

23 June 2023

Quarterly National Accounts of Spain: main aggregates First quarter of 2023

Results in the context of the COVID-19 crisis and the Russian invasion of Ukraine

The economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have been evident in the National Spanish Accounts aggregates since the first quarter of 2020. Since then, its impact on economic activity and employment has posed an unprecedented challenge for the measurement of the situation. To this effect, the repercussions arising from the international crisis caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine have been included since 2022, showing a variety of significant distortions in several areas (energy markets, international trade, evolution of prices, migratory flows, etc.).

The results released today of the Quarterly National Spanish Accounts: main aggregates update those that were provided in the 28 April preview.

In that preview, most of the statistical indicators on recent economic developments offered results through the second month of the quarter (February).

The results of the QNSA published today incorporate all the statistical indicators marking economic evolution in the first quarter of 2023. In the vast majority of cases, this information already provides full coverage. Specifically, the quarterly results of the Non-Financial Accounts of the General Government and the Balance of Payments are included.

When analysing the revision of the advance results, the difficulties of carrying out statistical measurements during a period of abrupt changes in economic activity, such as those experienced in recent quarters, must be borne in mind.

It should once again be recalled that, in the current context, analysis of certain variables is particularly relevant. In the case of employment measurement, attention must be paid not only to full-time equivalent jobs, but also to other variables, such as employed persons, jobs and hours actually worked. We must take into account, for example, that the equivalent jobs are affected both by the variation in the hours worked and by the average working day of people who work full time.

Main results

- The Spanish GDP registered a variation of 0.6% in the first quarter of 2023 compared to the previous quarter. This rate is one tenth higher than that recorded during the fourth quarter, and one tenth higher than the one advanced on 28 April.
- Year-on-year GDP variation stood at 4.2%, compared to 3.1% in the previous quarter. This rate is four tenths higher than the previous preliminary figure.
- The contribution of domestic demand to the year-on-year GDP growth was 1.4 points. On the other hand, external demand registered a contribution of 2.8 points.
- The implicit GDP deflator increased by 6.2% compared to the same quarter in 2022, 1.1 points above that of the previous quarter.
- Employment in the economy, in terms of hours worked, registered a quarter-on-quarter variation of 0.4%. This rate is smaller when it comes to full-time equivalent jobs (0.1%, similar to the fourth quarter), due to a lower growth in average full-time hours (0.2%) compared to the growth in hours worked.
- In year-on-year terms, hours worked varied by 1.4%, a rate which is 1.5 lower than in the fourth quarter of 2022, and full-time equivalent jobs varied by 2.3%, three tenths more than the fourth quarter, an increase of 426,000 full-time equivalent jobs in a year.
- The year-on-year variation of the unit labour cost stood at 3.2% this quarter.
- Gross national income and gross national disposable income increased by 1.8% and 1.9% respectively compared to the previous quarter.
- In relation to the first quarter of 2023, national income increased by 9.6% and national disposable income by 9.9%.

Quarter-on-quarter evolution of GDP

The *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) generated by the Spanish economy, measured in terms of chain-linked volume with reference to 2015, registered a quarter-on-quarter variation of 0.6% in the first quarter of 2023¹. This rate is one tenth higher than that estimated for the fourth quarter.

Gross Domestic Product

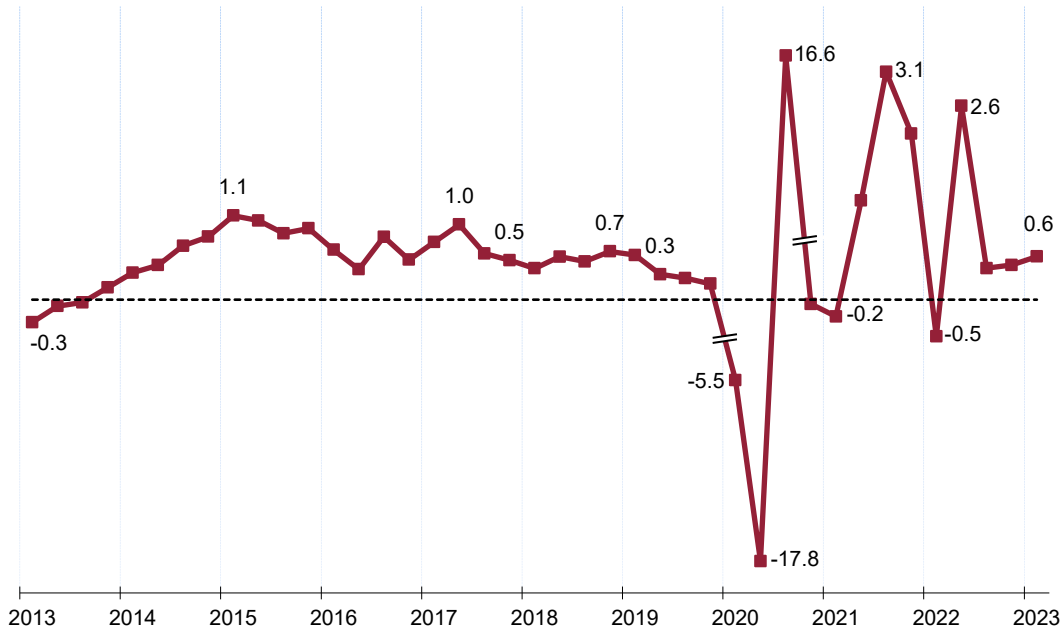
Chain-linked volume. Quarter-on-quarter variation rates (%)

