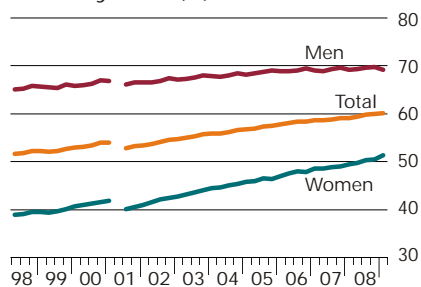


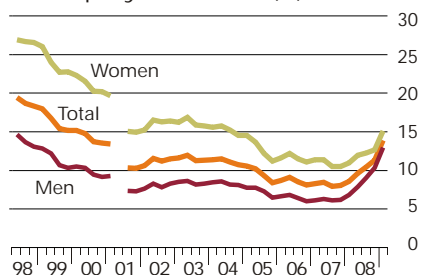


Activity rate (%)

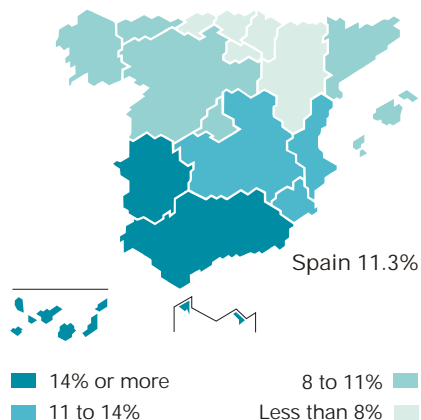


From the first quarter of 2001, there was a gap in the unemployed, active and inactive population series, due to the modification of the definition of unemployment

Unemployment rate (%)



Unemployment rate. 2008



Population 16 years old and over, by sex and relationship with labour activity. 2008. Thousands of persons

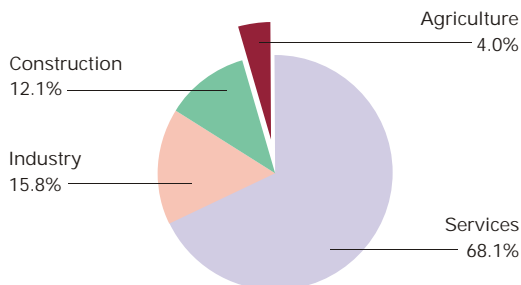
Both sexes		Interannual variation %
Total	38,207.8	1.4
Active population	22,848.2	3.0
- Employed	20,257.6	-0.5
- Unemployed	2,590.6	41.3
Inactive population	15,359.6	-0.7
Men		Interannual variation %
Total	18,752.1	1.5
Active population	13,031.7	1.8
- Employed	11,720.7	-2.2
- Unemployed	1,311.0	60.8
Inactive population	5,720.4	0.7
Women		Interannual variation %
Total	19,455.7	1.4
Active population	9,816.5	4.6
- Employed	8,536.9	2.0
- Unemployed	1,279.6	25.6
Inactive population	9,639.2	-1.6

22.8 million active persons

According to the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), in 2008, the total active population stood at more than 22.8 million persons. The activity rate reached 59.8% of the population aged 16 years old and over; the female activity rate was 50.5%, and the male activity rate was 69.5%.

The number of employed persons decreased 0.5% as compared with 2007. By economic sector (NCEA-93), construction was affected the most, with 10.9% less employed persons, followed by agriculture (-5%) and industry (-1.1%). Only in the services sector did employment increase, with 2.1%.

Employed persons, by activity sector 2008 NCEA-2009



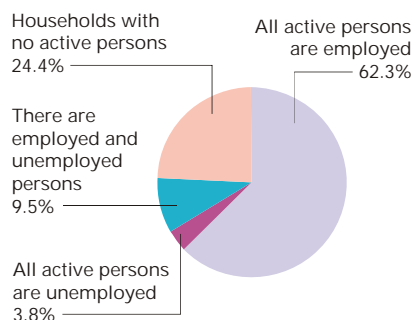
Employed persons, by professional situation. 2008

Thousands of persons

		Interannual variation %
Total	20,257.6	-0.5
Self-employed workers	3,564.1	-0.6
Employer	1,165.4	4.2
Businessperson without employees or independent worker	2,125.1	-2.0
Member of a cooperative	65.5	-17.6
Family Assistance*	208.1	-6.2
Employees	16,681.2	-0.5
Public sector	2,958.6	1.6
Private sector	13,722.6	-0.9
Another situation	12.3	32.3

* Persons who carry out unpaid work within a company owned by a relative they live with.

Households as related to activity. 2008



The number of employed persons decreases

The number of employed persons stood at 20.3 million persons; by professional situation, 82.3% were employees, 17.6% were self-employed workers and 0.1% were in another situation.

