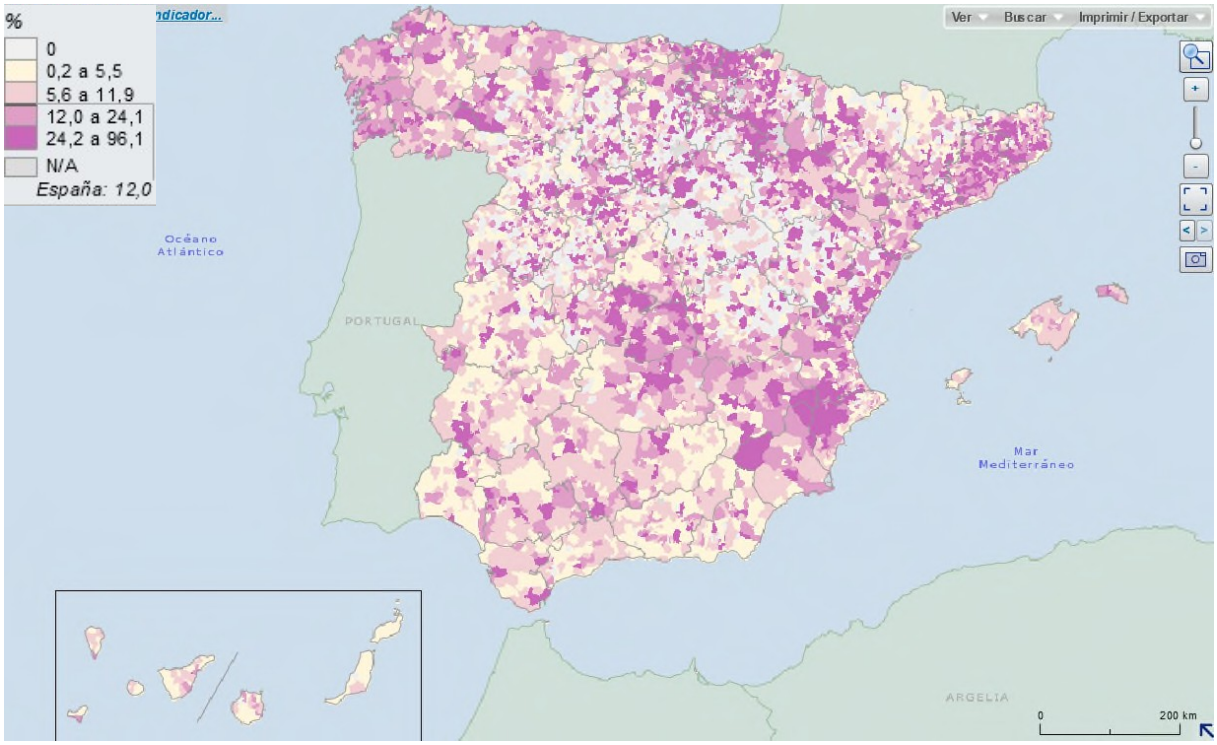
Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.26.b. WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,302	6.5%	12.7%	22.7%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	4.8%	7.3%	11.0%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	4.5%	7.7%	13.1%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	6.3%	12.0%	21.5%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	886	7.2%	14.1%	26.6%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,798	0.0%	6.2%	16.4%

Source: UA Atlas, G.T. Social Security.

Map 24. Workers in the industrial sector (%) by municipality



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.26.c. WORKERS IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,302	5.9%	8.4%	11.6%	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	4.2%	5.3%	7.5%	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	5.0%	6.7%	8.9%	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	6.0%	7.9%	10.9%	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	886	6.3%	8.8%	12.2%	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,798	3.0%	7.6%	13.3%	

Source: UA Atlas, G.T. Social Security.

Map 25. Workers in the construction sector (%) by municipality.

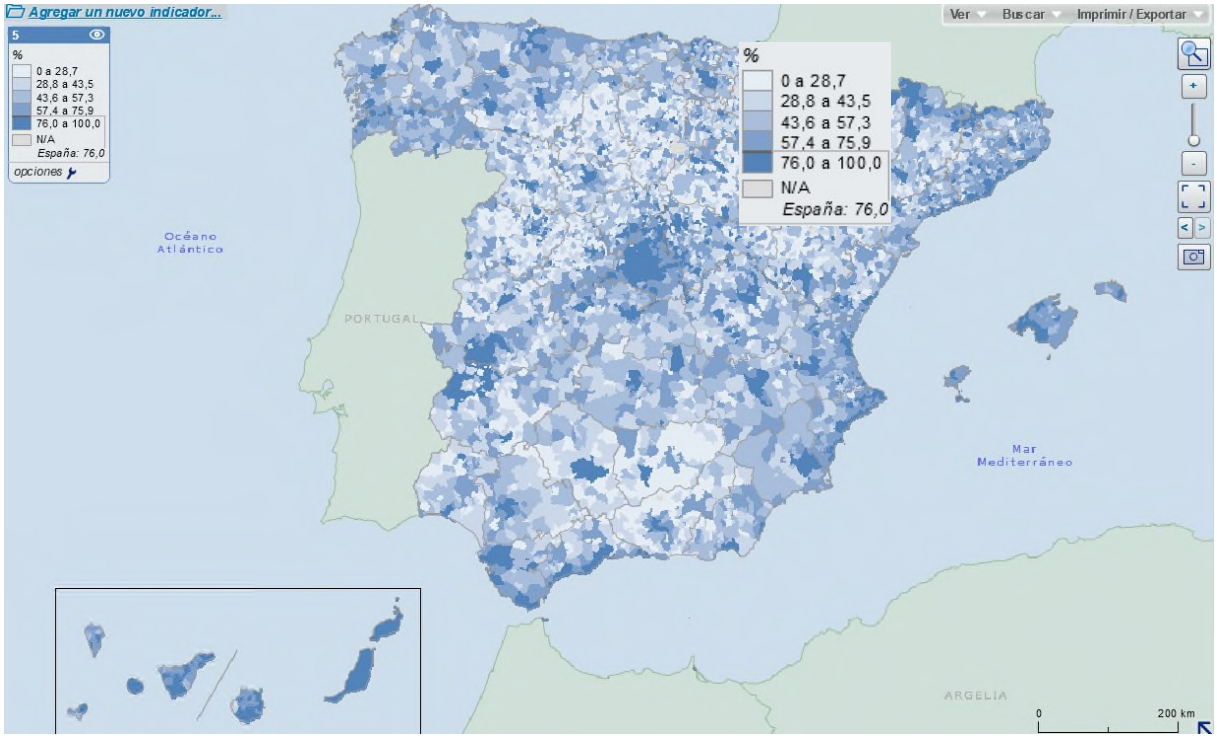
Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.26.d. WORKERS IN THE SERVICES SECTOR (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,302	51.8%	65.1%	76.8%	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	79.1%	85.0%	89.6%	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	73.6%	80.4%	87.4%	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	60.3%	70.1%	78.3%	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	886	48.5%	60.3%	72.3%	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,798	29.9%	44.3%	60.0%	

Source: UA Atlas, G.T. Social Security.

Map 27. Workers in the service sector (%) by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.27 | NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

A | Definition

It is defined as the number of establishments that are located in the city, as well as their distribution in the main economic sectors: agriculture, industry, construction and services.

B | Relevance

These data provide information on the characterisation of the local economy and its evolution over time, studying the variation experienced in recent years, both globally and in different economic sectors.

C | Source of the data

General Treasury of Social Security 2020. Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations.

