

20 December 2019

Spanish Regional Accounts

Statistical review 2019

Regional Gross Domestic Product. 2010-2018 series
Income accounts of the household sector. 2000-2017 series

The Spanish Regional Accounts (SRA)¹ today presents its regional estimates, once the updated information from the 2000-2018 series of the Annual National Accounts published on 16 September has been incorporated into the process of compiling the economic aggregates. These are the first results for the regional accounts, disseminated following the implementation, as planned, of the complete statistical review for their series in said accounts (Statistical Review 2019)².

The 2019 Statistical Review (RE-2019) is a benchmark review, an extraordinary regular review of national and regional accounts, which fulfils the need to periodically update the sources and estimation methods used for compilation (at least every five years, according to international recommendations at the European level). These types of reviews affect the complete series of results: in the case of national accounting since the reference year 1995 and for regional accounting, since 2000. Indeed, five years have passed since, in 2014, all the European Union Member States published updated series for their national and regional accounts, coinciding with the implementation of the 2010 European System of National and Regional Accounts³.

It should be mentioned that this is a harmonized review, between both the EU countries, Eurostat and the European Central Bank, as well as various statistical domains. The 2019 Statistical Review of the INE national account operations has been conducted in coordination with the corresponding processes carried out by the Bank of Spain, in relation to the Financial Accounts of the Institutional Sectors of the national economy and the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position statistics; and by the IGAE, with respect to the Public Administration Accounts, ensuring that the data provided is consistent with that of these organizations.

This statistical review of the national accounts fulfils a triple objective. On the one hand, it updates the statistical sources and estimation methods used for the compilation of the national accounts in order to guarantee the timeliness, accuracy and punctuality. On the other, it follows the recommendations made by Eurostat with the aim of achieving a harmonized European-level policy of extraordinary reviews of national accounts in SEC 2010, which ensures that data is updated in a coordinated and consistent manner between the different EU countries and that, as such, its use for administrative purposes within the Union is appropriate.

¹ 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.

² https://www.ine.es/dyns/INEbase/es/categoria.htm?c=Estadistica_P&cid=1254735576581

³ Regulation (EU) 549/2013, which remains in force.

Thirdly, the 2019 Statistical Review allows the methodological improvements derived from the 2016-2019 Verification Cycle of Gross National Income carried out by the European Commission to be implemented throughout the national account data set⁴.

The main statistical changes that have been incorporated in this 2019 review of the national accounts are as follows⁵:

- Integration of the updated results of the Public Administration Accounts.
- Statistical review in the Financial Institution institutional sector accounts.
- Statistical review in the accounts of the NGO institutional sector

Serving Households.

- Review of aggregates of Gross Capital Formation (Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Variations in Stocks and Acquisitions minus disposals of valuable objects).
- Review of statistical sources and estimation methods for measuring the unobserved economy.
- Review of information sources and calculation methods for employment and income variables.

The Statistical Review of the Spanish Regional Accounts is fully consistent with that implemented in the National Accounting of Spain and, therefore, incorporates all the improvements included therein. Likewise, and with the objective of improving the quality of the estimated data in the regional accounts, in addition to the Spanish National Accounting revisions in regards to the estimation methods of certain accounting aggregates, updates of the regional distribution methods of certain magnitudes of the annual accounts are incorporated. The incorporation of the new delimitation of the unit framework can be used as an example in the activity branches comprising the sector of non-profit institutions serving households (ISFLSH).

⁴ Within the framework of Regulations 2019/516 of the European Parliament and the Council and 1287/2003 of the Council on harmonization of Gross National Income at market prices.

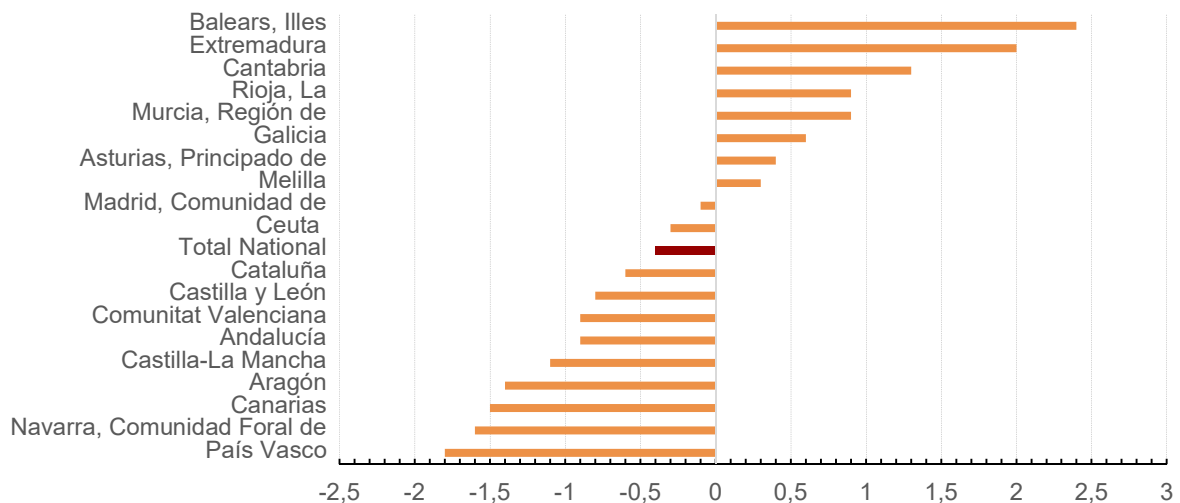
⁵ If you wish to obtain more detailed information on the content of the statistical changes you can consult the document: Statistical Review of the INE National Accounting Operations. Technical Project (https://www.ine.es/normativa/leyes/cse/cambio_meto_Revisi%C3%B3nContabilidad2019.pdf).

