

29 April 2014

Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS)

First quarter of 2014

Main results

- Employment in the first quarter of 2014 registers a decrease of 184,600 persons, reaching a total of 16,950,600 employed persons. The decrease in employment is the lowest registered in the first quarter since 2008. The quarterly employment variation rate stands at -1.08% (-0.10% for deseasonalised terms). The employment rate decreases in the last quarter by 41 hundredths, standing at 44.05%.
- Employment records a decrease of 79,600 persons in the last 12 months. The annual variation is -0.47% , the less negative figure since the third quarter 2008. The employment rate increases eight hundredths in the last year.
- Private employment registers a drop of 195,800 persons, whereas public employment records an increase of 11,100 persons. In 2013, employment decreases by 48,400 and 31,200 in the public and private sectors, respectively.
- The number of independent workers or businesspersons decreases 20,300 this quarter. The total number of wage earners with a permanent contract decreases by 51,600, and that of wage earners with a temporary contract decreases by 112,400.
- This quarter, employment increases in *Agriculture* (31,800 more) and it decreases in *Services* (126,000 less), *Construction* ($-48,200$) and *Industry* ($-42,200$).
- The Autonomous Community where employment increases the most, as compared with the previous quarter, is Andalucía (41,700 more). The greatest decreases in employment are registered in Comunitat Valenciana (40,900 fewer employed persons), Cataluña ($-38,100$) and Illes Balears ($-36,300$).
- Región de Murcia (3.60%), Andalucía (2.56%) and Extremadura (2.20%) record the greatest increases in the annual percentage of employment. In turn, the greatest decreases were registered in Comunidad de Madrid (-4.52%) and País Vasco (-3.29%).
- The number of unemployed persons decreases by 2,300 this quarter, standing at 5,933,300. The quarterly variation of unemployment is -0.04% (-2.20% for deseasonalised terms). The unemployment rate increases two tenths up to 25.93%. The total figure of unemployed persons decreased by 344,900 persons in one year. This is the greatest annual decrease registered in unemployment since the third quarter 2005.
- The greatest decreases in unemployment, as compared with the previous quarter, were recorded in Andalucía (59,200 less), Canarias (9,300 less) and Comunidad de Madrid ($-8,600$). In turn, the greatest increases were recorded in Illes Balears (18,800 more) and in Galicia (16,100).
- The number of unemployed persons decreases by 187,000 and reaches the figure of 22,883,900. The employment rate stands at 59.46%, the lowest since the second quarter 2007. In one year, the employed population decreases by 424,500 persons.
- The greatest decreases in the number of economically active persons are registered in Comunidad de Madrid (38,900 employed persons less), Cataluña ($-37,400$) and Comunitat Valenciana ($-26,100$).

Informative note: upcoming change of the population base in the EAPS estimates

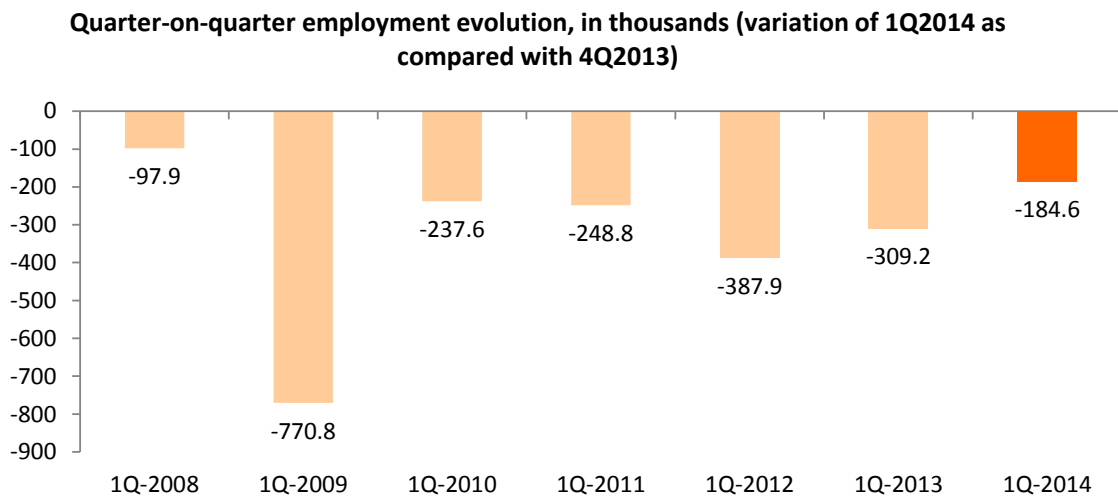
The EAPS published today will be calculated using a new population base, which includes updated information of the Population and Housing Census 2011. Accordingly, retrospective homogeneous series have been provided the 24th April and these series are calculated with the same population base, for the 2002-2013 period and can be compared with the results of the first quarter.

Employment

The number of employed persons decreased by 184,600 in the first quarter of 2014, standing at 16,950,600. The quarterly variation rate of employment stood at -1.08%.

This decrease was the lowest since the first quarter 2008.

The employment rate (percentage of employed persons as compared with the population of 16 years old and over) stood at 44.05%, that is, 41 hundredths less than in the fourth quarter 2013, but eight hundredths more than in the same quarter of the previous year.¹



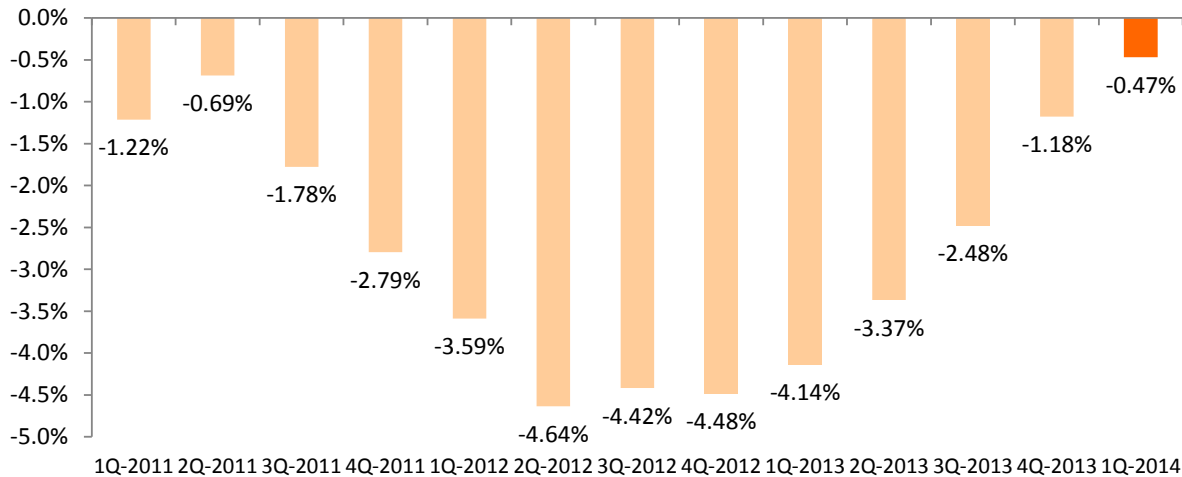
By sex, the drop in employment was greater among men (-141,200) than among women (-43,400). By nationality, employment decreased by 100,000 among the Spaniards and by 84,600 among the foreign nationals.