D | Methodology

These indices are contained in the Digital Atlas of Urban Areas, based on information from the INE, structured by economic sectors: agriculture, industry, construction and services, according to the following expressions:

$$\text{D.27.a. Agricultural sector establishments (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of establishments dedicated to agriculture} \times 100}{\text{Total No. of establishments}}$$

$$\text{D.27.b. Industrial sector establishments (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of establishments dedicated to industry} \times 100}{\text{Total No. of establishments}}$$

$$\text{D.27.c. Construction sector establishments (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of establishments dedicated to construction} \times 100}{\text{Total No. of establishments}}$$

$$\text{D.27.d. Service sector establishments (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of establishments dedicated to services} \times 100}{\text{Total No. of establishments}}$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

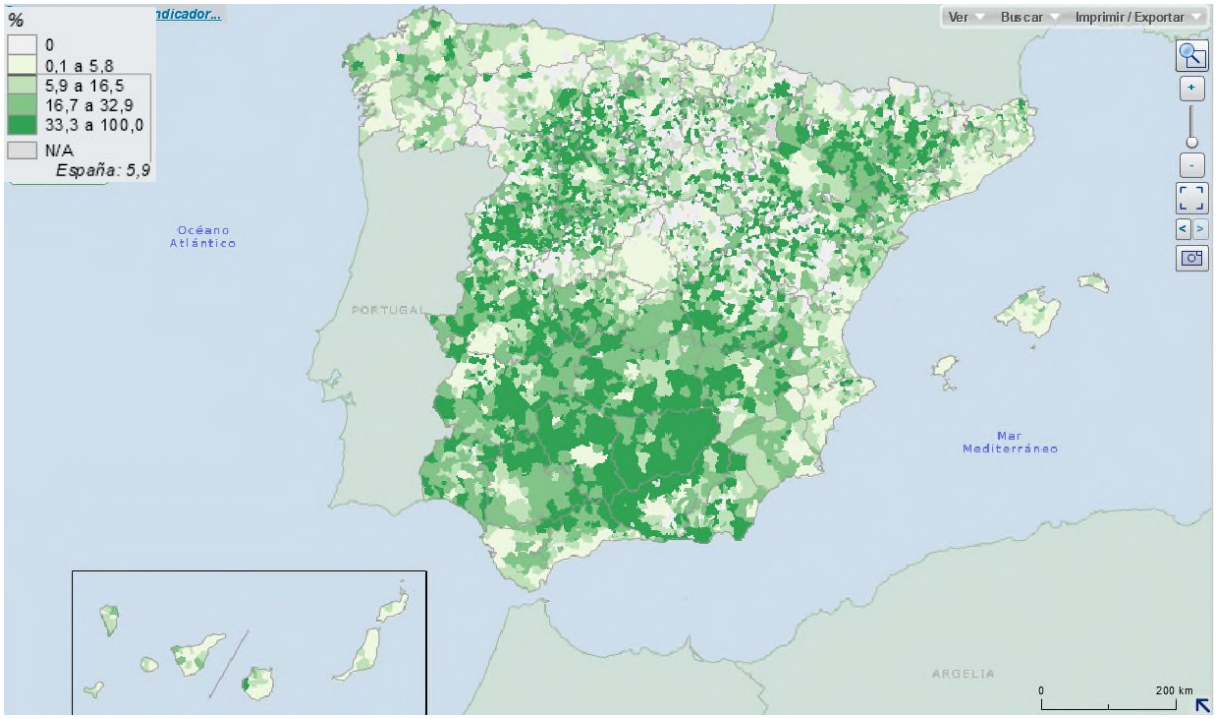
This section shows the results of the percentage of establishments by economic sectors of all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000. 5,000 and 20,000,and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.27.a. ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,302	3.5%	10.4%	4.9%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	0.2%	0.6%	1.3%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	0.3%	1.1%	2.3%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	0.8%	2.4%	7.6%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	886	1.6%	4.7%	13.0%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,798	1.3%	15.9%	33.3%

Source: UA Atlas, G.T. Social Security.

Map 27. Establishments in the agricultural sector (%) by municipality.



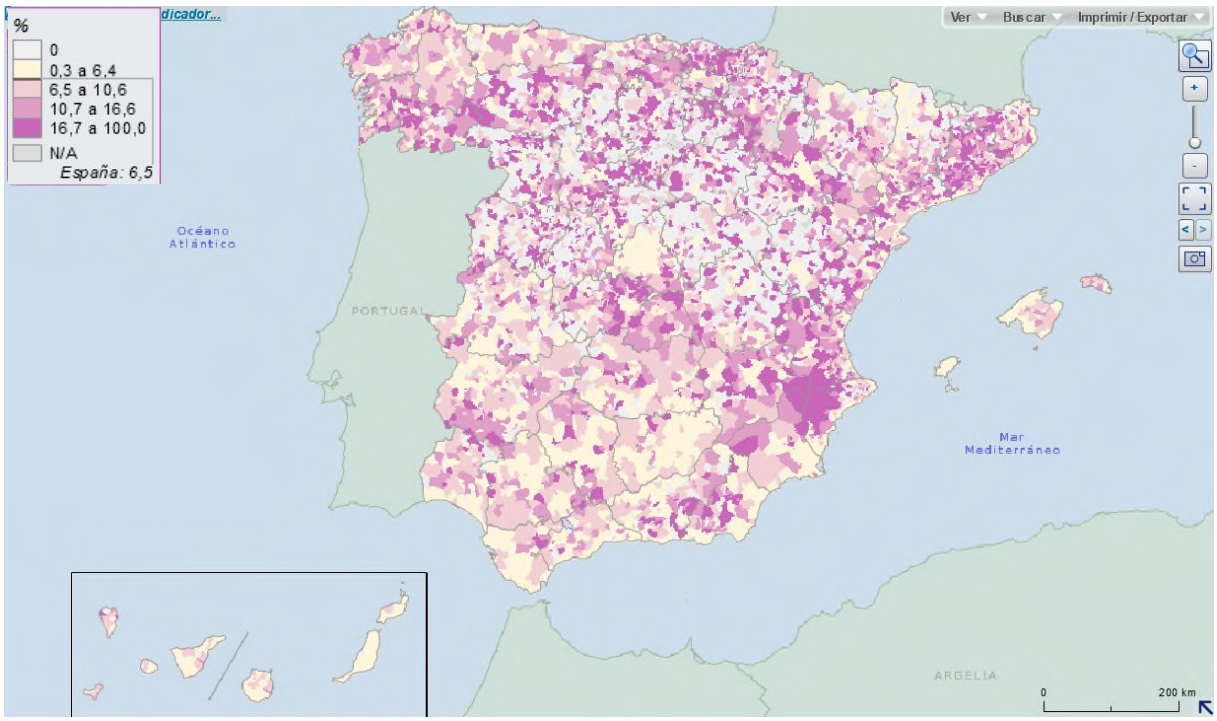
Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.27.b. ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,302	4.9%	7.7%	11.8%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	3.0%	4.2%	6.0%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	3.1%	4.3%	7.1%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	4.7%	7.3%	10.5%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	886	5.7%	8.7%	13.0%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,798	0.0%	6.0%	13.3%

Source: UA Atlas, G.T. Social Security.

Map 28. Establishments in the industrial sector (%) by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.27.c. ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,302	6.7%	8.9%	11.4%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	5.2%	6.0%	8.8%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	5.9%	7.3%	9.4%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	6.8%	8.5%	10.7%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	886	7.1%	9.3%	11.8%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,798	0.0%	6.3%	12.5%

Source: UA Atlas, G.T. Social Security.

Map 29. Establishments in the construction sector (%) by municipality.

Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.27.d. ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE SERVICES SECTOR (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,302	66.0%	75.1%	82.2%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	82.1%	87.3%	91.3%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	79.8%	84.8%	89.2%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	70.6%	77.6%	82.9%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	886	62.7%	72.4%	79.0%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,798	48.0%	61.3%	75.0%

Source: UA Atlas, G.T. Social Security.

Map 30. Establishments in the service sector (%) by municipality.

Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.28 | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.

A | Definition

The unemployment rate, according to the INE methodology, is defined as the percentage of the population aged 16 or over in a situation of unemployment with respect to the total active population aged 16 or over.

A person is unemployed if they are simultaneously:

1. Without work, that is, they do not work for someone else or are not self-employed,
2. In search of work, that is, they have taken specific measures to look for a job as an employee or have taken steps to establish themselves (registration in unemployment offices, steps in workplaces, response to newspaper advertisements, etc.), and
3. Available to work for someone else or for oneself.

B | Relevance

These data provide information on the status of the labour market, giving a first idea of the level of economic development and the quality of life of citizens. The separation by range of ages and sex is important to detect potentially vulnerable groups.

C | Source of the data

Public State Employment Service, SEPE, 2020. Ministry of Labour and Social Economy.

