

30 December 2010

Spanish Regional Accounts. Base 2000

Gross Domestic Product by Region. 2000-2009 Series Accounts for income of the household sector. 2000-2008 Series

Main Results

Gross Domestic Product by Region. 2000-2009 Series

- The autonomous cities of Melilla (-1.3%) and Ceuta (-1.7%) and the Autonomous Communities of Extremadura (-2.2%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (-2.5%) are the regional economies in which global activity decreases the least in 2009. On the other hand, the Autonomous Communities of Aragón (-4.5%), Comunitat Valenciana (-4.4%) and Cataluña (-4.2%) were the ones that presented the greatest recession in their GDP.
- Considering the 2000–2009 period, Región de Murcia presents the greatest average growth (2.88%), half-a-point higher than the national figure (2.31%). At the opposite end of the spectrum, Illes Balears (1.64%) obtains the lowest result.
- The highest GDP figures per inhabitant are those for País Vasco (30,683 euros) and Comunidad de Madrid (30,142 euros). Besides those two territories, six more Autonomous Communities obtain a figure higher than the national average: Navarra, Cataluña, La Rioja, Aragón, Illes Balears and Cantabria, in that order. The lowest figure is for Extremadura, with 16,590 euros per inhabitant.
- With reference to the EU-27, two regions (Castilla y León and Ceuta), in addition to the aforementioned eight, have a GDP per inhabitant, measured in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP) higher than the community average. The list is led by País Vasco, with a figure 38% higher than the European average.

Accounts for income of the household sector. 2000-2008 Series

- In the year 2008, households in País Vasco are the ones with the highest disposable income per inhabitant, standing at 20,760 euros (a figure 34.5% higher than the national average, which is 15,433 euros). This Autonomous Community is followed by Comunidad Foral de Navarra, Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña, in that order.

The autonomous cities of Ceuta y Melilla, followed by the Autonomous Communities of Extremadura and Navarra are the territories that register the least contraction in their real GDP in 2009

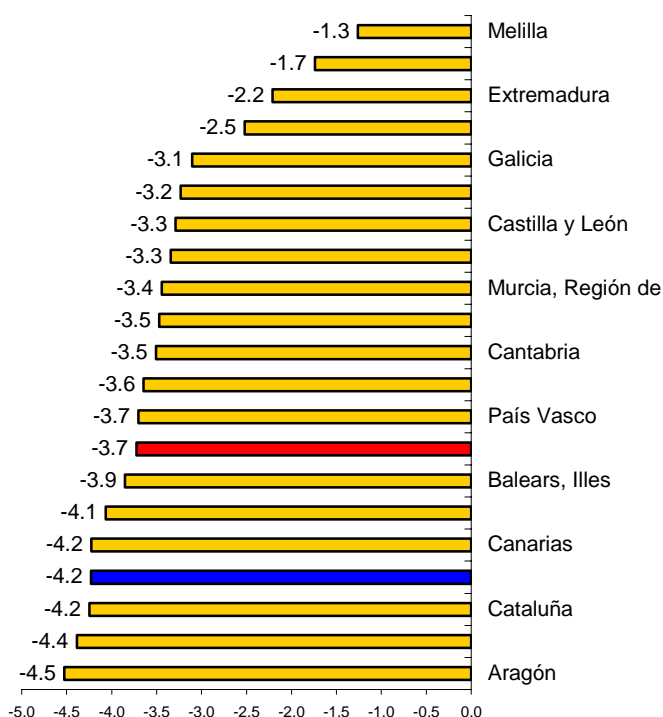
In August, the INE published the accounting series 2000-2009 of the Spanish National Accounts, base 2000, which updated the national growth records of the previous annual series 2000-2008, and provided the first estimate, in annual terms, for GDP growth and its aggregates corresponding to 2009, reviewing the results which the Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) had estimated for the aforementioned year in February. The real decrease in GDP in Spain in 2009 was estimated at 3.7%, one tenth less than that provided by the QNA.

Once these new estimates had been incorporated into the process of compiling the Spanish Regional Accounts, base 2000 (RAS-2000), it was confirmed that in 2009, **the autonomous cities of Melilla (-1.3%) and Ceuta (-1.7%) were the territories that recorded the least contraction in its real Gross Domestic Product**. They were followed by Extremadura (-2.2%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (-2.5%).

