

30 March 2012

Spanish Regional Accounts. Base 2008

Gross Domestic Product by Region. Year 2011 Accounts for income of the household sector. Years 2008 and 2009

Main results

Gross Domestic Product by Region. Year 2011

- The Autonomous Community of Canarias is the regional economy that registers the greatest growth in real GDP (2.1%) in 2011. It is followed by Illes Balears (1.8%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (1.5%). These three territories are the only territories that record growth greater than or equal to the average of the 27-State European Union (1.5%).
- Eight regions grow more than the national average (which is 0.7%).
- The regions obtaining the worst growth registers are Extremadura (-0.3%) and Región de Murcia and Castilla-La Mancha (both with zero real growth).
- In terms of GDP per inhabitant, País Vasco tops the list of Autonomous Communities in 2011, with 31,288 euros, 34.5% higher than the Spanish average (23,271 euros). Closing said list is Extremadura, with 16,149 euros per inhabitant.
- Six Autonomous Communities (País Vasco, Comunidad Foral de Navarra, Comunidad de Madrid, Cataluña, La Rioja and Aragón) register GDP per inhabitant that is higher than the average for the 27 countries of the European Union (which is 25,134 euros).

Accounts for income of the household sector. Years 2008 and 2009

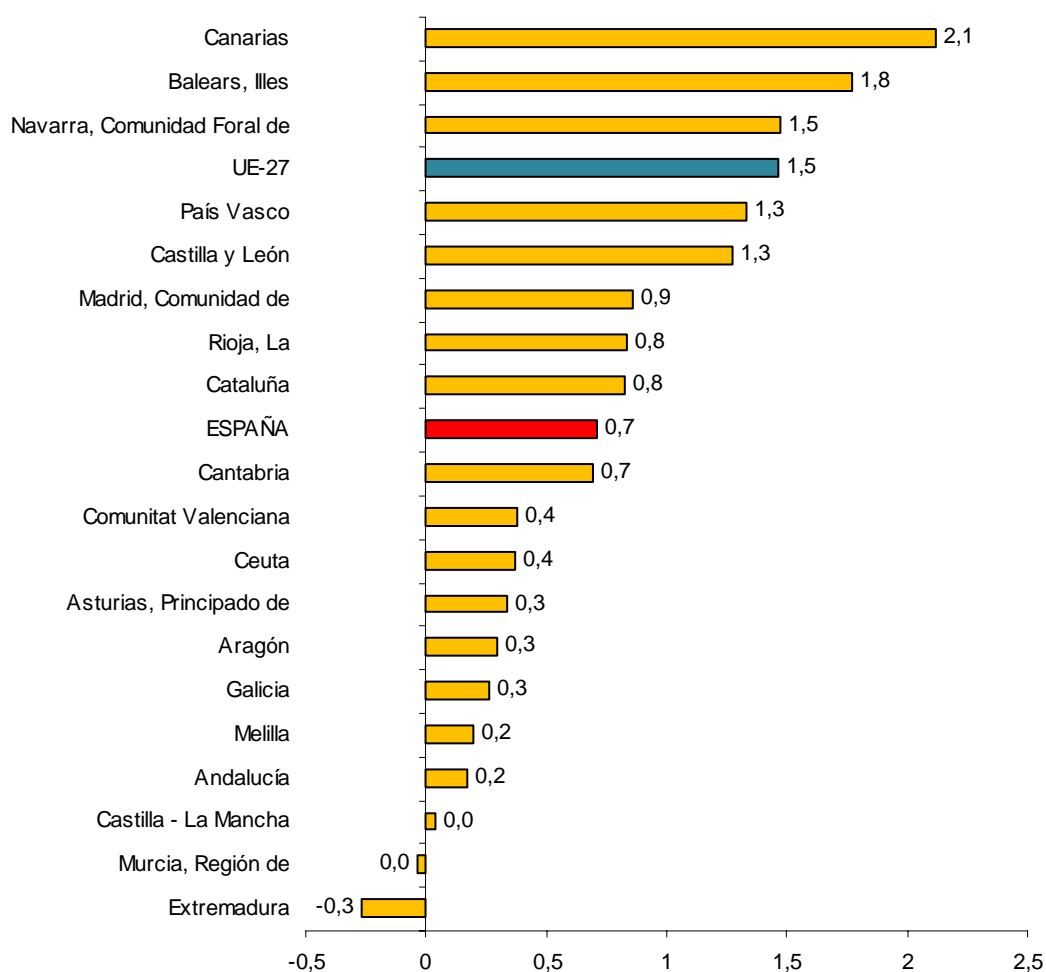
- In the year 2009, households in País Vasco are the ones with the highest disposable income per inhabitant, standing at 20,416 euros (a figure 31.8% higher than the national average, which is 15,488 euros). This Autonomous Community is followed by Comunidad Foral de Navarra (19,503 euros), Comunidad de Madrid (18,643 euros) and Cataluña (17,661 euros).