D | Methodology

These indices are contained in the Digital Atlas of Urban Areas, based on information from SEPE, according to the following expressions:

$$\text{D.28.a. Total unemployed (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of unemployed inhabitants}}{\text{No. between 16 and 64 years of age.}} \times 100$$

$$\text{D.28.b. Unemployed between 25 and 44 years of age (\%)} = \frac{\text{Nº of unemployed inhabitants between 25 and 44 years of age}}{\text{Total No. of unemployed}} \times 100$$

$$\text{D.28.c. Female unemployment (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of unemployed women}}{\text{Total No. of unemployed}} \times 100$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

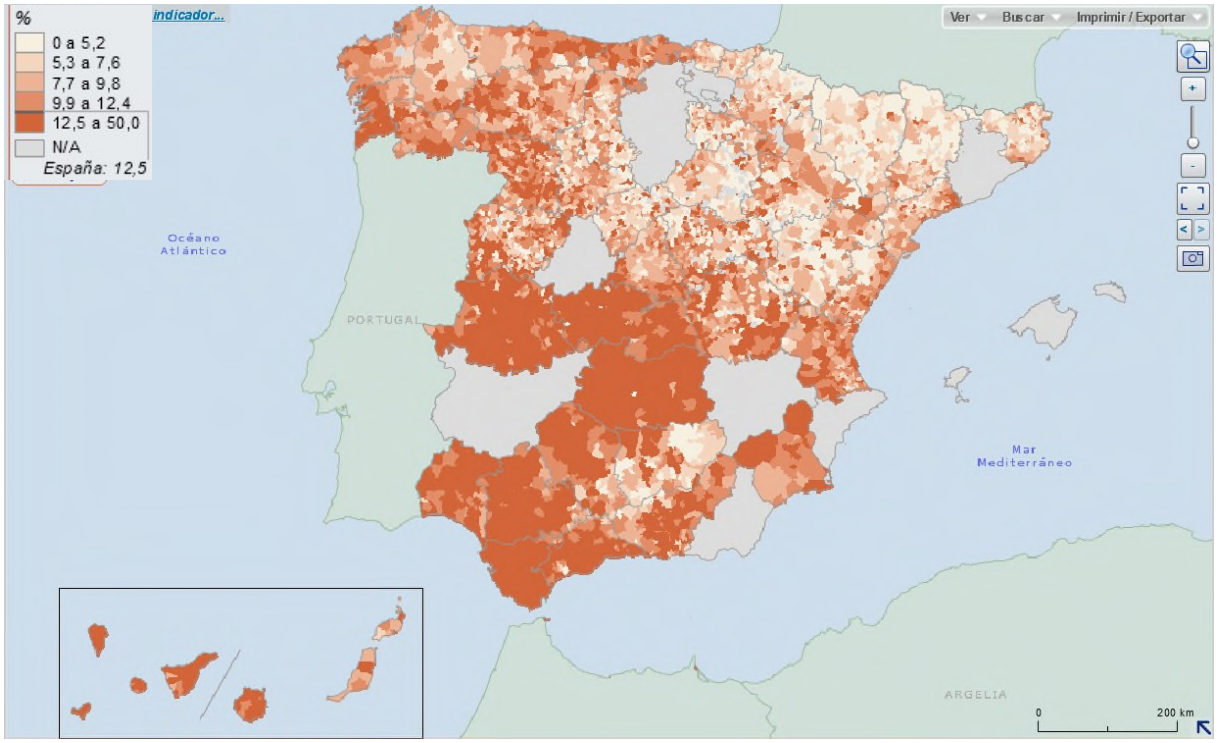
This section shows the results of the percentage of unemployed between 25 and 44 years of age and the percentage of female unemployment in all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.28.a. TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	9.4%	11.5%	14.5%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	10.9%	12.3%	16.7%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	10.2%	12.4%	17.5%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	10.7%	12.6%	15.6%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	8.9%	11.0%	14.1%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,494	6.4%	9.2%	12.7%

Source: UA Atlas, INE.

Map 31. Percentage of total unemployed per municipality.



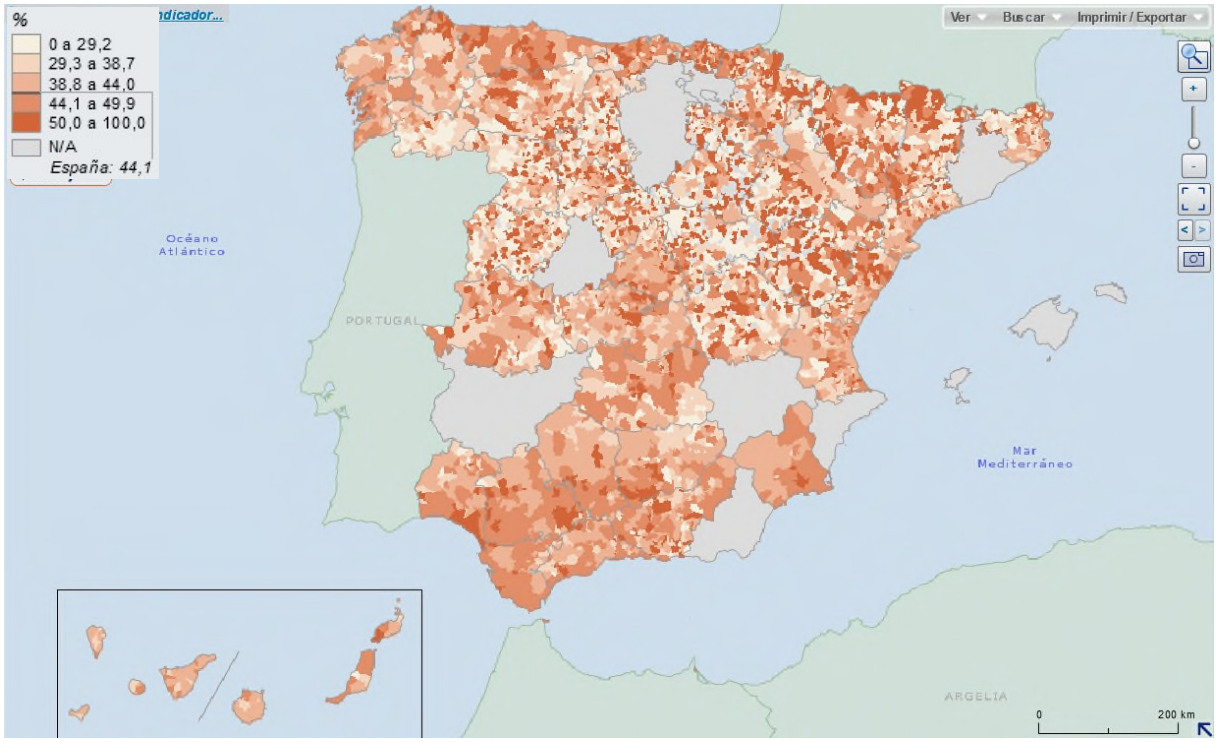
Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.28.b. PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED BETWEEN 25 AND 44 YEARS OF AGE (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	39.1%	41.6%	44.5%	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	40.4%	41.6%	43.6%	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	40.3%	42.2%	44.0%	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	39.3%	41.7%	44.5%	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	38.7%	41.5%	44.6%	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	5,877	31.8%	38.7%	46.4%	

Source: UA Atlas, INE.

Map 32. Percentage of unemployed between 25 and 44 years of age by municipality



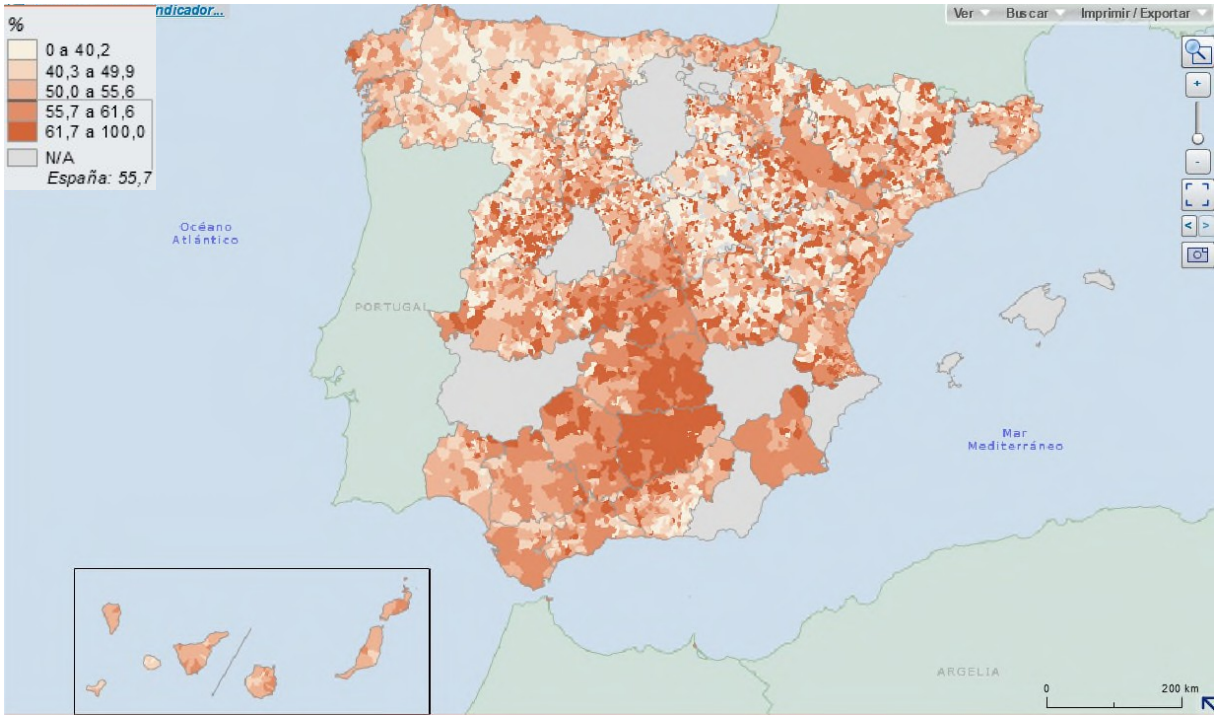
Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.28.c. PROPORTION OF FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	55.1%	57.6%	60.4%	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	54.9%	56.4%	58.6%	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	55.2%	57.3%	59.3%	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	55.2%	57.8%	60.4%	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	54.9%	57.7%	60.8%	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,129	47.3%	54.9%	63.0%	

Source: UA Atlas, INE.

