

23 March 2010

**Spanish Regional Accounts. Base 2000.**

**Gross Domestic Product by Region**

Year 2009. *First estimate*

**Main results**

- All of the Autonomous Communities and autonomous cities register negative growth rates for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the year 2009.
- The autonomous cities of Melilla (-1.4%) and Ceuta (-1.7%) and the Autonomous Communities of Extremadura (-2.0%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (-2.5%) are the regional economies in which global activity decreases the least.
- The territories that experience the greatest recession in GDP are Aragón (-4.4%), Comunitat Valenciana (-4.3%) and Canarias (-4.2%). Moreover, these three are the only economies that register a drop greater than the average of the European Union (EU-27).
- In terms of GDP per inhabitant, País Vasco tops the list of Communities in 2009, with 30,703 euros, 34.2% higher than the Spanish average (22,886 euros). Closing the list is Extremadura, with a GDP of 16,301 euros per inhabitant.
- Seven Autonomous Communities: País Vasco, Comunidad de Madrid, Comunidad Foral de Navarra, Cataluña, La Rioja, Aragón and Illes Balears, register a GDP per inhabitant that is higher than the average of the 27 countries of the European Union (which is 23,600 euros).
- Considering the 2000-2009 period, the Autonomous Communities that present the greatest average annual growth are Extremadura and Región de Murcia, with 2.79%, almost half a point higher than the national average. At the other end of the spectrum, Illes Balears is the region with the least average growth during this period, with 1.66%.

## Gross Domestic Product. Year 2009

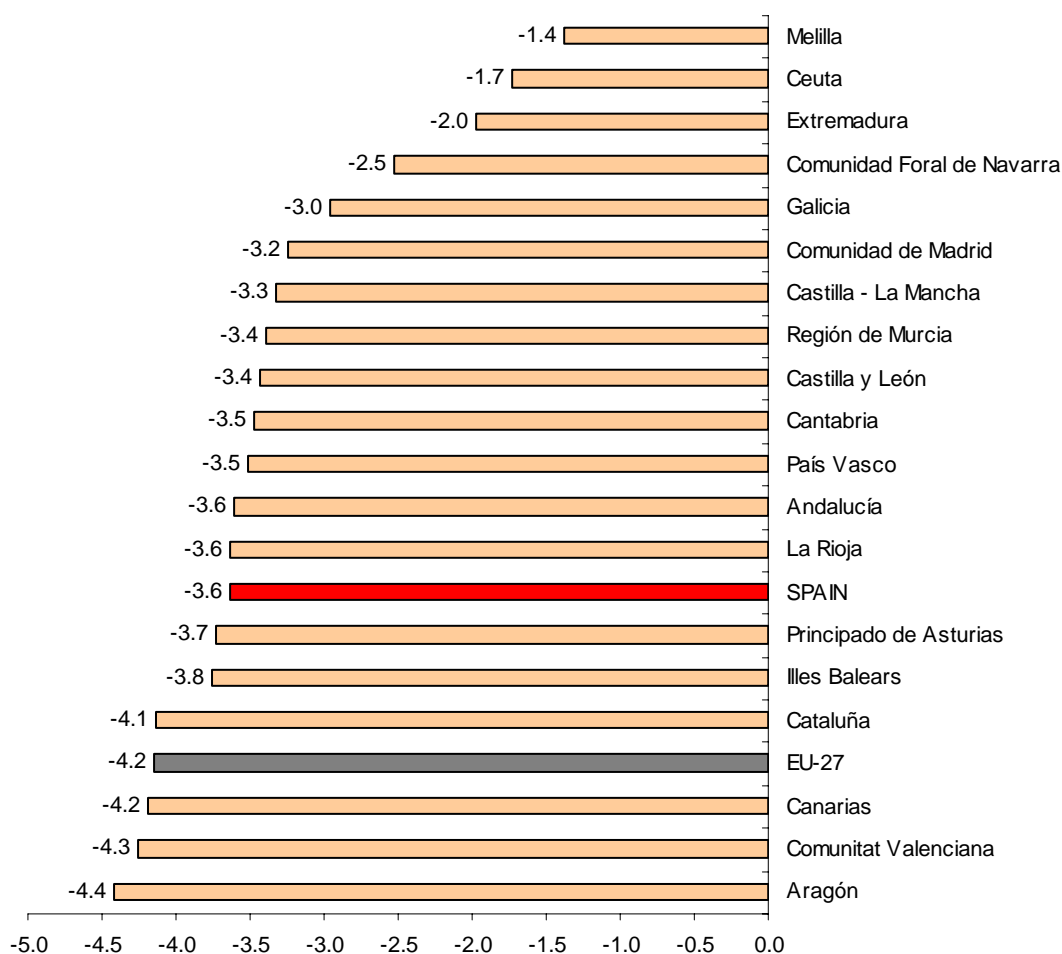
This past 17 February, the Quarterly National Accounts calculated the real slow-down of the whole of the Spanish economy to be 3.6% for the year 2009.

