

## OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 – Spain Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

### Did you know?

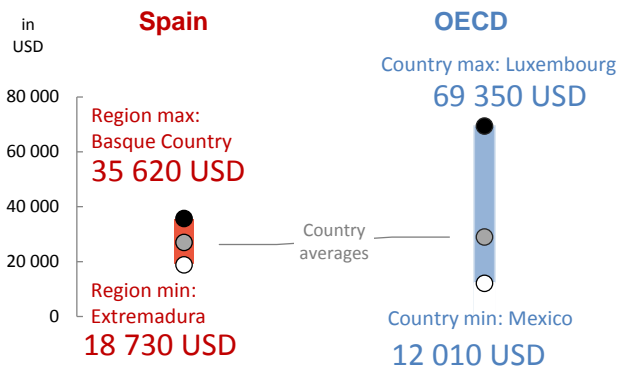
In 2012, Spain had the largest regional disparities in unemployment and the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest one in youth unemployment in OECD countries.

In Spain, 64% of the total public investment was carried out by sub-national governments compared to the OECD's 72% average.

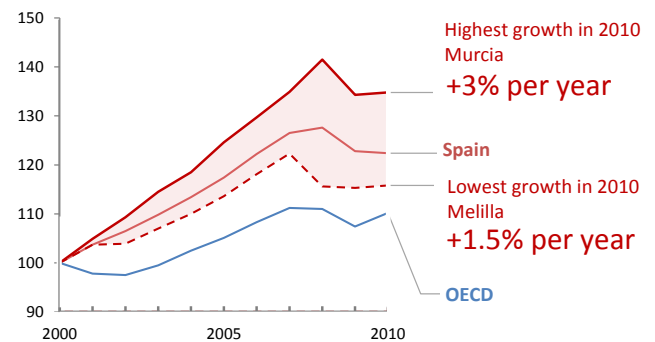
Over one-third lived in metropolitan areas that contributed to 40% of the national GDP growth in 2000-10, the third lowest share in OECD countries.

### Regional dynamics

#### GDP per capita, 2010

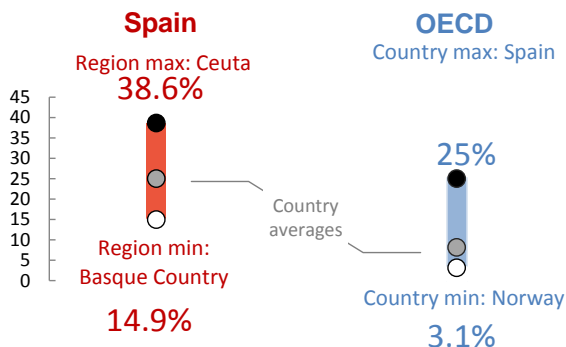


#### GDP growth (year 2000=100)

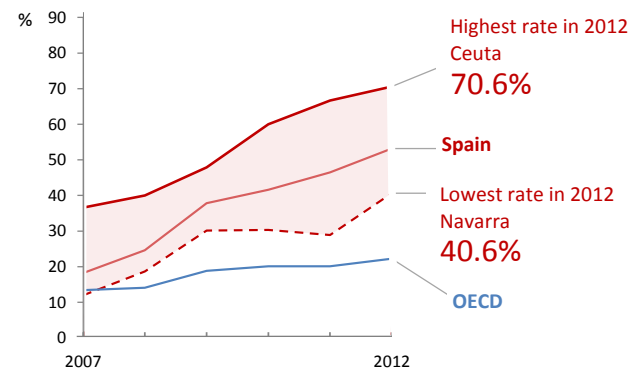


Spain had the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest regional disparities in **GDP per capita** in OECD countries in 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, regional growth rates were above the OECD average and ranged from **+3%** annually in **Murcia** to **+1.5%** in **Melilla**.

#### Unemployment rate, 2012



#### Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-12

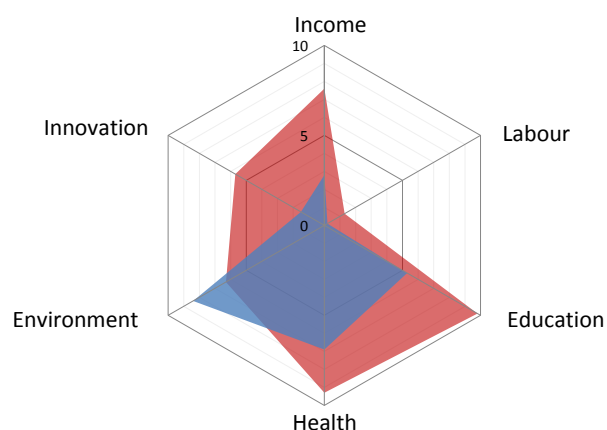


In recent years, the **unemployment rate** has soared in Spanish regions, reaching almost **40%** in Ceuta. The **youth unemployment rate** exceeded **70%** in the same region.