	2021				2022				2023
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Gross domestic product at market prices	-0.2	1.4	3.1	2.3	-0.5	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.6
Final consumption expenditure	0.1	1.7	1.6	-0.3	-0.1	1.7	1.9	-0.6	-1.4
Household final consumption expenditure	-0.1	2.2	2.1	0.3	0.0	2.7	2.0	-1.6	-1.3
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	1.4	0.9	0.5	-0.9	-1.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	-0.3
Final consumption expenditure by government	0.6	0.7	0.5	-1.8	-0.5	-0.8	1.8	2.1	-1.6
Gross capital formation	-4.2	5.8	4.1	6.1	-4.5	1.3	-0.7	-1.1	1.1
Gross fixed capital formation	-1.9	1.1	-0.8	-0.1	3.6	3.3	-0.5	-3.7	1.8
Tangible fixed assets	-2.7	1.1	-1.3	-0.5	3.8	3.8	-0.9	-3.8	1.9
Dwellings and other buildings and structures	-3.7	1.8	-1.4	-0.5	0.7	7.8	-1.0	-2.6	0.9
Machinery, Equipment, weapon system and cultivated biological resources	-1.1	0.1	-1.1	-0.5	8.7	-2.1	-0.8	-5.7	3.5
Intellectual property products	2.1	0.9	1.6	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.5	-3.3	1.4
National demand	-0.8	2.5	2.1	1.1	-1.1	1.6	1.3	-0.7	-0.9
Exports of goods and services	2.2	2.2	5.7	5.5	2.8	4.9	0.4	-1.0	5.7
Imports of goods and services	0.5	6.0	2.7	1.9	1.4	2.2	3.0	-4.4	2.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	-0.2	1.4	3.1	2.3	-0.5	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-3.7	1.2	0.4	4.1	-1.5	-5.9	0.8	4.4	3.8
Industry	-1.4	0.0	1.4	3.3	-2.3	2.5	0.3	0.4	1.0
Manufacturing industry	-2.3	0.7	3.6	2.0	-2.0	2.3	1.0	0.6	1.5
Construction	-3.0	-1.9	-0.2	0.9	1.5	3.2	0.3	-0.1	2.4
Service activities	0.3	1.7	4.0	2.0	-0.4	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.0
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	1.2	3.2	10.4	5.7	0.6	6.4	1.1	-0.4	2.8
Information and communication	0.2	3.1	1.5	6.5	-1.1	3.8	-0.1	4.7	-2.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	-0.6	-1.6	0.3	-4.9	0.9	-1.7	0.1	-4.4
Real estate activities	-2.6	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	-0.9	-2.6	2.3	-1.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	1.9	2.2	3.4	2.7	0.2	2.8	1.9	0.5	0.4
Public administration, education and health activities	-0.2	0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-1.9	0.6	0.4	2.1	-2.0
Arts, entertainment and other services	3.3	6.6	14.1	-5.9	0.3	10.7	6.9	-7.0	3.0
Taxes on products less subsidies	0.6	3.4	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.1	-0.8	-0.8	2.1

¹ All the information presented in this press release corresponds to data adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects, unless expressly mentioned otherwise.

Gross Domestic Product

Chain-linked volume. Quarter-on-quarter variation rates (%)

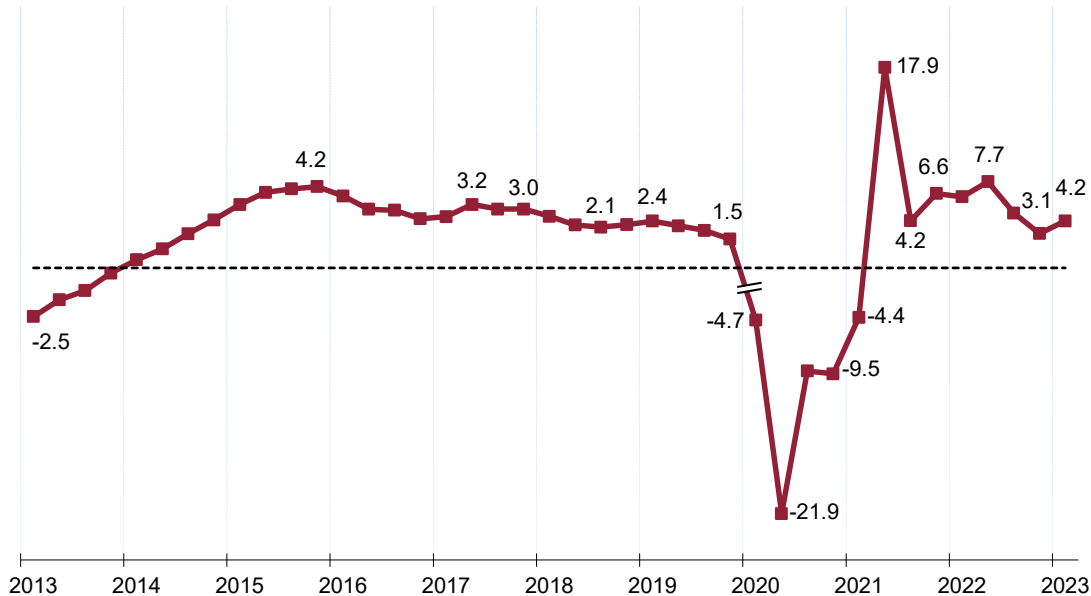


Year-on-year evolution of GDP

In year-on-year terms, the variation in GDP is 4.2%, a rate 1.1 points higher than the fourth quarter of 2022.

