

Industrial activities predominated in 7 of the 10 municipalities with the highest GDP per capita in the Basque Country

Zamudio, Ajangiz and Olaberria topped the ranking

Of the 10 municipalities with the highest GDP in the Basque Country, Industrial activities predominated in 7 of them, according to Eustat data. Furthermore, 4 of the 10 are in the region of Gran Bilbao. In this case, the Services sector had significant weight in the majority of these municipalities, except in the case of Zierbena, where it was clearly the industrial sector (77.4%).

The municipality of Zamudio, in the province of Bizkaia, had the highest Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP per capita) in the Basque Country in 2015. The municipalities of Ajangiz and Olaberria occupied second and third place, respectively; the former in Bizkaia and the latter in Gipuzkoa. In Álava, Berantevilla is the municipality with the highest GDP per capita, occupying eighth place in the Basque Country.

Table 1. Municipalities of the Basque Country with higher GDP per capita (euro) and their distribution in 4 sectors (%). 2015

TERRITORIAL AREA	GDP PER CÁPITA		SECTORIAL DISTRIBUTION (%)			
	GDP per cápita	INDEX ¹	AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHING	INDUSTRY AND ENERGY	CONSTRUCTION	SERVICES
C.A. Euskadi	31.519	100	0,8	24,3	6,0	69,0
Araba/Álava	34.785	110	1,7	32,8	4,9	60,7
Bizkaia	30.344	96	0,6	19,2	6,3	73,9
Gipuzkoa	31.927	101	0,6	27,8	6,0	65,5
Vitoria-Gasteiz	33.339	106	0,2	27,5	5,4	66,9
Bilbao	31.297	99	0,0	4,4	5,3	90,3
Donostia / San Sebastián	37.229	118	0,1	5,2	5,2	89,5
1 Zamudio	367.196	1.165	0,1	47,0	2,6	50,3
2 Ajangiz	220.883	701	0,9	84,2	0,2	14,6
3 Olaberria	213.004	676	0,2	78,9	0,2	20,6
4 Loiu	180.147	572	0,2	21,4	4,9	73,4
5 Izurtza	162.015	514	0,4	85,2	0,9	13,6
6 Zierbena	160.803	510	0,6	77,4	0,8	21,2
7 Etxebarria	150.849	479	0,9	90,3	1,6	7,3
8 Berantevilla	139.629	443	5,9	72,5	3,8	17,7
9 Aduna	122.504	389	0,7	51,7	6,5	41,0
10 Derio	119.547	379	0,2	15,6	6,7	77,5

¹Relative position with respect to the value of the Basque Country (=100)

Source: Eustat. Municipal GDP

Looking at the distribution of each municipality's GDP by sectors, in Zamudio it was divided equally between the *Industrial* sector (47.0%), and the *Services* sector (50.3%), with both GDPs related to the Technology Park's business activity. The significant weight of the *Industrial* sector in Olaberria and Zierbena (84.2% and 78.9%, respectively) was

also a notable common trait of the two municipalities. However, in Loiu, which occupied fourth place in GDP per inhabitant, unlike the previous two municipalities, it was the Services sector had a pronounced weight in the economy (73.4%).

Of the three capitals, Donostia/San Sebastián occupied first place in 2015, with a relative index position of 118 in respect of the GDP per capita of the Basque Country, that is, its GDP per capita is 18% higher than the Basque Country average. Vitoria-Gasteiz had an index of 106 and Bilbao stood slightly below the average, with an index of 99.

Around 90% of the GDP in both Bilbao and Donostia/San Sebastián was generated by the Services sector, compared with Vitoria-Gasteiz where the Services sector accounted for around 67%. In the same vein, the contribution of the *Industrial* sector in Vitoria-Gasteiz was notably higher (27.5%), compared to Donostia/San Sebastián (5.2%) and Bilbao (4.4%).

