

Serrano, Lorenzo; Soler, Ángel

Article

Human capital in Spain and its distribution by provinces (1964-2013)

REGION

Provided in Cooperation with:

European Regional Science Association (ERSA)

Suggested Citation: Serrano, Lorenzo; Soler, Ángel (2015) : Human capital in Spain and its distribution by provinces (1964-2013), REGION, ISSN 2409-5370, European Regional Science Association (ERSA), Louvain-la-Neuve, Vol. 2, Iss. 1, pp. R3-R4, <http://openjournals.wu.ac.at/ojs/index.php/region/article/view/77>

This Version is available at:

<http://hdl.handle.net/10419/110943>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.



<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0>

Human capital in Spain and its distribution by provinces (1964-2013)

Lorenzo Serrano¹, Ángel Soler²

¹ Universitat de València and Ivie, València, Spain (email: lorenzo.serrano@ivie.es)

² Universitat de València and Ivie, València, Spain (email: angel.soler@ivie.es)

Received: 2 April 2015/Accepted: 2 April 2015

1 Description of the resource

Since 1994, the Bancaja Foundation and the Ivie have been conducting an extensive research program on human capital measurements in Spain. The regularly updated Ivie database “Human Capital in Spain and its distribution by provinces” is the basis of this program, providing information on the accumulation of human capital in Spain over the last five decades.

The human capital estimates included in this database contain a wide range of information on how education levels in Spain have evolved. Classification is according to the level of studies completed and other human capital indicators. The database includes information for up to the second trimester of 2013. The Human Capital Series includes data at the national level covering the period 1964-2013, as well as provincial (NUTS3) and autonomous community (NUTS2) data covering the period 1977-2013 according to the 17 Spanish autonomous communities, 2 autonomous cities (Ceuta and Melilla) and 50 provinces.

These series present the evolution of the working-age population in relation to occupation by level of education completed. Data are provided for working-age population, economically active population, employed population, and unemployed population. Series for the period 1964-2013 distinguish five levels of education. For the 1977-2013 series, eight levels of education are distinguished. Data on average years of schooling are also available.

Employment data are provided according to branches of activity and levels of education. At both the national and provincial/autonomous communities level, six industries are considered: Agriculture, energy, industry, construction, market services, and non-market services. Total services data are also provided.

The database also includes human capital indicators based on personal characteristics (age, sex, level of education) and the differences in wages associated with them¹. These “economic value of human capital” indicators are provided for the period 1977-2013 for working-age population, economically active population, and total employment. In all cases, data are disaggregated at the provincial and autonomous communities level. These indicators are expressed in terms of the number of equivalent male workers less than 20 years old and with no schooling or only primary schooling (ISCED 1 or less).

Finally, data on foreign working-age population and long-term unemployment, grouped by eight levels of education, for the period 2000-2013 are provided at autonomous

¹Full details of the methodological criteria followed can be found in Metodología para la Estimación de las series de Capital Humano 1964-2013.

Provincias	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013			
Almería	11.576	9.430	7.362	8.187	8.663	7.918	6.094	5.851	5.541	6.2																														
Cádiz	15.827	17.509	16.255	14.067	12.528	13.810	11.488	6.081	6.650	8.2																														
Córdoba	16.548	13.965	12.905	12.963	11.755	12.983	12.954	6.862	7.221	4.6																														
Granada	24.517	25.339	21.306	11.878	12.999	16.194	14.681	11.290	8.230	7.4																														
Huelva	10.913	8.498	8.091	8.177	7.588	8.052	7.323	3.903	3.787	4.6																														
Jáen	10.019	10.731	17.131	10.510	12.261	11.553	12.260	7.759	6.666	6.7																														
Málaga	21.643	20.076	16.612	14.481	14.894	12.476	15.730	11.420	14.453	10.4																														
Sevilla	28.322	28.432	25.968	25.097	23.314	21.300	16.787	16.812	15.408	12.2																														
Huesca	995	1.072	890	633	770	704	446	705	1.186	5																														
Teruel	654	1.223	994	964	1.056	744	670	426	650	5																														
Zaragoza	4.574	4.036	3.936	5.386	2.623	2.363	1.483	1.760	2.319	2.2																														
Asturias	4.426	2.642	3.805	4.439	3.486	1.969	2.189	1.912	2.809	1.3																														
Baleares	11.545	10.455	10.405	10.173	6.270	4.108	3.696	3.288	3.106	3.7																														
Las Palmas	16.306	16.802	16.635	14.987	12.442	11.024	10.349	9.173	9.158	6.1																														
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	16.976	14.863	12.474	12.680	13.624	10.686	8.872	9.054	8.453	6.1																														
Cantabria	1.034	769	1.194	1.119	897	644	371	155	535	3																														
Ávila	1.665	2.629	1.922	1.829	871	713	1.133	1.273	1.329	5																														
Burgos	1.400	1.601	1.383	1.389	934	870	1.062	683	345	5																														
León	4.997	5.483	4.330	3.423	3.401	2.988	3.051	2.882	1.667	1.7																														
Palencia	1.294	1.302	857	588	299	79	299	165	22	1																														
Salamanca	2.185	2.347	1.031	1.218	987	1.818	1.076	1.698	1.733	1.0																														
Segovia	1.114	498	515	236	258	271	343	358	322	1																														
Soria	230	187	122	274	25	9	37	9	14	14																														
Valladolid	2.626	2.652	935	1.221	1.257	483	1.022	1.369	801	5																														

Figure 1: An example of the data available

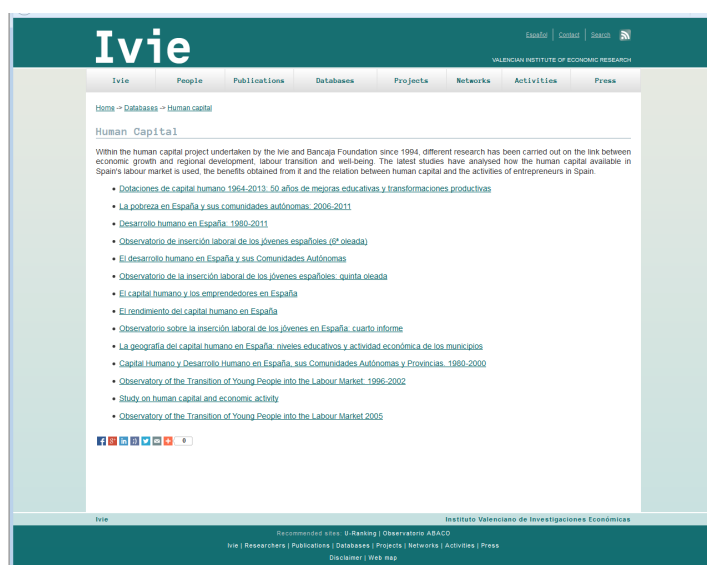


Figure 2: List of the studies available on the web page

communities level. This extensive database, which the Bancaja Foundation and the Ivie have made available to the public, is accompanied by various studies examining the link between human capital and economic growth, regional development, labor market issues and well-being, and also by a number of Human Capital Notes, which summarize the main results obtained in the project². The next database release, which will cover up to 2015, is expected to be published by the second half of 2015.

2 Resource links

- Database: <http://www.ivie.es/en/banco/caphum/series.php>
- Studies: <http://www.ivie.es/en/banco/caphum/estudios.php>
- Human Capital Notes: <http://www.ivie.es/en/pub/div/cch/cch.php>

²Available in Spanish at <http://www.ivie.es/en/banco/caphum/caphum.php>