The regional distribution of this figure, carried out by RAS-2000, reflected that **the autonomous cities of Melilla (-1.4%) and Ceuta (-1.7%) were the territories that registered the smallest real decreases in Gross Domestic Product in 2009**. They were followed by Extremadura (-2.0%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (-2.5%).

In addition to these four territories, nine Autonomous Communities slowed less than the national average in the year 2009 (Galicia, Comunidad de Madrid, Castilla-La Mancha, Región de Murcia, Castilla y León, Cantabria, País Vasco, Andalucía and La Rioja).

In turn, the Autonomous Communities that presented the greatest recession in their economies during said year were Aragón (-4.4%), Comunitat Valenciana (-4.3%) and Canarias (-4.2%). These three were the only Communities that grew below the average figure of the European Union (EU-27).

## Real GDP growth rate between 2009 and 2008



On a national scale, the gross added value of all of the branches of activity of the market economy, on an aggregate scale, registered negative growth rates, whereas the gross added value of the branches of activity of the non-market economy (fundamentally public administration and non-profitmaking institutions serving households) presented positive growth for the year 2009. This fact determined that **the territories in which the non-market economy carries a very significant weight** (the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla) **were those which experienced the smallest decrease in GDP**. Conversely, the territories in which the market economy carries a greater weight registered more negative growth rates.

The considerable positive contribution of the agrarian branches in Extremadura, as well as the favourable evolution of industry, especially that linked to the automobile sector, in Comunidad Foral de Navarra, were the most significant factors determining the less adverse behaviour of the economies of these Autonomous Communities in 2009.

## GDP per inhabitant. Year 2009

By nominal Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant, **the Community topping the list was País Vasco (with 30,703 euros per inhabitant)**, followed by Comunidad de Madrid (with 30,029 euros), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (with 29,598 euros) and Cataluña (with 26,831 euros per inhabitant).

At the opposite end of the spectrum, Extremadura (with 16,301 euros per inhabitant), Castilla-La Mancha (with 17,208 euros) and Andalucía (with 17,485 euros per inhabitant) closed the list.

The national average stood at 22,886 euros, and that of the EU-27 at 23,600 euros, per inhabitant. As in 2008, eight Autonomous Communities surpassed the national figure, and with the exception of Cantabria, the other seven stood above the average European figure.

## Gross Domestic Product per capita. Year 2009. Euros per inhabitant

Above the national average		Below the national average	
País Vasco	30,703	Castilla y León	22,314
Madrid (Comunidad de)	30,029	Ceuta	22,208
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	29,598	Asturias (Principado de)	21,523
Cataluña	26,831	Melilla	21,250
Rioja (La)	24,754	Comunitat Valenciana	20,259
Aragón	24,639	Galicia	19,995
Balears (Illes)	24,510	Canarias	19,867
Cantabria	23,343	Murcia (Región de)	18,619
		Andalucía	17,485
		Castilla-La Mancha	17,208
		Extremadura	16,301
<b>Spain</b>	<b>22,886</b>		
<i>pro memoria</i>			
EUROPEAN UNION <sup>1</sup> EU-27	23,600		