Map 33. Percentage of female unemployment by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.29 | HOUSING STOCK.

A | Definition

The housing stock constitutes the total number of *family homes* according to the INE methodology, as well as their distribution in the territory and their evolution over time.

B | Relevance

It provides a first level of knowledge of the evaluation of existing housing in the city. It shows the starting data for, together with the typology of the dwellings and the distribution of the same in the territory, carrying out an orderly and balanced planning in uses and functions.

C | Data source

Population and housing census 2011[26], National Statistics Institute, INE.

D | Methodology

The data on the number of family homes in the municipality are obtained, according to the last INE census and are divided by every 1,000 inhabitants of the city, according to the following expression:

$$\text{D.29. Dwellings built (Dwellings per thousand inhabitants)} = \frac{\text{No. of dwellings built}}{\text{Total No. of inhabitants}/1{,}000}$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

This section shows the results of the number of homes per thousand inhabitants of all Spanish municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants, including the distribution in clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than
5,000 inhabitants.

D.29. NUMBER OF DWELLINGS PER 1,000 INHABITANTS.

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,302	437.2	494.6	581.6
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	431.3	469.6	512.9
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	411.1	479.0	571.5
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	431.3	483.7	555.8
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	886	442.2	506.8	604.0
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,003	498.6	582.6	728.3

Source: UA Atlas, INE.

[26] It must be taken into account when taking the data provided by the 2011 Population and Housing Census as a data source, data on family dwellings for municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants are not available.

D.30 | HOUSING TYPE

A | Definition

Through these data, the ratio of the number of multi-family homes to the total number of existing homes is analysed, showing the percentage of multi-family and single-family homes existing in the city.

B | Relevance

This indicator allows us to analyse the trend towards desirable urban planning, promoting multi-family dwellings over single-family dwellings, heading towards a compact city model from the building point of view.

The application of the model seeks to limit the proliferation of single-family dwellings in a generalised and indiscriminate way, placing it in areas of special topographic configuration.

C | Data source

Local entity.

D | Methodology

The total number of dwellings is obtained from the existing information in the INE housing census every 10 years, complemented by the data obtained from the granting of building permits in the municipality.

$$\text{D.30. Housing typology (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of multi-family dwellings} \times 100}{\text{Total No. of houses}}$$

D.31 | SUBSIDISED

A | Definition

These data show us the percentage of dwellings promoted annually by the Public Administrations, which allows us to know the degree of public intervention in the real estate market.

B | Relevance

The intervention of the different Public Administrations in the real estate market promotes the supply of dwellings at a more reasonable price. This allows us to know the evolution of subsidised housing compared to free rent and, therefore, the commitment of the municipalities with the improvement of social conditions in it.

C | Data source

Local entity.

D | Methodology

Once the official data on the housing licenses granted by the local entity in the reference year has been obtained, the percentage of free housing and housing subject to some type of protection will be calculated over the total number of licenses granted.

Through the data on housing licenses, it will also be possible to update the calculation of the total number of dwellings in the city, based on the information obtained from the Housing Census, to which is added the number of licenses granted in the last years.

$$\text{D.31. Public housing rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of subsidised dwellings} \times 100}{\text{Total No. of houses}}$$

D.32 | VARIATION IN THE NUMBER OF

A | Definition

These data make it possible to analyse the growth or decrease in the number of households in Spanish municipalities, which constitutes an element that affects the local dynamics of demand for housing.

B | Relevance

It is important to compare these data in relation to the evolution of the population and the number of dwellings in the same years.

C | Data source

Population and housing censuses 2001 and 2011 National Institute of Statistics, INE.

D | Methodology

This index is contained in the Digital Atlas of Urban Areas, based on information from the INE, according to the following expression:

$$\text{D.32. Variation No. households 2001-2011 (\%)} = \frac{\text{(No. of households 2011-No. of households 2001)}}{\text{No. of households 2001}} \times 100$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

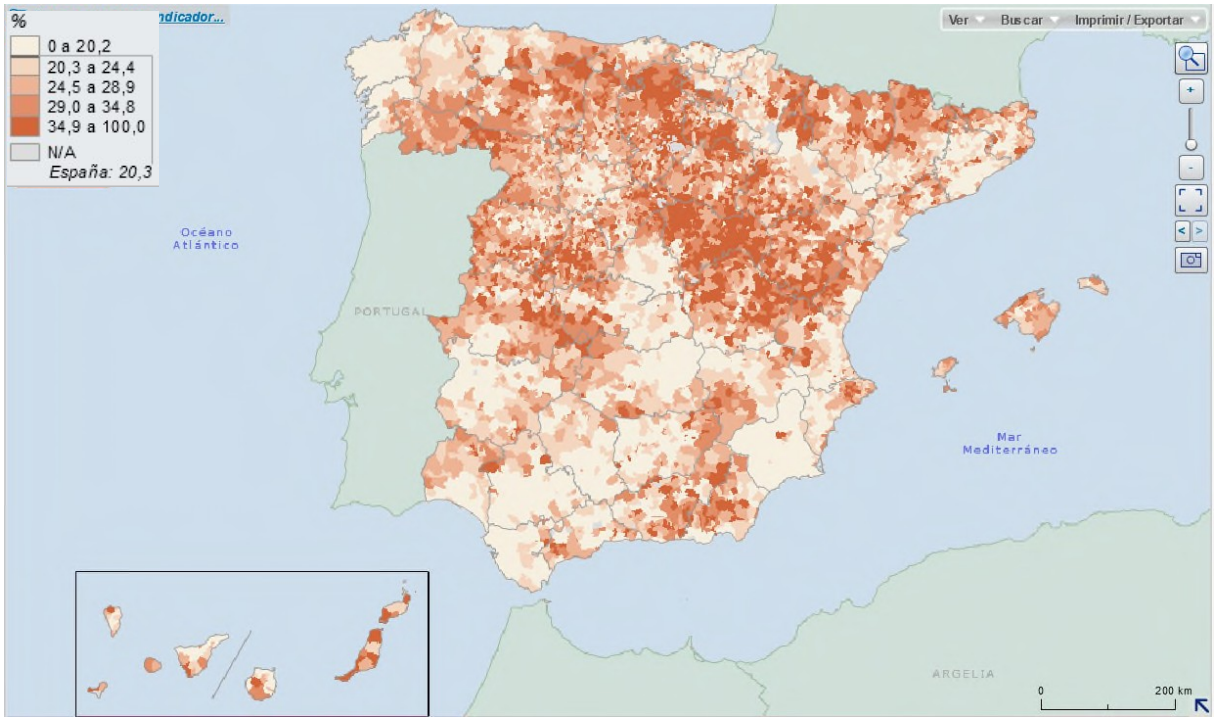
This section shows the results of the variation in the number of households from 2001 to 2011 in all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.32. VARIATION IN THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS 2001-2011 (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,303	19.9%	30.8%	47.9%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	20.9%	25.1%	32.9%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	25.9%	35.9%	55.5%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	24.1%	35.6%	51.6%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	887	18.0%	29.7%	47.7%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,922	1.3%	13.1%	31.5%

