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1.- The importance of the social economy

The concept of the social economy is associated with people, organisations and companies that operate in the economic and social spheres on the principles of participative democracy, responsible management and solidarity.

The social economy comprises both enterprises which compete in the goods and services market, pursuing similar objectives to other companies and seeking to improve their production processes, increase their productivity, expand their market share and manage it more efficiently, but operate on the principle of ownership by their workers or by their consumers or users, such as cooperatives and labour companies, and social organisations where the basic purpose is to work in the field of social cohesion, such as social action associations and foundations, mutual societies and social integration enterprises, among others.

According to this definition, the salient features of the social economy are:

Democracy of people

Because the social economy puts into practice the traditional concept of economic democracy in which the role of people outweighs that of capital as a company organisation method, on the principle of 'one person, one vote'.

Solidarity

Because the social economy entails engaging in an economic activity on the basis of adopting solidarity as the main value and social justice as the working principle.

Local Development:

The social economy uses the endogenous resources of the area to meet the community's needs and foster its balanced economic development. It is in the local area that entrepreneurship initiatives surface. It is in the local sphere that social economy organisations cooperate, strengthening their cohesion in the area and thereby better defending their common interests and objectives.

Sustainability

The principles of the social economy are among the foundations of the sustainable economic development model, respecting the environment and committed to social cohesion. The social economy was a pioneer of corporate social responsibility practices.

Given this conceptual framework, the Social Economy is an efficient instrument for the workforce to participate actively in the business. It is the most outstanding component of collective self-employment entrepreneurship initiatives and can and must play a prominent role in meeting major present and future challenges in the development of social rights and policies, such as housing, education and the social services. In the latter, the Social Economy can be effective in caring for the elderly, dependent persons and those with social inclusion problems.

CIRIEC-Spain defines the Social Economy as being “the form comprising companies that operate in the marketplace to produce goods and provide services, insurance or finance, but whose decision-making and any distribution of profits or surpluses are not directly linked to the capital contributed by each member; decision making and weighting is the same for all the members rather than depending on the capital contributed by each”.

2.- The role of the Social Economy in creating employment

A number of studies reflect the importance of the Social Economy in the Spanish economy. According to the Spanish Business Confederation of the Social Economy, CEPES, which brings together almost all the organisations representing each of the types of organisation that make up the Social Economy in Spain, these generate a total of around 2.5 million jobs, counting both direct and indirect employment, are involved in creating about 10% of GDP and serve a membership numbering slightly over 11 million (data at 31 December 2007).

The Spanish Social Security affiliation statistics for worker members, worker partners and employees of cooperatives and labour companies published by the Spanish Directorate General for the Social Economy, Self-Employment and Corporate Social Responsibility show that at 30 June 2008 these provided around 408,000 jobs directly, basically self-employed, without counting the indirect employment they create or the jobs generated by the other types of organisation in the social economy.

Company size varies but micro-enterprises are predominant, with slightly over 80% having 10 or fewer workers. Nonetheless, these only account for 34.26% of the jobs, whereas the 1% at the other extreme provide a quarter of the total employment.

The breakdown of employment by sex is 59.6% men and 40.4% women, with more women in cooperatives (44.5%) than in labour companies.

In terms of age, 56.4% of the workforce of these enterprises are under 40, so their employment profile is generally young. By nationality, 90.6% are Spanish and the remaining 9.4% are foreign.

The temporary employment rate in cooperatives and labour companies is 30.5%, similar to that of the total employed population, which is surprising in businesses formed by workers who are generally also members or partners, i.e. the owners of the enterprise. The temporary employment rate has two poles, however: 26.9% in the case of cooperatives and 42.9% among labour limited companies (*sociedades limitadas laborales*).

As regards length of employment, close on 38% of the total employment in cooperatives and labour companies has been employed by the company for over 3 years. This is higher in the case of labour plcs (*sociedades anónimas laborales*), where 54% have over 3 years' length of service and as many as 44% have been employed for over 5 years, showing a high degree of job stability and permanence in these companies. In labour limited companies, however, which are essentially micro-enterprises, the percentage that have worked in the company for over 3 years is 27.7%. In the case of the cooperatives, the percentage with over 3 years' employment is 39%.

