



# District Indicator Panel and Madrid neighborhoods 2023 Sociodemographic study



Territorial Studies and Evaluation Service  
General Subdirectorate of Decentralization, Territorial Action and Studies  
General Directorate of Territorial Coordination and Decentralization



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## INTRODUCTION

*'Data is valuable, but only if it is transformed into meaningful information'*

-Laurie Fischer-

According to the Agreement of June 29, 2023 of the Governing Board of the City of Madrid on the organization and powers of the Government Area of Vice Mayor, Spokesperson, Security and Emergencies, it has among its powers through the General Directorate of Territorial Coordination and Decentralization, specifically in the area of planning, territorial evaluation and studies, the development of systems for the integration and systematization of information that allow obtaining the data necessary for the planning, measurement and evaluation of district activities.

With the mission of obtaining sociodemographic information on the city as complete and up-to-date as possible, the new edition of the Panel of Indicators by districts and neighborhoods of the city of Madrid 2023 is published.

This is the seventh edition of the Panel since it was first published in 2017. This edition presents the latest available data, with the aim of obtaining a snapshot as close as possible to the reality of a city as dynamic and diverse as Madrid.

The data set collected in the Indicator Panel, as indicated in previous versions, will allow us to better understand the situation of citizens and their neighborhoods, detect needs, as well as provide information for planning public policies, trusting that it can serve to facilitate the management and planning of resources, services and facilities, in relation to an integrated vision of data in relation to the territory, from a descriptive, structured and global character of the City of Madrid.

This document aims to be a useful tool available to the entire municipal organization, districts and government areas, for the territorial knowledge of the city, as well as for the knowledge of citizens, being published on the Open Data Portal of the Madrid City Council in various formats, the usual XLS version, which has been carried out since 2017, and a CSV version that has been available since the 2020 edition.

Following an in-depth review of the selected indicators and the data published in previous editions, some new features and improvements have been implemented compared to the previous year, which are considered necessary to respond more effectively to the objective of the Indicator Panel. Among the most notable new features are:

— Average disposable income per person at neighbourhood and district level.



- New calculation of the AROPE rate of risk of poverty or social exclusion in accordance with the new objectives of the Europe 2030 Strategy.
- Aggregate Territorial Vulnerability Index.
- Premises registered in the district and in their respective neighborhoods.

## CLARIFICATIONS AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

As in previous editions, this dataset offers a territorial overview of demographic, socioeconomic, health, educational, quality of life, social needs, social services, housing, environment, security, municipal facilities, citizen participation, as well as the budget of the districts of Madrid variables. This information is offered at the level of the city of Madrid, Districts and Neighborhoods (where available).

The list of indicators, their area and basic level of information are referred to in their corresponding section. Below are some of the indicators that, due to their specificity or complexity, require a methodological review.

### Income and social vulnerability

**Average annual net income of households (Urban Audit):** This indicator is produced from the annual net disposable income, the source of which is the Tax Agency (AEAT), and the number of households obtained by estimation for each territory studied. This indicator is part of the Urban Audit Project, whose purpose is the collection, estimation and publication of socioeconomic statistical data to understand and measure the quality of life (social well-being) in certain geographical areas. To determine this value, we will take into account the number of consumption units equivalent to the different households. The so-called modified OECD scale is used in all EU countries, which assigns a weight of 1 to the first adult in each household, 0.5 to the other adults and a weight of 0.3 to children under 14 years of age. Thus, a household consisting of two adults would count as 1.5 consumption units ( $1+0.5=1.5$ ) and a household consisting of two adults and two children (under 14 years of age) would consist of 2.1 ( $1+0.5+0.3+0.3=2.1$ ) consumption units. Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE). Prepared by the General Subdirectorate of Statistics, Registry and Electoral Processes. Madrid City Council.

**Average annual income per person:** to calculate the average annual net income, we start from the Continuous Register carried out by the INE, which provides the AEAT with a list of people, with their NIF, housing code and section geographic code.





For its part, the AEAT estimates income based on the joint use of the annual withholding or information forms and the annual IRPF declaration. Each person included in the Register is assigned an income, differentiating between declarants and non-declarants.