1. The 2019 Statistical Review of the Spanish Regional Accounts: changes from the 2010 base

Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The set of updates incorporated by the RE-2019 with respect to the previous 2010 base has led to a review of the absolute GDP level in the different autonomous communities. Although in 2016 the revision of the national GDP -due to the revision of the 2010 base- was -0.4%, at a regional level there are variations that range from a 2.4% increase, in the case of Illes Balearics, up to -1.8% in País Vasco.

Percentage revision of nominal GDP (Revision 2019 versus base 2010).
Year 2016



These revisions cause the weight of each autonomous community in the national total to vary, although the order occupied by each of them (hierarchy) in 2016 remains unchanged with respect to the 2010 base. Cataluña thus had the highest participation in the national total in 2016 (19.1%), followed by the Comunidad de Madrid (19.0%) and Andalusia (13.3%).

PIB precios corrientes. Año 2016 (miles de euros)

Comunidad Autónoma	RE-2019	Base2010
Andalucía	148.405.362	149.691.524
Aragón	34.214.691	34.698.808
Asturias, Principado de	21.694.246	21.597.585
Balears, Illes	29.831.313	29.134.126
Canarias	42.013.704	42.665.677
Cantabria	12.736.089	12.571.273
Castilla y León	54.767.172	55.211.782
Castilla-La Mancha	38.315.029	38.748.639
Cataluña	212.703.912	213.930.547
Comunitat Valenciana	103.228.580	104.187.830
Extremadura	18.504.343	18.133.996
Galicia	58.279.948	57.958.818
Madrid, Comunidad de	211.672.686	211.781.846
Murcia, Región de	29.369.879	29.115.517
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	18.747.249	19.055.932
País Vasco	67.126.912	68.391.984
Rioja, La	8.014.694	7.944.604
Ceuta	1.636.511	1.641.460
Melilla	1.506.101	1.501.648
Total Nacional	1.113.840.000	1.118.743.000

Estructura porcentual del PIB. Año 2016 (%)

Comunidad Autónoma	RE-2019	Base 2010
Andalucía	13,3	13,4
Aragón	3,1	3,1
Asturias, Principado de	1,9	1,9
Balears, Illes	2,7	2,6
Canarias	3,8	3,8
Cantabria	1,1	1,1
Castilla y León	4,9	4,9
Castilla-La Mancha	3,4	3,5
Cataluña	19,1	19,1
Comunitat Valenciana	9,3	9,3
Extremadura	1,7	1,6
Galicia	5,2	5,2
Madrid, Comunidad de	19,0	18,9
Murcia, Región de	2,6	2,6
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	1,7	1,7
País Vasco	6,0	6,1
Rioja, La	0,7	0,7
Ceuta	0,1	0,1
Melilla	0,1	0,1
Total Nacional	100,0	100,0

PIB per cápita. Año 2016 (euros por persona)

Comunidad Autónoma	RE-2019	Base 2010
Andalucía	17.659	17.812
Aragón	25.985	26.352
Asturias, Principado de	20.920	20.827
Baleares, Illes	26.093	25.483
Canarias	19.612	19.916
Cantabria	21.905	21.622
Castilla y León	22.408	22.590
Castilla-La Mancha	18.752	18.964
Cataluña	28.680	28.845
Comunitat Valenciana	20.948	21.143
Extremadura	17.117	16.774
Galicia	21.482	21.363
Madrid, Comunidad de	32.840	32.857
Murcia, Región de	19.997	19.824
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	29.375	29.859
País Vasco	31.004	31.588
Rioja, La	25.636	25.412
Ceuta	19.316	19.374
Melilla	17.783	17.730
Total Nacional	23.979	24.085

Regional Economic Structure

According to the distribution of gross value added according to the different activity branches, the estimates for the 2019 revision have introduced changes to the estimation of the economic structure of the regions, although the general patterns vary very little.

