



Autonomous Community Outlook

Galicia





(2023)

2,710,000 inhabitants

П°

€25,906

GDP per capita (2022)



5.2% of Spanish GDP (2022)



2.4% anticipated growth in GDP (2024)

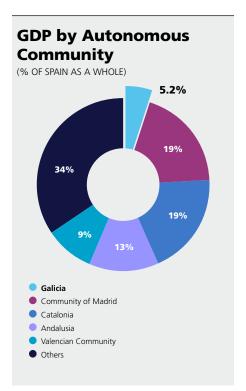
Regional economic structure and position

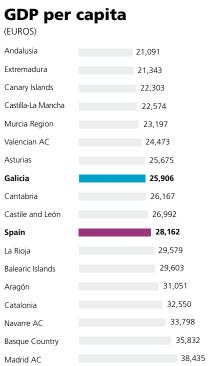
- Galicia's **GDP** is 69.830 billion euros, 5.2% of the national total, placing it sixth in the overall ranking.
- In **demographic** terms, the region has 2.71 million inhabitants, 5.6% of Spain's total population. It is among the regions with the oldest populations in the country: 26.6% of the population is over the age of 65 (20.4% on average).
- **GDP per capita** (2022) stands at 25,906 euros, around 8% below the national average, although it has been making up ground in recent years, not so much due to notable growth in its GDP, more due to a slight decline in its population.
- As for its **productive sectors**, Galicia stands out for the relative importance of its primary sector (4.0% vs. national

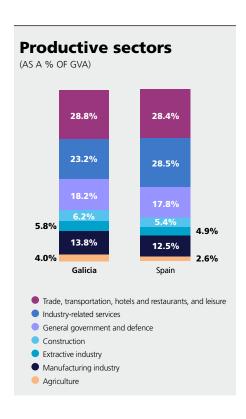
- average of 2.6%), extractive industry (5.8% vs. 4.9%) and construction (6.2% vs. 5.4%). In contrast, industry-related services account for a far smaller percentage (23.2% vs. 28.5%) of GDP.
- Galicia is notably **export-oriented**: goods exports represent 42.8% of GDP, almost 14 points above the national average and the country's second highest percentage. In 2023 it exported goods worth 30.038 billion euros, 7.8% of all Spanish exports; the **leading exporting sectors** are: textiles (23.1% of the total), the motor vehicle industry (19.0%) and food (13.6%), especially fish. The region exports 37% of the country's textile products and over half of its fish products.

Table of structural indicators

		1992	2002	2012	2022
GDP per capita	Euros	7,732	14,256	19,513	25,906
	100 = Spain	79.0	78.8	88.5	92.0
Population	Thousands of inhabitants	2,731	2,705	2,761	2,699
	Average annual growth over the decade (%)	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
	% of the total in Spain	7.0	6.5	5.9	5.6
	% of population > 65 years old	17.1	21.3	23.1	26.3
Exports of goods as a proportion of GDP	%		25.3	30.9	42.8





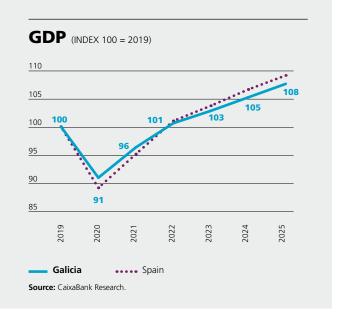


Source: CaixaBank Research, based on data from the National Statistics Institute (INE) and DataComex.

Macroeconomic situation

According to CaixaBank Research estimates, **Galicia's GDP will grow by 2.4% in 2024**, slightly less than the Spanish economy as a whole (2.8%). Exports are strong and industry is recovering, especially its powerful motor vehicle industry, whereas consumption is weak, hit by the slowdown in employment.

For 2025, our forecasts indicate GDP growth of 2.2% in Galicia, slightly below the national average (2.3%). Against a backdrop of easing price pressures and falling interest rates, we expect household spending to pick up. Moreover, a key factor that could boost investment and business activity is the faster roll-out of EU funds. However, exports could be dampened by the weakness of the euro area's main partners.