In the sectors and economic activities in which social economy companies (essentially cooperatives and labour companies) operate, 55.8% of employment is in the service sector, principally trade, hotels and restaurants, education and social work, followed by 24% in industry, 12.4% in construction and 7.8% in agriculture.

3.- Public policy to promote the Social Economy

Given the foregoing, and bearing in mind the inherent values of the social economy, it would seem logical for the authorities to take measures to encourage the creation and development of companies and organisations of this type.

Section 129, point 2 of the Spanish Constitution says that *“the public authorities shall efficaciously promote the different forms of participation in the company and shall foster cooperative societies by means of appropriate legislation. They shall also establish the means to facilitate access by the workers to ownership of the means of production”*.

Although the Spanish Constitution refers to cooperatives, it should be mentioned that it was passed in 1978, at which date the concept of the social economy had not yet been developed, so it could be interpreted that the wording of section 129.2 applies, by extension, to the social economy.

However, it should be remembered that in Spain, the cooperative movement has been the basis for the formation of the social economy and that even today, when other types of organisation have become part of it, the different types of cooperatives still retain considerable weight in this sector.

Looking back over the 30 years since the Constitution was passed, it will be seen that the various governments in Spain have brought in a number of measures to encourage the Social Economy.

During the first stage, in the 1970s and 1980s, programmes were set up to promote employment in workers' cooperatives and labour companies (a form of collective self-employment) to provide job support for those who were destined for unemployment as a result of the crisis taking place among capital-based companies at the time.

Low-interest loans, investment grants and lump-sum payment of unemployment benefit for use as start-up funding, among other measures, enabled workforces to buy out failing companies or set up new ones to continue the business, accepting sacrifices in pay levels.

During this same period major legislation was also passed, such as the General Law of Cooperatives, enacted in 1987, which replaced the 1974 Act, dating from the pre-democracy period, with a participative, democratic cooperative model.

The 1986 Labour Public Limited-liability Company (or joint stock company) Act (*Ley de Sociedades Anónimas Laborales*) created a type of company that combines equity participation by non-worker shareholders with equity participation by the workers, with the latter holding the majority.

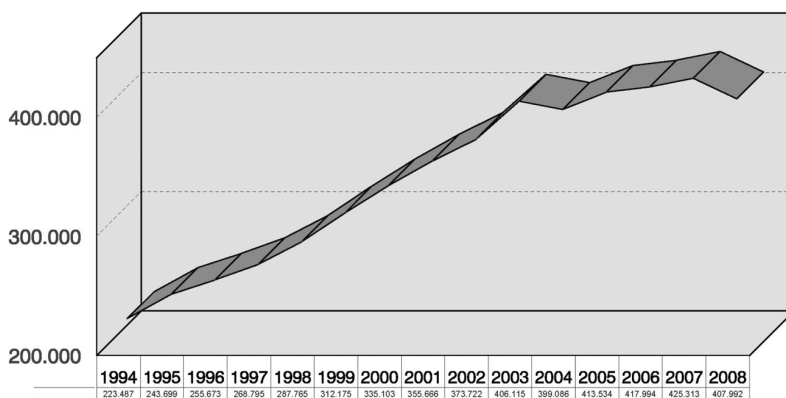
The Fiscal Regime of Cooperatives Act of 1990 adapted taxes on economic activities to the specific form taken by cooperatives, which differentiates them from other companies. It also serves as an instrument to promote cooperativism.

From the 1990s to the present day, the different governments can be said to have worked in two directions: one of these continues to encourage employment in cooperatives and labour companies, even in fairly favourable economic circumstances (from 1995 to 2007 at least) while the other favours the adoption and development of the Social Economy concept. This period merits specific discussion.

Although workers' cooperatives and labour societies, the forms of collective self-employment, served as a means to keep unemployment within bounds between 1975 and 1992, leading to the idea that their creation was linked to the economic crisis, it is also true that at times of strong economic growth these companies too have grown in wealth and employment terms.

When INFES (the National Institute to Promote the Social Economy) came into operation, a statistics system linked to Social Security affiliation of the worker members, worker partners and salaried workers of cooperatives and labour companies was achieved, with the first data going back to 1994. This statistical database shows that during the period of economic growth and strong overall employment growth, cooperatives and labour companies were also creating jobs, in some years even at a higher rate than that of the total in the Social Security system.

Population working in the Social Economy



Data at 30 June of each year.