Gross Domestic Product. Year 2011

Last 16 February, the Quarterly Spanish National Accounts calculated the real growth for the whole of the Spanish economy for the year 2011 at 0.7%. The regional distribution of this item of data, carried out by the Spanish Regional Accounts, base 2008, reflected that **the Autonomous Community of Canarias was the regional economy that registered the greatest growth in GDP, 2.1%**. It was followed by Illes Balears, with 1.8%, and Comunidad Foral de Navarra, with 1.5%. These were the only regions that experienced growth greater than or equal to that of the average of the 27-State European Union (1.5%).

In addition to these three Communities, another five territories recorded growth registers that were better than the national average in the year 2011: País Vasco, Castilla y León, Comunidad de Madrid, La Rioja and Cataluña.

GDP Real growth rate between 2010 and 2011



In turn, the Autonomous Communities that registered the least favourable results were Extremadura, with -0.3%, and Región de Murcia and Castilla-La Mancha, both with zero interannual growth.

The different result in the growth of GDP in the Autonomous Communities in 2011 was particularly caused by the evolution of the industrial and services branches, as in aggregate terms, the rest of the activities registered more similar growth among the different territories.

The greater growth records for the Autonomous Communities of Canarias and Illes Balears were mostly supported by the noteworthy contribution of tourist activity to their respective economies, much higher than that registered in previous years. In the case of Comunidad Foral de Navarra, the main factor explaining the good growth register was the favourable evolution of both the manufacturing industry and the services linked to information and communications technologies.

GDP per inhabitant. Year 2011

Considering nominal Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant, **País Vasco topped the list, with 31,288 euros per inhabitant**, followed by Comunidad Foral de Navarra (with 30,068 euros), Comunidad de Madrid (with 29,731 euros) and Cataluña (with 27,430 euros per inhabitant).

At the opposite end of the spectrum, Extremadura (with 16,149 euros per inhabitant), Andalucía (with 17,587 euros) and the Autonomous City of Melilla (with 18,454 euros per inhabitant) closed the list.

The national average in 2011 stood at 23,271 euros, and the average of the 27 countries of the European Union stood at 25,134 euros per inhabitant. Seven Autonomous Communities exceeded the national register, and with the exception of Illes Balears, the other six stood above the European average register.

Gross Domestic Product. Year 2011. Euros per inhabitant

Above National average		Below National average	
País Vasco	31.288	Castilla y León	23.146
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	30.068	Cantabria	22.981
Madrid, Comunidad de	29.731	Asturias, Principado de	21.976
Cataluña	27.430	Galicia	21.112
Rioja, La	26.129	Comunitat Valenciana	20.583
Aragón	25.920	Ceuta	20.045
Balears, Illes	24.585	Canarias	19.806
		Murcia, Región de	19.144
		Castilla - La Mancha	18.568
		Melilla	18.454
		Andalucía	17.587
		Extremadura	16.149
España	23.271		
<i>pro memoria:</i>			
EUROPEAN UNION EU-27	25.134		