Table 2. Gross value added (GVA) of the Basque Country by capitals, according to sectors of activity. Current prices (thousands of euro)

	Bilbao			Donostia / San Sebastian			Vitoria-Gasteiz		
	2015	2014	Δ%	2015	2014	Δ%	2015	2014	Δ%
Total	9.720.819	9.473.546	2,6	6.072.903	5.910.054	2,8	7.235.838	6.988.516	3,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.798	2.931	-4,5	3.916	4.187	-6,5	14.640	14.214	3,0
Industry and energy	425.157	481.230	-11,7	318.748	321.037	-0,7	1.990.295	1.874.685	6,2
Construction	510.474	502.387	1,6	317.269	324.554	-2,2	389.074	380.866	2,2
Services	8.782.390	8.486.998	3,5	5.432.970	5.260.276	3,3	4.841.829	4.718.751	2,6
Commerce, hostelry and transport	2.094.418	2.086.675	0,4	1.219.264	1.156.379	5,4	1.298.942	1.268.633	2,4
Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	2.012.999	1.962.164	2,6	1.615.649	1.606.835	0,5	1.535.697	1.513.182	1,5
Rest of services	4.674.973	4.438.159	5,3	2.598.057	2.497.062	4,0	2.007.190	1.936.936	3,6

Source: Eustat. Municipal GDP

Analysing the overall performance of Gross Value Added (GVA) in the three capitals in 2015 compared to 2014, it can be observed that there was a positive variation in all three. Vitoria-Gasteiz had the highest year-on-year variation rate (3.5%), followed by Donostia/San Sebastián (2.8%) and Bilbao (2.6%). By sectors, the Services sector had the greatest weight in GVA and registered increases in the three capitals. The increase in Bilbao (3.5%) was mainly due to *Other Services* (5.3%), whereas the increases in Donostia/San Sebastián (3.3%) and Vitoria-Gasteiz (2.6%) were due to the sectors of *Other Services* and *Trade, Hotel Management & Catering and Transport*.