The decrease in employment affected practically every age group, except in the groups between 16-19 years old and between 50-54, which increased the number of employed persons by 7,000 and 23,800, respectively.

¹ The quarter-on-quarter and year-on-year comparisons of the employment variables of this press release may be affected by the Easter week, which took place during the second quarter 2014, whereas in 2013 it was held during the first quarter.

In the last 12 months, employment has dropped by 79,600 persons, (72,700 men and 6,900 women). The annual variation rate of employment was -0.47% , the less negative variation since the second quarter 2008.

Total evolution of employed persons, as an annual rate



The number of employed persons increased this quarter in *Agriculture* by 31,800 persons. In turn, it decreased in *Services* ($-126,000$), *Construction* ($-48,200$) and *Industry* ($-42,200$). In the last year, the employment increased in *Agriculture* by 92,600 and in *Services* by 30,700. In turn, it decreased in *Industry* (79,900 employed persons less) and in *Construction* (123,000).

Full-time employment decreased by 176,800 persons this quarter, whilst the number of part-time employed persons did so by 7,800. The percentage of persons working part-time increased 13 hundredths, reaching 16.20%.

The total number of self-employed workers decreased by 20,300 persons in the first quarter of 2014.

In turn, the number of wage earners decreased by 164,000. Those with a permanent contract decreased by 51,600, and those with a temporary contract decreased by 112,400. The temporary employment rate decreased by 53 hundredths, reaching 23.13%.

The number of wage earners dropped by 57,500 over the last 12 months and the number of self-employed workers decreased by 19,100.

Private employment² decreased by 195,800 persons this quarter and stood at 14,030,100. In turn, public employment³ registered a rise of 11,100 persons, reaching 2,920,500.

² Employment in the private sector includes: wage earners from the private sector, employers, independent workers and businesspersons without wage earners, members of a cooperative, family assistance and other professional situations.

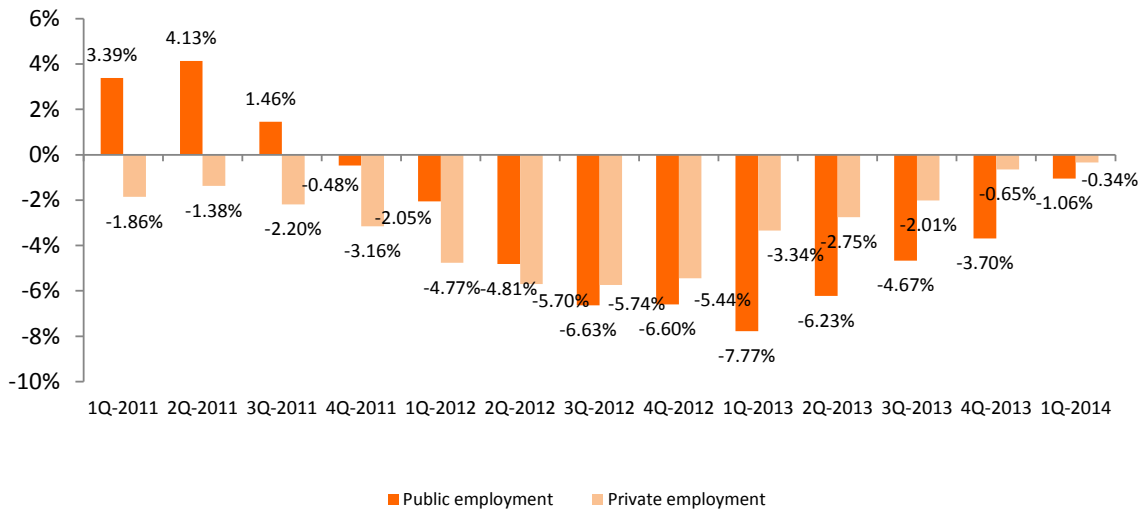
³ Employment in the public sector includes all the wage earners of public enterprises and of the National and Regional Administrations, including both workers contributing to the SS and those attached to an Insurance society.

Quarter-on-quarter employment evolution by nature of the employer, in thousands (variation of 1Q2014, as compared with 4Q2013)



Both public and private employment showed negative annual variations. Public employment registered a -1.06% rate and private employment recorded a rate of -0.34% . Over the whole year, employment decreased by 31,200 persons in the public sector and by 48,400 in the private sector.

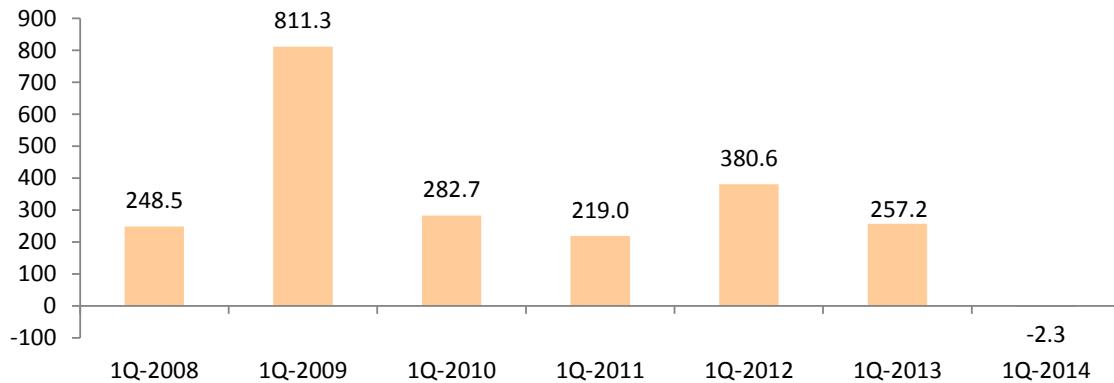
Employment evolution by nature of the employer, as an annual rate



Unemployment and unemployment rate

Unemployment decreased by 2,300 persons this quarter, standing at 5,933,7300. The historical series of the EAPS do not register an unemployment decrease in a first quarter since 2005.

Quarter-on-quarter unemployment evolution, in thousands
(variation of 1Q2014, as compared with 4Q2013)



The unemployment rate rose two tenths, as compared with the fourth quarter 2013, standing at 25.93%.

By sex, unemployment decreased by 10,100 among women and it increased by 7,700 among men. The women unemployment rate increased fourth hundredths, reaching 26.57%, whilst the male rate increased 33 hundredths, reaching 25.37%. The composition of unemployment observed since the year 2008 remained practically unaltered, with relatively little distance between the male and female rates, and a greater number of unemployed men than unemployed women.

By age group, the unemployment decrease was registered among the persons of less than 20 years old.