Gross Domestic Product

Chain-linked volume. Year-on-year variation rates (%)

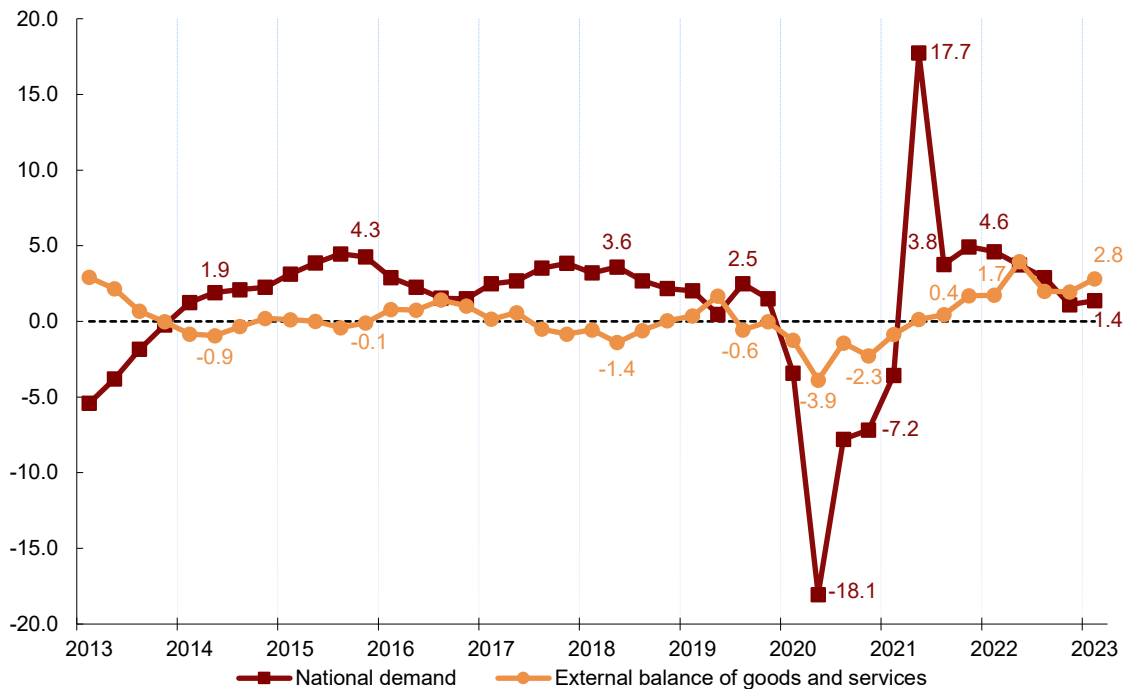


Year-on-year evolution of GDP: demand

The contribution of domestic demand to the year-on-year GDP growth was 1.4 points, three tenths higher than that of the fourth quarter. Meanwhile, *external demand* registered a contribution of 2.8 points, nine tenths more than in the previous quarter.

National and External Demand

Contributions to annual growth in GDP volume



Domestic demand

The *final consumption expenditure* increased by 1.6% compared to the same quarter of 2022. This rate is 1.3 points lower than that of the fourth quarter.

Household final consumption expenditure experienced a year-on-year variation of 1.6%, 1.4 points lower than that of the previous quarter. On the other hand, *General Government final consumption expenditure* presented a growth of 1.4%, which is 1.1 points lower than in the previous quarter.

Gross fixed capital formation had a variation of 0.6%, 5.6 points higher than the previous quarter.

Investment² in *Tangible fixed assets* had a year-on-year rate of 0.8%, which is 1.9 points less than in the previous quarter. By components, investment in *dwelling and other buildings and structures* increased by 0.2 points, going from 4.7% to 4.9%, and investment in *machinery, equipment and weapon systems* dropped by 5.0, showing a variation of -5.7%, as compared with -0.7% in the previous quarter.

On the other hand, investment in *intellectual property products* registered a variation of 0.1%, a decrease of 1.4 points compared to the previous quarter.

² Gross fixed capital formation.

