

21 December 2018

**Spanish Regional Accounts. Base 2010  
Regional Gross Domestic Product. 2010-2017 series  
Income accounts of the household sector. 2010-2016 series**

**Main results**

- Principado de Asturias was the Autonomous Community that registered the highest GDP growth in 2017 in terms of volume (3.8%). It was followed by Cantabria, Aragón (both with 3.4%) and Comunidad de Madrid (3.3%).
- The regions with the lowest GDP variation rates in terms of volume were La Rioja (1.5%), the Autonomous City of Ceuta (1.6%), Castilla y León (1.7%) and the Autonomous City of Melilla (1.8%).
- On average, households in País Vasco had the highest disposable income per capita in 2016, with 19,195 euros (a figure 29.9% higher than that of Spain).
- Conversely, Extremadura showed the lowest gross household disposable income, with 11,310 euros per inhabitant (23.5% below the national average).

The Spanish Regional Accounts (SRA)<sup>1</sup> today presents its regional estimates, once the updated information from the 2015-2017 series of the Annual National Accounts published on 6 September has been incorporated into the process of compiling the economic aggregates.

**Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

The 2017 flash estimates of the Annual Spanish National Accounts (SNA), published last September, revised upwards by one tenth (3.1%) the growth rate in volume of the Spanish GDP that had been published in the Quarterly National Accounts of Spain (QNAS) the previous month of February.

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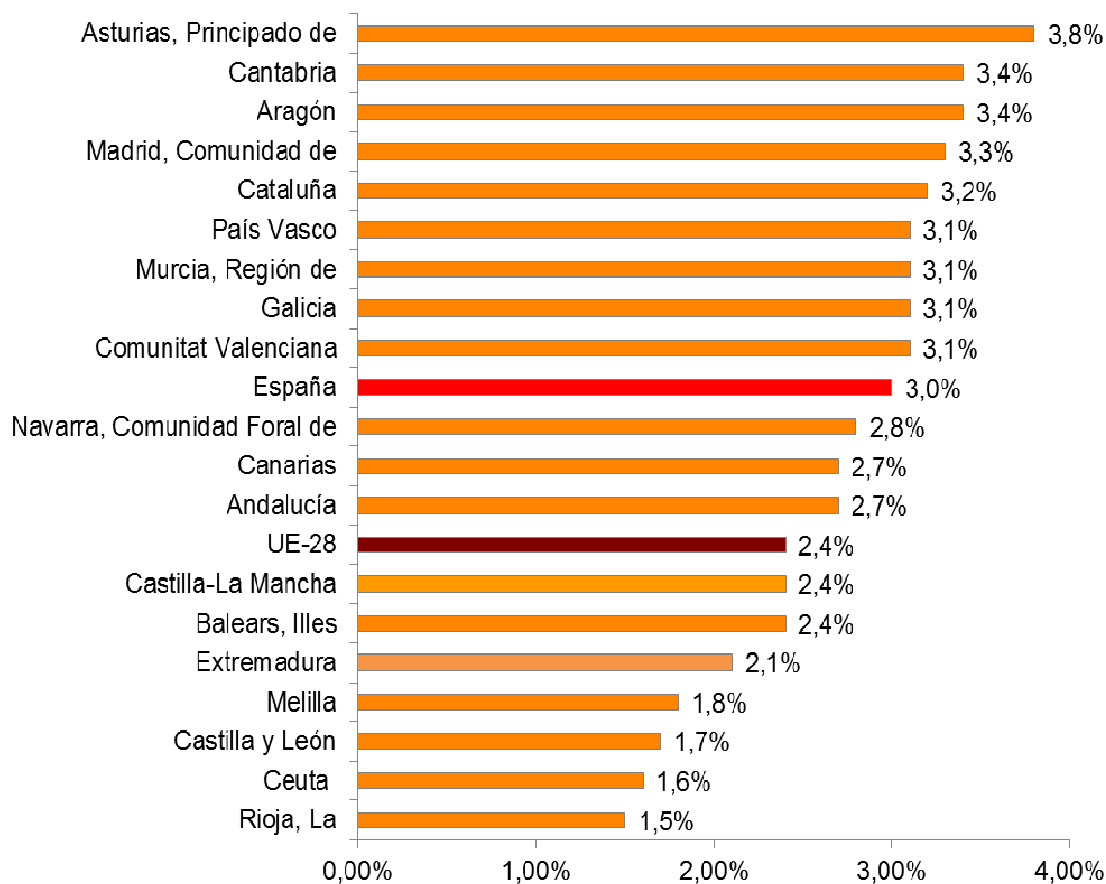
<sup>1</sup> The Spanish Regional Accounts are prepared in accordance with the methodology of the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA-2010), which is applied in a harmonised and compulsory manner by all the Member States of the European Union (EU), in compliance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No. 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May.