The reason for this could very possibly be due, among other factors, to a combination of two elements. The first is that public programmes to encourage employment in cooperatives and labour companies continued, despite an economic context in which they were not as necessary as they had been for combating unemployment, and that this assistance intensified as not only the Government of Spain but also, very particularly, the Autonomous Communities (as the regional governments are called in Spain) became involved. The second is the work of the social economy federations, particularly those of the cooperatives and labour companies, which have the greatest presence and weight nation-wide and are increasingly professionalised, not only in representing their own sectors but also, very noticeably, in managing public programmes, such as vocational training, and advising the unemployed on finding new jobs in the collective self-employment organisations they represent.

During this period, as a result of the agreement in 1992 between the governing Socialist Party and the main opposition, the People's Party, regarding the powers of the Autonomous Communities, it was established that the latter have the capacity to legislate on cooperative matters within their own territory. This signified a change in model, as regardless of the dysfunctions that may be caused by having one Cooperatives Act for national-level cooperatives and for regions where the Autonomous Community has not legislated in this area, together with the possibility of 17 regional laws, it has allowed greater political involvement by the parties at regional level, favouring the passing of Cooperatives Acts accompanied by measures to promote them.

In 1997 the Spanish Parliament passed a new Labour Companies Act, which is notable for introducing the Labour Limited Company (*Sociedad Limitada Laboral*). By lowering the capital requirements compared to a Labour Public Limited Company or Joint Stock Company (*Sociedad Anónima Laboral*), this gave a great boost to the creation of labour micro-companies. In 1999 the Parliament passed a new Cooperatives Act to suit the new economic realities of the times and, above all, to introduce new concepts from the European Union and from Autonomous Community legislation resulting from the above-mentioned new devolved power model.

With regard to the penetration of the Social Economy concept, INFES was set up in 1991. This meant that parliament and government recognised the existence of the social economy and were creating an autonomous administrative body to encourage and manage policies to promote it. Within INFES, the Social Economy Promotion Council (*Consejo de Fomento de la Economía Social*) was set up. Its members included representatives of various Ministry departments and of different groups of companies and organisations from this sector.

Initially, the members of the Council were the organisations that represent the different types of cooperatives, labour companies and mutual provident societies, so it may be concluded that this constitutes the origin of the organisational structure of the Social Economy. This was encouraged by the political commitment signalled by the Government of the day in setting up the INFES and its Council. Over the following years, the Social Economy in Spain has progressed, broadening the set of organisations and enterprises that comprise it by including associations and foundations engaged in social

action, as in the case of disabilities, and enterprises devoted to the social inclusion of socially-excluded groups, in the case of integration enterprises.

Although the Government of the time abolished the INFES in 1997, the Social Economy Promotion Council continued to function. Following the passing of the 1999 Cooperatives Act it was joined by representatives of the regional governments and of FEMP, the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces, and changed its name to Council for the Promotion of the Social Economy (*Consejo para el Fomento de la Economía Social*).

4.- Promotion of the Social Economy from 2004 to 2008

During the 2004 to 2008 period, the last parliamentary term, with a new Government as a result of the general election of March 2004, a large number of actions were taken to promote the Social Economy.

Dialogue with the organisations that represent the Social Economy intensified

The Council for the Promotion of the Social Economy was revitalised, the Council and the permanent Commission met and various working groups and sub-groups were set up, giving rise to the agreement to work on modifications to the regulations and approve new programmes to promote the sector.

In this sphere of dialogue, the social economy achieved participation in the SME Observatory and in the Cooperation Council of AECL, the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, which were important demands of the sector as it has a large base of small and medium enterprises and is a benchmark for good practice in the international sphere, particularly in Latin America.

New measures to promote employment in the Social Economy were approved

Social economy organisations were recognised as managers of vocational training programmes for their worker members and employees and the central government allocated around 10 million euros a year to be managed for this purpose.

In 2005, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs approved a major package of measures to promote employment in cooperatives and labour companies, increasing the amount of assistance for unemployed persons to become worker members of these social economy enterprises by slightly over

20%. This measure helped workers who had had a temporary work contract with the enterprise for a maximum of 24 months to join it as worker members.

Subsidies became available to cover the financial expenses of microcredits, to a maximum of 18,000 euros per company with no limitation on the interest rate, and the expenses of cooperative and labour company associations lending technical assistance to these companies were considered subsidisable.