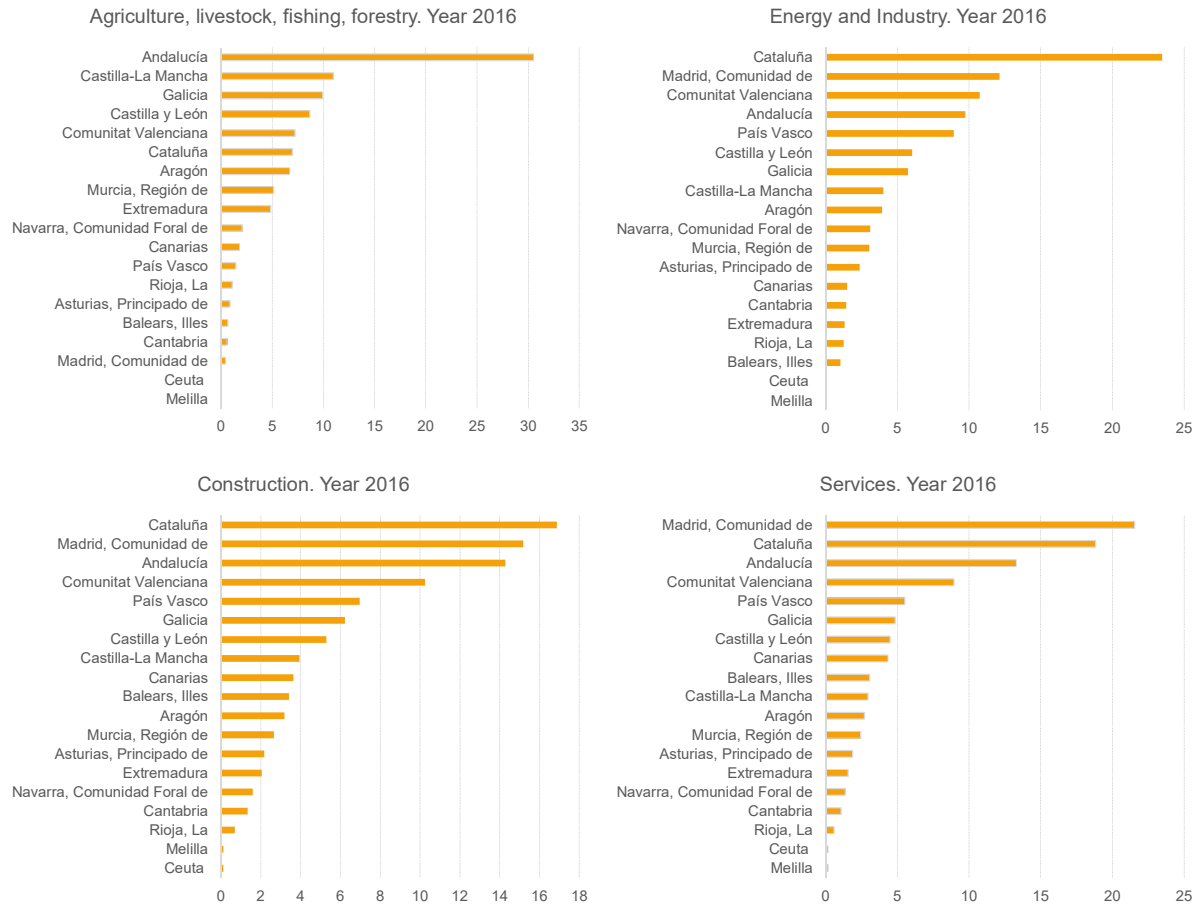
Thus, if the distribution by autonomous communities of the added value of each of the large aggregations by activity branches is analysed in 2016, it can be observed that, in the case of primary branches, Andalusia accounts for 30.5% of the value-added for Spain, followed by Castilla-La Mancha (11.0%), Galicia (9.9%), Castilla y León (8.7%), Comunitat Valenciana (7.2%) and Cataluña (7.0%). Taken together, the six accumulate practically 75% of the Spanish value-added for the branches of *Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing*.

In the case of *Industry*, Cataluña has the greatest weight in the national total (23.5%), followed by the Comunidad de Madrid (12.1%), Comunitat Valenciana (10.7%), Andalusia (9.7%) and País Vasco (8.9%).

The highest percentages on the national value-added for *Construction* are recorded by Cataluña (16.9%), Comunidad de Madrid (15.2%), Andalucía (14.3%) and Comunitat Valenciana (10.2%).

As for *Services*, Comunidad de Madrid, with 21.6% of the total, generates the most gross value-added, above Cataluña (18.8%) and Andalusia (13.4%).

The following graphs show the distribution of the national gross value-added for the different activity branches, by region⁶:



If, however, the distribution of value-added by activity branch from the perspective of the economic structure of each of the autonomous communities in the 2019 Statistical Review of the CRE is observed, the result is as shown in the following table:

⁶ In the branches of *Services*, the gross value-added of the extra-regional territory is not included in the graph.

Distribution of gross value added of each CC.AA in year 2016, by activity branch

Comunidad Autónoma	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Services	Total
Andalucía	7,1%	11,8%	6,3%	74,7%	100%
Aragón	6,8%	20,8%	6,1%	66,3%	100%
Asturias, Principado de	1,4%	19,8%	6,6%	72,3%	100%
Balears, Illes	0,8%	6,2%	7,5%	85,5%	100%
Canarias	1,5%	6,5%	5,7%	86,4%	100%
Cantabria	1,6%	20,4%	6,9%	71,1%	100%
Castilla y León	5,5%	19,9%	6,3%	68,3%	100%
Castilla-La Mancha	9,9%	19,0%	6,7%	64,4%	100%
Cataluña	1,1%	19,9%	5,2%	73,8%	100%
Comunitat Valenciana	2,4%	18,8%	6,5%	72,3%	100%
Extremadura	9,1%	12,9%	7,2%	70,8%	100%
Galicia	5,9%	17,8%	7,0%	69,3%	100%
Madrid, Comunidad de	0,1%	10,3%	4,7%	84,9%	100%
Murcia, Región de	6,1%	18,7%	5,9%	69,3%	100%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	3,8%	29,8%	5,5%	60,8%	100%
País Vasco	0,7%	24,0%	6,8%	68,5%	100%
Rioja, La	4,8%	28,3%	5,6%	61,3%	100%
Ceuta	0,2%	5,8%	4,8%	89,2%	100%
Melilla	0,1%	4,9%	5,2%	89,9%	100%
Extrarregio	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	100%
Total National	3,1%	16,2%	5,9%	74,8%	100%