In the former, priority is given to the information on taxable income that appears in their annual declaration (form 100). The information is completed with the exempt income obtained from the information forms. In the case of non-declarants, the information is adjusted exclusively to the information forms.

**At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE rate):** Aggregate indicator launched by the European Strategy 2020, called AROPE (At-Risk-of-Poverty and Exclusion). The AROPE rate of at-risk of poverty or social exclusion was modified in 2021 in accordance with the new objectives of the Europe 2030 Strategy. It is defined as the population that is in at least one of these three situations: - At-risk of poverty (its definition does not change with respect to the old indicator). - Severe material and social deprivation (social deprivation is added). - Low intensity of employment (new definition 2021). Therefore, two of its three components have been modified in the new indicator. Both modifications are detailed below. Severe material and social deprivation The 'severe material deprivation' of the old indicator is replaced by the new concept 'severe material and social deprivation', which is calculated separately for each member of the household. This new indicator is built with 13 components, of which seven are defined at the household level and six are personal, different for each member of the household. A person is in a situation of severe material and social deprivation if he or she suffers from at least seven of the 13 limitations that make up the list. The seven concepts defined at the household level are:

- You can't afford to go on vacation for at least one week a year
- You cannot afford a meal of meat, chicken or fish at least every other day
- You cannot afford to keep your home at an adequate temperature
- Does not have the capacity to meet unforeseen expenses
- You have had delays in paying expenses related to your main residence (mortgage or rent, gas bills, community fees, etc.) or in installment purchases in the last 12 months
- He can't afford to have a car
- You cannot replace damaged or old furniture

The first six were already included in the previous list, but the last one has been added. However, the availability of a telephone, television or washing machine has disappeared from the list of deficiencies, after having proven their lack of usefulness in explaining situations of material deprivation.

#### **Aggregate territorial vulnerability index of the Madrid City Council:**

IGUALA is the advanced analytics system of the Madrid City Council that allows the creation of the Aggregate Territorial Vulnerability Index. It is a data-driven system that helps decision-making based on data collected by the information systems of the Madrid City Council.



The information is grouped into 5 spheres of composition:

- Social welfare and equality (BI): includes information on actions aimed at improving quality of life in the areas of social services, equality, security and community integration.
- Urban environment and mobility (MA): focuses on the quality of urban life. It is determined by the possibilities and barriers that citizens encounter, in three basic dimensions: environment, mobility and urban planning-public roads.
- Education and culture (EC): includes information on educational levels, absenteeism and the provision of cultural services. It is presented as a facilitator of change on the social scale and provides opportunities in the most vulnerable territorial units.
- Economy and employment (EE): this has a more direct impact on the income generated by a territorial unit. Factors such as unemployment and family economic situation are key factors in determining it.
- Health (SA): revolves around the characteristics and special needs that a person may have in terms of health, the agility of care and the quality of the services offered.

The reusable CSV version includes data for the 2020, 2021 and 2022 time series.

## Unemployment

**Absolute rate of registered unemployment:** This is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed in an area or territory by the working-age population (16 to 64 years) in that same area. To obtain this figure for the “potentially active” population, the Municipal Register of Inhabitants is used.

**Unemployment rate (EPS):** This is the quotient between the number of unemployed and the number of active persons. It is calculated for both sexes and for each of them separately. All persons aged 16 or over who simultaneously meet the following conditions are considered unemployed: without work, that is, who have not had an employment as an employee or self-employed person during the reference week; looking for work; available for work. In the EPA, the economically active population includes all persons aged 16 or over who during the reference week meet the conditions necessary for their inclusion among the employed or unemployed persons.

**Registered unemployment.** The data is taken by neighborhood without considering the number of people coded with the category “not recorded”, an amount that does count at the district level.



**Long-term unemployed persons:** Those persons registered continuously in the employment office as job seekers for 12 or more years.  
months.

## Gender

**Gender inequality index:** This is a synthetic indicator, which includes several indicators such as:

1. Paid Productive Work
2. Unpaid Productive Work
3. Income Level
4. Education
5. Decision Making

The values, as they approach unity, denote equality. It is prepared annually and for the city of Madrid.