Payment of lump-sum unemployment benefit was improved to promote employment in cooperatives and labour companies, making temporary workers of these enterprises wishing to become worker members eligible provided that they had not been employed by the company for more than 24 months (previously 12 months). Payment of the benefit also became possible, in the case of cooperatives, for the sum of the member's contributions to the share capital, including the entrance fee (previously only obligatory contributions had been allowed).

Improved social protection

The benefits of the maternity and paternity policies were extended to the collective of social economy enterprises, regardless of their being made up of worker-members and of whether their contributions were paid into the Social Security's general system or into the special system for the self-employed.

Unemployment protection was recognised for fixed-term worker members of the cooperatives. This was a demand that dated back to 1999, when the Cooperatives Act of that year introduced this new concept.

The Self-Employment Statute, enacted in mid-2007, has improved the rights and the level of protection of around 3.5 million self-employed persons, including those who carry out their economic activity in social economy enterprises and who therefore also benefit from this law.

Integration Enterprises Act

On 13 December 2007 the Spanish Parliament passed the Act regulating integration enterprises, which resulted from a debate in the Council for the Promotion of the Social Economy through the work of an ad hoc group formed within this Council.

The Act sets out the conditions required of companies engaged in the social integration of excluded persons, provides that an integration work contract covering the working conditions and the rights of the workers will be drawn up and contains supporting guidelines that must be adopted to favour the work of social integration.

A noteworthy measure to promote the work of integration enterprises is the subsidy of 850 euros a year for 3 years for contracting socially excluded persons.

Other measures

A burden dating back to the 1970s was removed by the approval of exemption from the obligation to pay debts contracted with the FOGASA (*Fondo de Garantía Salarial* or Salary Guarantee Fund) prior to 8 April 2001 by cooperatives and labour companies set up as a result of company restructuring processes whereby the workforce took over the company and continued its activity.

The European Directive on worker participation in European Cooperative Societies was transposed into national law.

The national Cooperatives Act was modified to fit in with the International Accounting Standards.

The Expert Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (*Responsabilidad Social de las Empresas - RSE*) was set up and has written a paper that is prompting the Government to bring in a policy to promote Corporate Social Responsibility in Spain. The social economy has taken an active part in this Forum through CEPES and other associated organisations. One of the most immediate effects has been the setting up of the State Council for CSR, on which the social economy will be represented.

5.- Future Action

Two planes, business and social, coexist within the social economy, making it necessary to define its characteristics, recognising the important contribution the values it defends make to our society. For this reason, the authorities should promote the Social Economy and maintain effective permanent communication with its representatives.

From this point of view, it is becoming necessary to enact a General Law of the Social Economy that defines the concept of the social economy, setting out the characteristics that all the different organisations and companies within it must possess. It is not so much a question of listing which are members of the Social Economy as which values they must hold.

This law should include the authorities' commitment to promoting the social economy, owing to its contributions to employment, democratic participation, social cohesion and local development, and the consequent need to intensify the instruments of dialogue and communication between the different levels of government and the organisations that represent the Social Economy.

Equally, it would be advisable to carry out the necessary legislative reforms to enable the business sector of the Social Economy, the cooperatives and labour companies, to adapt to the new challenges of the globalised economy.

Even bearing in mind that reforms were made to the national Cooperatives Act in the previous term of office, and to other legislation that indirectly affected cooperatives and labour companies, as mentioned above, it is possible that some provisions may need to be updated to make their business management more flexible without loss of the characteristic terms of reference of these participative enterprises.

Ownership and control of collective self-employment enterprises by their workforce, decision-making in which people take priority over the capital subscribed, remuneration of the work factor over that of capital and active participation by consumers and users are values that indisputably must be retained, while achieving compatibility with efficient business management, achieving returns on productive assets and increasing productivity.

This is the great challenge. To tackle it, working groups will be set up in the Council for the Promotion of the Social Economy to examine what legislative reforms can be undertaken.

Although the programmes approved in 2005 to support employment in cooperatives and labour companies were an advance and responded to the demands of the organisations that represent these enterprises, the new economic situation means that some aspects need to be updated.

Taking the period from 2000 to 2008, employment in the Social Economy has grown (see table).