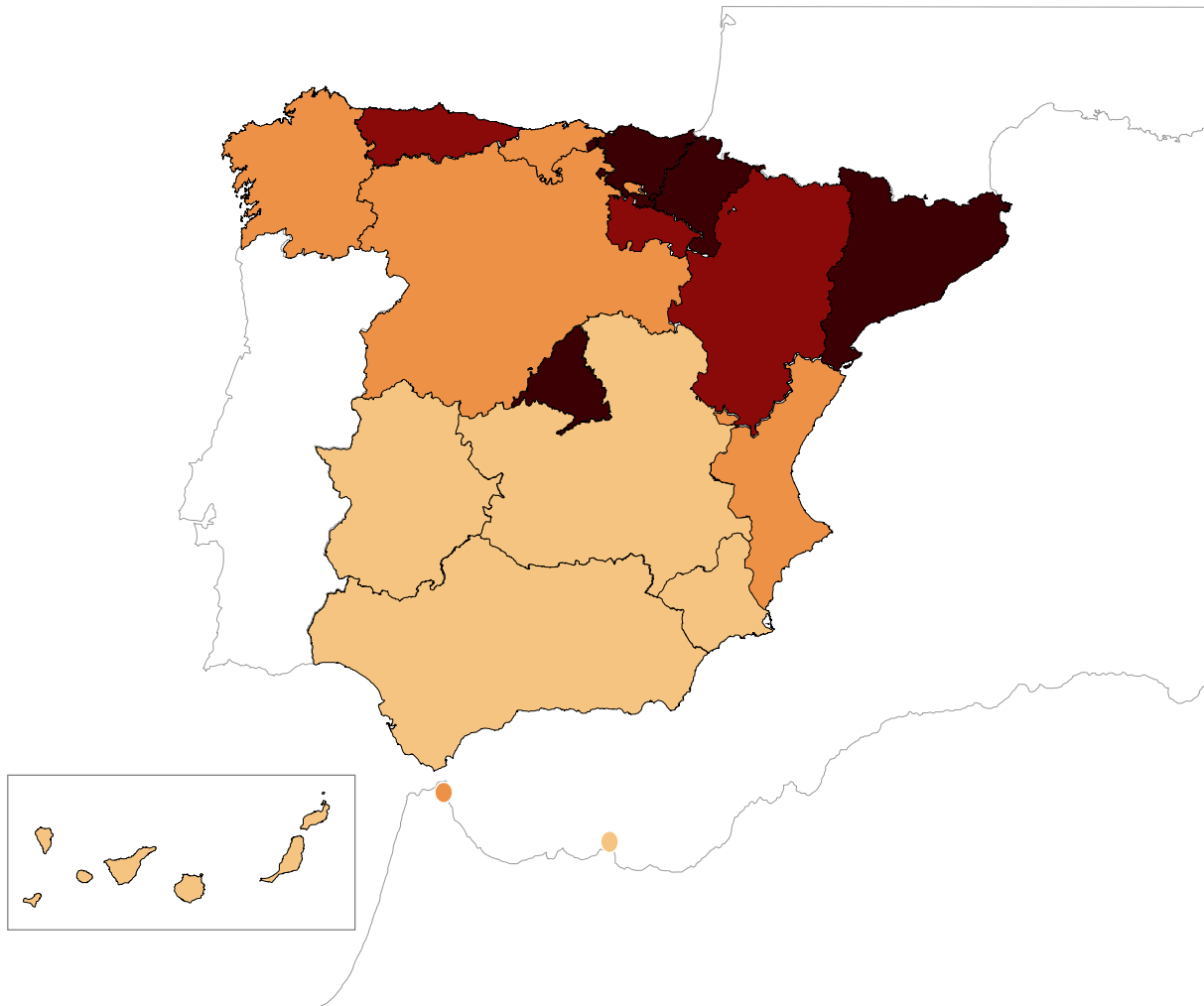
Household Income Accounts

The comparison of results for the regional distribution of gross disposable household income is presented in the following table:

Household Gross Disposable Income. Year 2016 (thousand euros)

Comunidad Autónoma	RE-2019	Base 2010
Andalucía	97.403.659	97.394.417
Aragón	20.728.731	20.911.708
Asturias, Principado de	15.494.022	15.454.252
Balears, Illes	17.678.260	17.555.734
Canarias	26.525.992	26.885.429
Cantabria	8.554.626	8.479.209
Castilla y León	35.672.765	35.775.475
Castilla-La Mancha	25.240.377	25.338.913
Cataluña	126.913.853	126.837.019
Comunitat Valenciana	65.073.761	64.790.487
Extremadura	12.409.972	12.227.154
Galicia	37.361.720	36.953.180
Madrid, Comunidad de	121.287.577	120.573.564
Murcia, Región de	17.668.099	17.356.887
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	11.334.868	11.454.709
País Vasco	41.014.281	41.559.052
Rioja, La	4.779.853	4.768.046
Ceuta	1.079.881	1.073.276
Melilla	969.628	959.418
Total National	687.463.000	686.581.000

The following map represents the index of gross disposable household income per capita for each region in 2016, when the value of Spain equals 100. First, those autonomous communities whose GDP per capita is less than 85% of the national average are represented; secondly, those whose indicator is between 85% and said average; and in third and fourth place, respectively, regions with an above average indicator value (distinguishing whether or not it exceeds 115% of the national average).



It can be observed that the autonomous communities whose gross disposable income per capita exceeds the national average by more than 15% are País Vasco, the Comunidad de Madrid, Comunidad Foral de Navarra y Cataluña, while the regions with a lower per capita income in more than 15% of the national average are Extremadura, Andalucía, Murcia, Castilla La Mancha, Canarias and the autonomous city of Melilla.

2. Spanish Regional Accounts, Statistical Review 2019. 2016-2018 series

As in the case of the Spanish National Accounts, in the 2000-2018 series of the 2019 Statistical Review of the Spanish Regional Accounts, the results for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 must be distinguished from the rest of the reference years. In the case of the 2016, 2017 (provisional) and 2018 (flash) estimates, the changes that these show compared to the corresponding estimates in base 2010 arise from the usual updates resulting from the INE account operations ordinary annual revision policy⁷, as well as the incorporation of the changes involved in the 2019 Statistical Review. The rest of the series years the estimates are the result of the application of retropolation methods.

