

Did you know that more people died than were born in 85% of the municipalities in the Basque Country in 2021?

Eustat has updated the Municipal Information Section on its website and afforded greater access to data in order to provide all the up-to-date official statistical information available for each municipality in one place

Eustat, the Basque Statistics Institute, has launched the new Municipal Information Section on its website with the aim of publishing all the official municipal data for each locality. In this updated area, you can consult, analyse and compare all the official municipal statistical data organised into thematic areas, which provide answers to questions such as "What is the income per capita or population of a municipality?", "How many people were born or died?", "How does the local council invest the municipal budgets?" or "What is the unemployment rate in a town or city?".

Eustat will work with the Association of Basque Municipalities (EUDEL) to promote the new section, so that local councils can learn first-hand about the potential of the Municipal Information Section. To this end, EUDEL will facilitate access to the section and joint training activities are planned for 2023.

What is Eustat's new Municipal Information Section?

The new Municipal Information Section contains the official municipal statistical information available on the Eustat website for the 251 municipalities in the Basque Country. It is organised into 12 areas: 11 thematic areas (Population, Demographics, Education, Labour Market, Basque Language, Equality, Income, Dwelling/Province, Budgets, Economy/Business and Primary Sector) and a Summary area, with the most relevant information on each municipality. Select your municipality and you can consult, analyse and obtain all the statistical data on it.



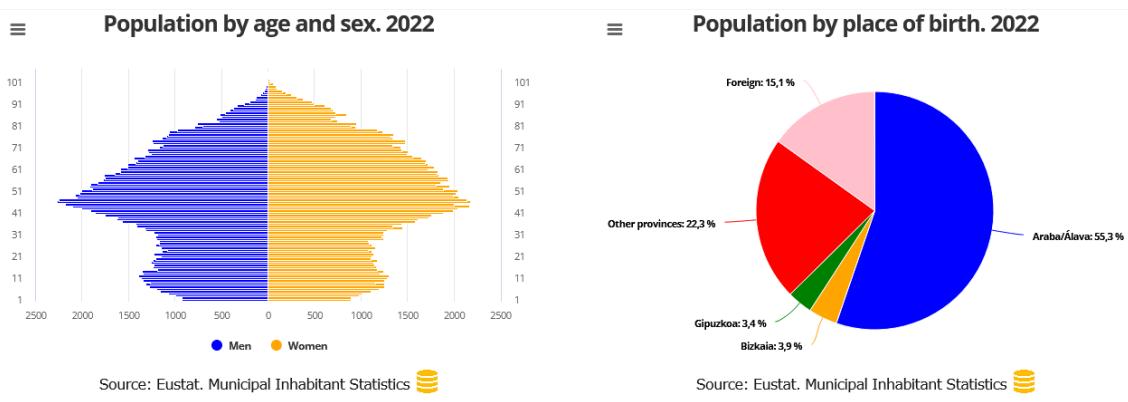
What type of information does the Municipal Information Section provide?

The information in each thematic area is divided into 3 levels: indicators, charts and tables.

- Indicators provide summary information on the main characteristics of each municipality.



- Thematic charts offer a visual image of the characteristics of the municipality.



- Thematic tables present a selection of key figures from the latest available data.

Population by large age groups and sex

	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Total	Men	Women												
Total	243.815	118.388	125.427	246.149	119.604	126.545	248.087	120.315	127.772	247.833	120.123	127.710	248.106	120.144	127.962
0 - 19	47.062	24.217	22.845	47.570	24.541	23.029	47.746	24.601	23.145	47.853	24.648	23.205	47.189	24.227	22.962
20 - 64	146.651	72.313	74.338	147.320	72.710	74.610	147.903	72.926	74.977	146.020	71.958	74.062	146.400	72.331	74.069
>= 65	50.102	21.858	28.244	51.259	22.353	28.906	52.438	22.788	29.650	53.960	23.517	30.443	54.517	23.586	30.931

Would you like to find more information in the Municipal Information Section?

You can find out more about your municipality via the links to the Eustat databank tables available in each indicator, chart and table.

In my municipality: Are there more births than deaths? What is the proportion of young people?

Of the 251 municipalities in the Basque Country, only 31 registered more births than deaths in 2021, there was zero population growth in 11 of them and 209 recorded more deaths than births.