Gross Domestic Product. Demand

Chain-linked volume. Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2021				2022				2023
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Gross domestic product at market prices	-4.4	17.9	4.2	6.6	6.3	7.7	4.9	3.1	4.2
Final consumption expenditure	-2.2	17.4	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	1.6
Household final consumption expenditure	-4.6	23.8	4.0	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.0	3.0	1.6
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	0.9	3.0	4.1	1.9	-0.6	-1.0	-0.5	1.1	1.9
Final consumption expenditure by government	4.4	4.1	3.1	-0.1	-1.2	-2.6	-1.3	2.5	1.4
Gross capital formation	-9.3	19.9	4.1	11.9	11.5	6.8	1.9	-5.0	0.6
Gross fixed capital formation	-6.1	17.5	-3.0	-1.7	3.8	6.0	6.3	2.5	0.7
Tangible fixed assets	-7.0	19.8	-5.0	-3.4	3.1	5.8	6.2	2.7	0.8
Dwellings and other buildings and structures	-11.5	9.5	-6.7	-3.9	0.6	6.5	6.9	4.7	4.9
Machinery, Equipment, weapon system and cultivated biological resources	0.6	39.9	-2.3	-2.6	7.1	4.7	5.0	-0.5	-5.2
Machinery, Equipment and weapon system	0.3	42.0	-3.0	-3.3	6.9	4.6	5.1	-0.7	-5.7
Intellectual property products	-1.7	8.1	6.7	6.3	7.1	6.8	6.7	1.5	0.1
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables ¹	-0.7	0.5	1.5	2.8	1.5	0.2	-0.8	-1.5	0.0
National demand ¹	-3.6	17.7	3.8	4.9	4.6	3.7	2.9	1.1	1.4
External balance of goods and services ¹	-0.9	0.1	0.4	1.7	1.7	3.9	2.0	1.9	2.8
Exports of goods and services	-6.0	40.5	15.2	16.4	17.1	20.1	14.2	7.2	10.2
Imports of goods and services	-3.7	40.8	14.3	11.6	12.6	8.6	8.8	2.1	3.3

¹Contribution to GDP growth at market prices

External Demand

Exports of goods and services showed a variation of 10.2% compared to the first quarter of 2022, which is 3.0 points higher than in the previous quarter. This acceleration resulted from an increase in the year-on-year rates of *exports of services* (from 12.0% to 23.2%), which was compensated by the variation in the *exports of goods* (from 5.9% to 5.0%). On the other hand, the variation of *non-resident expenditure in the economic territory* increased by 37.3 points (from -3.6% to 33.7%).

Imports of goods and services varied by 3.3% with respect to the same quarter of the previous year, 1.2 points more than in the fourth quarter of 2022. This acceleration can be explained by the increase in imports of goods (from 0.5% to 2.9%), offset by a decrease in the year-on-year variation rate of imports of services (10.3% to 4.5%). The year-on-year variation rate for *Resident expenditure in the rest of the world* decelerated by 1.6 points this quarter (from 17.1% to 15.5%).

Year-on-year evolution of GDP: supply

The gross value added of industrial branches grows by 4.3% with respect to the same quarter of 2022, representing an increase of 3.4 points as compared with the year-on-year variation recorded in the previous quarter. Within them, the manufacturing industry presented a rate of 5.6%, which is 3.7 points more than that of the previous quarter.

The gross value added of *Construction* grew by 5.8% compared to the same quarter of 2022, nine tenths higher than that of the previous quarter.

The year-on-year variation of the gross added value of *Services* in the first quarter is 4.5%, five tenths higher than that of the previous quarter.

Finally, primary branches recorded a year-on-year variation of 2.8% this quarter compared to -2.4% in the previous quarter.

Gross Domestic Product. Supply

Chain-linked volume. Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2021				2022				2023
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Gross domestic product at market prices	-4.4	17.9	4.2	6.6	6.3	7.7	4.9	3.1	4.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.1	0.0	2.5	1.8	4.1	-3.1	-2.7	-2.4	2.8
Industry	-0.2	27.5	0.4	3.2	2.3	4.9	3.8	0.9	4.3
Manufacturing industry	-0.2	36.1	3.0	4.0	4.3	6.0	3.3	1.9	5.6
Construction	-9.6	13.3	-8.2	-4.1	0.3	5.4	6.0	4.9	5.8
Service activities	-5.4	17.3	6.0	8.2	7.5	9.1	5.5	4.0	4.5
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	-10.7	48.6	16.1	21.9	21.1	24.8	14.3	7.7	10.1
Information and communication	-2.9	13.0	7.3	11.8	10.4	11.1	9.3	7.4	6.2
Financial and insurance activities	4.6	2.5	-2.3	-1.6	-6.7	-5.3	-5.4	-5.5	-5.0
Real estate activities	-0.4	5.0	-1.8	-1.0	2.7	1.6	-1.7	-0.3	-2.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	-9.1	23.3	8.3	10.6	8.8	9.4	7.8	5.4	5.6
Public administration, education and health activities	1.6	3.2	1.2	-1.3	-3.0	-2.5	-1.4	1.2	1.1
Arts, entertainment and other services	-24.0	20.7	6.1	18.2	14.7	19.2	11.7	10.4	13.3
Taxes on products less subsidies	-3.1	17.6	5.3	8.7	8.8	6.3	3.7	0.1	1.5

GDP at current prices and implicit deflator

GDP at current prices grew at a year-on-year rate of 10.7%. This growth was 2.4 points higher than that recorded for the fourth quarter.

As a result, the implicit deflator of the economy presented a year-on-year variation of 6.2%, 1.1 points higher than that of the previous quarter.