The Galician **labour market** is slightly more sluggish than across the country as a whole. The number of registered workers affiliated to Social Security grew by 1.7% in 2023, compared to 2.7% in Spain, while this year has seen a similar trend: 1.4% growth year-on-year in September (vs. 2.3% on average) was supported by job creation in professional activities, education and healthcare, although there were heavy job losses in the agricultural sector. In turn, in Q2 2024 the unemployment rate stood at 9.5%, almost 2 points below the national average (11.3%).



After the sharp decline in household spending in 2022, which was hard hit by rising inflation, the subsequent recovery has been more subdued than in the country as a whole. As such, the volume of **retail trade** sales grew by 0.9% in 2023 (2.9% in Spain) and by 1.1% year-on-year in January-August this year (vs. 1.6%).



Once the global market supply problems from the previous year were overcome, Galicia's **industrial**

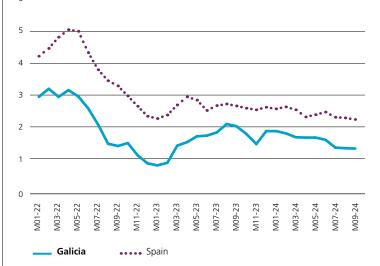
production recovered in 2023 and recorded scant growth of 0.8%, which was, in any event, better than the figures for Spain as a whole (–1.4%). In the first eight months of this year, regional IPI recovered strongly, recording an increase of 1.9% year-on-year, without any seasonal and calendar adjustments (0.4% for Spain). However, it is yet to return to 2019 levels (–1.8% vs. –1.2% in Spain).



Goods **exports** are holding up better than in the country as a whole. In 2023, they grew by 0.5% (–1.4% in Spain): the buoyancy of sales of capital goods, especially industrial machinery and transport equipment, outweighed the fall in sales of semi-manufactured goods and energy products, hit by the price correction of oil products (the good figures from the previous year due to the refinery in A Coruña and the regasification plant in Mugardos were not repeated). In January-August 2024, the 2.9% year-on-year increase in Galician exports contrasts with the decline recorded in Spain (–0.5%).

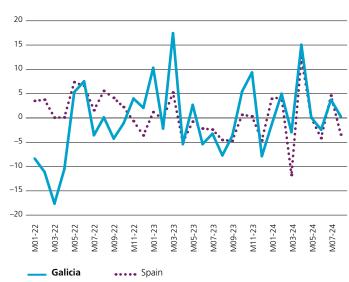
Registered workers affiliated to Social Security

(% YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE)



Industrial production*

(% YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE)



Note: *Figures without seasonal and calendar adjustments.