The 10 municipalities with the largest populations also had the most negative population growth balances. In order from the highest to the lowest negative population growth balance, with the value thereof in brackets, were: Bilbao (-1,908), San Sebastián (-893),

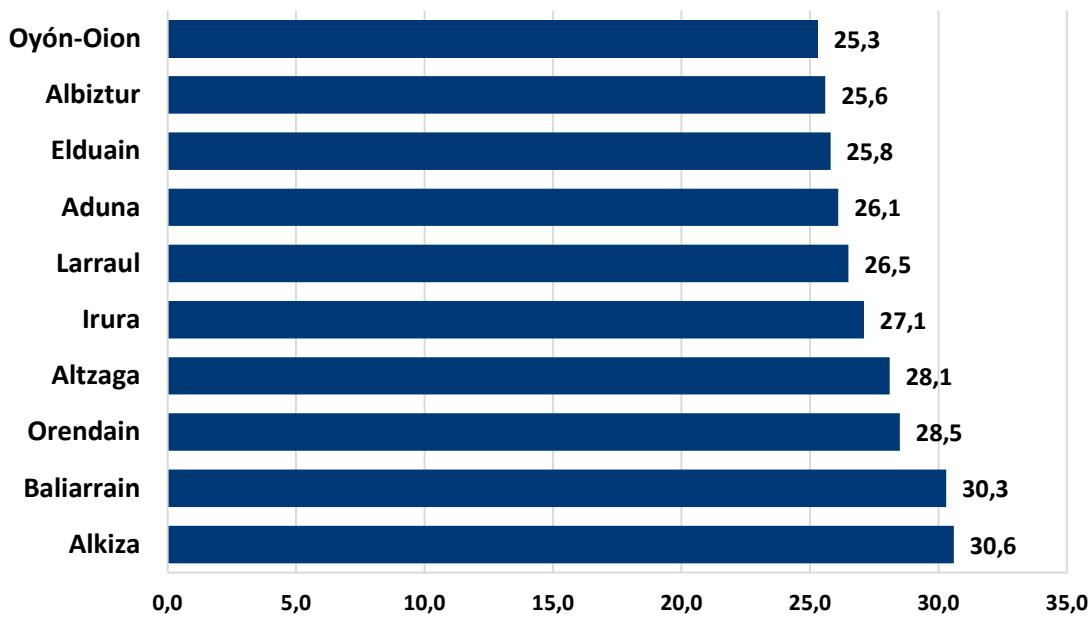
Barakaldo (-587), Portugalete (-352), Vitoria-Gasteiz (-342), Getxo (-320), Basauri (-281), Irún (-259), Santurtzi (-237) and Errenteria (-218).

A negative balance between births and deaths was seen in all municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants. Among the municipalities with positive population growth in 2021, only two, Sopela and Ordizia, had over 10,000 inhabitants.

In 2022 (on 01/01/2022), people aged between 0 and 19 accounted for just 17.9% of the total population: Álava (19.0%) was the province with the greatest proportion of young people, followed by Gipuzkoa (18.7%) and Bizkaia (17.2%).

Among the 30 youngest municipalities (those with the highest proportion of the population aged 0-19), 24 were in Gipuzkoa, 3 in Álava and the other 3 in Bizkaia. Alkiza (30.6%) and Bariarrain (30.3%), both in Gipuzkoa, were the Basque municipalities with the greatest proportion of young people; the youngest municipality in Álava was Oyón-Oion (with 25.3% of the population aged 0-19) and the youngest in Bizkaia was Etxebarri (24.2%), the only municipality among the 30 youngest with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Municipalities of the Basque Country with the highest proportion (%) of young people (0 to 19 years old). 2022



Source: Eustat. Municipal inhabitants statistics

Among the 50 municipalities with the lowest proportion of the population aged between 0 and 19, 26 were in Bizkaia, 22 in Álava and only 2 in Gipuzkoa. Añana (6.2%) and Moreda de Álava (7.3%) were the Basque municipalities with the lowest proportion of young people; the municipalities with the lowest proportion of young people in Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa were Sukarrieta (10.3%) and Leintz-Gatzaga (14.5%), respectively.

Bilbao, with 15.7% of the population aged 0-19, was the provincial capital with the lowest proportion of young people, followed by San Sebastián (16.4%) and Vitoria-Gasteiz (19.0%).

How many people work in my municipality? In how many establishments?

In the Economy and Business area of Eustat's Municipal Information Section, you can, for example, consult data from Eustat's Directory of Economic Activity (DIRAE), which gathers information from all the economically active businesses and establishments within the Basque Country in all activity sectors and the population employed in those establishments.