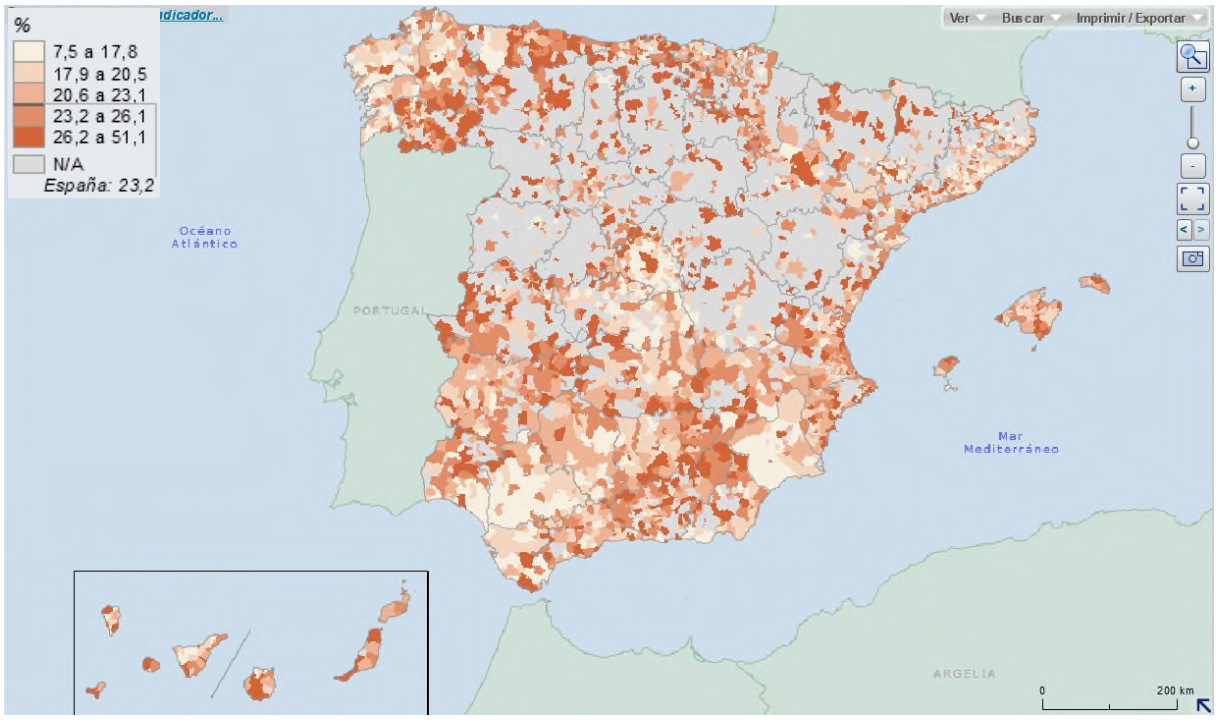
Source: UA Atlas, INE.

Map 34. Percentage of households with 1 person in 2001 by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

Map 35. Percentage of households with 1 person in 2011 by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.33 | GROWTH OF THE HOUSING STOCK.

A | Definition

These data make it possible to analyse the evolution of the number of dwellings in Spanish municipalities.

B | Relevance

It is important to compare these data in relation to the evolution of the population and the number of households in the same years.

C | Data source

Population and housing censuses 2001 and 2011, National Institute of Statistics, INE.

D | Methodology

This index is contained in the Digital Atlas of Urban Areas, based on information from the INE, according to the following expression:

$$\text{D.33. Housing stock growth 2001-2011 (\%)} = \frac{\text{(No. of dwellings 2011-No. of dwellings 2001)}}{\text{No. of dwellings 2001}} \times 100$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

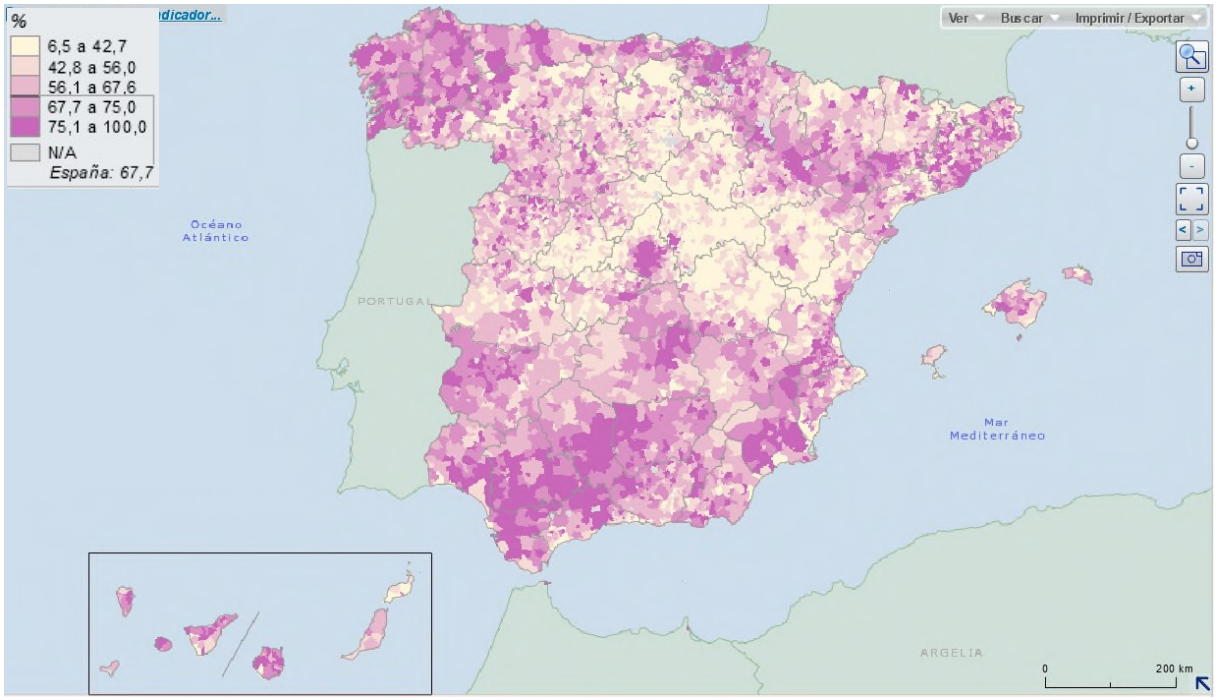
This section shows the results of the growth of the housing stock from 2001 to 2011 in all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.33. GROWTH IN HOUSING STOCK 2001-2011 (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,303	14.8%	22.9%	35.0%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	13.1%	16.7%	22.5%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	16.1%	22.1%	31.6%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	14.5%	23.1%	35.0%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	887	14.9%	23.9%	36.4%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,003	10.2%	18.3%	31.8%

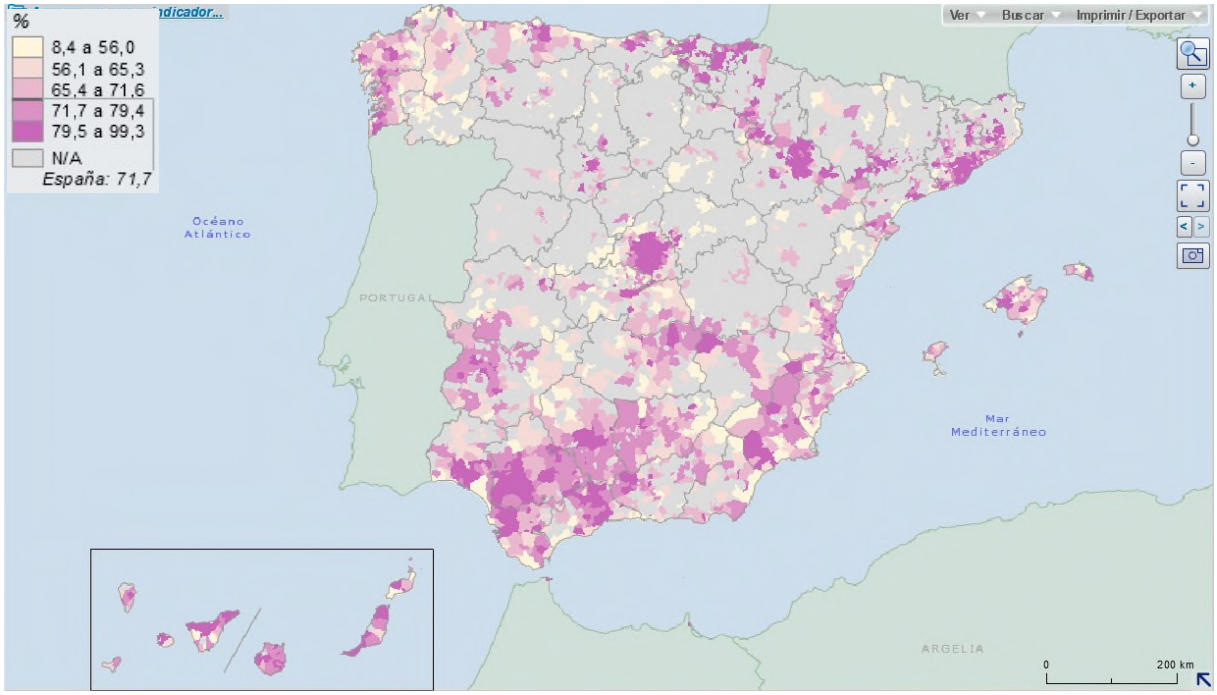
Source: UA Atlas, INE.

Map 37. Main family housing (%) in 2001 by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

Map 38. Main family housing (%) in 2011 by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.34 | SECONDARY

A | Definition

The *secondary dwelling* is defined according to the INE methodology, as the family dwelling that is used only part of the year, seasonally, periodically or sporadically, and does not constitute the habitual residence of one or more people.