Gross Domestic Product

Current prices Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2021				2022				2023
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Gross domestic product at market prices	-2.7	19.5	6.5	10.6	10.2	12.1	9.4	8.3	10.7
Final consumption expenditure	-1.6	18.8	5.9	7.8	9.2	10.4	10.9	8.8	6.4
Household final consumption expenditure	-4.3	25.5	6.4	9.4	11.4	13.4	13.4	8.4	6.7
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	0.1	3.1	5.0	4.3	5.6	4.2	7.3	8.4	6.8
Final consumption expenditure by government	5.8	5.5	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.2	4.4	10.0	5.6
Gross capital formation	-5.5	20.7	7.4	21.0	15.2	12.7	10.9	6.1	1.8
Gross fixed capital formation	-6.0	19.8	1.4	7.1	13.1	12.6	13.8	7.4	3.2
Tangible fixed assets	-7.0	22.5	0.0	6.8	14.0	13.7	15.2	8.1	4.1
Dwellings and other buildings and structures	-10.7	13.6	0.0	8.4	13.5	16.2	16.4	10.0	8.4
Machinery, Equipment, weapon system and cultivated biological resources	-0.5	39.7	-0.1	4.2	14.7	9.9	13.2	5.1	-2.7
Intellectual property products	-1.1	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.8	7.4	7.3	4.1	-1.1
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables ¹	0.1	0.2	1.6	2.2	3.2	0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.5
National demand ¹	-2.3	18.9	6.1	10.4	10.2	10.7	10.7	8.1	5.3
Exports of goods and services	-4.4	47.7	25.2	30.3	34.4	41.0	31.4	18.9	17.8
Imports of goods and services	-3.4	47.6	25.1	31.1	36.1	38.0	36.7	19.2	4.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	-2.7	19.5	6.5	10.6	10.2	12.1	9.4	8.3	10.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.7	-14.7	0.1	6.8	-2.9	-1.8	4.1	5.5	19.9
Industry	8.2	24.4	6.2	15.9	18.0	17.0	14.4	11.0	9.8
Manufacturing industry	7.4	31.9	7.7	9.2	8.8	12.9	10.5	11.6	15.5
Construction	-3.3	12.4	-8.1	-5.1	0.1	3.1	6.9	5.1	11.7
Service activities	-5.0	17.3	6.5	9.8	8.6	11.6	9.3	12.3	12.0
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	-8.9	49.3	16.8	26.7	24.4	30.4	19.2	17.7	19.1
Information and communication	-1.7	13.6	7.9	9.6	6.8	7.3	10.3	11.2	9.1
Financial and insurance activities	-13.5	2.3	3.9	13.8	10.8	19.7	14.4	15.8	20.6
Real estate activities	-0.7	4.3	-2.4	-2.6	-0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	-4.6	23.0	8.0	8.0	4.8	7.3	7.4	12.4	11.1
Public administration, education and health activities	2.5	2.4	1.3	-0.5	-1.9	-2.1	1.9	9.9	7.0
Arts, entertainment and other services	-22.0	22.0	7.4	15.1	15.5	18.6	14.0	17.7	18.1
Taxes on products less subsidies	-2.9	50.9	17.8	18.5	18.7	17.0	5.0	-21.3	0.2

¹Contribution to GDP growth at market prices

Year-on-year evolution of GDP at current prices: income

Compensation of employees recorded a year-on-year growth of 7.8% in the first quarter, 1.3 points higher than in the previous quarter.

This result was due to a 2.6% increase in the number of *salaried employees*, two tenths higher than in the previous quarter, and to the fact that the *average compensation per employee* varied by 5.1%, compared to 4.0% in the fourth quarter.

For its part, the *gross operating surplus / gross mixed income* generated in the economy grew by 16.3% year-on-year, 1.1 points less than in the fourth quarter of 2022.

Finally, the amount accrued in *taxes on production and net imports of subsidies* recorded an increase of 1.5%, compared to -19.9% in the previous quarter.

Gross Domestic Product. Income

Current prices Year-on-year variation rates (%)

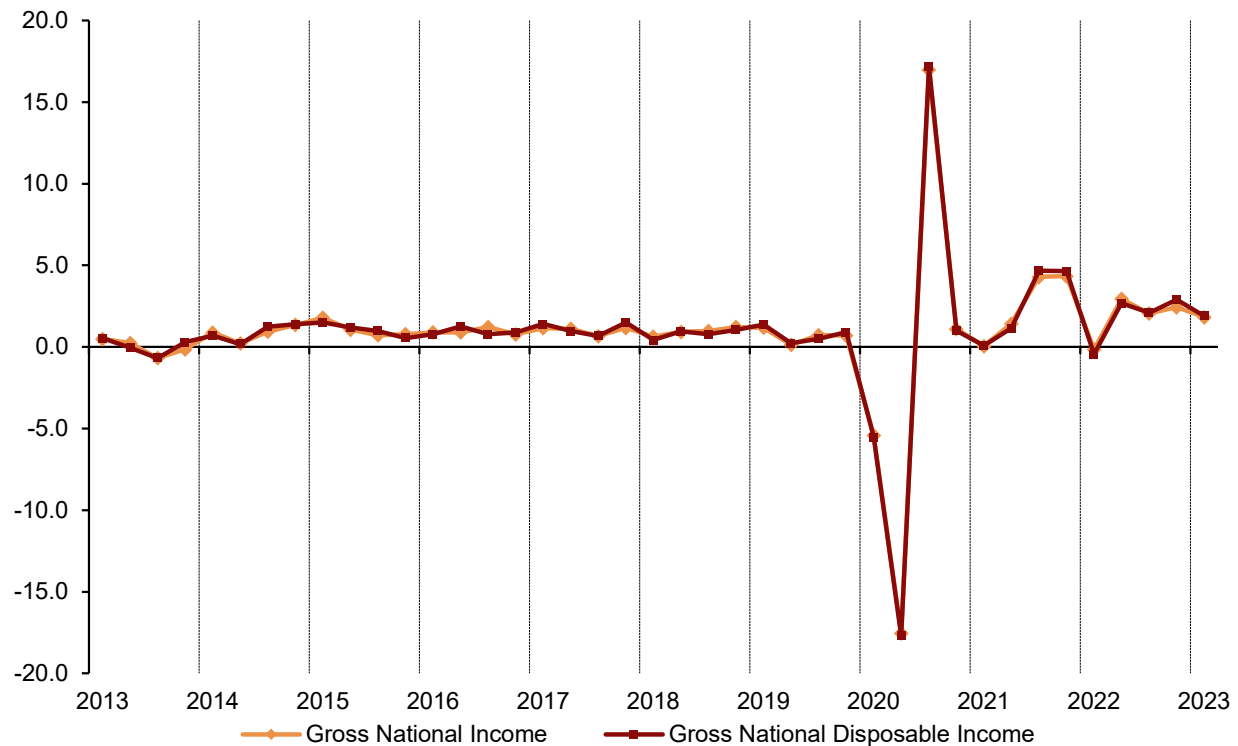
	2021				2022				2023
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Gross domestic product at market prices	-2.7	19.5	6.5	10.6	10.2	12.1	9.4	8.3	10.7
Compensation of employees	-1.8	12.3	5.9	5.6	6.1	7.7	5.6	6.5	7.8
Gross operating surplus / Gross mixed income	-3.6	17.6	3.4	15.7	12.4	16.4	15.2	17.4	16.3
Net taxes on production and imports	-3.9	86.0	23.6	15.1	21.8	15.9	5.0	-19.9	1.5