Details of its composition and preparation are available at:

<https://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/El-Ayuntamiento/Estadistica/Areas-de-informacion-estadistica/Mujeres-y-hombres/Indice-de-Desigualdad-de-Gender/>

## Population

**Proportion of foreign immigrants:** This corresponds to the number of foreigners in the city, except for those belonging to EU countries (28) and OECD countries. Although Colombia has been a member of the OECD since 2020, Colombia is included in the figure for the proportion of foreign immigrants in the city for reasons of statistical continuity in the data.

**Active ageing index:** Indicator composed of different facets such as  
1. Employment; 2. Social participation; 3. Independent, healthy and safe living; 4. Ability and appropriate environments for active ageing. Prepared at a national level, it allows comparisons between the city of Madrid, Spain, as well as with the rest of the EU countries. The scores increase, indicating better situations.

**Average life expectancy at birth in the neighbourhoods of the city of Madrid 2013-16:** Calculated by Madrid Salud, based on data pending publication, as part of the monographic report on Life expectancy and mortality, an additional document to the Health Study of the city of Madrid 2018. The methodology used for life expectancy may produce atypical results, sometimes due to the low population in some neighbourhoods and therefore the lower number of deaths that may occur, compared to other neighbourhoods in Madrid where the data are more representative and more faithful to reality. To this end, the data is read with a 95% confidence interval.



**Average household size:** This indicator represents the ratio between the total number of people living in households and the total number of households in the specific territory to which it refers.

## Health

**Groupings/clusters:** The data prepared in the Madrid City Health Study (Madrid Salud, 2018) use a cluster analysis as a grouping criterion for the districts, opting for the association of four clusters, taking into account 3 variables: gross disposable income per capita index (RBDpc), percentage of inhabitants with a higher or secondary education level and average life expectancy at birth (EMVN), resulting in 4 groupings of districts with different degrees of development, which are detailed below.

- Group 1: Usera, Puente de Vallecas, Villaverde and Carabanchel
- Group 2: Latina, Villa de Vallecas, Vicálvaro, Moratalaz, Tetouan, San Blas -Canillejas, Ciudad Lineal and Center
- Group 3: Hortaleza, Fuencarral-El Pardo, Arganzuela and Moncloa-Aravaca
- Group 4: Barajas, Chamberí, Retiro, Chamartín and Salamanca

In the case of the **Study of the nutritional situation of the child population** in the city of Madrid, the indicator "prevalence of obesity in the child population" follows the same methodology of association with 4 clusters, but the enumeration is inverse, with group 1 being the most favored and group 4 being the group where the districts in the worst socioeconomic situation are located.

**Health-related quality of life (HRQoL):** The COOP/WONCA is an instrument for estimating health-related quality of life. The items explore aspects related to this variable, through slides in which the 5 response options are visualized by drawings, and the person being evaluated must mark the one that best defines their state. Although versions of 6, 7 and 9 items have been used, for the present study the broader version of 9 items was chosen to facilitate the comparability of the results with previous studies, which offer scales for the interpretation of the results. In the present study, the contents of each item of the version adapted to Spanish were used as verbal stimuli, in the same way as the responses, that is, without the slides, and by telephone interview. The highest scores indicate a worse quality of life (the results expressed correspond to the means obtained, they are not percentages).

**Risk of poor mental health in people aged 18 years or older:** With the aim of knowing the mental health status of the population of Madrid during confinement and as a consequence of the pandemic, longitudinally in the time periods of April and October 2020, the General Health Questionnaire GHQ-12 (Goldberg, 1972) was used, a screening instrument that aims to detect psychological morbidity and possible





cases of psychiatric disorders in the general population, comparing the 2020 data with data at the national level, through the 2017 National Health Survey and at the city level in 2018, detailing the results obtained by gender and age groups.

## Dwelling

**Judicial evictions carried out,** The sum of the total number of judicial evictions includes the category of “others”, partially reflecting the detail of the majority categories:

- As a result of foreclosures
- As a consequence of the Urban Leasing Law

## Security

**People arrested and investigated by the Municipal Police,** the total figure takes into account all existing categories and at a partial level the eight most common categories in criminal matters have been selected.