B | Relevance

These data make it possible to calculate the percentage of secondary dwellings out of the total number in the area, relevant for the study of tourism and for designing local service and housing policies, especially if it is combined with data on the linked population.

C | Data source

Population and housing census 2011, National Institute of Statistics, INE.

D | Methodology

This index is contained in the Digital Atlas of Urban Areas, based on information from the INE, the data from the 2011 census is compared with that of the total number of family homes in the municipality, according to the following expression:

$$\text{D.34. Secondary dwellings (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of secondary dwellings 2011} \times 100}{\text{Total No. of dwellings 2011}}$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

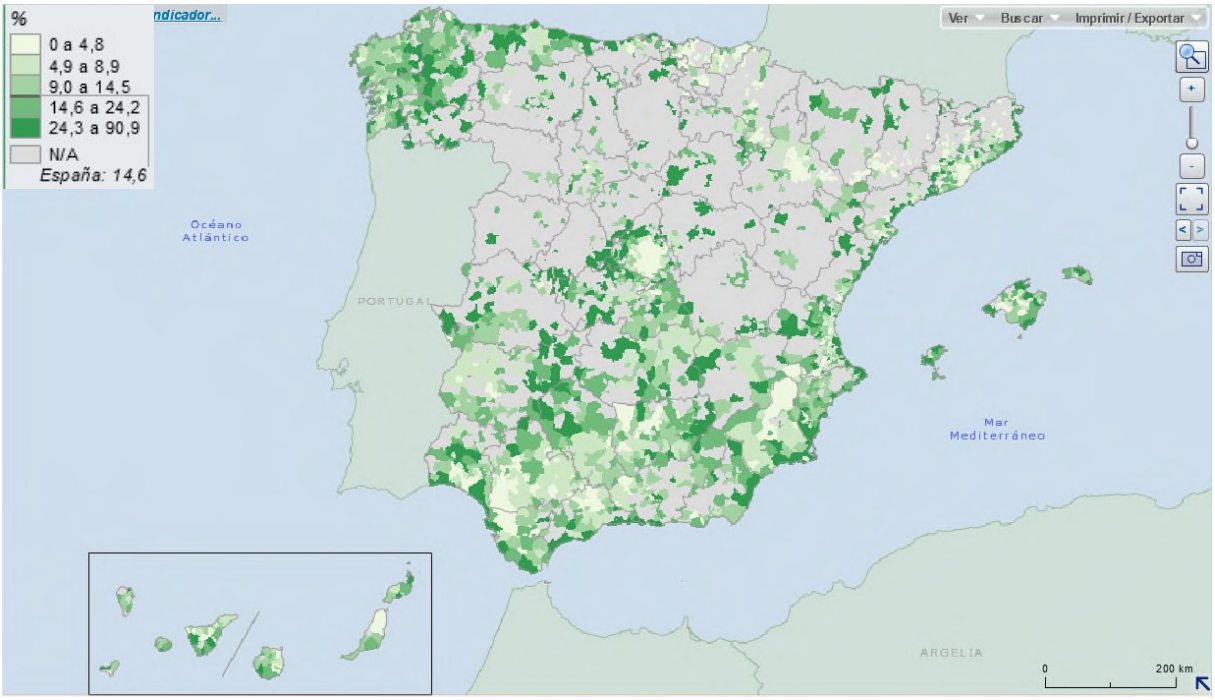
This section shows the results of the percentage of secondary housing in all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.34. PERCENTAGE OF SECONDARY DWELLINGS (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value		Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,303	4.9%	9.1%	16.8%	
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	2.4%	5.5%	7.8%	
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	3.2%	7.8%	14.6%	
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	4.2%	8.4%	15.5%	
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	887	5.4%	10.2%	18.0%	
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,003	8.4%	15.3%	25.1%	

Source: UA Atlas, INE.

Map 38. Secondary dwellings (%) in 2011 by



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.35 | EMPTY

A | Definition

A family dwelling is considered unoccupied or*vacant*according to the INE methodology, when it is not the habitual residence of any person nor is it used seasonally, periodically or sporadically by anyone. These are uninhabited houses.

B | Relevance

These data make it possible to calculate the percentage of vacant dwellings out of the total number of family dwellings in the municipality. Having these data with territorial breakdown is especially relevant for the design of local policies aimed at guaranteeing access to decent and adequate housing.

C | Data source

Population and housing census 2011, National Institute of Statistics, INE.

D | Methodology

This index is contained in the Digital Atlas of Urban Areas, based on information from the INE, the data from the 2011 census is compared with that of the total number of family homes in the municipality, according to the following expression:

$$\text{D.35. Vacant dwellings (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of vacant dwellings 2011} \times 100}{\text{Total No. of dwellings 2011}}$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

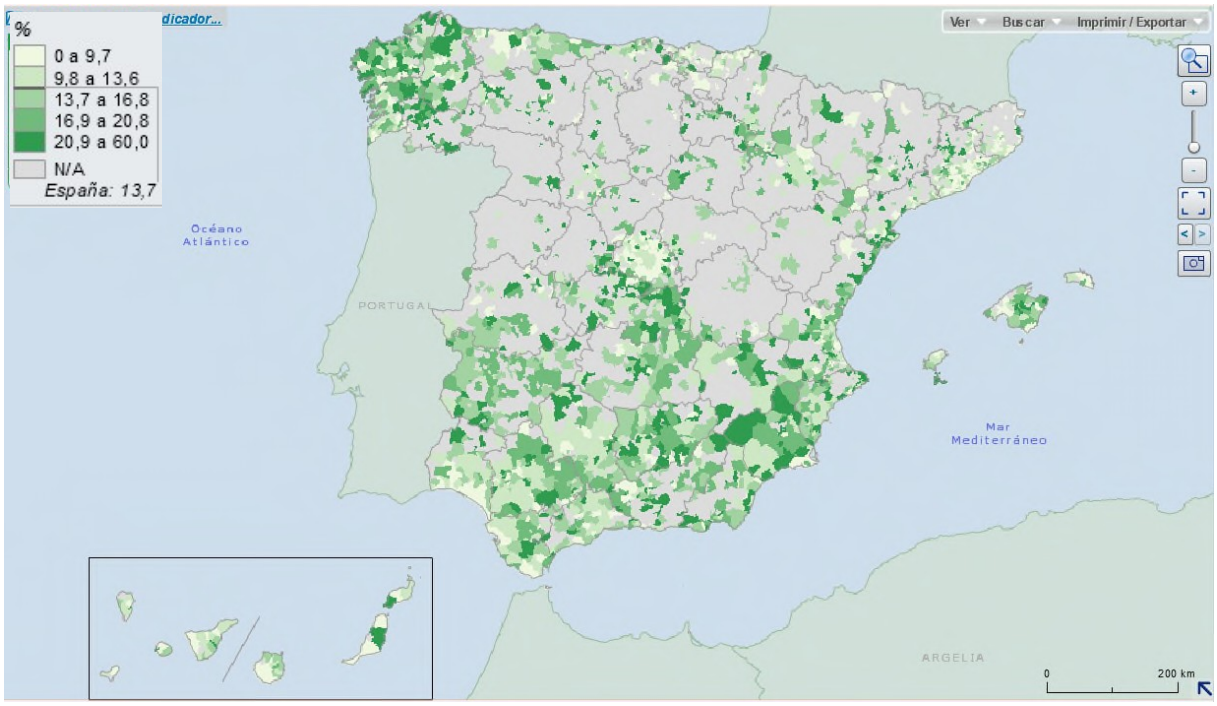
This section shows the results of the percentage of vacant dwellings in all Spanish municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.35. PERCENTAGE OF VACANT DWELLINGS (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,303	10.0%	14.3%	18.6%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	8.6%	11.6%	14.2%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	9.5%	12.2%	16.1%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	9.9%	13.7%	17.9%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	887	10.4%	15.1%	19.4%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,003	10.6%	14.9%	20.2%

Source: UA Atlas, INE.

Map 39. Empty dwellings (%) in 2011 by



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.36 | ACCESS TO HOUSING.

A | Definition

With these data, the number of years of salary necessary to be able to access one's own home is calculated, based on data on the average price of the home and the average available per capita income.

B | Relevance

Housing is one of the most important assets for families and individuals. The high price of housing makes it difficult and in many cases prevents access to it for a large number of people. The possibility of accessing free housing markets through reasonable efforts is always a political priority considering the right of every citizen to adequate housing at a fair price.

C | Data source

Local entity.

D | Methodology

To calculate these data, it is necessary to know, first of all, the average price of the dwelling, which is obtained through studies on the real estate market carried out by the local entity, the Ministry of Public Works or specialised consultancies.

