



Autonomous Community Outlook

Castile and León



2,390,000
inhabitants
(2023)



€26,992
GDP per capita
(2022)



4.8%
of Spanish GDP
(2022)



2.2%
anticipated growth
in GDP (2024)

Regional economic structure and position

- Castile and León's **GDP** accounts for 4.8% of Spain's GDP, so it is ranked seventh out of all regions.
- In terms of its **population**, with almost 2.4 million inhabitants, 5.0% of the total, it is the third most highly populated region. It is among the oldest regions, as 26.9% of its population is over 65 years old (national average of 20.4%).
- **GDP per capita** stands at 26,992 euros (2022), 4.2% below the Spanish average. The region has been catching up in recent years, against a backdrop of sharp population decline and modest economic growth.
- In terms of its **productive sectors**, Castile and León is notable for the relative importance of its public sector (20.9% vs. national average of 17.8%), agriculture (5.2% vs 2.6%) and its

manufacturing industry (16.4% vs 12.5%), where the agri-food, motor vehicle and chemical-pharmaceutical sectors are particularly prominent. However, trade, transportation, hotels and restaurants, and leisure (24.4% vs 28.4%) and industry-related services (22.1% vs. 28.5%) account for a smaller share of GDP.

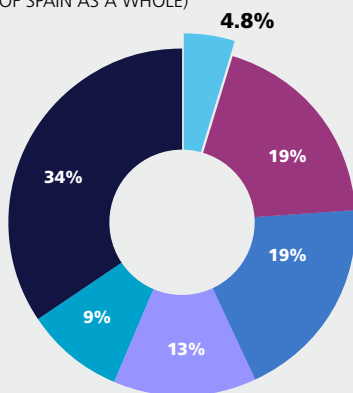
- Although in recent years, the region has become more **export-oriented**, exports of goods account for a smaller proportion of GDP (23.1%) than on average across Spain (28.9%). In 2023, it exported goods worth 17.172 billion euros, representing 4.5% of Spanish exports. The **leading export sectors** are the motor vehicle industry (34.1% of the total), food (18.7%) and chemical products (10.7%). The region accounts for 45% of the tyres and inner tubes exported by Spain.

Table of structural indicators

		1992	2002	2012	2022
GDP per capita	Euros	8,762	16,419	20,920	26,992
	100 = Spain	89.5	90.7	94.9	95.8
Population	Thousands of inhabitants	2,535	2,464	2,517	2,384
	Average annual growth over the decade (%)	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.5
	% of the total in Spain	6.5	5.9	5.4	5.0
	% of population > 65 years old	18.6	22.7	23.3	26.5
Exports of goods as a proportion of GDP	%	...	19.6	22.1	23.1

GDP by Autonomous Community

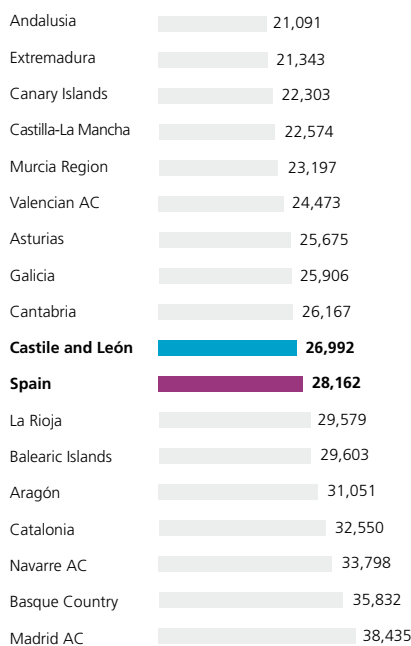
(% OF SPAIN AS A WHOLE)



- Castile and León
- Madrid AC
- Catalonia
- Andalusia
- Valencian AC
- Others

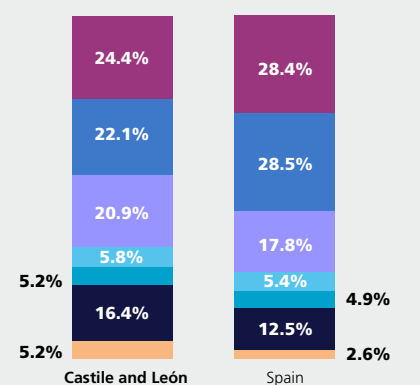
GDP per capita

(EUROS)