The unemployment rate stands at 11.3%

The number of unemployed persons in 2008 increased 41.3% as compared with the previous year, reaching almost 2.6 million persons. The unemployment rate grew three percentage points as compared with 2007, and represented 11.3% of the economically active population, with the female unemployment rate surpassing the male unemployment rate (13.0% and 10.1%, respectively).

The highest rates were registered in Ceuta and Melilla, with a joint unemployment rate of 18.9%, together with Andalucía (17.8%) and Canarias (17.4%), while País Vasco (6.5%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (6.7%) recorded the lowest rate.



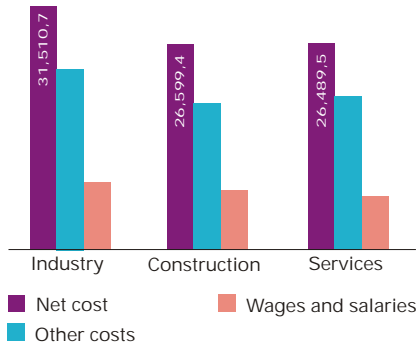
Unemployment rate. 2008

	Males	Females
EU-27	6.6	7.5
Germany	7.4	7.2
Austria	3.6	4.1
Belgium	6.7	7.6
Bulgaria	5.5	5.8
Cyprus	3.3	4.4
Denmark	3.1	3.9
Slovakia	8.5	11.0
Slovenia	4.2	4.9
Spain	10.1	13.0
Estonia	6.6	5.4
Finland	6.1	6.7
France	7.3	8.2
Greece	:	:
Hungary	7.7	8.1
Ireland	7.4	4.8
Italy	:	:
Latvia	7.6	6.9
Lithuania	6.0	5.4
Luxembourg	3.3	5.7
Malta	5.6	6.2
Netherlands	2.6	3.0
Poland	6.4	8.0
Portugal	6.6	9.0
United Kingdom	:	:
Czech Republic	3.5	5.7
Romania	:	:
Sweden	5.9	6.5

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Labour cost. 2007
Euros per worker and year



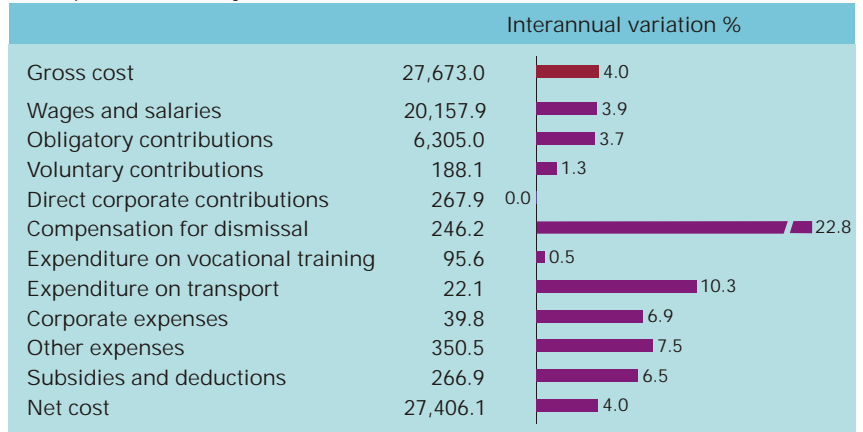
Gross salaries. 2006
Annual average in purchasing power parity among countries

	Euros
EU-27	29,206
Luxembourg	46,085
Belgium	38,575
United Kingdom	38,069
Netherlands	37,539
Germany	36,623
Austria	35,566
Denmark	35,145
Ireland	34,021
Greece	30,869
France	29,866
Sweden	29,263
Italy	28,946
Finland	28,939
Cyprus	27,300
Spain	25,471
Malta	24,179
Slovenia	21,224
Portugal	19,698
Czech Republic	15,944
Poland	13,994
Hungary	13,518
Estonia	12,195
Slovakia	11,598
Lithuania	10,122
Latvia	9,820
Romania	7,485
Bulgaria	5,825

For companies with 10 or more employees, in all branches of activity, except agriculture, fishing, public administrations, households and extraterritorial organisations

Source: Eurostat

Labour cost and components. 2007
Euros per worker and year



The financial sector pays the highest salaries

According to the Annual Labour Cost Survey, the net annual labour cost per worker was 27,406.1 euros in 2007, that is, 4% more than in 2006. All components of this cost rose, and in particular, compensation for dismissal, which increased 22.8%.

Industry was the economic sector with the greatest net labour costs. The financial and energy sections were of note, as they paid their workers the highest wages and salaries, and took on the highest cost in social benefits.

The Wage Structure Survey reflected that the average gross annual wages were 19,680.9 euros per worker in 2006. The female salary (16,245.2 euros) represented 73.7% of the male salary (22,051.1 euros).

Distribution of gross annual wages