By nationality, unemployment decreased by 11,100 among the Spaniards and it increased by 8,700 among the foreign nationals. The unemployment rate for the foreign population was 37.72%, more than 13 points higher than that of persons with Spanish nationality (24.25%).

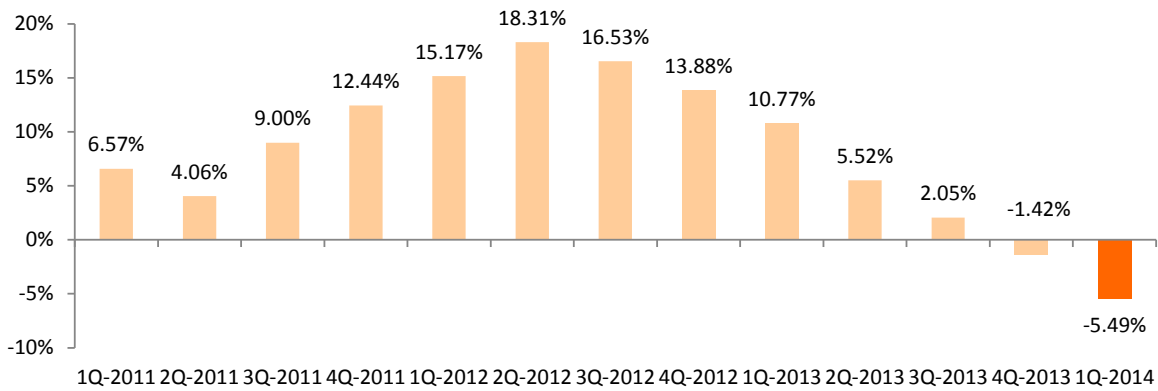
Unemployment increased in *Services* (27,700 unemployed persons more), in *Construction* (7,200) and in *Industry* (5,100). In turn, it decreased in *Agriculture* (-5,400).

Unemployment also increased among those persons who lost their job over a year ago (9,900 more), and it decreased among those seeking their first job (46,800 less).

The annual variation rate of unemployment registered a decrease (-5.49%). The total figure of unemployed persons decreased by 344,900 persons over one year, although with a different sign by sex. Thus, there was a decrease of 241,800 persons in the case of men and of 103,100 persons in the case of women.

By age and in annual terms, all age groups registered a decrease in unemployment, except the persons aged 55 years old and over.

Total evolution of unemployed persons, as an annual rate



Over the last twelve months, unemployment decreased in all sectors. *Services* recorded 226,000 unemployed persons less, *Industry* 77,000 less, *Construction* 73,000 less and *Agriculture* 52,700 less.

In turn, the number of unemployed persons increased by 49,300 among those who have lost their jobs more than one year ago and by 34,400 among those seeking their first job.

Economically active population and activity rate

The economically active population experienced a decrease of 187,000 persons in the first quarter of 2014, standing at 22,883,900 persons.

In this way, the decrease in the number of economically active persons remained and it highlighted the trend observed in the first quarter of the previous year.

Quarter-on-quarter activity evolution, in thousands (variation of 1Q2014, as compared with 4Q2013)

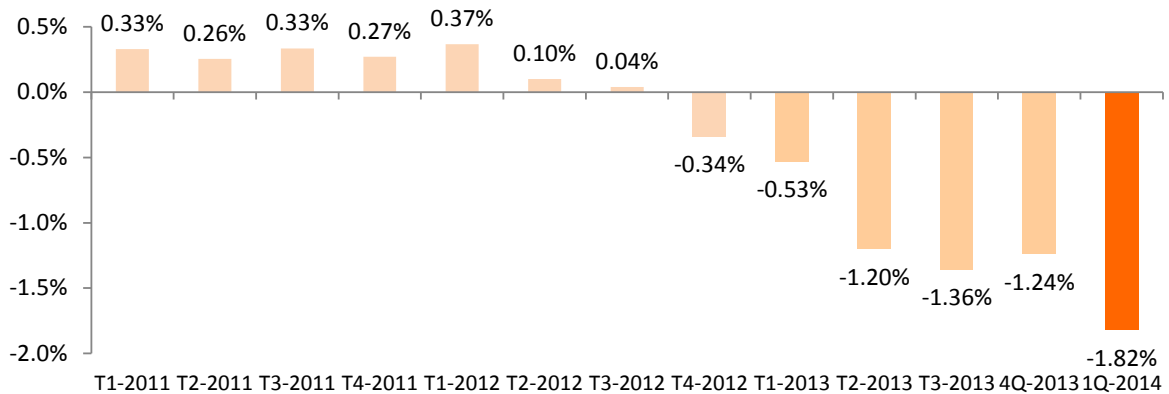


The economic activity rate decreased 39 hundredths, reaching 59.46%. This was the lowest rate since the second quarter 2007. The female activity rate decreased 21 hundredths reaching 53.75%, while the male rate decreased by 57 hundredths and reached 65.48%.

The activity rate of Spaniards decreased by 37 hundredths this quarter, reaching 57.84%. That of foreign nationals dropped by 28 hundredths, standing at 74.13%. The distance between both rates exceeded 16 points in favour of foreign nationals, this circumstance being explained by the different age structures of the two population groups.

In annual terms, the economically active population decreased by 424,500 persons. The annual variation rate was -1.82%, as compared with -1.24% recorded the previous quarter.

Total evolution of economically active persons, as an annual rate



Households

The number of households stood at 18,266,500, recording an increase of 21,400, as compared with the fourth quarter 2013.

The households in which all economically active members were unemployed increased this quarter by 53,100, reaching a total of 1,978,900.

The number of households in which all of the economically active members were employed decreased by 27,900, reaching 8,659,500.