Productive sectors

(AS A % OF GVA)



- Trade, transportation, hotels and restaurants, and leisure
- Industry-related services
- General government and defence
- Construction
- Extractive industry
- Manufacturing industry
- Agriculture

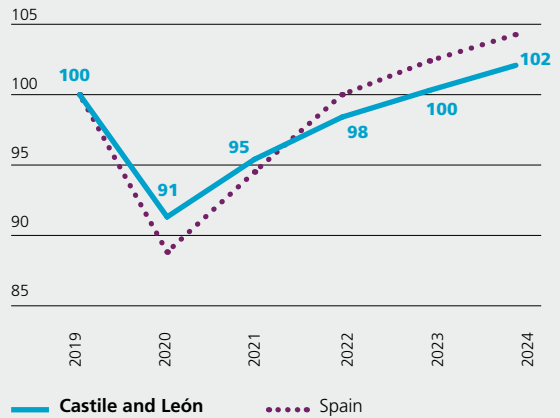
Source: CaixaBank Research, based on data from the National Statistics Institute (INE) and DataComex.

Macroeconomic situation

According to our estimates, **Castile and León's GDP grew by 1.9% in 2023**, less than the Spanish economy (2.5%). The prolonged contraction of the agricultural sector was compounded by the impact of inflation and rising interest rates on household spending. On a positive note, supply chains returning to normal provided a boost for the industrial sector, in particular the motor vehicle industry.

CaixaBank Research's forecasts point to Castile and León **continuing along an expansionary path in 2024, and it will do so at an accelerated pace, with GDP growth of 2.2%** (2.4% for Spain). The positive trend in industry and exports will be supported by the motor vehicle industry and the gradual improvement of the European economies. Less adverse weather will aid the recovery of the agricultural sector, while a further roll-out of the NGEU funds should boost investment.

GDP (INDEX 100 = 2019)



Source: CaixaBank Research.



Castile and León's **labour market** is slightly more sluggish than it is across the country as a whole. In 2023, the average number of registered workers affiliated to Social Security grew by 1.8% in the year (2.7% in Spain), picking up to 2.0% year-on-year in May (vs. 2.4%), mostly due to health and education, whereas employment fell in agriculture. In turn, the unemployment rate in Q1 2024 stood at 10.3%, 2 points below the national average.



In 2022, after recording the worst figures out of all the regions, after being hit hard by the impact of bottlenecks in global markets and high energy costs, Castile and León's **industrial production** experienced a strong upswing in 2023 (+3.1% vs. -1.4% in Spain), supported by the motor vehicle, chemical and electric power industries. It was continuing to perform strongly at the start of 2024 (+6.7% year-on-year up to April vs. +1.9%, figures without seasonal and calendar adjustments).



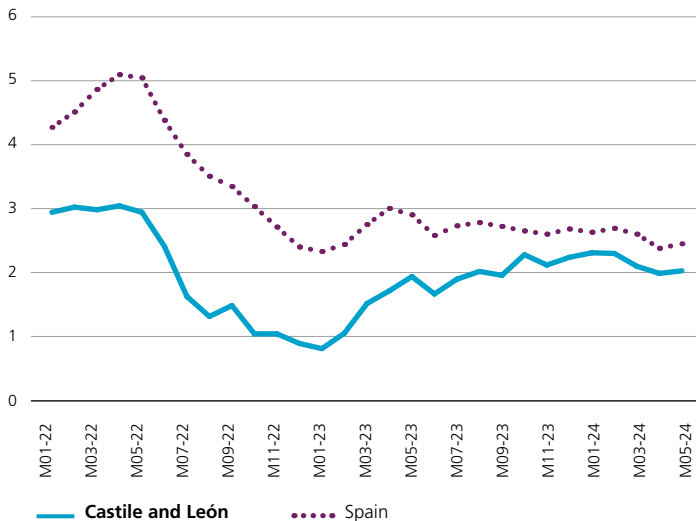
Consumption remains sluggish in the region, due to the volume of sales of **retail and consumer goods**. Following the sharp decline in 2022, largely due to the inflationary environment, the upswing in 2023 was very weak (0.4% vs. 2.9% in the country as a whole), while in the early months of 2024 it further declined (-0.3% year-on-year vs +2.0%). As a result, the region is yet to return to 2019 pre-pandemic levels (-4.0% vs. +3.8% in Spain).