Progress Estimate, 2018

The 2018 flash estimates of the Annual Spanish National Accounts, published last September, revised downwards by two tenths (2.4%) the growth rate in volume of the Spanish GDP that had been published in the Quarterly National Accounts of Spain: main aggregates (QNAS) in the previous accounting base (2.6%).

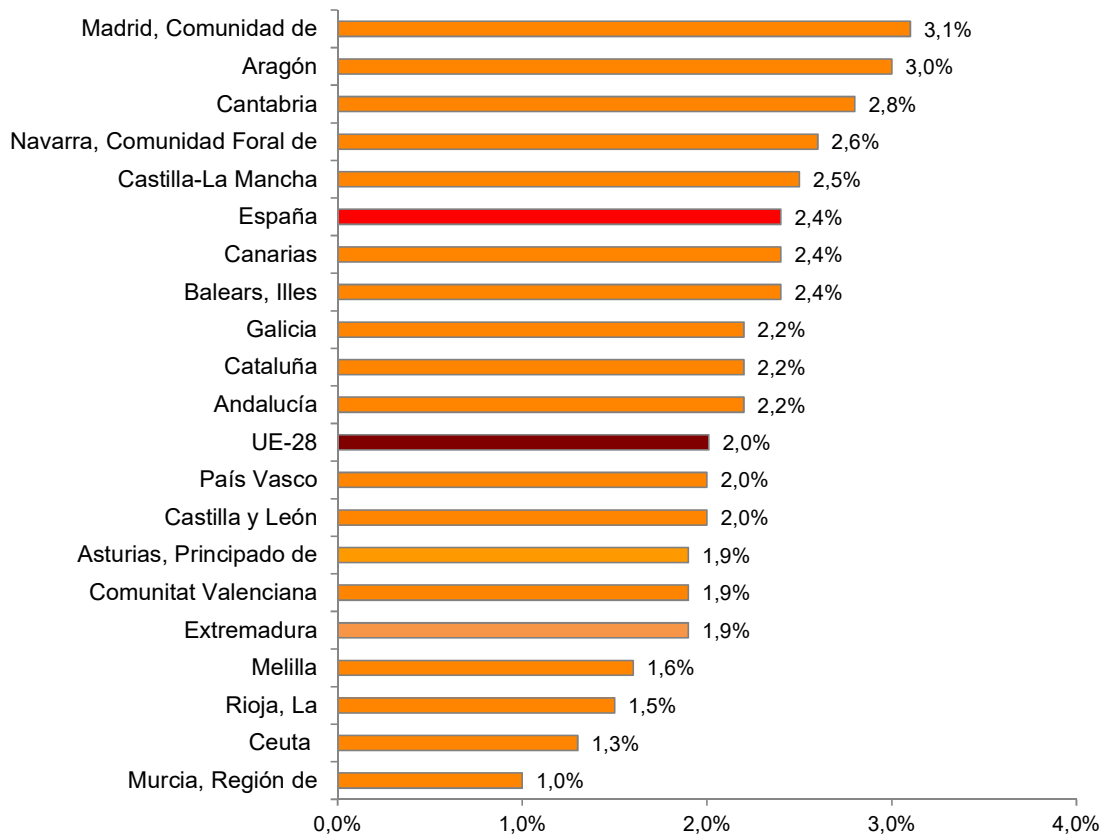
Once these Spanish National Accounts estimates were incorporated into the CRE for 2018, the autonomous communities that registered the highest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in terms of volume in 2018 were Comunidad de Madrid (3.1%), Aragón (3.0%) and Cantabria (2.8%).

On the other hand, the regions that registered the lowest real GDP growth were Murcia (1.0%), the Autonomous City of Ceuta (1.3%), La Rioja (1.5%) and the Autonomous City of Melilla (1.6%).

Of Spain's 19 regional territories, 10 registered increases in the volume of their GDP higher than that of the European Union (EU-28), which was 2.0%.

⁷ Synthetically: data updates for basic statistical sources, substitution of conjunctural information with structural information, and compilation of accounting aggregates at a greater level of detail.

