

29 April 2019

## **Spanish Regional Accounts. Base 2010** Regional Gross Domestic Product. 2010-2018 series

### **Main results**

- Comunidad de Madrid was the Autonomous Community that registered the highest GDP growth in 2018 in terms of volume (3.7%). It was followed by Cantabria (3.4%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (3.0%).
- The Autonomous Communities that obtained the lowest growth records were Región de Murcia (1.5%) and the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta (1.5%) and Melilla (1.6%).
- Considering the GDP per inhabitant values, Comunidad de Madrid presented the highest value, with 34,916 euros. This figure was 35.1% higher than the Spanish average, which was 25,854 euros. Conversely, Extremadura presented the lowest GDP per capita with 18,174 euros, 29.7% below the national average.

### **Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

The Spanish Regional Accounts (SRA)<sup>1</sup> presents the first estimate for 2018. On 29th March, the Spanish Quarterly National Accounts published the results of the fourth quarter of 2018, estimating a 2.6% growth in volume of the Spanish economy for the year as a whole.

The regional distribution of this data indicates that Comunidad de Madrid was the Autonomous Community with the highest GDP growth in terms of volume (3.7%), followed by Cantabria (3.4%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (3.0%).

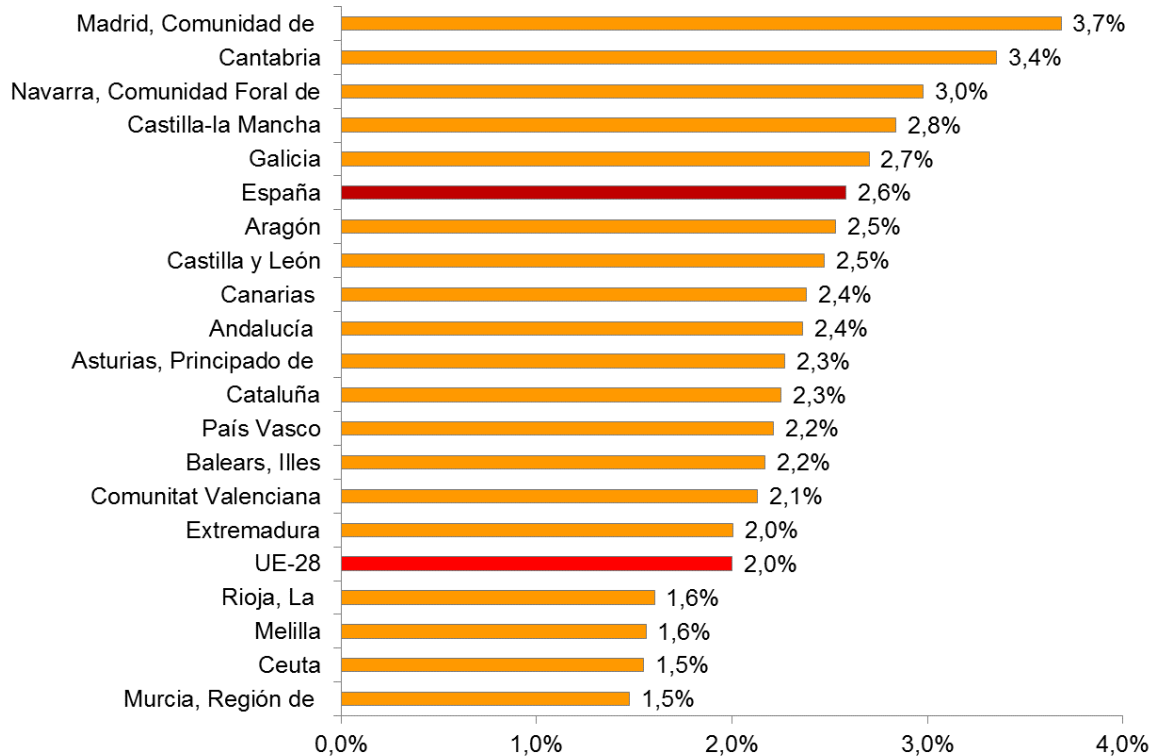
In turn, the lowest GDP increases in terms of volume corresponded to Región de Murcia (1.5%) and the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta (1.5%) and Melilla (1.6%).