## Local election results

**Results of local elections,** the electoral roll data includes spoiled votes, a category that has not been detailed, the selected ones being: abstention, blank votes and votes for candidates. Within this last category (votes for candidates) the 6 most voted candidates have been computed, which are presented in the order provided by the General Subdirectorate of Statistics, Register and Electoral Processes that carries out its own elaboration based on data from the Ministry of the Interior.

## Business and commerce

In this edition, a new indicator has been incorporated: the **number of registered premises**. This indicator, together with the existing one on the number of municipal markets, has been incorporated into the newly created section Business and commerce.

It is intended to reflect not only the economic, commercial and hospitality activity of the neighborhood or district, but is also an approximation to the importance and evolution of local commercial and hospitality life, which plays an integral role in the life of a neighborhood by generating local employment, fostering the local economy, promoting cultural identity and improving the quality of life in general.

The total number of registered premises specifies whether they are open, closed, under construction or have been converted into housing.



## Citizen participation

**Citizen participation entities** (Associations section 1), their total figure appears, taking into account the details of the following categories:

- Number of cultural associations and regional houses
- Number of women's associations
- Number of neighborhood associations

## AREAS AND LEVELS OF INFORMATION

### 1.1. General characteristics of the district-neighborhood

- Surface (Ha.) (2023)
- Density (inhab./Ha.) (2023)

### 1.2. The population of the district

#### 1.2.1. District population structure

- Sex of the population (2023)
- Average age of the population (2023)
- Population by age groups (2023)
- Population in educational stage (2022)
- Youth ratio (2022)
- Dependency ratio (2022)
- Aging proportion (2022)
- Proportion of over-ageing (2022) • Active ageing index (2022)
- People with Spanish nationality (2022)
- People with foreign nationality (2022)
- Proportion of migrants (2022)
- First and second foreign nationality in the district (2022)



#### 1.2.2. Household structure (2022)

- Total number of households
- Average household size
- Households with a single woman > 65 years
- Households with a single man > 65 years
- Single-parent households: an adult woman with one or more minors
- Single-parent households: one adult man with one or more minors

#### 1.2.3. Demographic dynamics (2021)

- Crude birth rate
- Population growth rate
- Life expectancy at birth
- Life expectancy > 65 years (2013/2016)

#### 1.2.4. Women and men

- Gender Inequality Index (GII 2011/2021)

### 1.3. Economic indicators

- Average annual net income of households (Urban Audit 2020)
- Gross disposable income per capita (2020)
- Average monthly pension for the district for men and women (2022)

### 1.4. Unemployment indicators

- Global activity rate (EPA, 4th quarter 2022)
- Number of unemployed people in the city of Madrid (EPA 4th quarter 2022)
- Registered unemployment (SEPE, February 2023)
- Absolute rate of registered unemployment (February 2023)
- Long-term unemployed (February 2023)
- Unemployed people who do receive benefits (February 2023)
- Unemployed people not receiving benefits (February 2023)

### 1.5. Education (2022)

#### 1.5.1. Population in educational stages



• 0 to 2 years

• Children

• Primary

• Secondary

1.5.2. Enrolment of students by type of centre (concerted, public, private) (2021) • Total number of students

• Total number of foreign students

• Total number of students with educational support needs

1.5.3. Educational level of the population aged 25 years or older (2022)

• Cannot read or write / No studies • Incomplete

primary education •

Elementary school graduate, High school graduate, ESO, First vocational training degree

• Second level vocational training, Higher Baccaulaureate or BUP •

Secondary qualifications, Diploma, Architecture or Technical Engineering • Higher education, Bachelor's degree, Degree, Architecture or Engineering, Doctorate • Unknown level of study / Not available

1.5.4. School absenteeism prevention and control program: • Cases worked on (2021-2022 school year)

## 1.6. Health

1.6.1. Habits and lifestyles (2018. Madrid Health Study)

• Sedentary lifestyle

• Daily tobacco consumption

• Medication use

1.6.2. Health level indicators (2018. Madrid Health Study) • Self-perception of good health status

• Health-related quality of life

• Presence of chronic disease

• High blood pressure

• Diabetes mellitus

• People with obesity



- Overweight people
- People over 65 years of age with some functional dependency
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12)
- Prevalence of obesity in the child population (2017 Madrid Study)  
Health (UCM)
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12)
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) MEN
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) WOMEN