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

Table of	indicators							Aver	Galicia age in Spain
		2008-2013 average	2014-2019 average	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Latest figure
Activity and prices	Real GDP* (% year-on-year change)	-1.8 -1.7	2.6 2.8	-9.1 -10.9	5.6 6.7	4.2 6.2	2.1 2.7		2023
	Retail trade (% cumulative annual change)	-3.5 -5.2	2.1 2.3	-0.8 -5.2	3.0 3.6	-1.6 0.8	0.9 2.9	1.1 1.6	August-24
	Industrial production index (% cumulative annual change)	-5.3 -5.3	1.8 1.8	-8.5 -9.2	8.3 7.1	-3.5 2.5	0.8 -1.4	1.9 0.4	August-24
	Service activity index (% cumulative annual change)	-2.9 -4.6	6.2 5.1	-13.6 -15.6	26.0 22.0	24.2 18.3	3.6 2.2	1.9 2.8	August-24
	Consumer price index (% year-on-year change)	1.7 1.7	0.7 0.7	-0.3 -0.3	3.5 3.1	9.0 8.4	3.6 3.5	1.3 1.5	September-24
Labour market	Registered workers affiliated to Social Security (% year-on-year change)	-3.2 -3.1	2.1 3.2	-1.7 -2.1	1.8 2.5	2.2 3.9	1.7 2.7	1.4 2.3	September-24
	Registered workers affiliated to Social Security not affected by furlough (ERTE in Spanish) (% year-on-year change)	-3.2 -3.1	2.1 3.2	-7.7 -9.2	6.0 7.3	5.4 7.3	2.6 3.4	2.0 2.5	September-24
	Unemployment rate (% working population)	16.0 20.2	16.5 18.8	12.0 15.5	11.5 14.9	11.0 13.0	9.7 12.2	9.5 11.3	Q2 2024
	Unemployment rate for under 25s (% working population < 25)	36.0 42.5	38.4 42.5	33.2 38.3	32.3 44.5	32.7 24.4	24.7 28.8	27.2 26.6	Q2 2024
Public sector	Public deficit (% of GDP)	-2.1 -2.7	-0.4 -0.9	-0.1 -0.2	-0.1 0.0	-0.6 -1.1	-0.1 -0.9	-1.2 -1.0	Q2 2024
	Autonomous Communities public debt (% of GDP)	11.3 12.3	18.5 23.9	19.5 26.9	18.2 25.3	16.8 23.1	15.7 21.7	16.3 21.9	Q2 2024
Real estate market	Housing prices (% year-on-year change)	-6.4 -8.1	2.6 5.3	2.2 2.1	4.6 3.7	6.6 7.4	3.6 4.0	6.7 7.8	Q2 2024
	Housing sales (% cumulative annual change)	-13.9 -10.8	7.4 9.7	-11.1 -16.9	30.2 34.8	10.3 14.8	-11.6 -10.2	11.0 –1.3	July-24
Foreign sector and tourism	Exports of goods (% cumulative annual change)	3.6 4.6	4.6 3.9	-5.9 -9.4	20.6 20.1	18.3 22.9	0.5 -1.4	2.9 -0.5	August-24
	Tourist overnight stays (% cumulative annual change)	-2.6 0.7	5.1 3.0	-56.1 -69.2	75.2 78.3	35.0 73.3	5.6 7.1	2.1 5.0	August-24

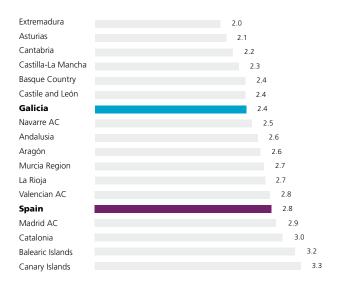
Note: *The 2023 GDP figure for Autonomous Communities is an estimate made by CaixaBank Research.

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

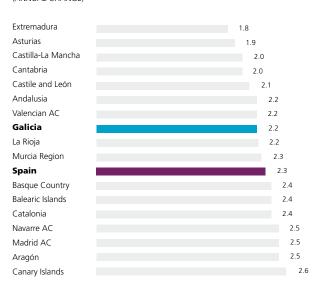
GDP growth forecast (2024)

(ANNUAL CHANGE)



GDP growth forecast (2025)

(ANNUAL CHANGE)



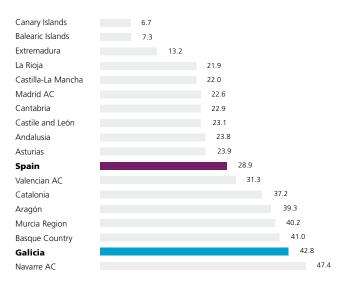
Unemployment rate (Q2 2024)

(% OF WORKING POPULATION)



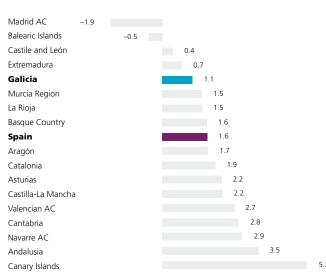
Weight of exports of goods (2022)

(% OF GDP)



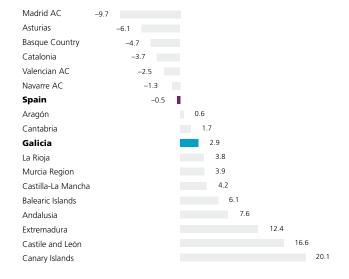
Retail trade* (January-August 2024)

(CHANGE FROM THE SAME PERIOD IN 2023)



Exports of goods (January-August 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.