GDP annual growth rate in 2018 in volumen terms

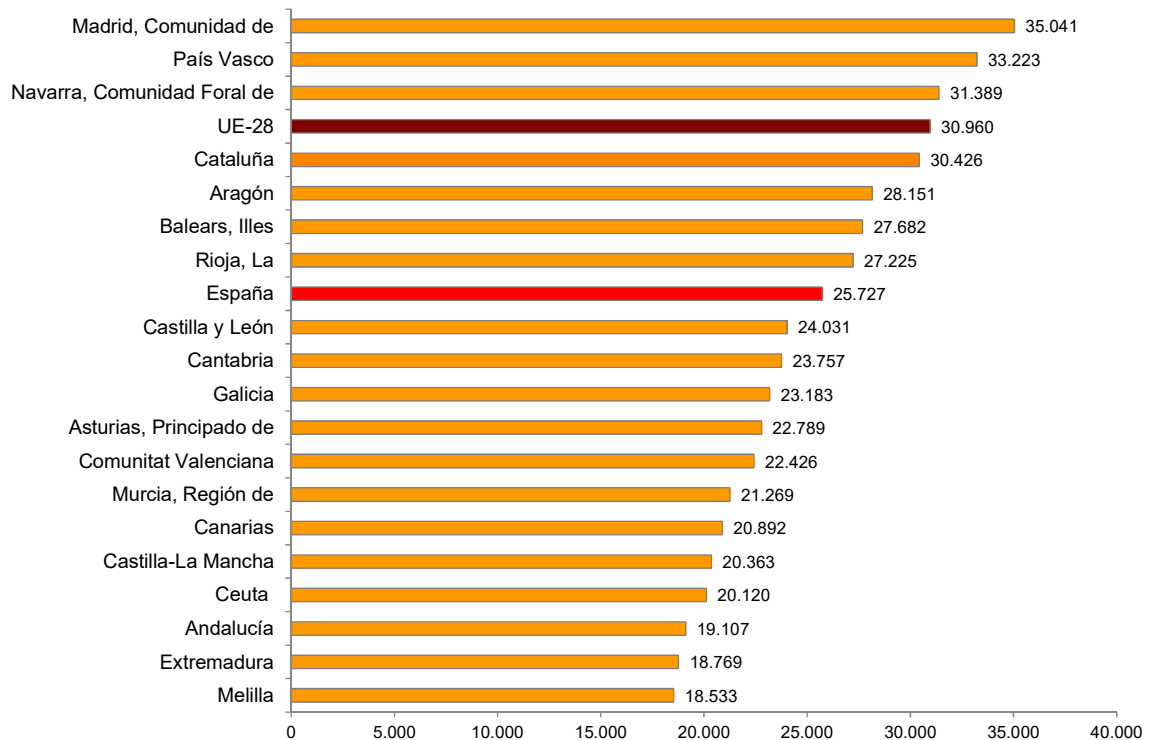


Comunidad de Madrid registered the highest GDP per capita in 2018, with 35,041 euros per inhabitant in 2017. It was followed by País Vasco (33,223 euros) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (31,389 euros).

In turn, the Autonomous Cities of Melilla (18,533 euros) Extremadura (18,769), and Andalucía (19,107) showed the lowest per cápita GDP rates.

The national average stood at 25,727 euros per inhabitant and that of the European Union at 30,960 euros. Seven regions exceeded the national average and three the European average.

GDP per capita in euros. Year 2018



In relative terms, GDP per capita in Comunidad de Madrid was 36.2% higher than the national average in 2018, that of País Vasco was 29.1% higher and that of Comunidad Foral de Navarra was 22.0% higher.

At the opposite extreme, the GDP per capita of the autonomous city of Melilla was 28.0% below the national registry, followed by Extremadura and Andalusia, with 27.0% and 25.7% respectively, below the average for Spain.

Regional Gross Disposable Income of the household sector. Year 2017

In regard to the regional gross disposable income, Households in País Vasco registered the highest disposable income per inhabitant in 2017, with 19,604 euros. This figure was 29.1% higher than the national average.

This was followed by Comunidad de Madrid (19,086 euros per capita) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (18,150 euros).

In turn, the lowest figures corresponded the Autonomous City of Melilla (11,564 euros per inhabitant), Andalucía (11,942), and Extremadura (12,017).

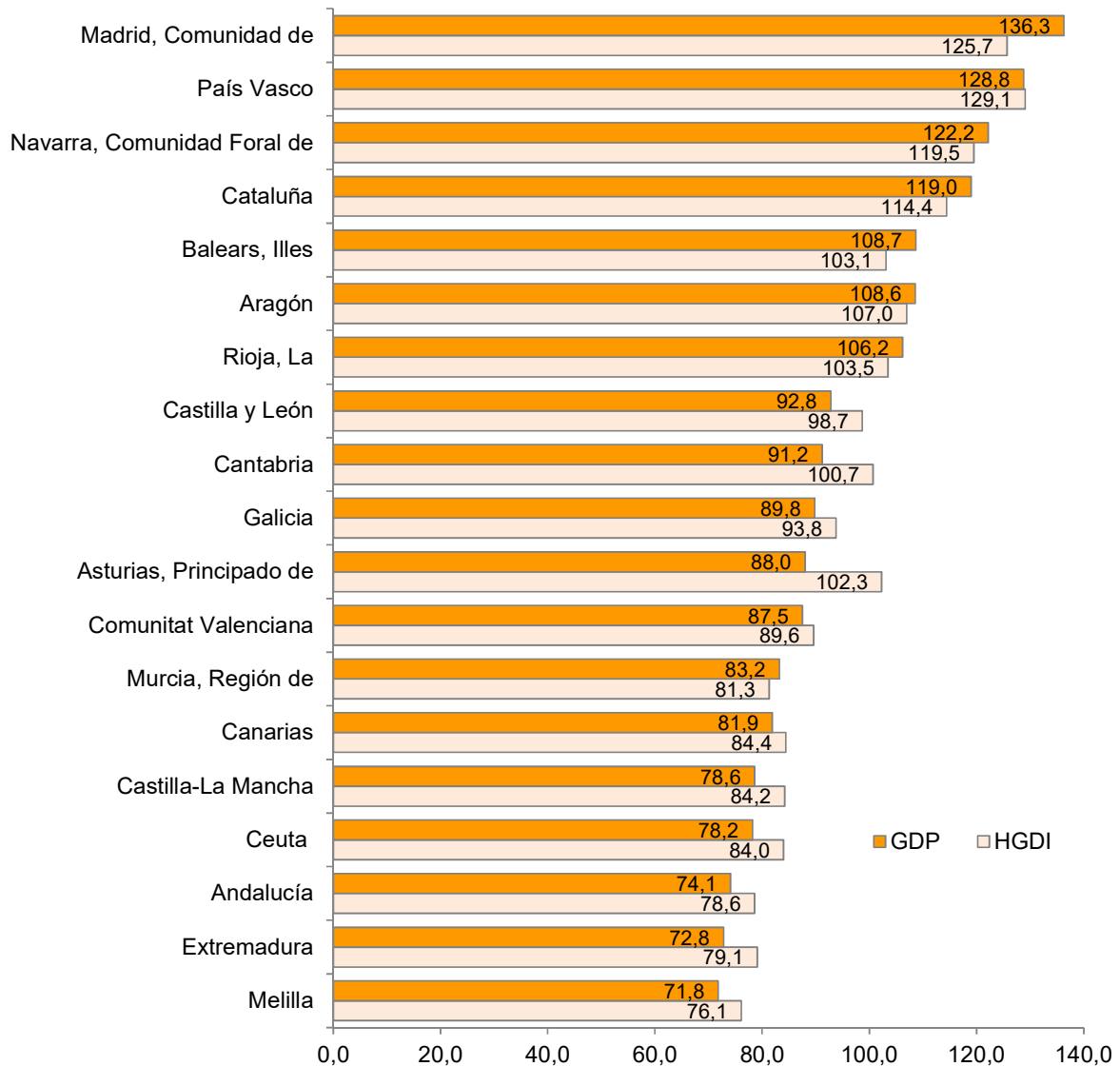
In 2017, the gross disposable income (GDI) per capita of Spain was 15,186 euros. Nine of the regional territories exceeded this national average.