If the evolution of quarterly GDP at current prices is added to balance of primary incomes with the rest of the world, we obtain that gross national income rose by 1.8% compared with the fourth quarter of 2022, six tenths less than in the previous quarter.

If we add the evolution of the balance of current transfers with the rest of the world, we obtain that the gross national disposable income increased by 1.9% with respect to the previous quarter, 1.0 points less than in the fourth quarter of the previous year.

Gross national income and Gross national disposable income.

Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects. Quarter-on-quarter variation rates (%)

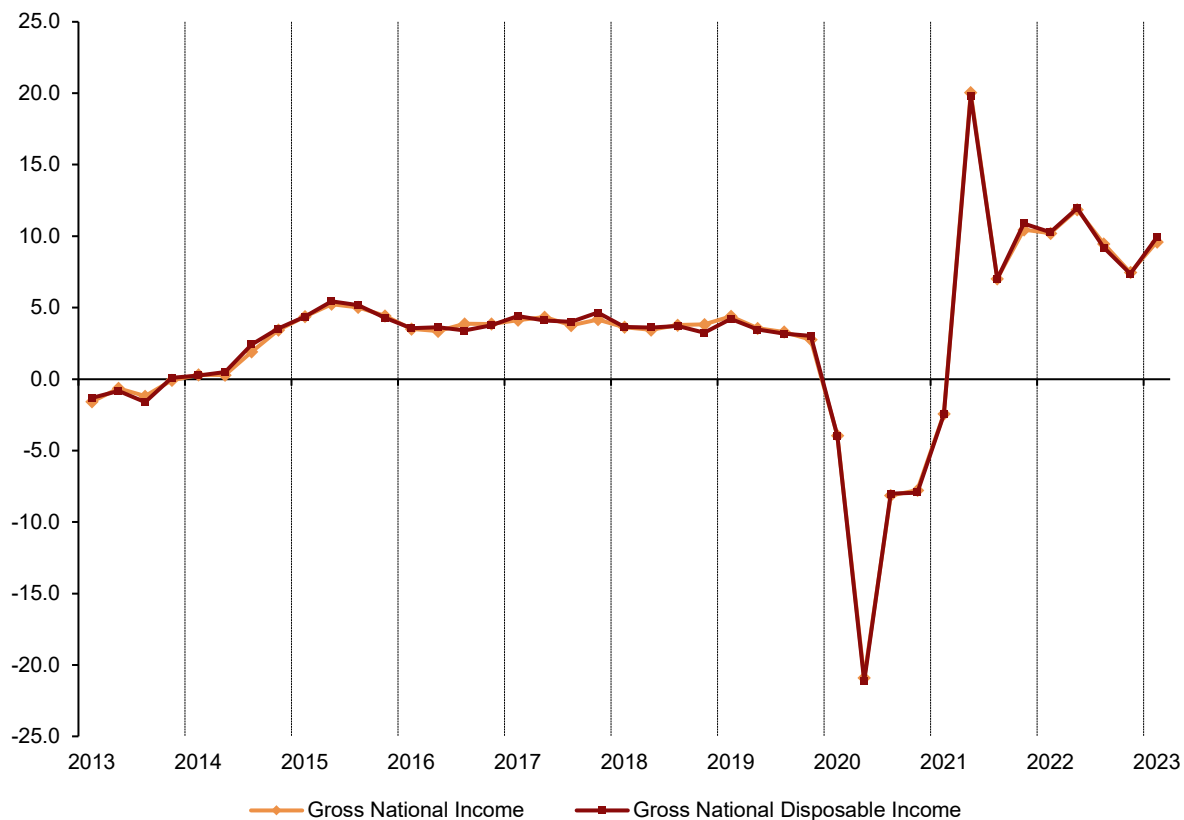


In year-on-year terms, the growth for the gross national income was 9.6%, a rate 2.1 points higher than in the fourth quarter of 2022.