Overall, employment grew by 21.8%. The most significant rise has been in the service sector, with a 40.6% gain, largely in education, social work and related activities, which have seen 23,287 job growth, up by 61.6% on 2000, and in trade and hotel and restaurants, with 20,817 more jobs. In the past year, with the economic crisis, employment in the social economy has fallen in the service sector as a whole but has grown in education and social work.

Agricultural employment in the social economy grew by 27% between 2000 and 2008, remaining at very similar levels in recent years (some sharp jumps in the data for this period are due to changes in the way that affiliation to the Social Security was calculated in this sector).

As regards industry, employment has fallen over the 2000-2007 period, particularly in sectors that have been in crisis for some years such as clothing, textiles, leather and footwear, where around 9,800 jobs have been lost, a 50% drop on the year 2000.

Employment in the construction industry rose by 34% during the years of major building growth from 2000 to 2007, but the crisis in this sector has been felt over the past year with the loss of around 11,000 jobs.

From the foregoing, it may be concluded that employment in the social economy remains steady in agriculture, job rearrangement entailing falls in employment is taking place in industrial activities related to very mature sectors in crisis that were traditionally the strongholds of the social economy, such as textiles and footwear, and jobs are increasing in service sector activities where the social economy, owing to its characteristics, has steadily more future, as in the case of education and social services.

The social economy has a strong trade presence, largely related to the size of the Eroski group, while the building industry depends on the situation in the property sector at any given time.

In view of the above, the social economy organisations and the Autonomous Communities need to agree a new programme to promote employment in cooperatives and labour companies, extending its range of action to cover all unemployed persons who will be joining these social economy enterprises as worker members and allowing the regional governments to decide the quantity of the subsidy according to which groups have the greatest employment market integration difficulties in their own region and which economic activities have the most future in the geographic area which is closest to the beneficiaries.

These support mechanisms must be aimed at funding the necessary expenses of launching the activity, technical advice for initiatives at the creation stage and vocational and business training.

Lastly, the Social Economy is an economic agent that acts in its own right and brings collective wealth, employment and social cohesion, so the values it represents should be spread. This requires intensifying actions to circulate specific information among the social groups that are able to absorb the initiatives of the Social Economy, such as economic development agents, centres of decision-making, information and advice on matters of employment and social action, training centres and general government.

Employment in Social Economy (2000-2008)

	Year 2000	Year 2001	Year 2002	Year 2003	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Difference 2008-2000	%
TOTAL SPAIN	335,103	355,666	373,722	406,115	399,086	413,534	417,994	425,313	407,997	72,894	21.8
SECTOR											
AGRICULTURE	25,150	26,240	27,072	48,657	33,691	36,016	33,404	33,312	31,932	6,782	27.0
INDUSTRY	110,121	110,812	110,231	105,877	103,998	103,005	100,913	100,983	97,685	-12,436	-11.3
CONSTRUCTION	37,820	43,081	47,396	52,708	56,541	60,934	63,484	61,634	50,627	12,807	33.9
SERVICES	162,012	175,533	189,023	198,873	204,856	213,579	220,193	229,384	227,753	65,741	40.6
INDUSTRY, ECONOMIC ACTIVITY											
A, B AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY & FISHING	25,150	26,240	27,072	48,657	33,691	36,016	33,404	33,312	31,932	6,782	27.0
1 AGRICULTURE, HUNTING & RELATED ACTIVITIES	22,749	23,781	24,439	46,675	31,911	34,224	31,672	31,546	30,267	7,518	33.0
2 FORESTRY, LOGGING & RELATED ACTIVITIES	1,884	1,932	2,100	1,445	1,242	1,269	1,220	1,273	1,241	-643	-34.1
5 FISHING, FISH H. & FARMS & REL. ACTIVITIES	517	527	533	537	538	523	512	493	424	-93	-18.0
C MINING AND QUARRYING	1,219	1,158	1,186	746	294	334	348	308	302	-917	-75.2
10 MINING OF COAL, LIGNITE, ETC. & MANUF. OF C. FUELS	14	12	14	8	14	10	28	19	14	0	0.0
11 EXTRACTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS	351	357	375	450	12	37	46	37	69	-282	-80.3
13 MINING OF METAL ORES	580	511	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	-580	-100.0
14 OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING	274	278	316	288	268	287	274	252	219	-55	-20.1
D MANUFACTURING	108,411	109,217	108,585	104,812	103,391	102,394	100,255	100,354	97,072	-11,339	-10.5
15 MANUF. OF FOOD PRODUCTS & BEVERAGES	19,901	20,552	20,912	20,602	21,528	22,403	22,415	23,097	24,618	4,717	23.7
16 MANUF. OF TOBACCO PRODS.	18	19	20	14	25	26	22	9	4	-14	-77.8
17 MANUF. OF TEXTILES	3,500	3,303	3,099	2,804	2,452	2,251	2,040	1,921	1,688	-1,812	-51.8
18 MANUF. OF WEARING APPAREL, D & D OF FUR	10,577	10,051	9,445	8,476	7,364	6,285	5,323	4,607	3,764	-6,813	-64.4
19 TANNING AND DRESSING OF LEATHER, ETC.	1,819	1,397	1,325	1,293	897	818	820	793	648	-1,171	-64.4
20 MAN. & PRODS. OF WOOD & CORK EX. FURN., STRAW & P. M.	3,830	4,144	4,093	4,004	3,878	3,912	3,904	3,808	3,443	-387	-10.1