Household Gross Disposable Income (per cápita). Year 2017

	Euros per Inhabitant	Index España =100
País Vasco	19.604	129,1
Madrid, Comunidad de	19.086	125,7
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	18.150	119,5
Cataluña	17.368	114,4
Aragón	16.246	107
Rioja, La	15.717	103,5
Balears, Illes	15.658	103,1
Asturias, Principado de	15.542	102,3
Cantabria	15.296	100,7
España	15.186	100,0
Castilla y León	14.985	98,7
Galicia	14.240	93,8
Comunitat Valenciana	13.605	89,6
Canarias	12.812	84,4
Castilla-La Mancha	12.784	84,2
Ceuta	12.756	84
Murcia, Región de	12.346	81,3
Extremadura	12.017	79,1
Andalucía	11.942	78,6
Melilla	11.564	76,1

In 12 regions, the index of Gross Disposable Income per capita exceeded that of GDP per capita (Spain=100) in 2017.

Comparison between GDP and Household Gross Disposable Income per capita. Year 2017. Index España =100



Annex of tables

The following table shows a comparison of the main results of the 2016-2018 series of the Spanish Regional Accounts, Statistical Review 2019 against the results of the previous 2010 base.

Regional GDP. 2016-2018 Series

Current prices. Unit: Thousand euros

Statistical Review 2019	2016	2017 (P)	2018 (A)
Andalucía	148.405.362	155.462.810	160.621.816
Aragón	34.214.691	35.675.662	37.038.245
Asturias, Principado de	21.694.246	22.639.845	23.340.464
Balears, Illes	29.831.313	31.420.048	32.542.053
Canarias	42.013.704	44.251.021	45.719.556
Cantabria	12.736.089	13.225.911	13.801.403
Castilla y León	54.767.172	56.147.080	57.925.506
Castilla-La Mancha	38.315.029	39.913.990	41.345.273
Cataluña	212.703.912	221.437.086	228.682.146
Comunitat Valenciana	103.228.580	107.762.126	110.978.859
Extremadura	18.504.343	19.498.870	20.027.844
Galicia	58.279.948	60.585.889	62.570.300
Madrid, Comunidad de	211.672.686	221.432.620	230.794.788
Murcia, Región de	29.369.879	30.601.171	31.458.367
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	18.747.249	19.554.577	20.282.492
País Vasco	67.126.912	69.723.885	72.169.909
Rioja, La	8.014.694	8.287.052	8.513.225
Ceuta	1.636.511	1.660.550	1.709.091
Melilla	1.506.101	1.520.977	1.568.464
Total National	1.113.840.000	1.161.878.000	1.202.193.000

Regional GDP. 2016-2018 Series

Current prices. Unit: Thousand euros

Base 2010	2016 (P)	2017 (A)	2018 (1E)
Andalucía	149.691.524	155.934.701	160.811.516
Aragón	34.698.808	36.379.698	37.691.459
Asturias, Principado de	21.597.585	22.909.981	23.650.195
Balears, Illes	29.134.126	30.435.900	31.490.768
Canarias	42.665.677	44.502.725	46.029.185
Cantabria	12.571.273	13.187.159	13.837.621
Castilla y León	55.211.782	56.819.650	58.816.818
Castilla-La Mancha	38.748.639	40.298.779	41.926.427
Cataluña	213.930.547	223.987.828	231.277.107
Comunitat Valenciana	104.187.830	108.632.581	112.127.515
Extremadura	18.133.996	18.838.435	19.396.733
Galicia	57.958.818	60.568.060	62.878.404
Madrid, Comunidad de	211.781.846	220.024.945	230.018.098
Murcia, Región de	29.115.517	30.410.415	31.258.596
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	19.055.932	19.776.897	20.554.871
País Vasco	68.391.984	71.464.338	74.040.758
Rioja, La	7.944.604	8.182.305	8.391.237
Ceuta	1.641.460	1.662.363	1.700.982
Melilla	1.501.648	1.527.165	1.564.846
Total National	1.118.743.000	1.166.319.000	1.208.248.000