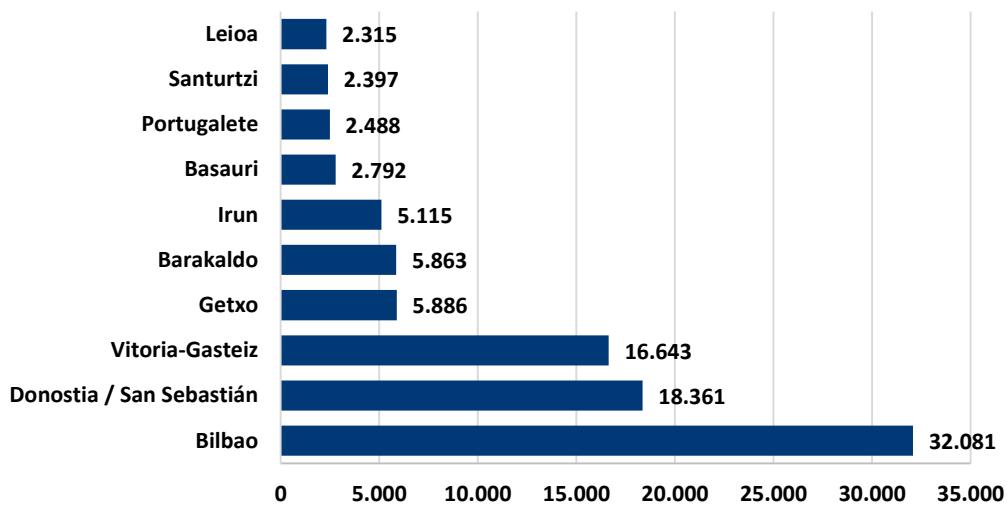
On 1 January 2021, there were 152,554 companies operating in the Basque Country in various sectors, which carried out their activities in 169,897 establishments (factories, shops, offices, etc.).

The number of staff employed in establishments stood at 909,442 people, down 1.3% on the previous year, marking the first drop in employment in the last 5 years.

The 10 municipalities with the largest populations, which represented 54% of the total population of the Basque Country, accounted for 55% of establishments in the autonomous region.

Among the 10 municipalities with the highest number of establishments were the 9 with the largest populations plus Leioa, at the expense of Errenerria, the 10th most populated municipality in the Basque Country. It was particularly noteworthy that San Sebastián (the third largest municipality in terms of population) had a greater number of establishments than Vitoria-Gasteiz, the second most populated municipality; a similar situation occurred between Getxo and Barakaldo.

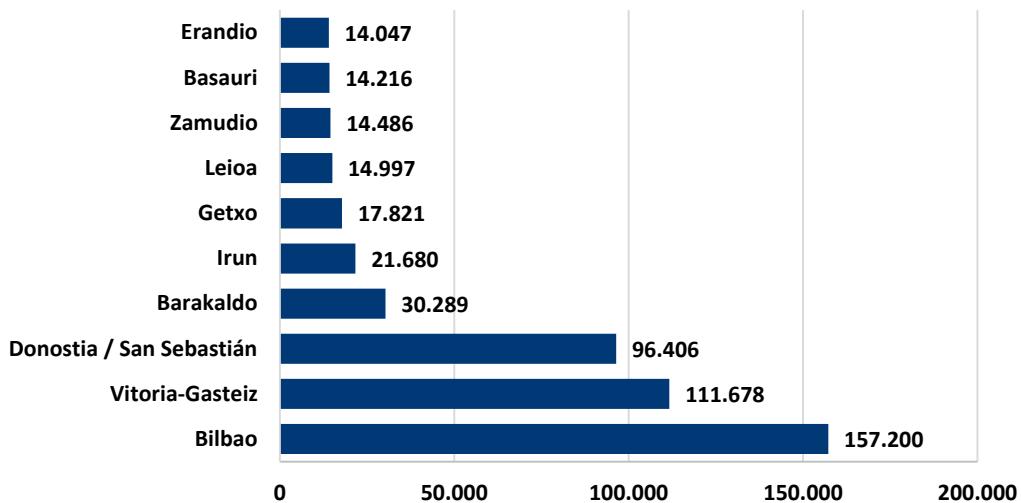
Municipalities with the largest number of establishments in the Basque Country. 2021



Source: Eustat. Directory of Economic Activities

The first 6 municipalities with the highest number of jobs were also among the 6 most populated; Leioa (which placed 11th in the ranking of municipalities with the largest populations in the Basque Country) and Erandio (16th) were also among the municipalities with the highest number of employed people in the Basque Country. Zamudio, with 3,223 inhabitants and 91st in the ranking of municipalities by population, nevertheless came 8th in terms of the number of employed people.

Municipalities with the highest number of jobs in the Basque Country. 2021



Source: Eustat. Directory of Economic Activities

For any other questions about your municipality or any other in the Basque Country, you can consult Eustat's Municipal Information Section, available now on its website and the EUDEL website.

https://es.eustat.eus/municipal/datos_estadisticos/info_teritorial_c.asp



For further information:

Eustat - Euskal Estatistika Erakundea / Basque Statistics Institute
 C/ Donostia-San Sebastián, 1 01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz
 Press Service: servicioprensa@eustat.eus Tel.: 945 01 75 62