21 MANUF. OF PAPER & P. PRODS.	749	769	1,202	818	804	510	539	446	423	-326	-43.5
22 PUBLISHING, PRINTING & REPR. OF RECORDED MEDIA	3,963	3,954	4,043	4,205	4,178	4,290	4,214	4,154	3,948	-15	-0.4
23 MANUF. OF COKE, REF. PETROLEUM PRODS. & NUCLEAR FUEL	4	4	5	3	3	3	3	4	3	-1	-25.0
24 MANUF. OF CHEMICALS & C. PRODS.	732	769	777	760	769	727	699	543	502	-230	-31.4
25 MANUF. OF RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODS.	2,779	3,222	3,385	3,282	3,331	3,027	3,000	3,108	3,007	228	8.2
26 MANUF. OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	4,757	4,571	4,588	4,529	4,379	4,411	4,136	3,809	3,179	-1,578	-33.2
27 MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS	4,327	4,162	3,852	4,665	4,789	4,719	4,673	4,756	5,659	1,332	30.8
28 MANUF. OF F. METAL PRODS. EXC. MACHINERY & EQUIP.	16,750	18,136	18,137	18,127	18,217	18,298	18,306	19,273	18,121	1,371	8.2
29 MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT nec	13,198	12,657	13,069	12,705	12,963	12,965	12,886	13,476	12,657	-541	-4.1
30 MANUF. OF OFFICE MACHINERY & COMPUTERS	65	72	81	86	108	148	148	96	103	38	58.5
31 MANUF. OF ELEC. MACH. & APPARATUS nec	4,525	4,477	4,231	3,207	3,030	2,797	2,684	2,424	2,192	-2,333	-51.6
32 MANUF. OF RADIO, TV & COMMUNIC. EQUIPM. & APP. nec	2,144	2,092	1,988	1,990	1,983	1,953	1,968	1,948	1,845	-299	-13.9
33 MANUF. OF MEDICAL, PRECISION & OPTICAL INSTR., ETC.	1,005	1,010	1,061	1,056	1,080	1,042	1,123	1,057	1,042	37	3.7
34 MANUF. OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAILERS & SEMI-T.	2,988	3,108	3,107	2,459	2,175	2,442	2,231	2,206	2,083	-905	-30.3
35 MANUF. OF OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	1,392	1,483	1,203	1,231	1,187	1,187	1,227	1,323	1,401	9	0.6
36 MANUF. OF FURNITURE; MANUFACTURING nec	9,246	9,056	8,793	8,324	8,083	7,994	7,693	7,326	6,574	-2,672	-28.9
37 RECYCLING	142	209	169	172	168	186	201	170	168	26	18.3
E ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	491	437	460	319	313	277	310	321	311	-180	-36.7
40 ELECTRICITY, GAS ETC. SUPPLY	179	136	119	128	136	133	153	163	165	-14	-7.8
41 COLLECTION, PURIF. & DISTRIB. OF WATER	312	301	341	191	177	144	157	158	146	-166	-53.2
F CONSTRUCTION	37,820	43,081	47,396	52,708	56,541	60,934	63,484	61,634	50,627	12,807	33.9
45 CONSTRUCTION	37,820	43,081	47,396	52,708	56,541	60,934	63,484	61,634	50,627	12,807	33.9
G, H TRADE; HOTELS & RESTAURANTS	78,130	82,508	88,318	92,861	94,510	97,385	98,513	101,707	98,947	20,817	26.6
50 SALE, MAINTENANCE & REPAIR OF VEHICLES	6,315	6,810	7,296	7,651	7,923	8,143	8,208	8,095	7,881	1,566	24.8
51 WHOLESALE TRADE AND COMMISSION TRADE	28,465	27,679	29,382	29,572	30,424	31,479	31,977	33,183	32,509	4,044	14.2
52 RETAIL TRADE EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES	36,153	39,929	42,332	45,313	45,546	46,712	45,820	47,621	46,000	9,847	27.2
55 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	7,197	8,090	9,308	10,325	10,617	11,051	12,508	12,808	12,557	5,360	74.5