Castile and León's **exports** of goods are recording the best figures across all regions. In 2023, thanks to the buoyancy of the motor vehicle industry, semi-manufactured goods (especially tyres and inner tubes) and food (processed foods), the region's sales abroad grew by 15.9%, whereas the national average fell (-1.4%). This year, with figures up to March, the contrast is even greater, as they grew by 11.4% year-on-year, while in the country as a whole they fell by 9.0%.

Registered workers affiliated to Social Security

(% YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE)



Note: *Figures without seasonal and calendar adjustments.

Source: CaixaBank Research, based on data from the Ministry of Labour, Migrations and Social Security (MITRAMISS) and the National Statistics Institute (INE).

Industrial production*

(% YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE)

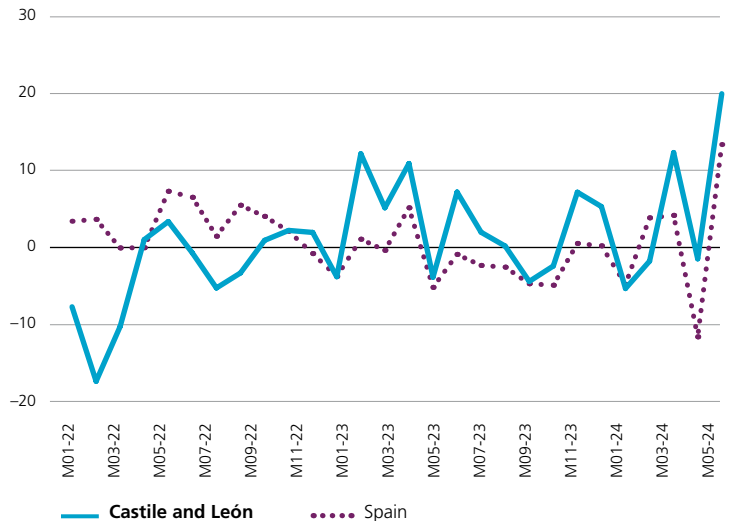







Table of indicators

Castile and León
Average in Spain

		2008-2013 average	2014-2019 average	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest figure
 Activity and prices	Real GDP * (% year-on-year change)	-1.9 -1.8	1.9 2.8	-8.7 -11.2	4.5 6.4	3.1 5.8	1.9 2.5		2023
	Retail trade (% cumulative annual change)	-3.1 -5.2	1.3 2.3	-4.7 -5.2	1.3 3.6	-1.5 0.8	0.4 2.9	-0.3 2.0	April-24
	Industrial production index (% cumulative annual change)	-5.3 -5.3	-0.1 1.8	-9.1 -9.2	5.2 7.1	-3.4 2.5	3.1 -1.4	6.7 1.9	April-24
	Service activity index (% cumulative annual change)	-4.0 -4.6	2.7 5.1	-10.5 -15.6	21.3 22.0	13.2 18.3	1.5 2.2	0.9 0.5	March-24
	Consumer price index (% year-on-year change)	1.8 1.7	0.7 0.7	-0.6 -0.3	3.5 3.1	9.5 8.4	3.4 3.5	3.3 3.3	April-24
 Labour market	Registered workers affiliated to Social Security (% year-on-year change)	-2.9 -3.1	1.9 3.2	-1.9 -2.1	1.5 2.5	2.0 3.9	1.8 2.7	2.0 2.4	May-24
	Registered workers affiliated to Social Security not affected by furlough (% year-on-year change)	-2.9 -3.1	1.9 3.2	-7.7 -9.2	5.7 7.3	5.0 7.3	2.8 3.4	2.7 2.7	May-24
	Unemployment rate (% working population)	16.3 20.2	15.4 18.8	12.1 15.5	11.6 14.9	9.9 13.0	9.7 12.2	10.3 12.3	Q1 2024
	Unemployment rate for under 25s (% working population < 25)	37.0 42.5	39.1 42.5	34.6 38.3	30.4 44.5	27.8 24.4	28.3 28.8	31.7 27.7	Q1 2024
 Public sector	Public deficit (% of GDP)	-2.4 -2.7	-0.9 -0.9	0.6 -0.2	-0.1 0.0	-1.1 -1.1	-0.7 -0.9	— —	2023
	Autonomous Communities public debt (% of GDP)	9.1 12.3	20.0 24.1	23.6 27.2	22.3 25.6	20.7 23.6	19.9 22.2	— —	Q4 2023
 Real estate market	Housing prices (% year-on-year change)	-7.8 -8.1	2.6 5.3	2.4 2.1	3.6 3.7	6.1 7.4	2.8 4.0	5.9 6.3	Q1 2024
	Housing sales (% cumulative annual change)	-13.5 -10.8	7.7 9.7	-11.0 -16.9	35.8 34.8	11.8 14.8	-3.4 -9.9	-4.0 -5.6	March-24
 Foreign sector and tourism	Exports of goods (% cumulative annual change)	5.0 4.6	2.8 3.9	-8.8 -9.4	11.1 20.1	-0.2 22.9	15.9 -1.4	11.4 -9.0	March-24
	Tourist overnight stays (% cumulative annual change)	-2.5 0.7	4.9 3.0	-58.8 -69.2	66.5 78.3	42.2 73.3	6.7 7.2	-1.1 6.0	April-24