#### 1.6.3. Risk of poor mental health in people aged 18 years and over (GHQ-12) City from Madrid (ENS, 2017, April and October 2020)

- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) April 2020
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) MEN April 2020
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) WOMEN April 2020
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) October 2020
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) MEN October  
2020
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) WOMEN October  
2020
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) between 18-29 years  
(ENS, 2017)
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) between 30-44 years  
(ENS, 2017)
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) between 45-64 years  
(ENS, 2017)
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) between 65 years and older  
(ENS, 2017)
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) between 18-29 years  
(April, 2020)
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) between 30-44 years  
(April, 2020)
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) between 45-64 years  
(April, 2020)
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) between 65 years and older  
(April, 2020)
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) between 18-29 years  
(October, 2020)
- Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) between 30-44 years  
(October, 2020)





• Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) between 45-64 years (October, 2020)

• Probability of suffering from mental illness (GHQ-12) between 65 years and older (October, 2020)

#### 1.6.4. Recognized disability (2021)

• Number of people with a recognized degree of disability • Women for every 100 men (Feminization of recognized disability)

### 1.7. Quality of life (2022. Survey on quality of life and satisfaction with public services in the city of Madrid)

1.7.1 Quality of life and public agenda

1.7.2 Satisfaction with public services

1.7.3 Main problems of citizenship

1.7.4 Perception of security

1.7.5 Extent to which citizens feel informed about what the City Council does

1.7.6 Friendliness of the city of Madrid

### 1.8. Vulnerability indicators

1.8.1. Aggregate Territorial Vulnerability Index (IGUALA) (2022)

1.8.2. Poverty or social exclusion risk rate: AROPE Indicator Living Conditions Survey (2021)

### 1.9. Social services

1.9.1. General population (2022)

• People treated in the First Care Unit in service centers social

• Processed applications for Minimum Insertion Income •

Recipients of Minimum Insertion Income benefits • Recipients of economic social benefits • Total number of economic social benefits

1.9.2. Older people (2022)

• People with Home Help Service (home assistant modality) • Members of municipal senior centers

1.9.3. Minors and family (2022)



• Families assisted by the Team for Work with Minors and Families (ETMF) • Demands for intervention in child care centres (CAI) • Minors assisted by the Home Help Service for Minors and Families  
(minor SAD)

## 1.10. Housing

### 1.10.1. Information on cadastral data (2021)

• Number of residential properties • Average built area (m<sup>2</sup>) of residential properties • Average year of construction of residential properties • Average cadastral value of real estate: natural persons in thousands of € • Average cadastral value of real estate: legal entities in thousands of €  
€

• Average surface area of the dwelling (m<sup>2</sup>) in transaction • Average duration of credit (months) in housing transaction

### 1.10.2. Judicial evictions (General Council of the Judiciary)

• Judicial evictions carried out (2013). Foreclosures and the Law of Urban Leases  
• Judicial evictions carried out (2022). Foreclosures and the Law of Urban Leases

## 1.11. Environment and Waste

### 1.11.1. Air pollutants (2021/2022)

• PM<sub>2.5</sub> suspended particles  
• PM<sub>10</sub> suspended particles  
• Sulfur dioxide  
• Carbon monoxide  
• Ozone  
• Nitrogen dioxide  
• Average annual temperature  
• Contamination protocol episodes: number and type of episodes

### 1.11.2. Home collection of solid waste: packaging and other waste (2021).

## 1.12. Security (2022)

### 1.12.1. Municipal Police interventions in security matters



- Related to people
- Related to the possession of weapons
- Related to heritage
- Related to drug possession and consumption
- Inspections and actions in public entertainment venues and activities recreational
- Files prepared by guardian agents
- Traffic accident reports / reports