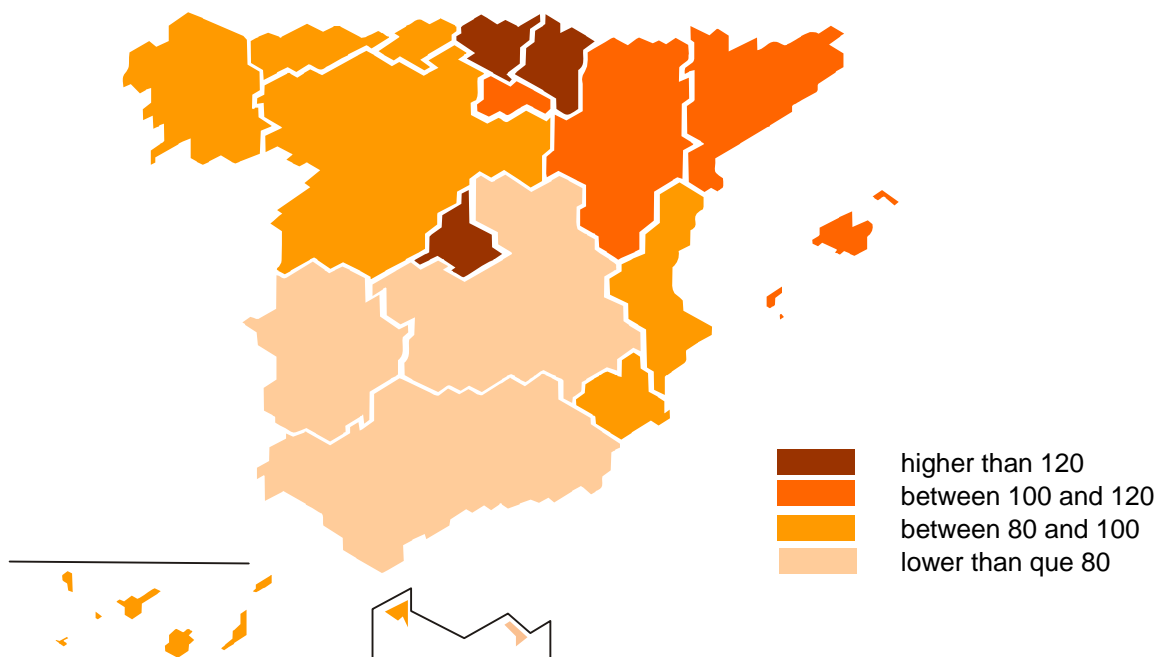
(1) Source: INE compilation with data from Eurostat

In relative terms, GDP per capita in País Vasco was 34.5% higher than the national average in 2011, that of Comunidad Foral de Navarra was 29.2% higher, and that of Comunidad de Madrid was 27.8% higher.

In turn, GDP per inhabitant in Andalucía stood 24.4% lower than the national figure, and that of Extremadura 30.6% lower.

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

**GDP per inhabitant.
Year 2011. Index for Spain=100**



As may be observed, the northeast territory, together with Comunidad de Madrid, continued to register the highest level of GDP per inhabitant.

All of the territories, with the exception of the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, recorded an increase in GDP per inhabitant with regard to that from the previous year. Of all of them, the Autonomous Communities that registered the greatest increase were País Vasco, Castilla y León, La Rioja and Comunidad Foral de Navarra.

Gross Domestic Product. Series 2008-2011

Analysing the interannual variations of real GDP corresponding to the 2008-2011 period, it can be observed that, as a result of the negative growth of activity in the years 2009 and 2010, the average national growth for the period was negative, estimated to be -1.05%. The whole of the Autonomous Communities registered negative average growth for this period.

A total of 10 territories improved on said register. **The list was led by the Autonomous City of Melilla, with an average decrease of -0.13% during the 2008-2011 period**, followed by Castilla y León (-0.24%) and the Autonomous City of Ceuta and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (both with -0.33%).

Conversely, the Communities showing the least average growth during said period were Comunitat Valenciana (-2.07%), Región de Murcia (-1.68%) and Castilla La-Mancha (-1.61%).