Besides these four territories, another nine Autonomous Communities decreased less than the national average in the year 2009. These were Galicia, Castilla – La Mancha, Castilla y León, Madrid, Murcia, La Rioja, Cantabria, Andalucía and País Vasco.

On the other hand, the Autonomous Communities of Aragón, Comunitat Valenciana, Cataluña, Canarias, Asturias and Illes Balears were the ones that presented the greatest recession in their GDP in 2009. Of these, the last three obtained a more favourable figure than the average of the European Union (EU-27), whose recession reached -4.2%.

Real GDP growth rate between 2008 and 2009



With regard to the first estimate disseminated in March, four territories upwardly revised their GDP estimate (Castilla y León, Castilla – La Mancha, La Rioja and Melilla), six remained the same (Andalucía, Canarias, Cantabria, Murcia, Navarra and Ceuta) and, lastly, nine downwardly revised said estimate (Aragón, Asturias, Illes Balears, Cataluña, Comunitat Valenciana, Extremadura, Galicia, Madrid and País Vasco).

The review of this data had a double cause. On the one hand, the aforementioned update to the Spanish National Accounts series, with which the Regional Accounts (the national figure was downwardly revised one tenth) must be consistent, and on the other hand, the availability of a larger amount of sources of statistical information of a structural nature, replacing temporary sources used in the previous series.

Therefore, and consistent with the national accounts, all the sectors' structural surveys (Industry, Construction and Services) for the year 2008, along with the regional accounts for Territorial Public Administrations for the aforementioned year have been incorporated into the calculation process.

Región de Murcia registers the greatest average annual growth between 2000 and 2009

Considering the interannual variations of GDP in terms of the volume of the 2000–2009 series, the average national growth was 2.31%.

10 territories grew above the aforementioned average. The list was led by Región de Murcia (with an average growth of 2.88%), Extremadura (2.84%) and Melilla (2.75%).

Conversely, the territories that displayed the least average growth during said period were Illes Balears (1.64%) and Principado de Asturias (2.00%).

Average Annual Growth Rate of GDP between 2000 and 2009 in real terms

Above the national average		Below the national average	
Murcia, Región de	2.88	Rioja, La	2.30
Extremadura	2.84	Aragón	2.29
Melilla	2.75	Castilla y León	2.28
Castilla - La Mancha	2.65	Comunitat Valenciana	2.21
Ceuta	2.62	País Vasco	2.18
Andalucía	2.52	Canarias	2.13
Madrid, Comunidad de	2.50	Cataluña	2.05
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	2.49	Asturias, Principado de	2.00
Cantabria	2.42	Balears, Illes	1.64
Galicia	2.36		
Spain	2.31		

Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant. Year 2009

By nominal Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant, for the year 2009, in first position was País Vasco (30,683 euros), followed by Comunidad de Madrid (30,142 euros), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (29,495 euros) and Cataluña (26,863 euros).

Extremadura, with 16,590 euros per inhabitant, and Andalucía, with 17,498, were the Autonomous Communities closing the list.

The national average stood at 22,946 euros, and that of the European Union, at 23,546 euros per inhabitant. As was the case the previous year, eight territories surpassed the national average registered, and all, with the exception of Cantabria, also stood above the European figure.

Gross Domestic Product *per capita*. Year 2009

Euros per inhabitant

Above the national average		Below the national average	
País Vasco	30,683	Castilla y León	22,475
Madrid, Comunidad de	30,142	Ceuta	22,456
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	29,495	Asturias, Principado de	21,512
Cataluña	26,863	Melilla	21,441
Rioja, La	24,811	Comunitat Valenciana	20,295
Aragón	24,656	Galicia	20,056
Balears, Illes	24,580	Canarias	19,792
Cantabria	23,111	Murcia, Región de	18,731
		Castilla - La Mancha	17,573
		Andalucía	17,498
		Extremadura	16,590
Spain	22,946		
EUROPEAN UNION EU-27		23,546	

On 15 December, EUROSTAT disseminated the GDP estimates per inhabitant, measured in purchasing power parities (PPP) for the 27 Member States of the European Union. According to the aforementioned information, in 2009, GDP per inhabitant in Spain in PPP was 3% higher than the aforementioned community average.