Once said SNA estimates had been incorporated into the regional accounts for the year 2017, the Autonomous Communities that registered the greatest growth in their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in terms of volume in 2017 were Principado de Asturias (3.8%), Cantabria, Aragón (both with 3.4%) and Comunidad de Madrid (3.3%).

On the other hand, the regions that registered the lowest real GDP growth were La Rioja (1.5%), the Autonomous City of Ceuta (1.6%), Castilla y León (1.7%) and the Autonomous City of Melilla (1.8%).

Of the 19 regional territories of Spain, 13 registered growth in volume of their GDP higher than that of the European Union (EU-28), which was 2.4%.

**Table of annual GDP growth in 2017 in terms of volume**



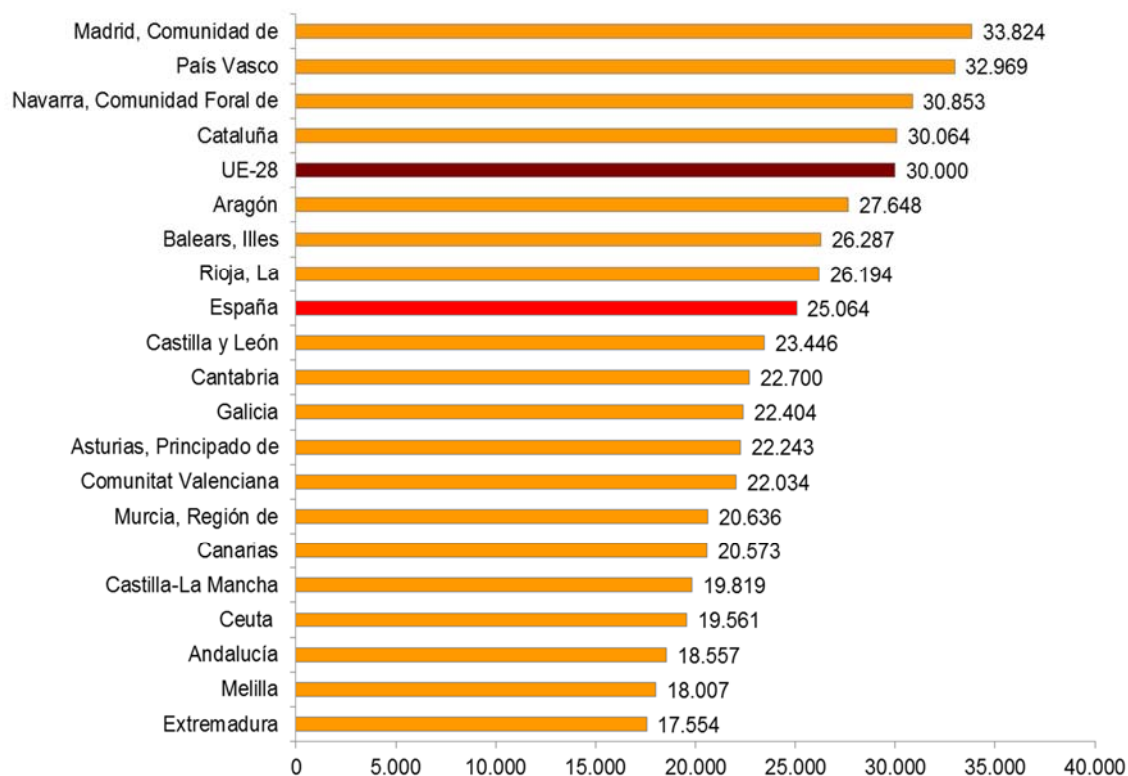
## Regional GDP per inhabitant

Comunidad de Madrid registered the highest GDP per capita in 2017, with 33,824 euros per inhabitant in 2017. It was followed by País Vasco (32,969 euros) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (30,853 euros).

On the other hand, the regions with the lowest GDP per capita were Extremadura (with 17,554 euros per inhabitant), the Autonomous City of Melilla (18,007) and Andalucía (18,557).