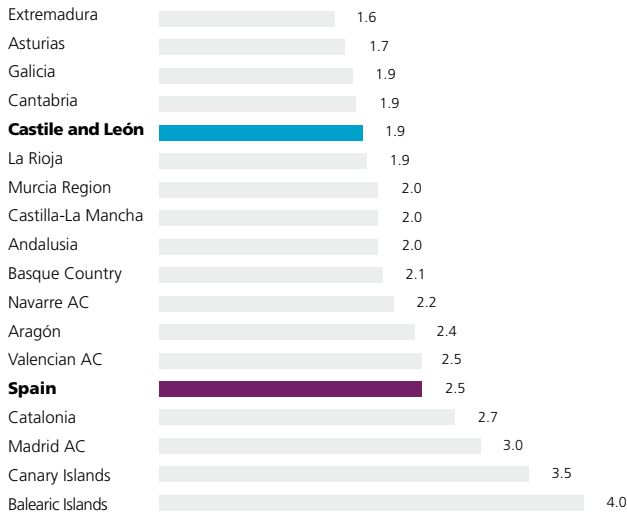
Note: *The 2023 GDP figure for Autonomous Communities is an estimate made by CaixaBank Research.

Source: CaixaBank Research, based on data from the National Statistics Institute (INE), the Bank of Spain, the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security (MITRAMISS), the Ministry of Finance and DataComex.

Regional comparison

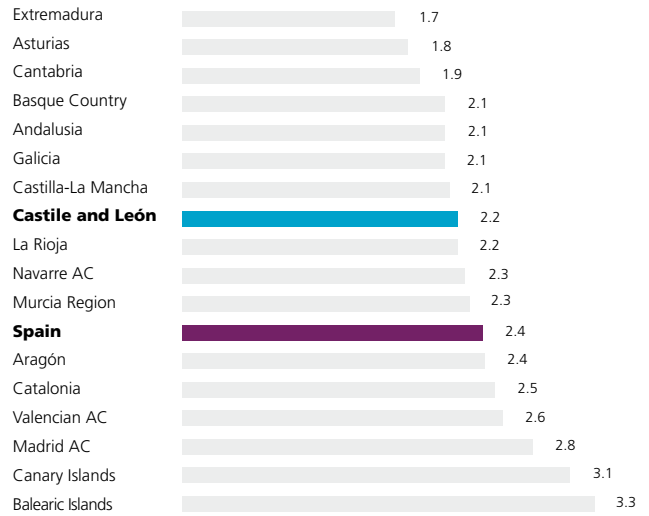
GDP (2023)

(ANNUAL CHANGE)



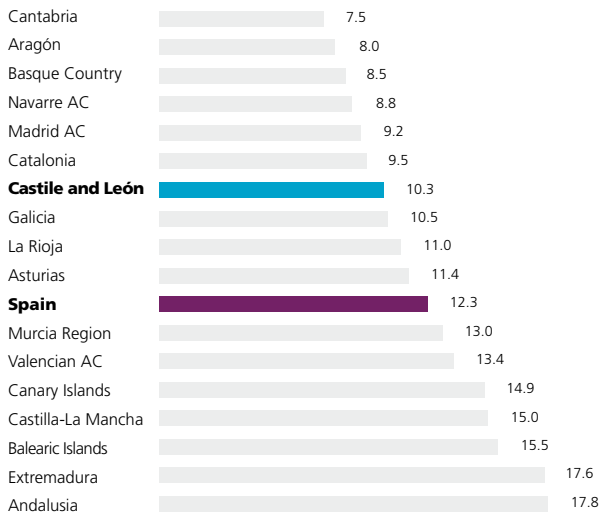
GDP growth forecast (2024)