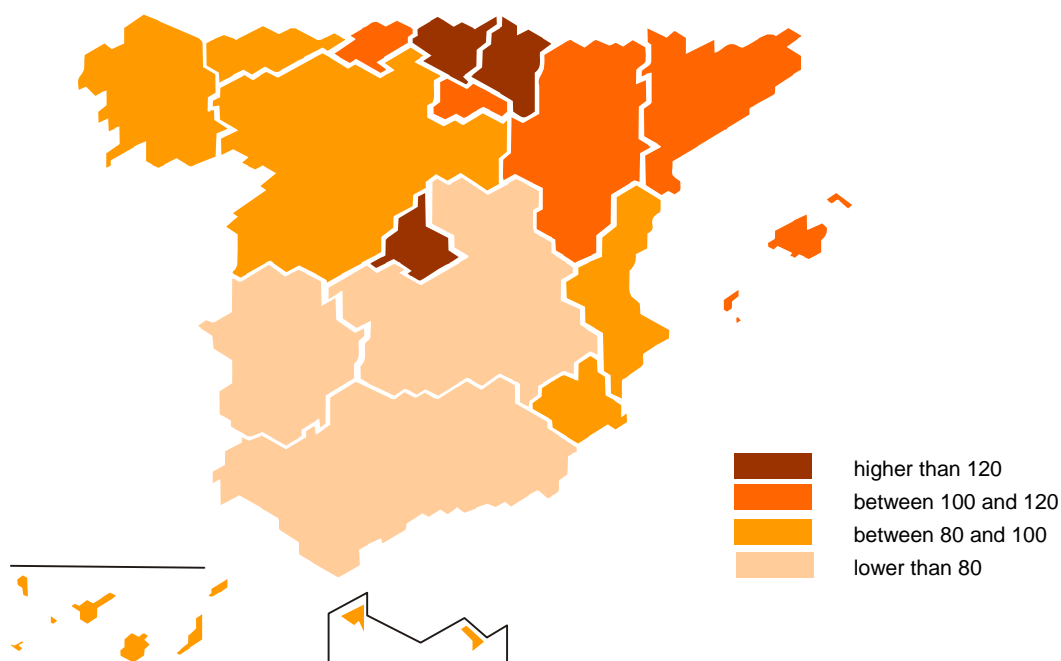
<sup>1</sup> Source: INE compilation with data from Eurostat

In relative terms, GDP per capita in País Vasco was 34.2% higher than the national average in 2009, that of Comunidad de Madrid was 31.2% higher and that of Comunidad Foral de Navarra was 29.3% higher.

In turn, GDP per inhabitant in Castilla-La Mancha stood 24.8% below the national figure, and that of Extremadura stood 28.8% below said figure.

The following map summarises these results, dividing the Autonomous Communities into four blocks.

**Gross Domestic Product per Inhabitant**  
**Year 2009. Index for Spain=100**



As may be observed, there are no differences in comparison with the data from the year 2008, published last December. The northeastern territory, together with Comunidad de Madrid, continued to register the highest GDP per inhabitant.

## Gross Domestic Product. 2000-2009 Series

On analysing the interannual variations of real GDP corresponding to the 2000-2009 period, the average national growth was estimated at 2.32%.

A total of 10 Autonomous Communities surpassed or equalled said figure. Topping the list were **Extremadura and Región de Murcia, with an average growth of 2.79% during the 2000-2009 period**, followed by the autonomous city of Melilla (2.70%), Comunidad de Madrid (2.54%) and Andalucía (2.51%).

Conversely, the territories that showed the least average growth during said period were Illes Balears (1.66%), Principado de Asturias (2.02%) and Cataluña (2.09%).

## The average annual growth rate of GDP, between 2000 and 2009, in real terms

<b>Above the national average</b>		<b>Below the national average</b>	
Extremadura	2.79	Aragón	2.31
Región de Murcia	2.79	País Vasco	2.27
Melilla	2.70	Rioja (La)	2.23
Madrid (Comunidad de)	2.54	Canarias	2.23
Andalucía	2.51	Castilla y León	2.21
Ceuta	2.50	Comunitat Valenciana	2.18
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	2.48	Cataluña	2.09
Castilla – La Mancha	2.46	Asturias (Principado de)	2.02
Cantabria	2.44	Balears (Illes)	1.66
Galicia	2.38		
<b>Spain</b>	<b>2.32</b>		

For further information see [INEbase-www.ine.es/en/welcome\\_en.htm](http://INEbase-www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm) All press releases at: [www.ine.es/prensa/prensa\\_en.htm](http://www.ine.es/prensa/prensa_en.htm)

**Press Office:** Telephone numbers: 91 583 93 63 / 94 08 – Fax: 91 583 90 87 - [gprensa@ine.es](mailto:gprensa@ine.es)

**Information Area:** Telephone number: 91 583 91 00 – Fax: 91 583 91 58 – [www.ine.es/infoine](http://www.ine.es/infoine)