Gross national disposable income increased 9.9%, 2.5 points higher than in the previous quarter.

Gross national income and Gross national disposable income

Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects. Year-on-year variation rates (%)



Employment

The number of hours actually worked increased by 0.4% compared to the fourth quarter, five tenths more than in the previous quarter. In year-on-year terms, growth in the number of hours actually worked moderated by 1.5 points to 1.4%.

The year-on-year variation rate of hours worked at industrial branches stood at 2.3%, six tenths less than in the previous quarter.

In the case of Construction, the year-on-year variation was 0.2%, with a decrease of 3.4 points compared to the previous quarter.

The year-on-year variation for hours worked in the Services sector decreased by 2.0 points with respect to the previous quarter, to 1.5%.

Finally, the primary branches presented a rate of -1.1%, with an increase of 7.8 points compared with the previous quarter.

Employment

Hours worked. Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2021				2022				2023
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Total	-3.1	30.3	3.5	3.0	6.9	3.3	3.3	2.9	1.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.4	7.2	0.1	1.7	-1.0	-3.4	-3.3	-8.9	-1.1
Industry	-5.2	18.1	-3.1	-3.3	-0.2	-1.5	5.0	2.9	2.3
Manufacturing industry	-4.9	21.0	-3.2	-3.5	0.0	-1.7	5.9	3.6	3.1
Construction	4.8	47.6	-0.6	-1.5	5.1	-0.7	1.3	3.6	0.2
Service activities	-3.8	32.6	5.1	4.6	8.7	4.8	3.7	3.5	1.5
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	-10.5	59.1	4.8	10.5	14.2	9.2	5.5	5.7	3.9
Information and communication	0.4	7.0	14.8	4.6	10.8	5.6	7.2	2.9	-1.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.6	5.2	-0.3	-2.6	-4.5	-8.3	-5.8	-5.5	-2.6
Real estate activities	10.7	19.6	11.0	2.9	7.5	11.3	5.9	9.5	3.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	1.2	24.2	6.5	3.1	4.7	2.5	0.5	-1.6	-2.0
Public administration, education and health activities	1.6	9.5	3.4	-2.5	2.9	-0.3	1.8	2.7	0.6
Arts, entertainment and other services	-3.5	58.5	5.4	6.7	13.0	6.2	7.1	6.2	2.3
Employees	-4.6	26.4	3.7	1.7	7.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	1.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.3	8.1	0.3	3.0	1.4	-3.2	-3.4	-8.3	-2.3
Industry	-6.5	15.8	-3.2	-5.2	0.6	-0.1	3.4	2.9	2.0
Manufacturing industry	-6.4	18.5	-3.4	-5.6	1.1	-0.1	4.2	3.6	2.8
Construction	3.2	46.8	-1.4	-5.4	2.2	-6.1	0.4	6.0	0.4
Service activities	-5.2	27.5	5.6	3.7	9.3	5.9	4.4	4.1	2.1
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	-12.8	54.1	5.0	8.9	15.5	12.4	7.3	6.9	5.0
Information and communication	1.3	7.3	15.0	3.5	9.9	6.1	7.7	4.4	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	3.6	-0.6	-2.8	-4.2	-6.4	-5.2	-5.6	-3.5
Real estate activities	-5.0	5.1	8.2	3.9	9.4	7.8	8.5	4.9	-3.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	-0.5	22.8	7.4	4.4	8.0	4.6	2.3	1.4	-0.2
Public administration, education and health activities	1.1	9.0	3.5	-2.3	3.4	0.2	2.3	2.6	0.6
Arts, entertainment and other services	-7.4	51.2	9.0	5.9	13.4	5.5	4.4	6.1	2.9

Equivalent full-time jobs, defined as the number of hours worked between the average day spent in full-time jobs, increased by 0.1% compared to the previous quarter. This variation, similar to that of the fourth quarter, can be explained by the combined effect of the variation in hours worked and the variation in the average number of hours worked in full-time jobs. This quarter, average working hours in full-time jobs rose from -0.2% to 0.2%.

In year-on-year terms, employment grew by 2.3%, three tenths more than in the previous quarter, representing an increase of 426,000 full-time equivalent jobs in one year.

The year-on-year variation rate of employment in industrial branches stood at 3.0%, which is 1.9 points more than in the previous quarter.

In the case of *Construction*, the year-on-year variation of employment was 1.1%, showing a decrease of 1.7 points compared to the previous quarter.

Employment in *Services* increased by one tenth year-on-year compared to the previous quarter, standing at 2.7%.

Finally, employment in the primary branches presented a variation of -6.8%, an increase of 2.1 points compared to the previous quarter.