Next, the value of average income per household must be obtained, which is done at the provincial level from the Urban Indicators for cities and conurbations published by the National Institute of Statistics (INE).

Based on this source of information, the average income data per person is estimated, taking into account the number of households with income information and the municipal population. Dividing the value of the average dwelling price by the average available income, the average number of years needed to purchase one will be known.

$$\text{D.36. Number of years needed} = \frac{\text{Median dwelling price}}{\text{Median family income}} \times 100$$

D.ST[27].06 | HOUSING PLANNED IN DEVELOPMENT AREAS WITH RESPECT TO THE HOUSING STOCK.

A | Definition

These data show the ratio of the number of houses planned in the planning in the land areas subject to transformation, to the number of houses built in the municipality.

The **development areas for residential use,** defined in the SIU data model, are those areas or sectors delimited by planning for which it foresees urban transformations and has established the conditions for their development.

The **number of houses** contained in the SIU for each development area corresponds to that set in the urban planning or, in the event that it is not set by the planning nor could it be calculated directly, an estimate is made[28] of the number of dwellings based on the planned buildability that will take into account the characteristics of the aforementioned area or sector. In these descriptive data, all the dwellings planned in said areas will be taken into account, both those materialised and those pending development.

B | Relevance

These data show the proportion of expected growth of the residential stock of a municipality.

C | Data source

Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA).
Population and housing census 2011, National Institute of Statistics, INE.

D | Methodology

Number of dwellings planned in the *development areas* of the municipality between those built in the entire municipal area, according to the following expression:

$$\text{city D.ST.06. Dwellings planned in DA (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of dwellings planned in DA of the city}}{\text{Total No. of dwellings built in the city}} \times 100$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

This section shows the results of the percentage of housing planned in development areas with respect to the existing housing stock of all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

27 The descriptive data that refer only to the land subject to urban transformation have been distinguished with the code D.ST.

28 The planned buildability of each area or sector is established in the urban planning according to the typologies of the sector (detached single-family, semi-detached single-family, collective block, etc.)

D.ST.06. PERCENTAGE OF DWELLINGS PLANNED IN DEVELOPMENT AREAS WITH RESPECT TO THE EXISTING HOUSING STOCK (%).

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,236	11.9%	25.9%	47.7%
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	4.6%	15.8%	24.8%
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	9.8%	20.4%	40.5%
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	255	9.6%	21.4%	46.2%
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	832	13.9%	28.6%	50.9%
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	621	22.1%	40.3%	73.6%

Source: SIU, INE.

D.ST.07 | NUMBER OF DWELLINGS PROVIDED IN THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS.

A | Definition

These data show the ratio of the number of dwellings planned in the planning in the areas of land subject to transformation, to the number of inhabitants of the municipality.

The **development areas for residential use,** defined in the SIU data model, are those areas or sectors delimited by planning for which it foresees urban transformations and has established the conditions for their development.

The **number of houses** contained in the SIU for each development area, corresponds to that set in the urban planning or, in the event that it is not set by the planning nor could it be calculated directly, an estimate is made[29] of the number of dwellings based on the planned buildability that will take into account the characteristics of the aforementioned area or sector. In this descriptive data, all the houses planned in said areas will be taken into account, both those materialised and those pending development.

B | Relevance

These data show the ratio of the expected growth of the residential stock to the number of inhabitants of the city.

C | Data source

Urban Information System (SIU_July 2021) of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA).
Municipal Register 2020, National Institute of Statistics, INE.

D | Methodology

Number of dwellings planned in the land development areas of the city divided among every thousand inhabitants, according to the following expression:

$$\text{D.ST.07. Dwellings planned in DA per thousand inhab.} = \frac{\text{No. of dwellings planned in DA of the city}}{\text{No. of inhabitants of the city}} \times 100$$

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

This section shows the results of the number of homes planned in land development areas per thousand inhabitants, of all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between
50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

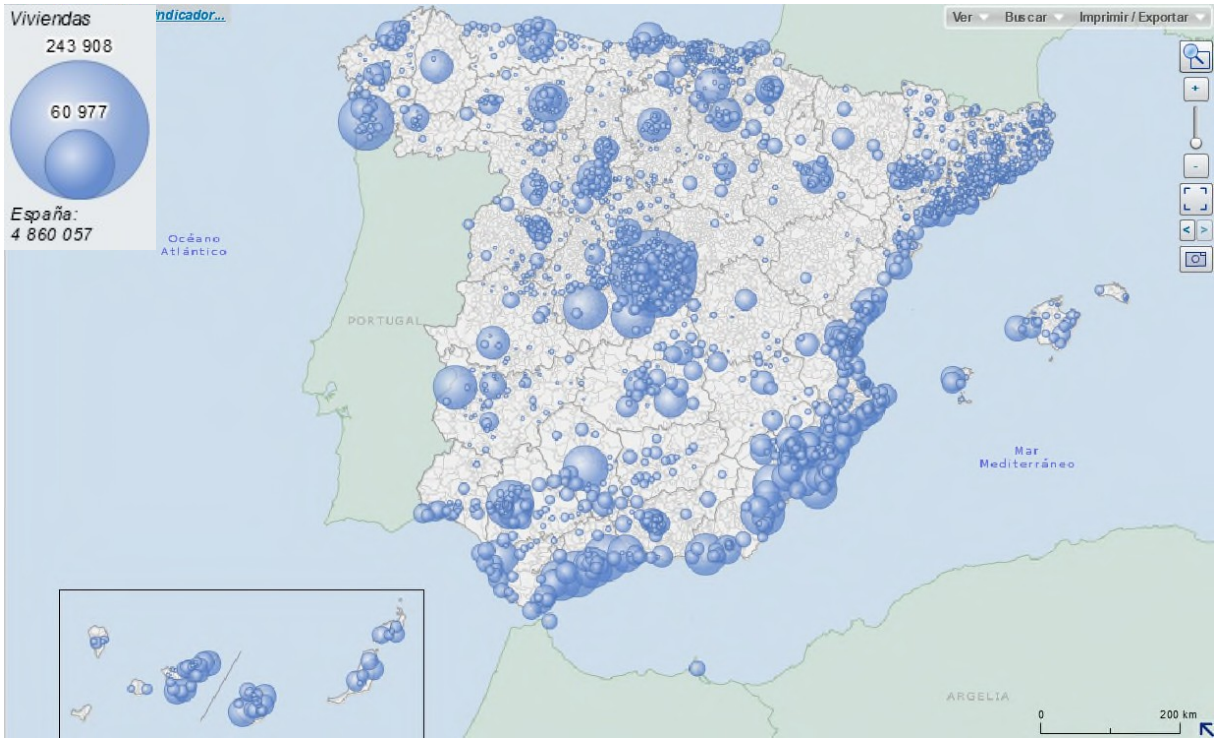
[29] The planned buildability of each area or sector is established in the urban planning according to the typologies of the sector (detached single-family, semi-detached single-family, collective block, etc.)

D.ST.07. NUMBER OF DWELLINGS PLANNED IN THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS PER 1,000 INHABITANTS.

	No. mun.	1st quartile value	Median value	3rd quartile value
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,238	61.2	135.8	243.6
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	22.1	72.5	122.8
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	47.1	95.7	199.8
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	255	49.1	110.5	238.1
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	834	74.7	147.8	262.7
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	2,027	148.9	306.8	684.2

Source: SIU, INE.

Map 40. Number of dwellings planned in the development areas by municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.37 | URBAN PLANNING IN FORCE IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

A | Definition

The current type of urban planning in the municipality is identified: General Urban Planning Plan, Subsidiary Regulations or Urban Land Delimitation Project, or the equivalent depending on the corresponding urban legislation.

B | Relevance

This enables the percentage of each type to be established based on the population of the municipalities in order to assess whether it is the appropriate planning according to the circumstances and conditions of each one.

C | Data source

Civil Aviation Accident and Incident Investigation Commission (part of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and the Urban Agenda) (MITMA).
Municipal Register 2020, National Institute of Statistics, INE.

D | Methodology

These data are contained in the Digital Atlas of Urban Areas and in the SIU, based on information from the MITMA Urban Planning Database, and the proportion of each type of figure is calculated based on the population of the municipalities.