## Regional dynamics

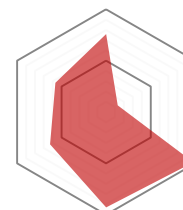


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



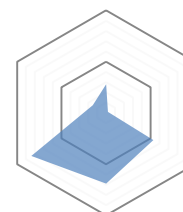
Highest GDP per capita region:

**Basque Country**



Lowest GDP per capita region:

**Extremadura**



How to read the graph: For each dimension, regions have been assigned values from 0 to 10 based on their rank among all OECD regions and on the latest available data: 10 is the best performance and 0 is the lowest. The OECD median region is equal to 5. The more the radar graph is covered, the better the performance of the region among OECD regions.

The Basque Country fares better than the OECD median region in all dimensions, except for labour. In contrast, Extremadura, the Spanish region with the lowest GDP per capita in the country, ranks above the OECD median region for environment and health, but below in labour, income, education and innovation.

Dimensions	Indicators	Basque Country	Extremadura	Spain	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	21 266	12 168	15 806	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	14.9	33.1	25.0	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	51.3	27.0	34.8	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	82.7	81.3	82.2	79.8
Environment	CO <sub>2</sub> per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	6.1	4.0	7.0	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	63.0	3.4	38.4	108.8

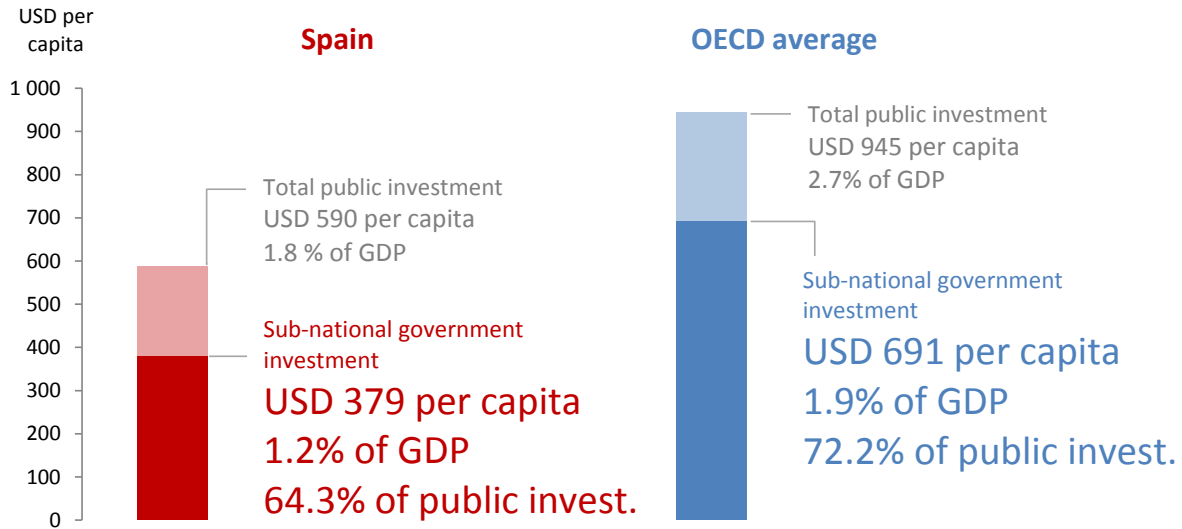
Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).

Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Spain is composed by 19 regions (Comunidades autonomas).

# Sub-national government finance

## Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

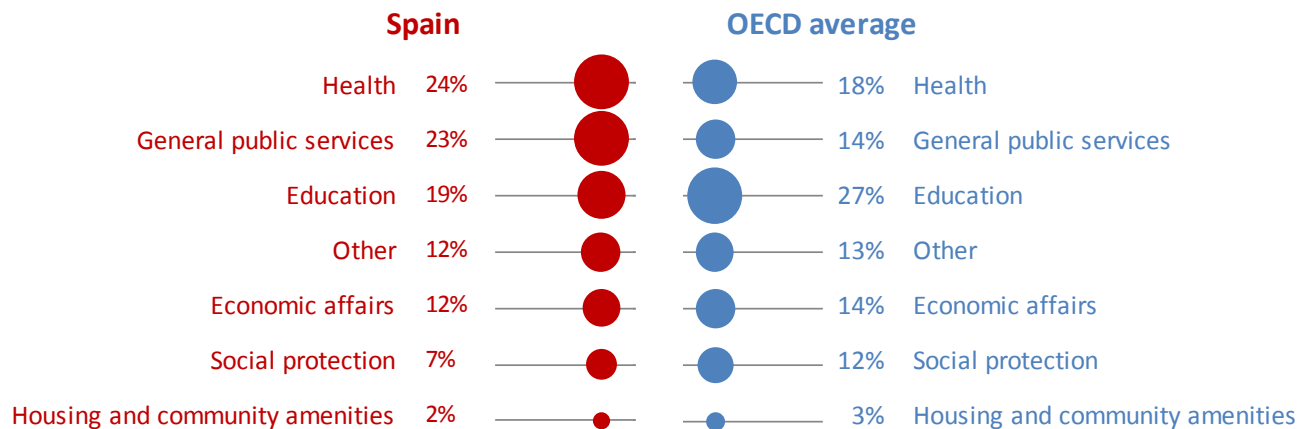
*Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012*



In Spain **64%** of the **total public investment** was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) compared to 72% in the OECD area. SNG investment has decreased in Spain from **USD 910 per capita** in 2007 to **USD 379 per capita** in 2012.

## Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

*As a share of total SNG expenditure*



**Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 7 809 (Spain) vs USD 6 173 (OECD average)**

Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **51%** of the **total public expenditure** and **24%** of **GDP** in Spain, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 7 809 per capita** and USD 6 173 in the OECD area. Health and general public services are the two largest spending items for SNGs in Spain: together they represent **47%** of sub-national expenditure compared to 32% in the OECD area.

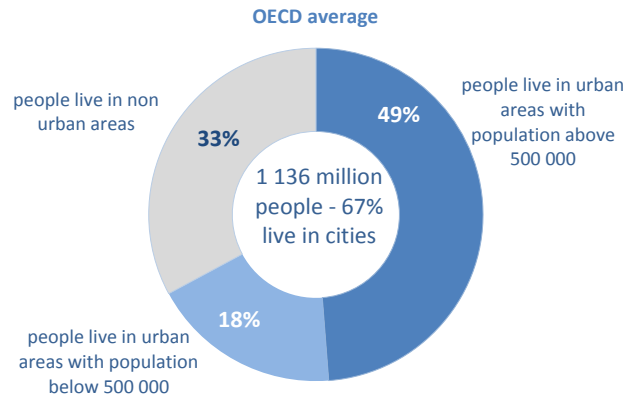
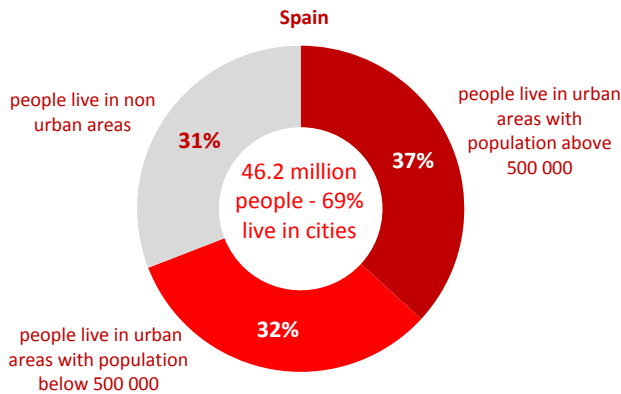
Source: OECD National Accounts database.

# Metropolitan areas in the national economy



## OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

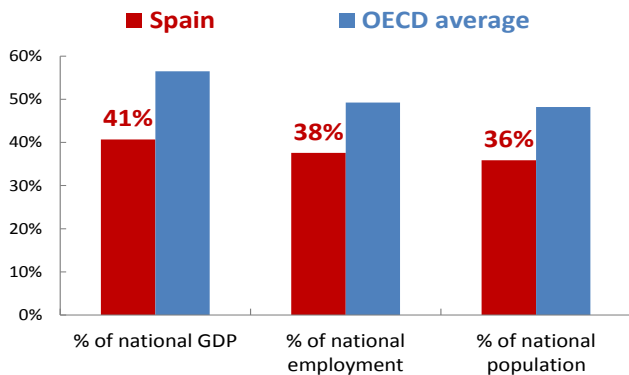
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



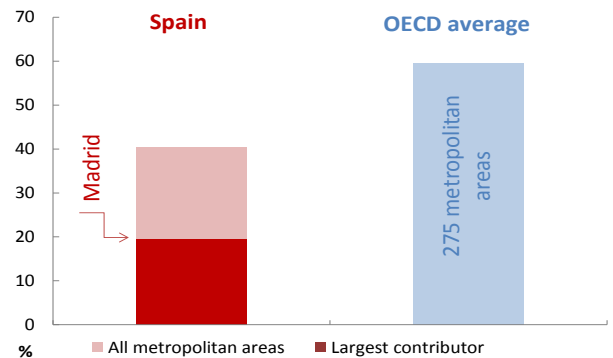
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 76 in Spain and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Spain, **69%** of the population lives in cities of different sizes. The share of population in metropolitan areas (urban areas with more than 500 000 people) is **37%** compared to 49% in the OECD area.

### Concentration in metropolitan areas, 2010



### Metropolitan areas' contribution to national GDP growth, 2000-10



Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of metropolitan areas (urban areas with a population of over 500 000): 8 in Spain compared to 275 in the OECD.

Metropolitan areas in Spain concentrate **41%** of national **GDP** and **38%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 they accounted for **40%** of **GDP growth**.

### OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

This edition of OECD Regions at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

New to this edition:

- The role of OECD metropolitan areas in countries' development
- Recent trends in public investment, revenues and the debt of subnational governments



Consult this publication on line: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg\\_glance-2013-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en)