(ANNUAL CHANGE)



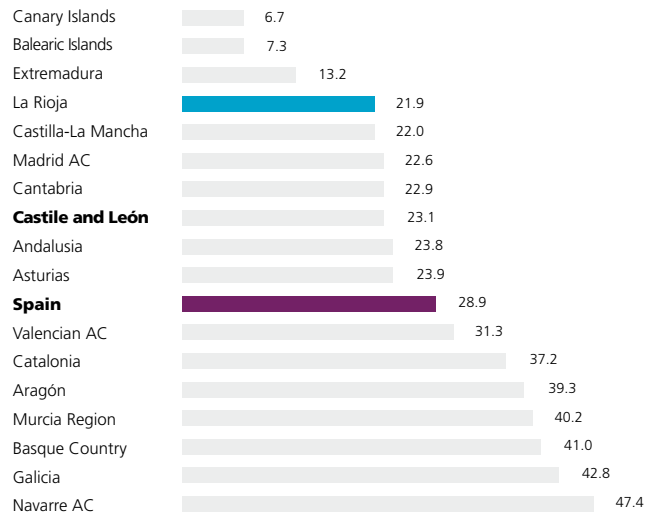
Unemployment rate (Q1 2024)

(% OF WORKING POPULATION)



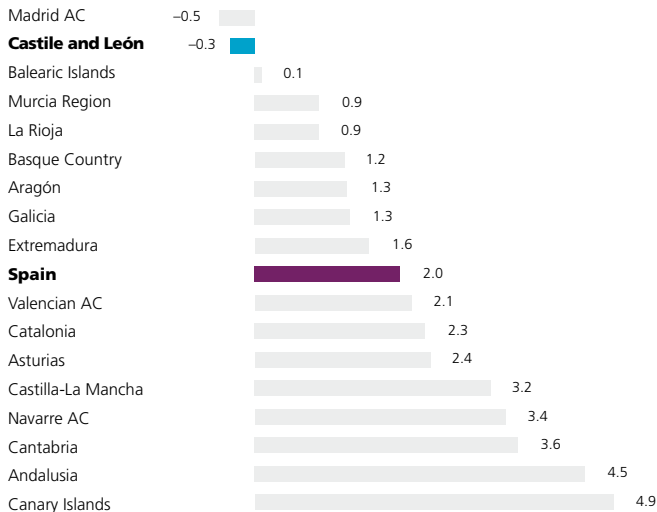
Proportion of exports of goods (2022)

(% OF GDP)



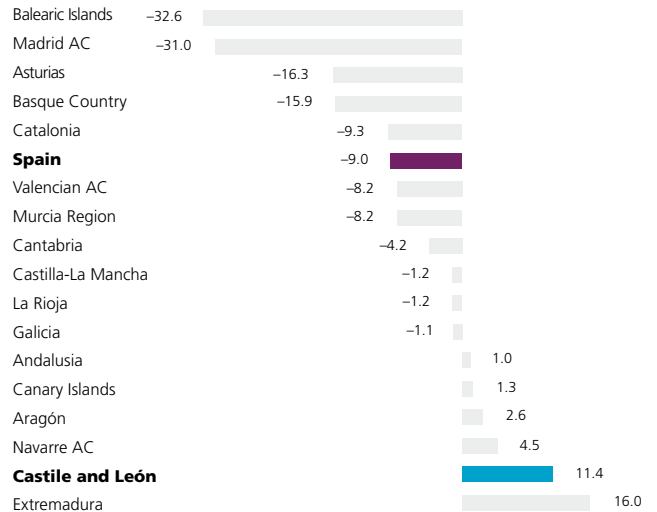
Retail trade* (January-April 2024)

(CHANGE FROM THE SAME PERIOD IN 2023)



Exports of goods (January-March 2024)

(CHANGE FROM THE SAME PERIOD IN 2023)



Note: *Figures adjusted, excluding service stations.

Source: CaixaBank Research, based on our own estimates and data from the National Statistics Institute (INE) and DataComex.



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