



Labour market

Population aged 16 years old and over, according to their relationship with labour activity and sex. 2012. Thousands of persons

Both sexes		Interannual variation %	
Total	38,428.6	-0.2	
Economically active persons	23,051.0	-0.2	
- Employed persons	17,282.0	-4.5	
- Unemployed persons	5,769.0		15.4
Economically inactive persons	15,377.6	-0.1	
Men			
Total	18,723.0	-0.4	
Economically active persons	12,531.1	-1.2	
- Employed persons	9,432.3	-5.6	
- Unemployed persons	3,098.8		15.2
Economically inactive persons	6,191.9	1.2	
Women			
Total	19,705.6	0.0	
Economically active persons	10,519.9	0.9	
- Employed persons	7,849.7	-3.2	
- Unemployed persons	2,670.2		15.6
Economically inactive persons	9,185.7	-1.0	

In one out of ten households, all of the economically active persons are unemployed

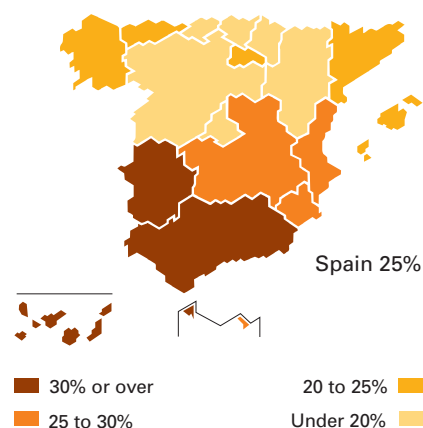
According to the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS), in 2012, the economically active population stood at somewhat more than 23 million persons. The economic activity rate reached 60.0% of the population aged 16 years old and over.

The percentage of households in which all of the economically active persons were unemployed reached 10.1%, this rate having increased continuously since 2007, when it stood at 2.5%.

Employed persons, by economic sector. 2012

	Thousands	Interannual variation %
Total	17,282.0	-4.5
Agriculture	753.2	-0.9
Industry	2,430.7	-4.9
Construction	1,147.6	-17.6
Services	12,950.4	-3.3

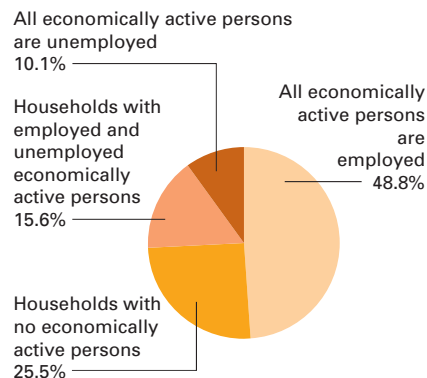
Unemployment rate. 2012



Unemployment rate



Households as related to economic activity. 2012



Health problems and their relationship with employment 2011

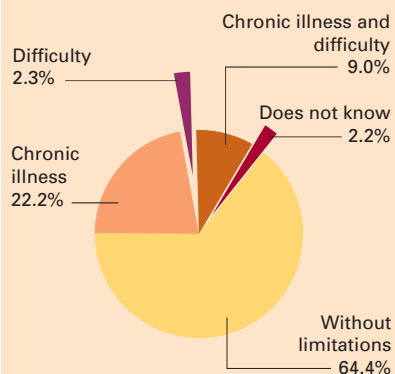
The module in the Economically Active Population Survey for 2011 studied health problems and their relationship with employment among those persons aged 16 to 64 years old.

One out of four persons stated that that had some sort of chronic illness or health problem.

More than two million of them indicated having back or neck problems as the most important complaint (with 26.7% of the total), followed by problems in the legs or feet (9.0%) and heart, blood pressure or circulatory problems (8.6%).

One out of three persons (33.4%) stated that the type of work they could perform was limited, due to their health problem. This limitation affected women (35.9%) more than men (30.6%).