Of Spain's 19 regional territories, 15 registered increases in the volume of their GDP higher than that of the European Union (EU-28), which was 2.0%.

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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.

**Tasa de crecimiento anual del PIB en 2018 en términos de volumen**



The increased growth in the variation rate of GDP by volume recorded in Comunidad de Madrid was due to more favourable evolution of the *Construction* branch of activity than that registered at the national level.

In turn, the lower real GDP variation in Región de Murcia was mainly affected by less favourable evolution in the branches of activity of *Energy*, *Construction* and *Services* compared to those registered at the national level.

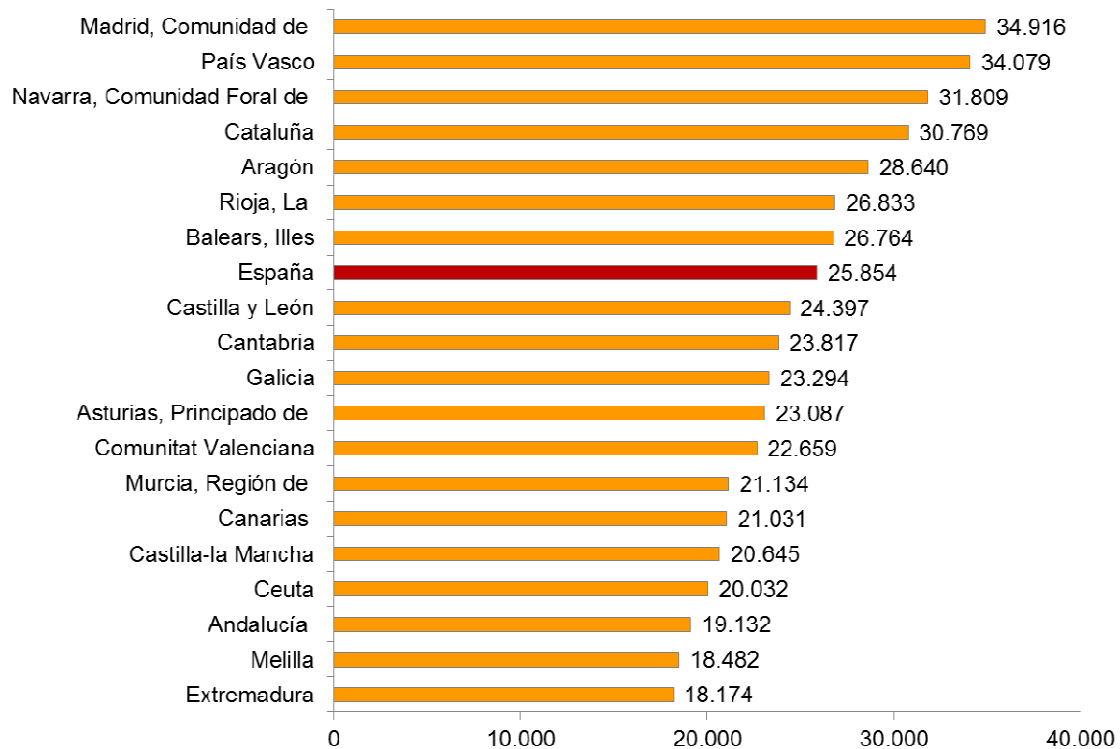
**Regional GDP per inhabitant**

Comunidad de Madrid registered the highest nominal GDP per inhabitant in 2018, with 34,916 euros. It was followed by País Vasco (34,079 euros), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (31,809 euros) and Cataluña (30,769 euros).

On the other side of the spectrum were Extremadura (18,174 euros per inhabitant), the Autonomous City of Melilla (19,132 euros) and the Autonomous City of Ceuta (20,032 euros).

The national average stood at 25,854 euros. Seven Communities were above this figure.

**PIB per cápita en euros. Año 2018**



In relative terms, GDP per inhabitant in Comunidad de Madrid was 35.1% higher than the national average, that of País Vasco was 31.8% higher and that of Comunidad Foral de Navarra was 23.0% higher.

In turn, the GDP per inhabitant in Extremadura was 29.7% below the national figure. That of the Autonomous City of Melilla was 28.5% lower and that of Andalucía 26.0% lower.

## 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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