The joint analysis of the aforementioned regional GDP per inhabitant and the information published by EUROSTAT enables comparability of the aforementioned aggregates on a European scale. Thus, it could be observed that 10 territories showed GDP per inhabitant in PPP equal to or higher than the European Union average.

Gross Domestic Product in PPP. Year 2009

Indexes for EU-27 = 100

País Vasco	138	Asturias, Principado de	97
Madrid, Comunidad de	136	Melilla	96
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	133	Comunitat Valenciana	91
Cataluña	121	Galicia	90
Rioja, La	112	Canarias	89
Aragón	111	Murcia, Región de	84
Balears, Illes	111	Castilla - La Mancha	79
Cantabria	104	Andalucía	79
Spain	103	Extremadura	75
Castilla y León	101		
Ceuta	101		
EU-27	100		

First in the list was País Vasco, which registered 38% more than the community average, followed by Comunidad de Madrid (36%), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (33%) and Cataluña (21%).

There were only five Autonomous Communities whose *per capita* GDP was more than 10% lower than the European average, Canarias, Murcia, Castilla – La Mancha, Andalucía and Extremadura, closing the list with an index 25% lower than said European Union average.

Households in País Vasco and Comunidad Foral de Navarra are the ones with the highest disposable income per inhabitant in 2008

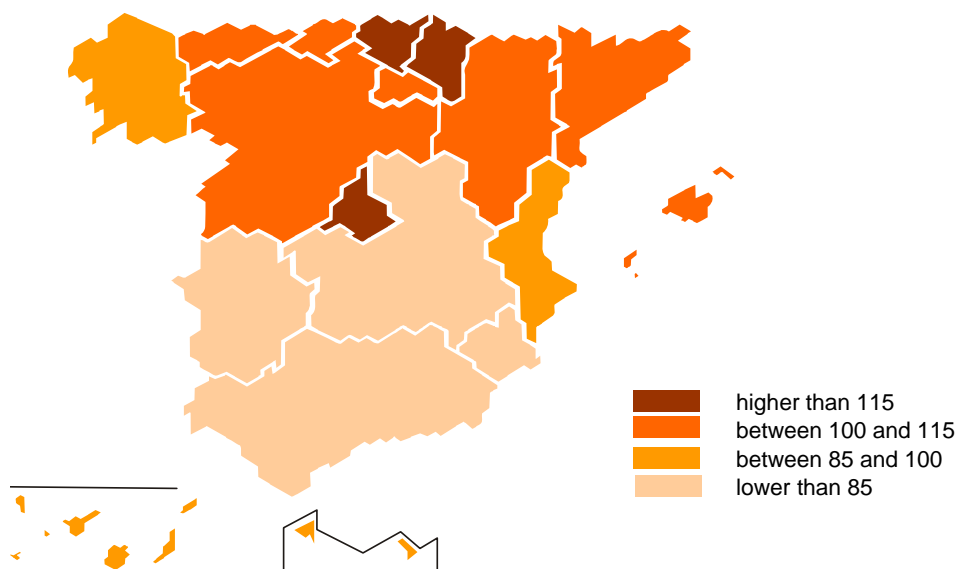
As far as disposable income per inhabitant in households by Autonomous Community is concerned, País Vasco, with 20,760 euros per inhabitant, and Comunidad Foral de Navarra, with 19,991 euros, were the territories registering the highest records in 2008.

In contrast, Extremadura (12,436 euros), and Andalucía (12,480 euros) registered the lowest records.

The national average data was 15,433 euros per inhabitant. As was the case the previous year, 10 Autonomous Communities surpassed said national average, and nine remained below it. The households that most increased their disposable income in 2008 as compared with the previous year were those in País Vasco, Galicia, Cantabria and Extremadura.

The following map shows the values of disposable income per inhabitant in relation to the national average (Spain's Indices = 100).

**Household Gross Disposable Income per Inhabitant
Year 2008. Index for Spain=100**



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