Average GDP annual real growth rate between 2008 and 2011

Above National average		Below National average	
Melilla	-0,13	Cantabria	-1,07
Castilla y León	-0,24	Extremadura	-1,16
Ceuta	-0,33	Rioja, La	-1,35
Navarra, Comunidad Foral c	-0,33	Aragón	-1,38
Madrid, Comunidad de	-0,60	Andalucía	-1,40
País Vasco	-0,67	Asturias, Principado de	-1,57
Canarias	-0,81	Castilla - La Mancha	-1,61
Cataluña	-0,88	Murcia, Región de	-1,68
Balears, Illes	-0,93	Comunitat Valenciana	-2,07
Galicia	-1,02		
Spain	-1,05		

Accounts for income of the household sector. Year 2009¹

In the year 2009, **households in País Vasco had the highest disposable income per inhabitant, with 20,416 euros** (this figure being 31.8% higher than the national average). This Autonomous Community was followed by Comunidad Foral de Navarra (19,503 euros), Comunidad de Madrid (18,643 euros) and Cataluña (17,661 euros).

Conversely, Extremadura (with 11,841 euros per inhabitant) and Andalucía (with 12,644) presented the lowest registers.

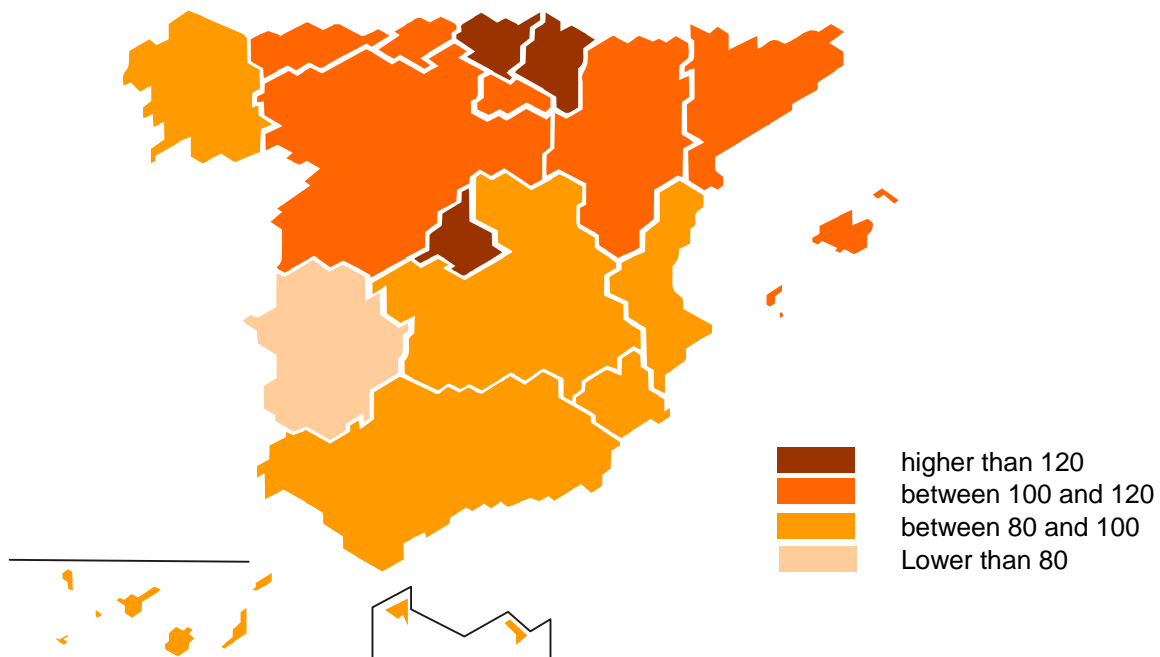
The national average for 2009 was 15,488 euros per inhabitant. As with the previous year, 10 territories exceeded said national average, and nine stood below it.

The households whose disposable income per inhabitant increased the most in 2009 with regard to the previous year were Comunidad de Madrid and Cataluña.

The following map shows the values of gross disposable income per inhabitant in terms regarding the national average (Spain=1 Indices)

¹ First results of the accounts for regional income of the household sector within the framework of base 2008 of the Spanish National Accounts and the Spanish Regional Accounts. These results were consistent with those disseminated last December.

Disposable Income
Year 2011. Index for Spain=100



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