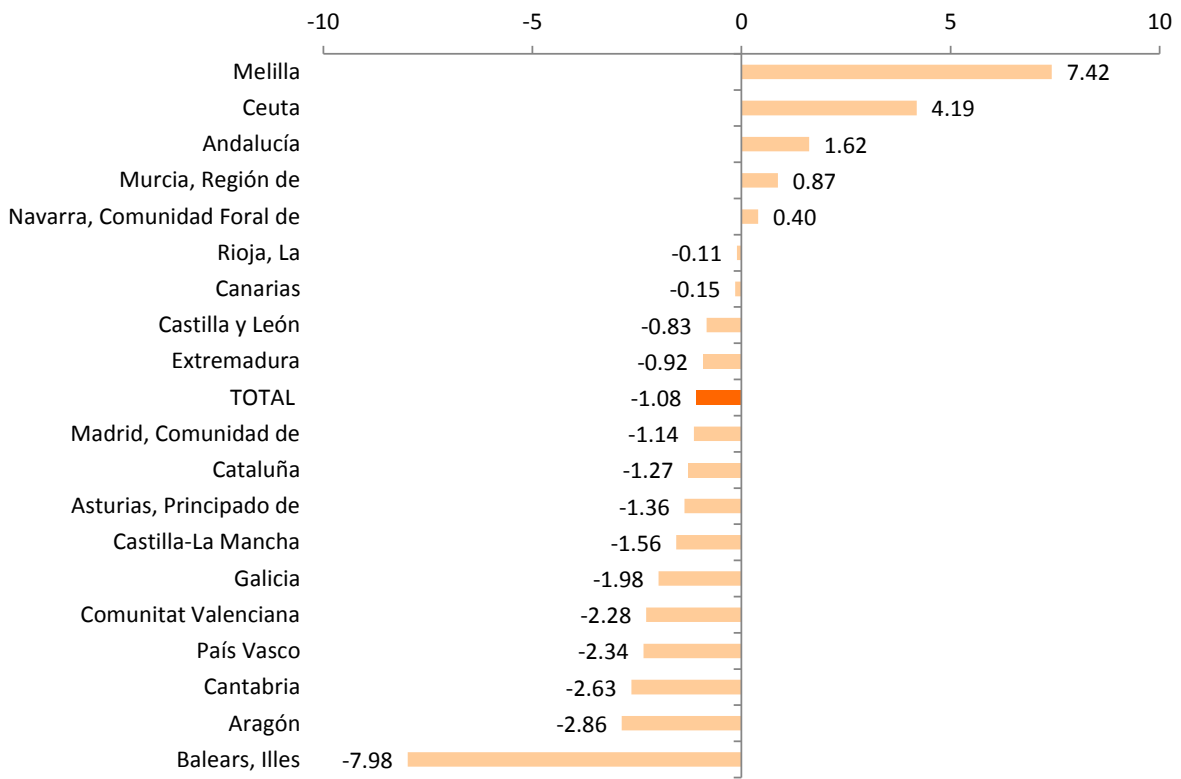
In year-on-year comparison, the number of households in which all economically active persons were unemployed decreased by 33,900, whereas those in which all economically active members were employed increased by 121,200.

Results by Autonomous Community

The Autonomous Community that registered the greatest increase in employment this quarter was Andalucía (41,700 employed persons more). In turn, the greatest decreases were recorded in Comunitat Valenciana (40,900 employed persons less), Cataluña (38,100) and Illes Balears (36,300 less).

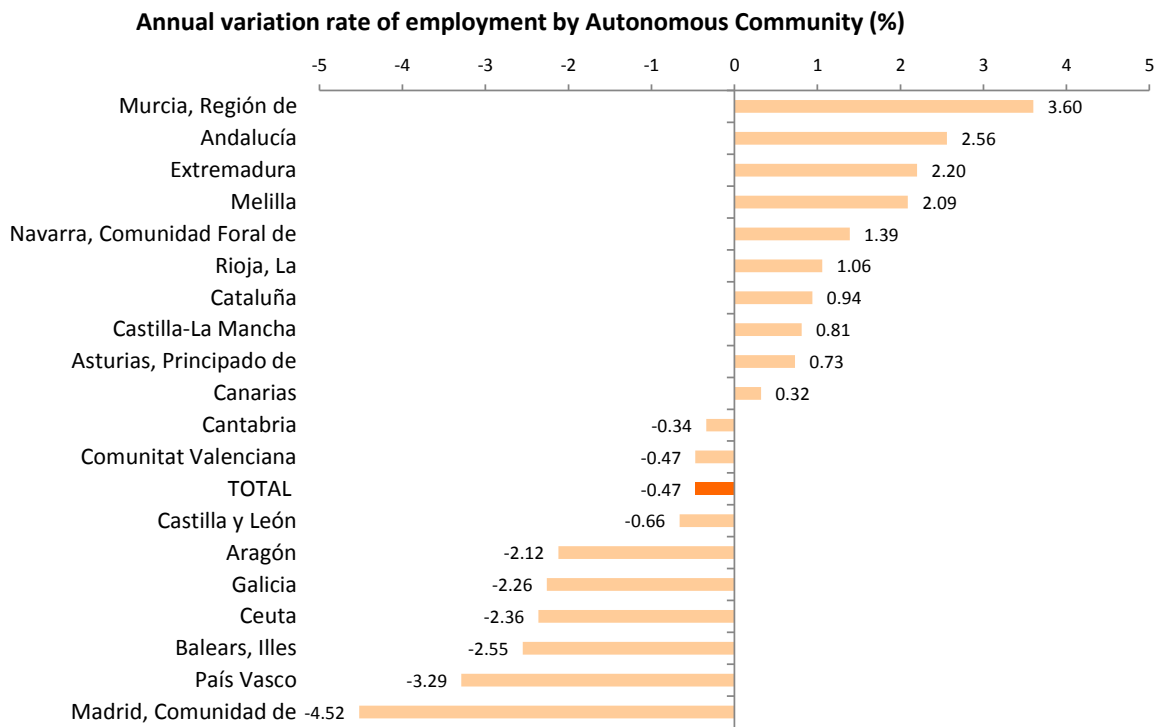
In relative terms, the Autonomous Communities with a less negative quarterly employment performance were Andalucía (1.62%) and Región de Murcia (0.87%). In turn, those registering a greater decrease in employment were Illes Balears (-7.98%), Aragón (-2.86%) and Cantabria (-2.63%).

Quarter-on-quarter employment variation rate by Autonomous Community(%)



During the last year, worth noting are the increases of employed persons in Andalucía (65,200 persons), Cataluña (27,500) and Región de Murcia (18,200). In turn, the greatest decreases in employment were recorded in Comunidad de Madrid (124,700 less) and País Vasco (29,000).

Región de Murcia (3,60%), Andalucía (2,56%) and Extremadura (2,20%) registered the greatest positive annual rates in employment this quarter. In turn, Comunidad de Madrid (-4,52%), País Vasco (-3,29%) and Illes Balears (-2,55%) recorded the greatest decreases.



The greatest drops in the number of unemployed persons this quarter were recorded in Andalucía (59,200 less), Canarias (9,300) and Comunidad de Madrid (8,600). The greatest increases in unemployment were registered in Illes Balears (18,800 unemployed persons more) and Galicia (16,100).

In the annual variation, the unemployment decreased in nearly all Autonomous Communities except Galicia, which recorded an important increase (9,100 unemployed persons more). The greatest decreases in unemployment were recorded in Cataluña (108,800 unemployed persons less) and Andalucía (78,300 less).

Comunidad Foral de Navarra registered the lowest unemployment rate of Spain (17.12%). At the other end of the spectrum, Andalucía registered a 34.94% rate.

The number of economically active persons decreased this quarter in nearly all the Autonomous Communities. The greatest decreases were recorded in Comunidad de Madrid (38,900 less), Cataluña (37,400) and Comunitat Valenciana (26,100).

In the last 12 months, the number of economically active persons decreased in most Autonomous Communities. The greatest decreases were registered in Comunidad de Madrid (137,400 less), Cataluña (81,300), Comunitat Valenciana (35,000), País Vasco (31,400) and Illes Balears (30,100).

The economic activity rates this quarter ranged between 63.47% recorded in Comunidad de Madrid and 52.01% registered in Principado de Asturias.