#### 1.12.2. Persons arrested and investigated by the Municipal Police in matters of security

- Total number of people investigated
- Injuries
- Domestic violence
- Child abuse
- Sexual abuse and assault
- Thefts
- Robbery, violence and intimidation of people
- Against public health
- Against road safety

#### 1.13. Local election results (2023)

#### 1.14. Municipal services and facilities

##### 1.14.1. Municipal social services (2022)

- Social service centers
- Municipal senior centers
- Alzheimer's day centres and physical centres
- Municipal apartments for seniors
- Nursing homes
- Family Support Centers (CAF)
- Child Care Centers (CAI)
- Day care centers for children (3 to 12 years old)



- Leisure spaces for teenagers (El Enredadero)

- Adolescent and youth centres (ASPA)

- Homeless center

#### 1.14.2. Gender (2022)

#### 1.14.3. Health (2022)

#### 1.14.4. Culture (2022)

- Municipal libraries

- Libraries of the Community of Madrid

- Cultural centers

#### 1.14.5. Sports (2022)

- Basic sports facilities

- Municipal sports centres

- Sports surface (m2 )

- Football fields

- Athletics track

- Indoor pools

- Summer pools

#### 1.14.6. Green Zones (2022)

#### 1.14.7. Education (Academic year 2022-23)

- Municipal nursery schools

- CAM public nursery schools

- Private nursery schools

- Public infant and primary schools

- Public institutes with secondary education

- Private schools

### 1.15. Business and Trade

- Municipal markets (2022) •

Commercial premises (01/08/2023) o

Number of registered open premises o Number of  
registered closed premises o Number of registered  
premises under construction o Number of registered  
premises in use as housing



### 1.16. Citizen participation (2022)

- Number of associations
- Number of cultural associations
- Number of women's associations
- Number of neighborhood associations
- Number of foundations

### 1.17. Budget (2023)

## SOURCES

The main data sources used to prepare the Indicator Panel for the districts and neighborhoods of Madrid are listed.

- National Institute of Statistics (INE). Attached to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation through the State Secretariat for Economy and Business Support. Available at:

<https://www.ine.es/>

- General Council of the Judiciary (CGPJ). Available at: [http://www.poderjudicial.es/cgpj/es/Poder\\_Judicial](http://www.poderjudicial.es/cgpj/es/Poder_Judicial)

- Government Department of Economy, Innovation and Finance, General Subdirectorate of Statistics, Electoral Registry and Processes. Database. Available at:

<http://www-2.munimadrid.es/CSE6/jsps/menuBancoDatos.jsp>

- Government Area of Economy, Innovation and Finance, General Subdirectorate of Statistics, Electoral Registry and Electoral Processes. Available at:

<https://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/El-Ayuntamiento/Estadistica/Areas-de-informacion-estadistica/>

- Government Area of the Deputy Mayor, Spokesperson, Security and Emergencies, General Directorate of Transparency and Quality. Open Data Portal. Available at:

<http://datos.madrid.es/portal/site/egob/>

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Study of the nutritional situation of the child population of the city of Madrid 2017. Available at:  
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[https://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizada/Calidad/Observatorio\\_Ciudad/06\\_S\\_Perception/SPCEstudiesSectorials/ACohesionSocialandSocialServices/en/files/Results\\_report\\_2020\\_009\\_ASN.pdf](https://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizada/Calidad/Observatorio_Ciudad/06_S_Perception/SPCEstudiesSectorials/ACohesionSocialandSocialServices/en/files/Results_report_2020_009_ASN.pdf)
- Community of Madrid Web Portal. Educational center search engine. Available at:  
[https://gestion3.madrid.org/wpad\\_pub/run/i/BusquedaAvanzada.icm](https://gestion3.madrid.org/wpad_pub/run/i/BusquedaAvanzada.icm)

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The collaboration and commitment of the following Government Areas and autonomous bodies has been essential for its development:

- Government Area of Culture, Tourism and Sport
- Government Area of Economy, Innovation and Finance
- Government Area for Social Policies, Family and Equality
- Government Area for Urban Planning, Environment and Mobility
- Government Area of Vice Mayor, Spokesperson, Security and Emergencies
- Madrid Health Autonomous Body