	Year 2000	Year 2001	Year 2002	Year 2003	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Difference 2008-2000	%
I TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS	12,042	12,906	13,728	14,156	14,783	14,801	15,225	15,921	16,090	4,048	33.6
60 LAND TRANSPORT, TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINES	9,128	9,787	10,675	11,069	11,473	11,450	11,856	12,409	12,791	3,663	40.1
61 WATER TRANSPORT	193	196	34	30	33	14	13	21	20	-173	-89.6
62 AIR & SPACE TRANSPORT	8	8	8	4	5	4	3	2	2	-6	-75.0
63 SUPP. & AUX. TRAVEL ACT., ACT. OF TRAVEL AGENCIES	2,036	2,123	2,121	2,088	2,295	2,283	2,303	2,307	2,147	111	5.5
64 POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	677	792	890	965	977	1,050	1,050	1,182	1,130	453	66.9
J FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	15,073	15,508	16,682	17,595	18,082	18,760	19,740	20,606	21,186	6,113	40.6
65 FINANCIAL INTERM. EXC. INSURANCE & PENSION FUNDING	14,737	14,566	15,684	16,609	17,096	17,723	18,668	19,594	20,214	5,477	37.2
66 INSURANCE & PENSION FUNDING EXC. COMPULS. SOC. SEC.	76	96	107	91	88	85	70	75	74	-2	-2.6
67 ACTIVITIES AUXILIARY TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	260	846	891	895	898	952	1,002	937	898	638	245.4
K REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	18,950	22,117	24,405	26,350	27,971	30,362	30,066	31,680	30,426	11,476	60.6
70 REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	845	1,101	1,270	1,462	1,746	2,064	2,125	1,910	1,556	711	84.1
71 RENTING OF MACHIN. & EQUIP. W/OUT O. & OF PSNL. GOODS	474	544	618	707	770	764	805	763	601	127	26.8
72 COMPUTER & RELATED ACTIVITIES	1,591	1,857	1,865	2,047	2,153	2,228	2,192	2,392	2,270	679	42.7
73 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	494	401	417	447	510	559	672	625	608	114	23.1
74 OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	15,546	18,214	20,235	21,687	22,792	24,747	24,272	25,990	25,391	9,845	63.3
M,N,O EDUCATION; HEALTH & SOC. WORK; OTHER C, S & P	37,817	42,494	45,890	47,911	49,510	52,271	56,649	59,470	61,104	23,287	61.6
80 EDUCATION	20,549	22,943	24,092	25,114	26,428	28,152	29,873	31,682	33,597	13,048	63.5
85 HEALTH & SOCIAL WORK	9,683	10,872	12,101	12,530	12,214	12,752	14,286	17,185	18,147	8,464	87.4
90 SEWAGE & REFUSE DISPOSAL, SANITATION & SIMILAR	565	610	849	1,137	1,170	1,276	2,001	663	347	-218	-38.6
91 ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERSHIP ORGANISATIONS nec	1,804	1,979	1,953	1,989	2,022	2,218	2,366	1,389	1,141	-663	-36.8
92 RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL & SPORTING ACTIVITIES	2,390	2,994	3,398	3,317	3,675	3,755	3,974	4,698	4,535	2,145	89.7
93 OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	2,826	3,096	3,497	3,824	4,001	4,118	4,149	3,853	3,337	511	18.1
95 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Data at 30 June of each year

Source: Directorate General for the Social Economy, Self-Employment and Corporate Social Responsibility.