Persons aged 16 to 64 years old who stated that they had a chronic illness or difficulty limiting the work that they could perform. 2011



Employed persons, by professional situation. 2012

Thousands of persons

Interannual variation%			
Self-employed workers	3,031.7		1.4
Employer	913.3	-3.0	
Businessperson without employees or independent worker	1,965.4		4.6
Member of a cooperative	28.0	-13.3	
Family assistance*	125.0	-9.2	
Wage earners	14,241.8	-5.7	
Public sector wage earners	3,013.6	-5.5	
Private sector wage earners	11,228.2	-5.8	

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

The public sector loses wage earners

In 2012, there were 17.3 million employed persons as an annual average, 82.4% of whom were wage earners, and 17.5% of whom were self-employed workers, one point higher than the previous year.

A drop of 5.7% was registered in the number of wage earners, which for the first time affected the public sector. The number thereof dropped 5.5%.

The unemployment rate stood at 25.0% (24.7% male and 25.4% female). For yet another year, Andalucía led with a figure of 34.6% as an annual average, followed by Extremadura and Canarias (both with 33.0%).

Countries with the highest unemployment rate in the EU-27. 2012

	%
Spain	25.0
Greece	24.3
Portugal	15.9
Latvia	14.9
Ireland	14.7

Countries with the lowest unemployment rate in the EU-27. 2012

	%
Malta	6.4
Germany	5.5
Netherlands	5.3
Luxemborg	5.1
Austria	4.3

Source: Eurostat

Net labour cost and wages, according to sector. 2011

	Net cost *		Salaries and wages	
	Euros	Interannual variation %	Euros	Interannual variation %
Total	30,886.6	1.1	22,775.8	1.0
Industry	35,251.3	1.7	25,836.2	2.8
Construction	31,365.0	2.6	22,200.6	2.5
Services	29,948.2	1.0	22,212.4	0.5

* Gross cost less subsidies and deductions. This excludes travel allowances and expenses.

The labour cost rises 1.1%

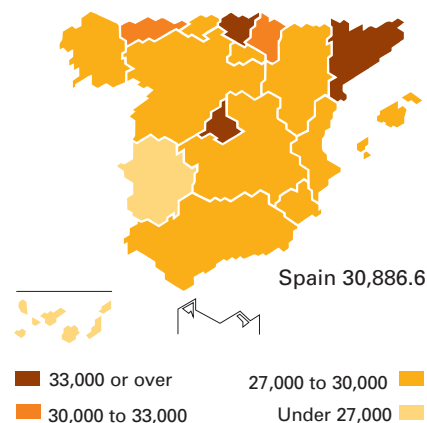
The net labour cost in 2011 reached 30,886.6 euros per worker, deducting 283.46 euros for subsidies and deductions received from the Public Administrations for encouraging employment and professional training, according to the Annual Labour Cost Survey. Salaries and wages registered a 1% increase with regard to 2010.

Inequality in the wage distribution

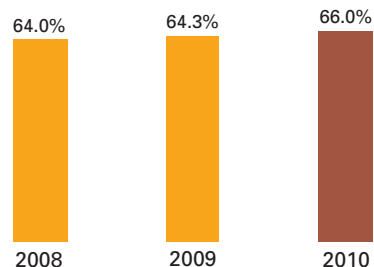
The 2010 Wage Structure Survey reflected that the most frequent wage in Spain was 16,490 euros/year, the median was 19,017 euros/year and the mean was 22,790 euros/year. The average annual female wage was 77.5% of the corresponding male wage, with a two-point increase in the percentage of women with low earnings with regard to 2008.

Net cost per worker. 2011

Euros/year



% of women out of the total wage earners with low earnings*



* Low earnings is the proportion of wage earners whose earnings per hour are less than two-thirds of the median earnings.

Activities with the greatest average annual earnings. 2010

	Euros/year
Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning	48,803
Financial and insurance activities	41,639
Information and communications	32,426

Activities with the least average annual earnings. 2010

	Euros/year
Other services	16,545
Administrative and support services activities	15,682
Accommodation	14,630