The national average stood at 25,064 euros per inhabitant and that of the European Union at 30,000 euros. Seven regions exceeded the national average and four regions exceeded the European average.

## GDP per capita in euros. Year 2017



In relative terms, GDP per capita in Comunidad de Madrid was 35% higher than the national average in 2017, that of País Vasco was 31.5% higher and that of Comunidad Foral de Navarra was 24.4% higher.

At the opposite extreme, GDP per capita in Extremadura was 30% lower than the national level, and those in the Autonomous City of Melilla and in Andalucía were 28.2% and 26.0% lower than the Spanish average, respectively.

### Regional Gross Disposable Income of the household sector. Year 2016

Households in País Vasco registered the highest disposable income per inhabitant in 2016, with 19,195 euros. This figure was 29.9% higher than the national average.

This was followed by Comunidad de Madrid (18,707 euros per capita) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (17,948 euros).

In turn, the lowest figures corresponded to Extremadura (11,310), the Autonomous City of Melilla (11,328) and Andalucía (11,589).

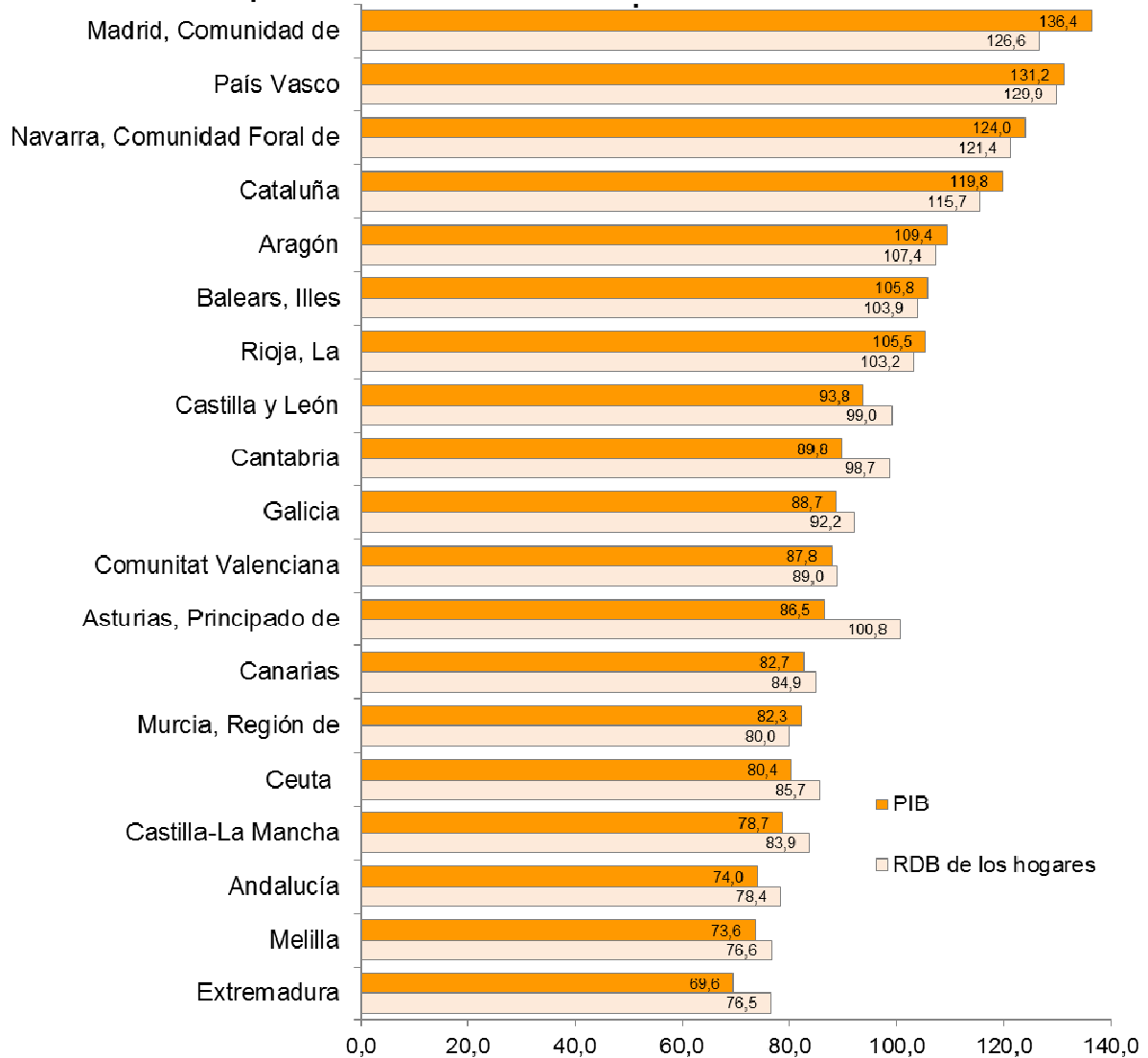
The gross disposable income (GDI) per capita of Spain in 2016 was 14,781 euros. Eight of the regional territories exceeded this national average.