Deseasonalised series

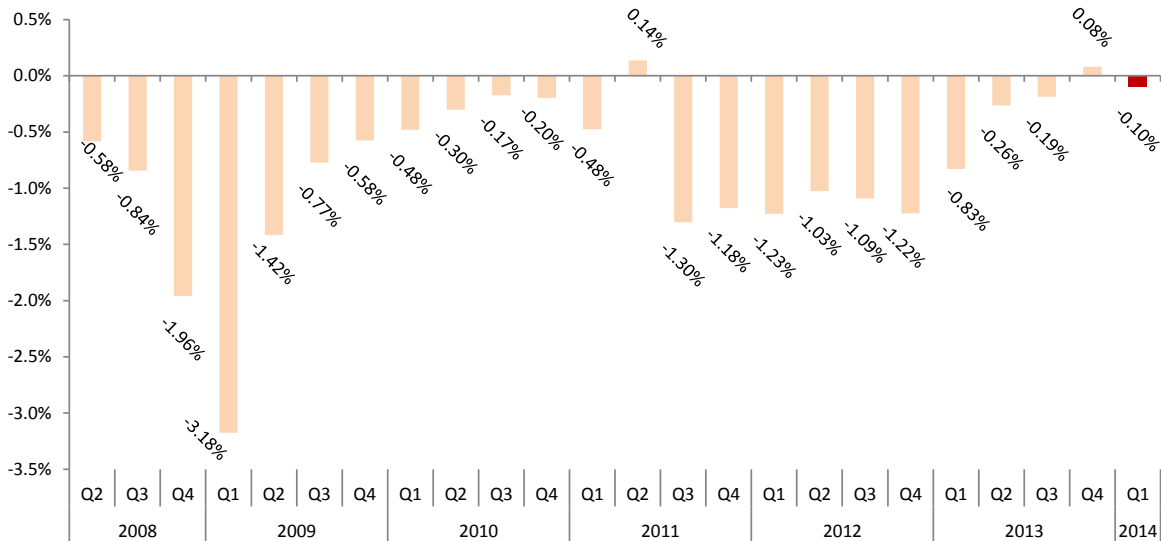
In order to contribute to a better interpretation of the EAPS results from a short-term point of view, in line with the rest of short-term statistics, the quarterly evolution of the deseasonalised employment and unemployment series are available for the labour market analysts. This information is available from the publication of the EAPS of the first quarter 2013 onwards.

As expounded in the methodology applied to deseasonalise, the deseasonalisation model is maintained for a year but the coefficients are recalculated quarterly. Therefore the previous results are revised each quarter and the last available series shall be consulted. The results of the deseasonalised employment and unemployment series since 1990 and the description of the method used, can be found in:

http://www.ine.es/en/daco/daco42/daco4211/epa_desestacional_en.xls

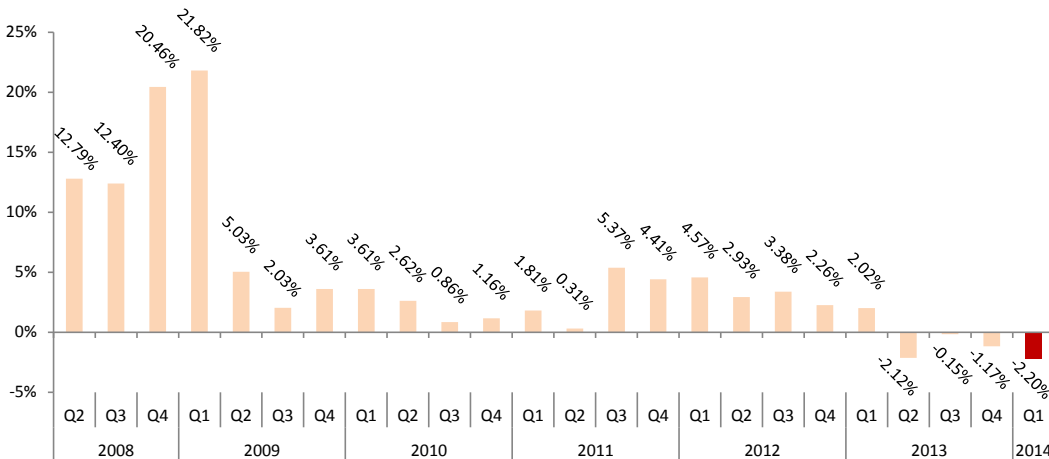
During the first quarter 2014, the quarterly variation rate of employment in deseasonalised terms stood at -0.10% .

Deseasonalised evolution of employment, as a quarterly variation rate



Regarding the deseasonalised results of the unemployment, there is a decrease of 2.20% this quarter, confirming the downward trend of the three previous quarters.

Deseasonalised evolution of unemployment, as a quarterly variation rate



Flows in absolute figures, as compared with the previous quarter⁴

The total flow of persons who become employed in the first quarter 2014 was 1,083,100 persons, a figure higher than of the same quarter of the previous year (1,029,00).

In turn, the number of persons who were employed three months ago and who are not employed now was 1,238,500. This is the lowest flow since 2006.



Employment flows in first quarters. Absolute values in thousands

QUARTER	Persons who become employed			Persons who ceased to be employed		
	From being		Total (NDR included)	Becoming		Total
	From being unemployed	economically inactive		Becoming unemployed	economically inactive	
U-E	EI-E	E-U	E-EI			
2014Q1	798.1	284.6	1,083.1	817.8	420.7	1,238.5
2013Q1	733.2	294.8	1,029.0	882.7	427.7	1,310.4
2012Q1	723.4	365.8	1,091.5	983.5	471.5	1,455.0
2011Q1	793.9	385.0	1,179.1	906.1	501.0	1,407.2
2010Q1	804.4	435.2	1,242.3	934.1	571.7	1,505.9
2009Q1	624.2	404.3	1,036.9	1,111.1	653.8	1,765.0
2008Q1	562.6	622.9	1,196.6	651.5	680.5	1,332.0
2007Q1	620.9	691.0	1,326.8	547.1	755.4	1,302.5
2006Q1	602.3	717.3	1,341.6	569.7	718.9	1,288.6