Employment

Equivalent full-time jobs. Year-on-year variation rates. (%)

	2021				2022				2023
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Total	-2.7	18.9	6.4	6.0	5.2	5.1	2.8	2.0	2.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.1	6.6	1.7	4.8	1.9	-2.2	-2.5	-8.9	-6.8
Industry	-5.6	10.0	1.5	1.9	1.3	3.8	2.4	1.1	3.0
Manufacturing industry	-6.0	11.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	3.7	3.4	1.9	3.7
Construction	0.6	29.1	4.7	1.8	5.0	0.8	4.0	2.8	1.1
Service activities	-2.9	20.1	7.5	7.1	6.0	6.1	3.1	2.6	2.7
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	-11.0	32.7	7.8	11.3	10.4	10.6	4.9	5.3	5.3
Information and communication	2.1	5.6	13.8	16.6	12.9	11.9	9.0	2.4	1.4
Financial and insurance activities	5.4	10.4	2.1	-0.6	-10.2	-8.1	-5.8	-4.3	0.3
Real estate activities	7.8	16.4	0.1	-1.7	-3.7	9.6	10.8	12.6	7.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	0.7	14.2	10.3	7.3	4.8	3.1	-0.6	-1.9	-1.0
Public administration, education and health activities	4.0	9.0	5.7	2.3	1.6	2.8	1.9	2.6	2.1
Arts, entertainment and other services	-3.5	40.4	7.4	6.9	9.9	6.7	4.8	1.6	1.8
Employees	-3.3	16.6	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.8	3.2	2.4	2.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.4	6.7	3.0	5.4	3.4	-2.7	-4.2	-10.5	-8.6
Industry	-5.2	8.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	4.2	3.2	1.1	2.8
Manufacturing industry	-5.5	9.7	0.8	0.8	1.9	4.1	4.4	1.8	3.4
Construction	-1.2	23.9	4.1	0.1	3.9	-0.6	2.1	1.1	0.9
Service activities	-3.4	17.8	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.0	3.5	3.2	3.1
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	-12.4	30.4	7.9	11.3	12.8	13.3	5.9	6.4	6.0
Information and communication	2.2	4.7	14.0	17.0	14.1	13.8	10.0	3.9	2.6
Financial and insurance activities	4.1	9.9	1.9	-0.5	-9.2	-6.3	-5.5	-4.0	0.6
Real estate activities	-8.0	-0.8	-6.3	-2.5	0.9	8.8	16.0	8.7	4.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	-0.1	14.6	12.0	10.6	7.7	5.4	0.0	-0.2	1.2
Public administration, education and health activities	4.1	8.7	5.6	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.0
Arts, entertainment and other services	-5.0	34.8	8.0	6.6	10.6	4.7	4.4	2.4	1.3

The year-on-year variation of *productivity per full-time equivalent job* stood at 1.9%. And the *productivity per hour actually worked* was at 2.7%.

Productivity

Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2021				2022				2023
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Labour productivity per full time equivalent employment	-1.7	-0.9	-2.0	0.6	1.0	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.9
Labour productivity per hour worked	-1.4	-9.6	0.7	3.5	-0.5	4.3	1.5	0.2	2.7

The unit labour cost (CLU) increased by 3.2% compared to the first quarter of 2022. This rate is 3.0 points lower than the variation experienced by the implicit deflator of the economy (6.2%).

Labour Expenses

Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2021				2022				2023
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Unit Labor Cost (ULC)	3.3	-2.8	1.5	-0.9	-1.1	-0.6	0.4	3.0	3.2
Compensation per employee	1.6	-3.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	1.8	2.4	4.0	5.1

Data Review and Update

The results published today incorporate all the current information available since 28 April on the quarterly economic evolution. In particular, they integrate quarterly information on the Balance of Payments published by the Bank of Spain today, and on the General Government Accounts, which will be reported on 30 June by the General Intervention of the State Administration.

In January 2023, the INE implemented a new revision practice that exclusively affects the seasonally and calendar adjusted data (SCA) of the Quarterly National Accounts (QNSA). The revision of SAC results of previous quarters was incorporated from that publication onwards³.

This improved SCA data revision practice will give a more accurate signal of the quarterly evolution of seasonally and calendar adjusted data in successive publications of the Quarterly National Accounts: main aggregates. It is necessary to point out that this practice will not affect the compilation methodology or the revision policy of raw data of this statistical operation, but only the revision practice of seasonally and calendar adjusted data. The annual results obtained from quarterly data will not be affected either.

³Quarters not previously estimated by the Annual Accounts (from the first quarter of 2022 onwards)

Methodological note

The *Quarterly Spanish National Accounts: main aggregates* (QSNA) is a short-term summary statistic whose main objective is to carry out a systematic and coherent measurement of the recent evolution of the national economy, in accordance with the conceptual and regulatory framework established by the *European System of National and Regional Accounts* (ESA 2010), approved by *Regulation (EU) 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May*.

One month following the end of the quarter (t+30 days, with t being the reference quarter), this operation provides a preview of the *Gross Domestic Product* generated in the economy during the quarter, as well as of each of its components, based on its three approaches of supply, demand and income (both in terms of volume and current prices in the case of the first two, and current prices, in the case of the income approach). It also provides a measurement of the evolution of employment in the economy in terms of persons employed, jobs, full-time equivalent jobs and hours actually worked. All estimates are presented in both raw data and adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects. This is, as mentioned above, a provisional estimate based on all the information available to date for the reference quarter.

The results of each quarter are reviewed around t+90 days, incorporating all available information from the advance estimate.

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics, which is the basis for the institution's quality policy and strategy. For more information see the section on Quality at INE and the Code of Best Practices on the INE website.

Type of operation: quarterly continuous survey.

Geographical scope: *national economic territory*.

Reference period of the results: the quarter.

Collection method: summary statistics.

For more detailed information, please consult the INE website (www.ine.es), or access the standardised methodological report of the operation (Standardised metadata report) and the inventory of sources and methods of operation (Inventory of sources and methods).

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