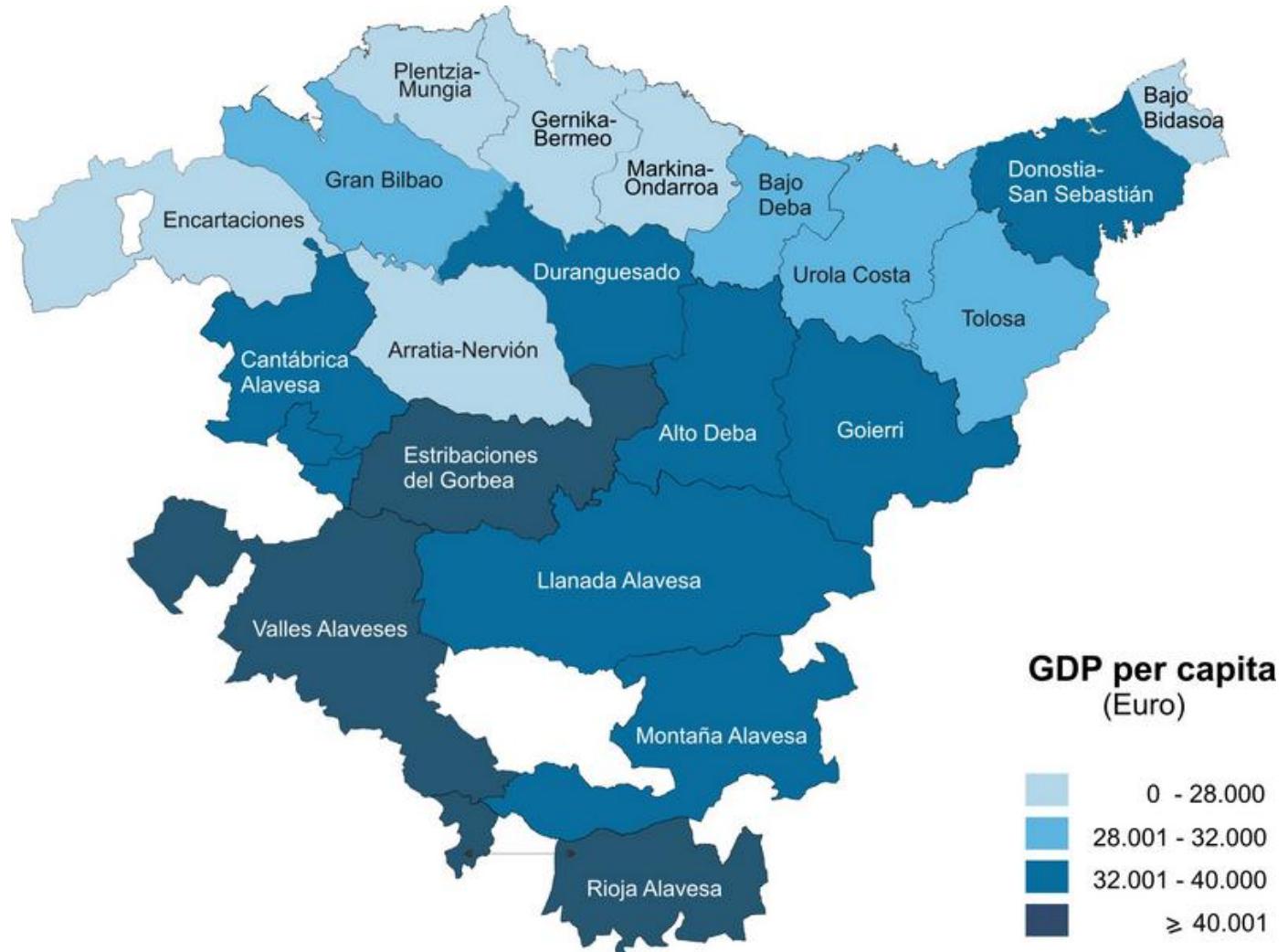
By regions, the three regions that contributed the highest values of GDP per capita were in Álava. Rioja Alavesa was in first place with an index of 179 in respect of the Basque Country average. Top of the ranking within this region are the municipalities of Laguardia, with an index of 374, Villabuena de Álava/Eskuernaga (276) and Elciego (187). The *Industrial* sector (related to the wine industry) is the driving force of its economy.

The first three positions were completed by the regions of Valles Alaveses (173) and Esteribaciones del Gorbea (135). The fourth and fifth positions were occupied by the region of Duranguesado (118) in Bizkaia; and Alto Deba, in Gipuzkoa, with an index of 116.

It is worth mentioning that, with the exception of Duranguesado and Alto Deba, the *Industrial* sector contributed a high percentage of the total value added of all these regions: around 55% on average, compared to 24.3% in the Basque Country. In contrast, the Services sector had less weight, around 35% compared to the 69.0% of the Basque

Country, except for Duranguesado and Alto Deba where it stood at 55.2% and 48.1% respectively.

Graph 1. Distribution of GDP per capita by regions. Euros. 2015



Source: Eustat. MUNICIPAL GDP

Methodological note:

In this new publication of municipal GDP in the Basque Country referring to the year 2015, Eustat has effected, as it has done every five years, a base change (base 2015), which has meant carrying out the estimate under the methodological framework defined in the new base year. The base change means an exhaustive revision of the information sources and the estimation methods, as this is the time to incorporate those changes that result in an improvement in estimates.

Likewise, the criteria established in the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) are maintained.

From the diffusion of the Municipal GDP 2015, in base 2015, this will be yearly statistical operation. Furthermore, the information referring to the year 2014 is available in the databank. The previous historical series (years 1996, 2000, 2005, 2008, 2010 and 2012) updated in base 2015 will be published in due course.

When interpreting these data one must distinguish between municipal GDP and municipal income; GDP is connected to production, to wealth generation, and is concentrated in municipalities with important productive establishments. Income, on the other hand, is related to individuals and their property.

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