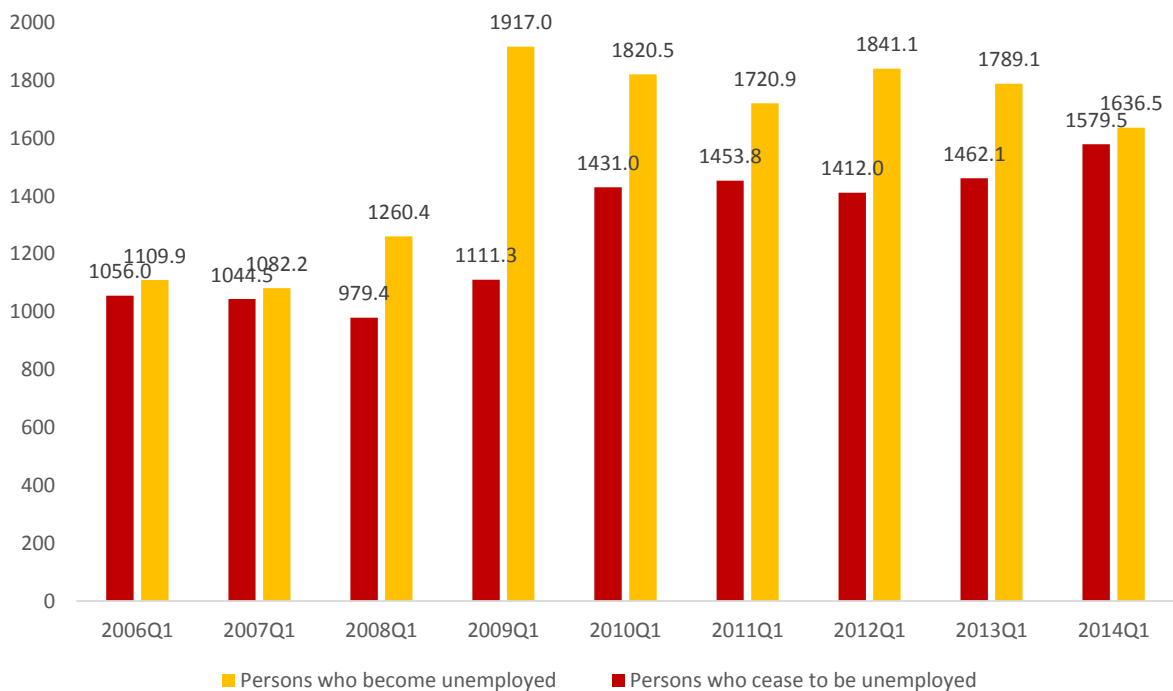
E= employment, U=unemployment, EI= economically inactive, NDR= no data recorded

⁴ This epigraph compiles the results of the *Economically Active Population Flow Statistics*, included within the Annual Program 2014 with the inventory number 30310.

In turn, the total flow of persons who become unemployed reached 1,636,500 persons, as compared with 1,789,100 recorded in the first quarter 2013.

The number of persons who were unemployed three months ago and who are not employed now stood at 1,579,500. This figure is higher than that recorded the same period of the previous year (1,462,100).

Flows of persons (in thousands) who become unemployed and who cease to be unemployed each quarter



Unemployment flows in first quarters. Absolute values in thousands

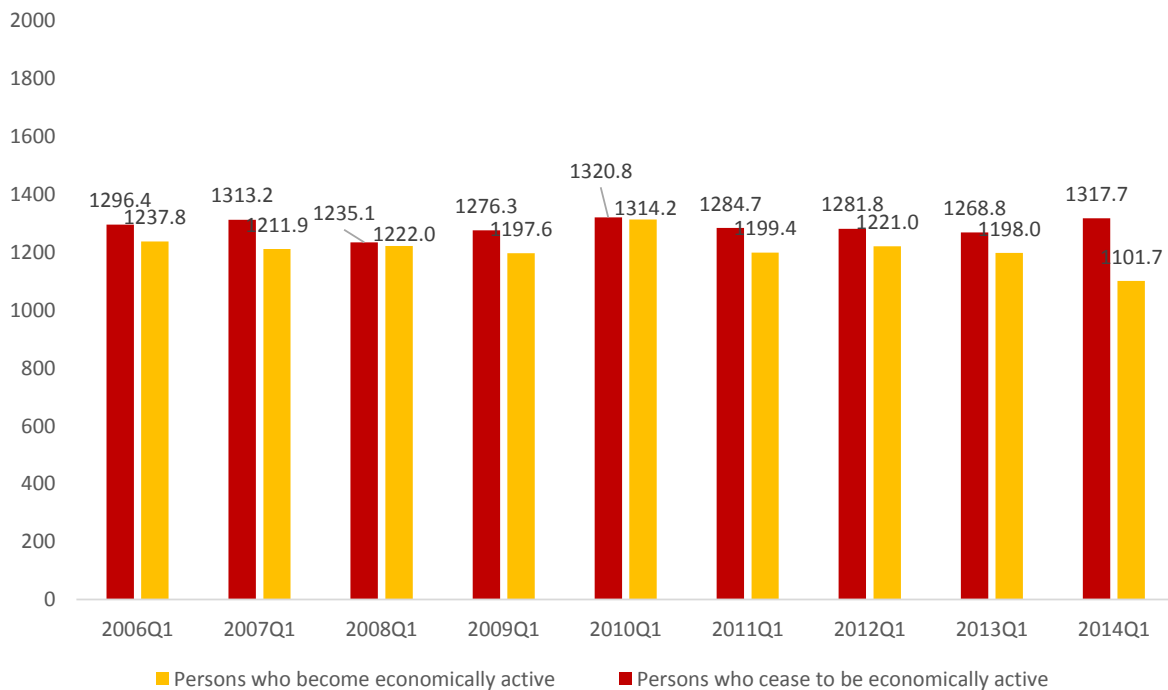
QUARTER	Persons who become unemployed			Persons who ceased to be unemployed		
	From being employed	From being economically inactive	Total (NDR included)	Becoming employed	Becoming economically inactive	Total
	E-U	EI-U		U-E	U-EI	
2014Q1	817.8	817.1	1,636.5	798.1	781.3	1,579.5
2013Q1	882.7	903.2	1,789.1	733.2	728.9	1,462.1
2012Q1	983.5	855.3	1,841.1	723.4	688.6	1,412.0
2011Q1	906.1	814.4	1,720.9	793.9	659.9	1,453.8
2010Q1	934.1	879.0	1,820.5	804.4	626.6	1,431.0
2009Q1	1,111.1	793.3	1,917.0	624.2	487.1	1,111.3
2008Q1	651.5	599.1	1,260.4	562.6	416.8	979.4
2007Q1	547.1	520.9	1,082.2	620.9	423.6	1,044.5
2006Q1	569.7	520.4	1,109.9	602.3	453.8	1,056.0

E= employment, U=unemployment, EI= economically inactive, NDR= no data recorded

This quarter 1,101,700 persons who become economically active were recorded (as compared with 1,198,000 registered the same quarter of 2013).

In turn, a total of 1,317,700 have ceased to be economically active this quarter, as compared with the 1,268,800 of the same period in 2013.