### Household Gross Disposable Income (per capita). Year 2016

	Euros por Habitante	Índice España =100
País Vasco	19.195	129,9
Madrid, Comunidad de	18.707	126,6
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	17.948	121,4
Cataluña	17.102	115,7
Aragón	15.882	107,4
Balears, Illes	15.356	103,9
Rioja, La	15.251	103,2
Asturias, Principado de	14.903	100,8
<b>España</b>	<b>14.781</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Castilla y León	14.638	99,0
Cantabria	14.584	98,7
Galicia	13.621	92,2
Comunitat Valenciana	13.148	89,0
Ceuta	12.668	85,7
Canarias	12.550	84,9
Castilla-La Mancha	12.401	83,9
Murcia, Región de	11.818	80,0
Andalucía	11.589	78,4
Melilla	11.328	76,6
Extremadura	11.310	76,5

In 11 regions, the index of Gross Disposable Income per capita exceeded that of GDP per capita (Spain=100) in 2016.

## Comparison of GDP and Household Gross Disposable Income (GDI) per capita Year 2016. Index Spain=100



## Review and update of data

The data published today revise the SRA estimates released last March, reflecting both the incorporation of the updated Spanish National Accounts and the availability of a greater number of statistical information sources.

The data for the 2015 reference year are final, those for 2016 are provisional and those for 2017 are preview figures.

## GDP at market prices. Evolution 2015-2017

Variaciones de Volumen. Tasas interanuales

Comunidad Autónoma	2015	2016 (P)	2017 (A)
Andalucía	3,4%	2,9%	2,7%
Aragón	1,5%	3,2%	3,4%
Asturias, Principado de	2,5%	1,6%	3,8%
Balears, Illes	3,5%	4,4%	2,4%
Canarias	3,0%	3,4%	2,7%
Cantabria	2,4%	2,6%	3,4%
Castilla y León	2,5%	3,1%	1,7%
Castilla-La Mancha	3,8%	4,2%	2,4%
Cataluña	4,2%	3,5%	3,2%
Comunitat Valenciana	3,5%	2,8%	3,1%
Extremadura	3,0%	1,7%	2,1%
Galicia	4,3%	3,1%	3,1%
Madrid, Comunidad de	3,9%	3,2%	3,3%
Murcia, Región de	6,6%	4,3%	3,1%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	2,8%	3,0%	2,8%
País Vasco	3,5%	3,0%	3,1%
Rioja, La	3,2%	2,6%	1,5%
Ceuta	2,7%	2,0%	1,6%
Melilla	2,7%	2,4%	1,8%
<b>Total Nacional</b>	<b>3,6%</b>	<b>3,2%</b>	<b>3,0%</b>

The first estimates of regional GDP and employment for 2018 will be added to these results in April 2019.

## Methodological note

The Spanish Regional Accounts (SRA) is a statistical operation whose main objective is to provide a quantified, systematic and as complete as possible description of regional economic activity in Spain ( Autonomous Communities, Autonomous Cities and provinces) during the reference period under consideration.

From a conceptual point of view, it adopts the methodology established in the European System of National and Regional Accounts ESA-2010 (established by Regulation EU No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013). The Spanish National Accounts (SNA) is the conceptual and quantitative reference framework in which it is integrated.

The information it provides makes it possible to analyse and evaluate the structure and evolution of regional economies, and serves as a statistical basis for the design, implementation and monitoring of regional policies at both national and European level.

**Type of survey:** annual continuous operation.

**Base period:** 2010.

**Geographical scope:** the entire national territory.

**Reference period of the results:** annual.

**Collection method:** summary statistics.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

[https://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/en/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica\\_C&cid=1254736167628&menu=metodologia&idp=1254735576581](https://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/en/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736167628&menu=metodologia&idp=1254735576581)

And the standardised methodological report at:

<https://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/en/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30025>

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