Regional GDP. 2016-2018 Series

Current prices. Annual variation rate

Statistical Review 2019	2016	2017 (P)	2018 (A)
Andalucía	2,5%	4,8%	3,3%
Aragón	4,1%	4,3%	3,8%
Asturias, Principado de	1,5%	4,4%	3,1%
Balears, Illes	5,6%	5,3%	3,6%
Canarias	3,6%	5,3%	3,3%
Cantabria	3,3%	3,8%	4,4%
Castilla y León	2,9%	2,5%	3,2%
Castilla-La Mancha	3,2%	4,2%	3,6%
Cataluña	4,1%	4,1%	3,3%
Comunitat Valenciana	3,1%	4,4%	3,0%
Extremadura	3,4%	5,4%	2,7%
Galicia	2,8%	4,0%	3,3%
Madrid, Comunidad de	3,6%	4,6%	4,2%
Murcia, Región de	3,1%	4,2%	2,8%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	3,3%	4,3%	3,7%
País Vasco	3,3%	3,9%	3,5%
Rioja, La	0,7%	3,4%	2,7%
Ceuta	2,4%	1,5%	2,9%
Melilla	3,1%	1,0%	3,1%
Total National	3,4%	4,3%	3,5%

Regional GDP. 2016-2018 Series

Current prices. Annual variation rate

Base 2010	2016 (P)	2017 (A)	2018 (1E)
Andalucía	2,7%	4,2%	3,1%
Aragón	4,1%	4,8%	3,6%
Asturias, Principado de	1,6%	6,1%	3,2%
Balears, Illes	5,5%	4,5%	3,5%
Canarias	3,7%	4,3%	3,4%
Cantabria	3,2%	4,9%	4,9%
Castilla y León	3,1%	2,9%	3,5%
Castilla-La Mancha	3,5%	4,0%	4,0%
Cataluña	4,2%	4,7%	3,3%
Comunitat Valenciana	3,3%	4,3%	3,2%
Extremadura	3,5%	3,9%	3,0%
Galicia	2,9%	4,5%	3,8%
Madrid, Comunidad de	3,7%	3,9%	4,5%
Murcia, Región de	3,1%	4,4%	2,8%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	3,5%	3,8%	3,9%
País Vasco	3,4%	4,5%	3,6%
Rioja, La	0,7%	3,0%	2,6%
Ceuta	2,6%	1,3%	2,3%
Melilla	3,0%	1,7%	2,5%
Total National	3,5%	4,3%	3,6%

(P) Estimación provisional

(A) Estimación avance

(1E) Primera estimación

Producto Interior Bruto regional. Serie 2016-2018

Volume changes. Annual variation rate

Statistical Review 2019	2016	2017 (P)	2018 (A)
Andalucía	2,6%	2,7%	2,2%
Aragón	2,9%	2,6%	3,0%
Asturias, Principado de	1,7%	2,2%	1,9%
Balears, Illes	4,4%	3,1%	2,4%
Canarias	2,8%	3,6%	2,4%
Cantabria	2,7%	2,8%	2,8%
Castilla y León	2,5%	1,2%	2,0%
Castilla-La Mancha	3,4%	1,9%	2,5%
Cataluña	3,4%	2,5%	2,2%
Comunitat Valenciana	2,6%	3,4%	1,9%
Extremadura	1,5%	3,7%	1,9%
Galicia	2,8%	2,7%	2,2%
Madrid, Comunidad de	3,6%	3,9%	3,1%
Murcia, Región de	3,7%	3,1%	1,0%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	2,7%	3,6%	2,6%
País Vasco	2,8%	2,4%	2,0%
Rioja, La	2,0%	0,5%	1,5%
Ceuta	2,1%	2,3%	1,3%
Melilla	2,8%	2,1%	1,6%
Total National	3,0%	2,9%	2,4%

Producto Interior Bruto regional. Serie 2016-2018

Volume changes. Annual variation rate

Base 2010	2016 (P)	2017 (A)	2018 (1E)
Andalucía	2,9%	2,7%	2,4%
Aragón	3,2%	3,4%	2,5%
Asturias, Principado de	1,6%	3,8%	2,3%
Balears, Illes	4,4%	2,4%	2,2%
Canarias	3,4%	2,7%	2,4%
Cantabria	2,6%	3,4%	3,4%
Castilla y León	3,1%	1,7%	2,5%
Castilla-La Mancha	4,2%	2,4%	2,8%
Cataluña	3,5%	3,2%	2,3%
Comunitat Valenciana	2,8%	3,1%	2,1%
Extremadura	1,7%	2,1%	2,0%
Galicia	3,1%	3,1%	2,7%
Madrid, Comunidad de	3,2%	3,3%	3,7%
Murcia, Región de	4,3%	3,1%	1,5%
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	3,0%	2,8%	3,0%
País Vasco	3,0%	3,1%	2,2%
Rioja, La	2,6%	1,5%	1,6%
Ceuta	2,0%	1,6%	1,5%
Melilla	2,4%	1,8%	1,6%
Total National	3,2%	3,0%	2,6%

(P) Estimación provisional

(A) Estimación avance

(1E) Primera estimación

Methodological annex

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 Annual Spanish National Accounts (SNA) is the conceptual and quantitative reference framework in which it is integrated.

The data 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.

It offers, in addition to the measurement of regional GDP and the value added by activity branches, both at current prices and in terms of volume, estimates of employment, income and gross fixed capital formation by activity branches. The current publication offers an advance estimate of year t-1, a provisional estimate of year t-2 and a final estimate of t-3. At least once every five years, extraordinary reviews of the complete results series, which guarantee the updating of statistical sources and estimation methods, as well as their alignment with the recommendations issued from the relevant international forums, must be carried out.

The first estimates of regional GDP and employment for 2019 will be added to these results in April 2020.

Type of operation: continuous annual survey.

Geographical scope: the entire national territory.

Reference period for the results: annual.

Collection method: synthesis 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

And the standardised methodological report at:

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

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