Flows of persons (in thousands) who become economically active and who cease to be economically active

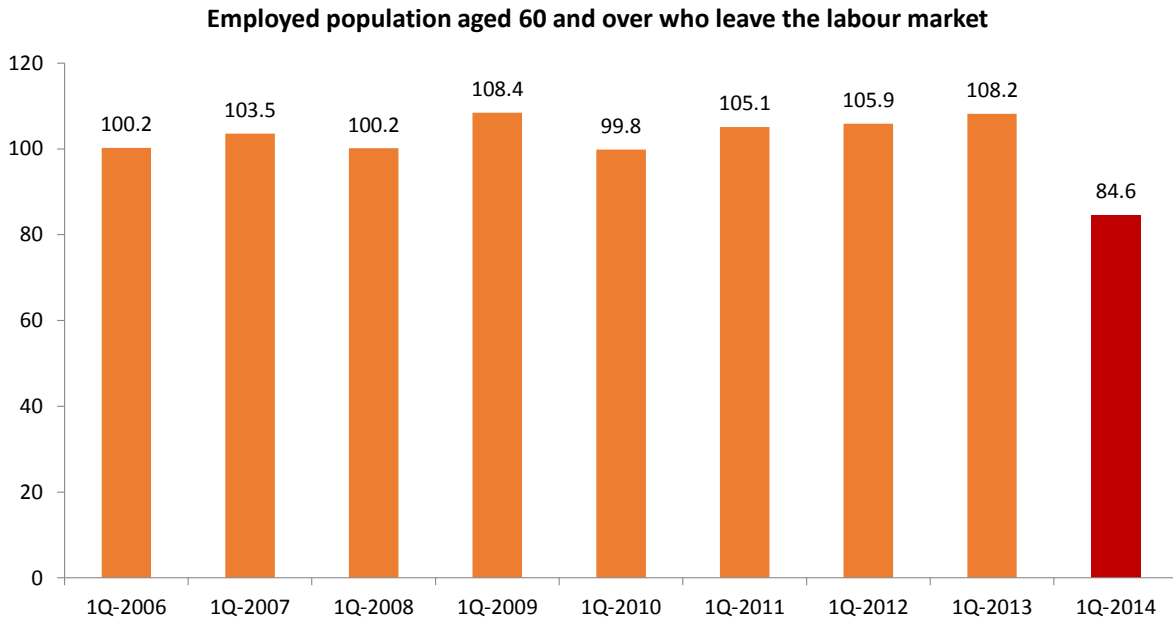


Activity flows in first quarters. Absolute values in thousands

TRIMESTRE	Persons who become economically active			Persons who ceased to be economically active		Total (NDR included)
	Becoming employed	Becoming unemployed	Total	From being employed	From being unemployed	
	EI-E	EI-U		E-EI	U-EI	
2014Q1	284.6	817.1	1,101.7	420.7	781.3	1,317.7
2013Q1	294.8	903.2	1,198.0	427.7	728.9	1,268.8
2012Q1	365.8	855.3	1,221.0	471.5	688.6	1,281.8
2011Q1	385.0	814.4	1,199.4	501.0	659.9	1,284.7
2010Q1	435.2	879.0	1,314.2	571.7	626.6	1,320.8
2009Q1	404.3	793.3	1,197.6	653.8	487.1	1,276.3
2008Q1	622.9	599.1	1,222.0	680.5	416.8	1,235.1
2007Q1	691.0	520.9	1,211.9	755.4	423.6	1,313.2
2006Q1	717.3	520.4	1,237.8	718.9	453.8	1,296.4

E= employment, U=unemployment, EI= economically inactive, NDR= no data recorded

The flow of persons aged 60 years old and over who ceased to be employed and become economically inactive was 64,600. This is the lowest figure since 2006.



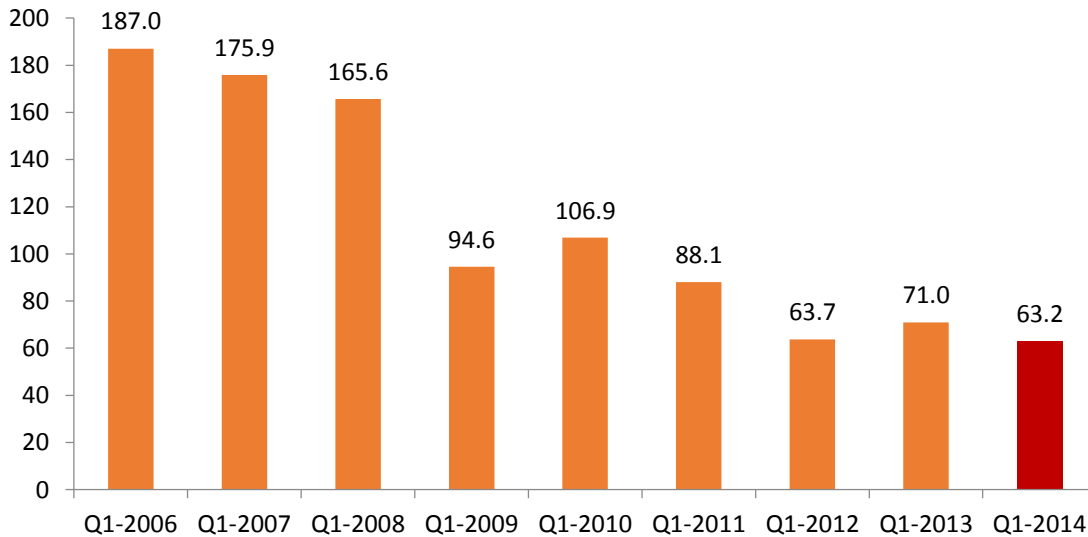
Flows in absolute values of population aged 60 and over

	Relationship with activity in the current quarter												
	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE				
	Relationship with activity in the previous quarter				Relationship with activity in the previous quarter				Relationship with activity in the previous quarter				
	NDR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	NDR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	NDR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	
1Q-2014	-	854.2	12.3	32.4	-	20.3	127.2	47.5	-	84.6	66.9	9376.8	
1Q-2013	-	847.3	5.1	39.0	-	14.7	112.6	69.1	-	108.2	52.7	9219.1	
1Q-2012	-	886.9	9.2	45.9	-	15.8	84.8	50.7	0.7	105.9	51.9	9048.1	
1Q-2011	-	863.2	10.3	44.2	-	14.0	70.1	34.1	-	105.1	52.3	8954.1	
1Q-2010	-	868.7	14.8	47.3	-	9.5	63.3	33.6	0.7	99.8	37.2	8821.5	
1Q-2009	-	882.7	7.6	52.7	-	13.8	41.6	31.3	1.0	108.4	29.7	8654.8	
1Q-2008	-	864.1	4.6	46.9	-	10.2	25.6	22.3	-	100.2	22.3	8529.5	
1Q-2007	-	795.3	5.4	69.2	-	7.6	20.2	22.1	3.9	103.5	16.2	8400.7	
1Q-2006	-	799.0	10.0	63.9	-	5.4	17.8	14.0	0.0	100.2	17.7	8249.3	

E= employment, U=unemployment, EI= economically inactive, NDR= no data recorded

The number of persons of less than 25 years old that directly become employed from being economically inactive was 63,200. This is the lowest data recorded since 2006.