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

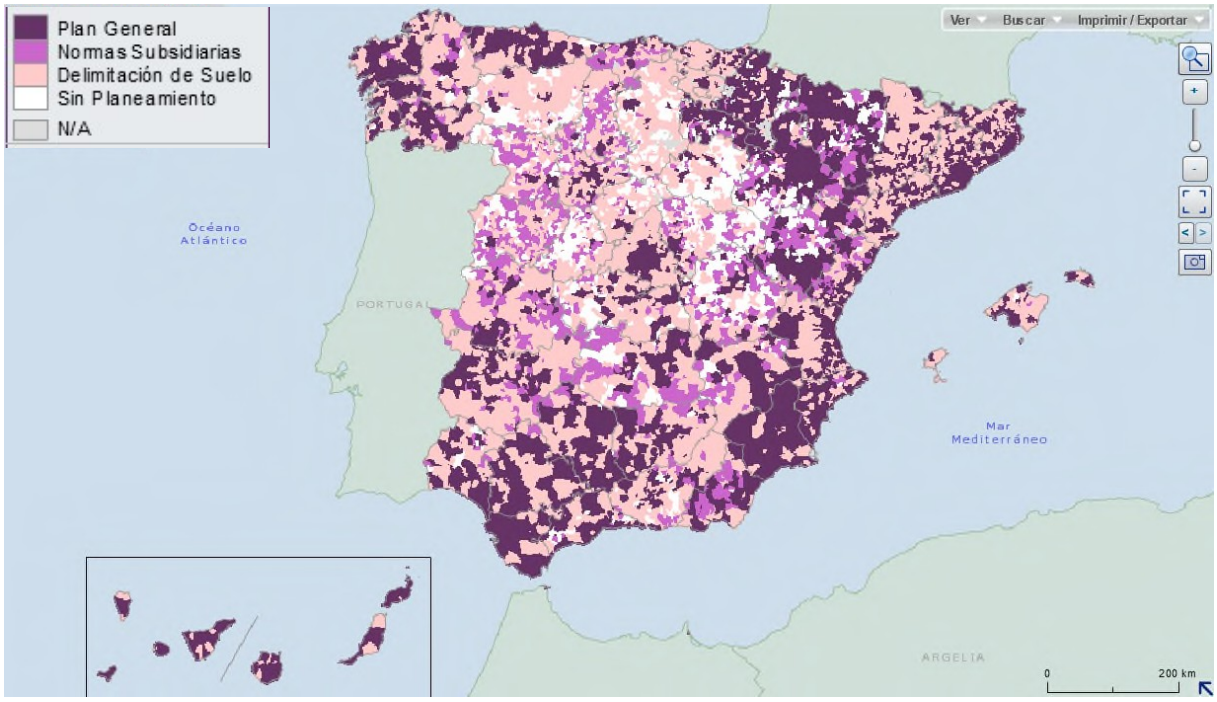
This section provides data on the number and percentage of planning figures for all Spanish municipalities, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.37. URBAN PLANNING IN FORCE IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

	No. mun.	PG	NNSS	Delimitation Land	No Planning
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants	1,304	904 (69.3%)	396 (30.4%)	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.2%)
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	62 (98.4%)	1 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	85 (98.8%)	1 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	225 (84.3%)	42 (15.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	532 (59.9%)	352 (39.6%)	2 (0.0%)	2 (0.2%)
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,826	1,694 (24.8%)	2,528 (37.0%)	1,208 (17.7%)	1,396 (20.5%)

Source: SIU.

Map 42. Urban planning in force in the municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas

D.38 | DATE OF CURRENT URBAN PLANNING.

A | Definition

The date of the current type of urban planning in the municipality is identified, distinguishing those before and after the year 2008.

B | Relevance

It allows us to analyse the age of the current type of planning and assess the need to update and review it based on the characteristics of each municipality.

C | Data source

Civil Aviation Accident and Incident Investigation Commission (part of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and the Urban Agenda) (MITMA).

D | Methodology

This index is offered in the digital Atlas of Urban Areas and in the SIU, based on information from the MITMA Urban Planning Database, and the proportion of plans prior to 2008 is calculated according to the population of the municipalities.

E | Descriptive values of the current situation of Spanish municipalities.

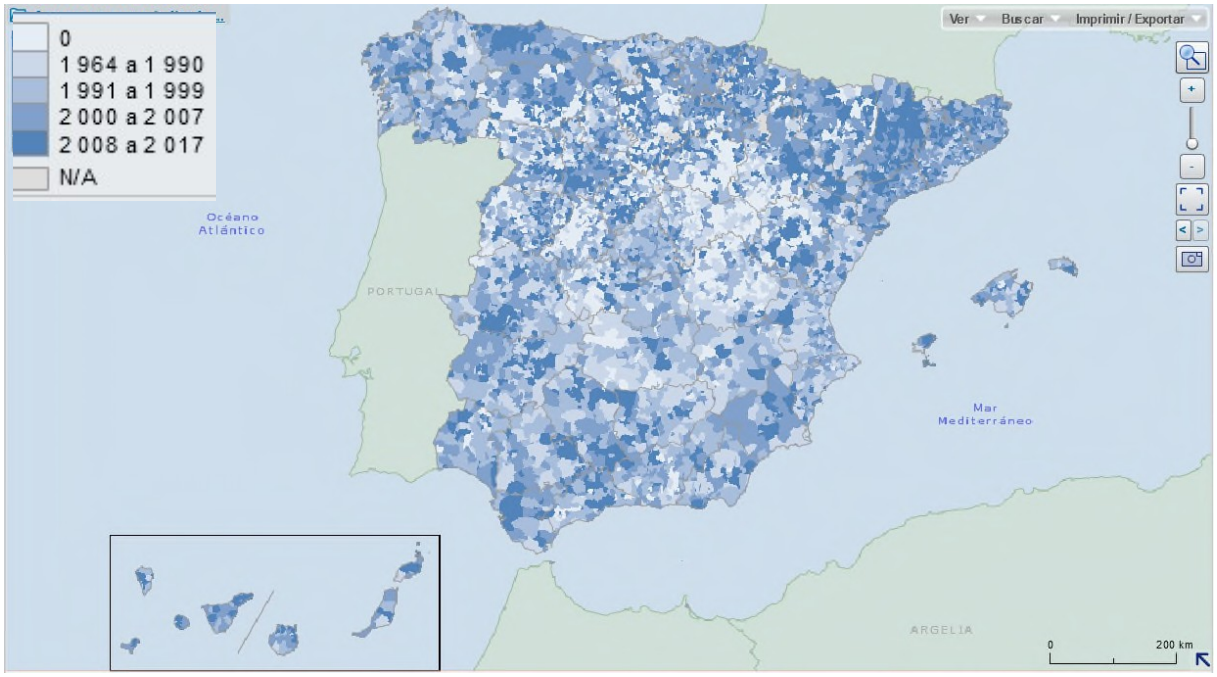
This section offers data on the number and percentage of planning figures before and after 2008 for all Spanish municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants, including the distribution into clusters based on population: municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, between 50,000 and 100,000, 20,000 and 50,000, 5,000 and 20,000, and those with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

D.38. DATE OF THE TYPE OF URBAN PLANNING IN FORCE IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

	No. mun.	Planning prior to 2008	Planning post 2008
All municipalities with more than 5,000 inhabitants.	1,304	957 (73.4%)	347 (26.6%)
Municipality with less than 100,000 inhabitants	63	47 (74.6%)	16 (25.4%)
Municipalities with between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.	86	63 (73.3%)	23 (26.7%)
Municipalities with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.	267	197 (73.8%)	70 (26.2%)
Municipalities with between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants.	888	650 (73.2%)	238 (0.0%)
Municipality with less than 5,000 inhabitants.	6,827	5,226 (76.5%)	1,601 (23.5%)

Source: SIU.

Map 43. Date of urban planning in force in the municipality.



Source: Digital Atlas of Urban Areas.

D.39 | URBAN AGENDA, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND SMART CITIES.

A | Definition

These data show the reference frameworks that a municipality has assumed based on the (New) Urban Agenda, the previous A21, Strategic Planning, General Urban Planning Plan, Adaptation and Mitigation Plan, Mobility Plan, Energy Plan, EDUSI or others. It belonged to networks of smart cities or thematic areas.

B | Relevance

The association agreement of the European Union of 2014 pointed to the Urban Agenda as the strategic reference framework of a city, to which the different sectoral plans are linked in an integrated way. In this sense, for the development of urban programmes the European Commission considered necessary the previous definition of the integrated strategy of a city as indicated in the Regulation of Regional Development Funds, the Social Fund or Territorial Cooperation.

The adoption of an Urban Agenda, a Strategic Plan, or Action Plans against Climate Change show the relevance that modern urban policies have for a municipality.

C | Data source

Local entity.

D | Methodology

The data on the dates of approval of the documents and their level of development will be included in the following list.

D.39. URBAN AGENDA, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND SMART CITIES.

DOCUMENT	DATE EVOLUTION
New Urban Agenda	
Agenda 21	
Strategic Plan	
PGOU	
Adaptation to Climate Change	
Mobility Plan	
EDUSI	
Housing Plan	
Employment Plan	
Circular Economy Plan	
Resilience Plan	
Participatory Budgets	
Smart City	
Others…	