Young people < 25 who enter into the labour market and become employed directly



Flow in absolute values of population under 25 years

	Relationship with activity in the current quarter											
	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE			
	Relationship with activity in the previous quarter				Relationship with activity in the previous quarter				Relationship with activity in the previous quarter			
	NDR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	NDR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	NDR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE
1Q-2014	0.4	505.6	106.8	63.2	1.6	100.2	549.9	216.0	114.3	55.2	181.8	2159.2
1Q-2013	0.4	550.7	95.6	71.0	2.4	109.5	656.3	220.9	112.1	41.8	151.1	2138.4
1Q-2012	1.0	677.0	99.5	63.7	1.7	121.7	585.5	205.2	120.2	55.5	137.0	2180.0
1Q-2011	0.1	822.7	108.8	88.1	0.2	131.8	514.0	209.4	123.2	69.6	150.3	2124.3
1Q-2010	1.9	949.2	147.8	106.9	2.5	128.0	477.9	221.9	121.3	79.9	134.8	2086.1
1Q-2009	2.3	1234.6	121.1	94.6	8.2	181.8	420.0	205.7	129.6	122.0	119.9	1941.6
1Q-2008	3.1	1517.9	129.4	165.6	7.5	134.0	207.4	156.4	125.6	124.4	100.1	1988.8
1Q-2007	2.8	1590.6	149.5	175.9	10.2	115.4	154.4	126.9	119.7	151.1	114.9	1981.3
1Q-2006	10.2	1604.3	155.9	187.0	6.1	130.4	172.2	153.8	117.0	138.9	107.0	1962.9

E= employment, U=unemployment, EI= economically inactive, NDR= no data recorded

EAPS results by Province

The provincial results summary of the EAPS may be accessed via the following link:

http://www.ine.es/en/daco/daco42/daco4211/epapro0114_en.pdf

All of the provincial information from this survey may be accessed via the following links:

<http://difusion.ine.es/dynt3/inebase/en/index.htm?padre=996>

New classification of the Education of the EAPS

Since the first quarter 2014, the educational level and the studies in progress included within the Survey are codified according to the New National Classification of Education CNED 2014.

The new classification and the correspondence with the previous CNED-2000 are available in:

<http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft40%2Fcned14%2F&file=inebase&L=1>

Methodological note

General features

The Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) is a continuous sample-based study aimed at family dwellings, and which has been conducted since 1964.

The additional sample collected by the *Galician Statistics Institute* (IGE) has been incorporated as of the third quarter of 2009, using the same fieldwork system and identical methodology to that of the INE. Therefore, apart from the 3,588 census sections that have made up the sample for the whole of Spain since 2005, we must take into account the 234 additional sections in the Autonomous Community of Galicia. Since the third quarter of 2009, the EAPS sample is made up of 3,822 census sections from the more than 30,000 census sections into which Spain is divided. An average of 18 households are surveyed in each one, except in the provinces of Barcelona, Madrid, Sevilla, Valencia and Zaragoza, where the number of households surveyed is 22. Thus, the sample size is approximately 65,000 dwellings, providing information on some 180,000 persons. The data is collected via personal and telephone interviews. The information is carefully filtered and computer-processed. Results are obtained within the month following the end of the reference quarter for the data.

Main definitions

(Economically) Active persons: persons aged 16 years old and over who, during the reference week (the week prior to that when the interview is held), supplied labour for the production of goods and services, or were available to do so and in conditions to incorporate themselves into said production. They are divided into employed and unemployed persons.

Employed persons: persons aged 16 years old and over who, during the reference week, worked for at least one hour in exchange for payment (salary, wage, business benefit, etc.) in cash or in kind. Persons who, being employed, had been temporarily absent from their job due to illness, holidays, etc., are also considered employed persons.

Employed persons are classified, considering their professional status, as non-wage earners (employers, businesspersons without wage earners and independent workers, cooperative members, family assistance) and wage earners (public or private).

Considering the length of the working day, employed persons are classified as full-time and part-time employed persons. The usual working week may not be shorter than 30 hours in the first case, nor exceed 35 hours in the second.

Wage earners are classified as permanent and temporary. For the latter, the end of their contract or work relationship is set by means of objective conditions, such as the expiry of a certain period of time, the completion of a specific task, etc.

A significant category within employment is that of **time-related underemployment**, defined in the 16th International Labour Statisticians Conference (Geneva, 1998). The EAPS considers persons suffering time-related underemployment as employed persons who would like to work more hours, who are available to work more hours and whose effective working hours in the reference week are less than the number of hours usually worked by employed persons working full-time in the same branch of activity as that in which the underemployed person develops his/her main job.

Unemployed persons: persons aged 16 years old and over who, during the reference week, were jobless, available for work, and actively looking for a job. Persons who might have already found a job and are waiting to start are also considered to be unemployed, provided that they meet the first two conditions.

According to European Commission Regulation 1897/2000, the following are considered to be active search methods, in the four weeks prior to the interview:

- Being in contact with a public employment office for the purpose of finding work, whatever part they play in the initiative (the renewal of registration due to purely administrative reasons does not constitute active planning).
- Being in contact with a private office (temporary employment agency, specialised hiring agency, etc.) with the objective of finding work.
- Having sent an application directly to employers.
- Having searched via personal relations and trade unions, etc.
- Having advertised oneself or responded to newspaper advertisements.
- Having studied job vacancies.
- Having taken part in a test, public exam or interview in the framework of a contracting procedure.
- Having looked for land, premises or material.
- Having taken steps to obtain permits, licences or financial resources.

(Economically) Inactive persons: persons aged 16 years old and over not included in any of the above categories.

Economically Active Population Flow Statistics (EAPFS): Quarterly changes in the labour situation

The Flows Statistics estimates the magnitude of all the movements that have taken place regarding employment, unemployment and economically inactive situations between the current and the previous quarter. In order to do so, a longitudinal monitoring of the persons interviewed in the EAPS over time is conducted.

Therefore, results are calculated from the common sample interviewed effectively in both periods, adding the sample of the persons who have turned 16 years of age during the three months and the sample of the persons who have arrived in Spain from abroad during that same period.

The rotation established for the EAPS, which consists in renovating one-sixth of the households in the sample each quarter, implies that the maximum available sample to calculate the estimates based on the common sample is 5/6. Nevertheless, incidences regarding information collection in one quarter or the next cause a greater decrease in the proportion of the sample used to estimate flows. Therefore, if the complete sample of a quarter is around 140,000 persons, the sample that holds flow estimates is a bit more than 100,000.

Elevation factors are calculated in the same way as they are calculated for the quarterly EAPS, but adding an additional measure to the total amount of employed, unemployed and economically inactive persons by Autonomous Community, with the intention that both samples (flow and complete EAPS samples) offer the same results for the main magnitudes in the current quarter.

This procedure, however, does not allow adjusting EAPS flow estimates with the results of previous quarters. This information must always be used in relation with the results of the current quarter. Any accounting exercise involving the addition or subtraction of flow figures to/from the current quarter figures will have discrepancies with the results of the previous quarter, due to the weighting of the used results and the presence in the current quarter of population that was not considered in the previous one (persons arrived from abroad and persons who have turned 16 years of age in the last three months).

A full overview of the results regarding flows may be accessed via the following link:

http://www.ine.es/en/inebaseDYN/flujs30310/flujs_metodologia_en.htm