

28 July 2020

Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) Second Quarter 2020¹

Effects of COVID-19 on the EPA this quarter

- The EPA results for the second quarter of 2020 continued to reflect the state of affairs arising from the pandemic.
- Occupancy dropped by 1,074,000 people in the second quarter. Note that this figure does not include those affected by Temporary Workforce Reduction Scheme (ERTE) layoffs. According to the EPA-applicable methodology of the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) and the International Labor Organization (ILO), these persons are considered employed.
- On the other hand, the suspension or reduction of hours for workers affected by an ERTE, along with other types of absences (such as *Partial unemployment for technical or economic reasons*, or *Illness, accident or temporary disability*), did reflect in effective hours worked, which decreased by 22.59% compared to the first quarter. The number of employed persons who actually worked in the second quarter was thus reduced to 13,901,000 (35.14% of the population aged 16 and over).
- 16.20% of employed persons (3,015,200) worked from their own home more than half the days, compared to 4.81% in 2019.
- Meanwhile, unemployment has increased by 55,000 people. The unemployment rate stood at 15.33%. Note that not all those who have lost their jobs have been classified as unemployed according to the ILO definition. A considerable part changed to inactive, a category that increased by 1,062,800 people.
- This increase in inactivity is mainly due to the fact that confinement and companies closures have prevented 1,628,500 people from seeking employment, despite being available for work. They have therefore been unable to fulfil all the conditions required by the ILO definition of unemployment, and have been classified as inactive.
- A more detailed view of the transitions observed between employment, unemployment and inactivity may be obtained using the Flow Statistics, which shows that 1,034,200 and 1,107,600 persons who were, respectively, employed and unemployed in the first quarter, went into inactivity in the second. No similar reduction has taken place in employment and unemployment due to movements in the opposite direction that have partially offset the decline in activity. Among these, 454,800 persons who were

¹ On page 19 of the press release, an additional explanatory is included regarding the special circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

unemployed and 409,600 persons who were inactive in the first quarter found employment in the second.

- **The effects of Covid-19 on the EPA can be reviewed more extensively on page 20 of this press release, as well as in the specific section on page 10.**

Main results

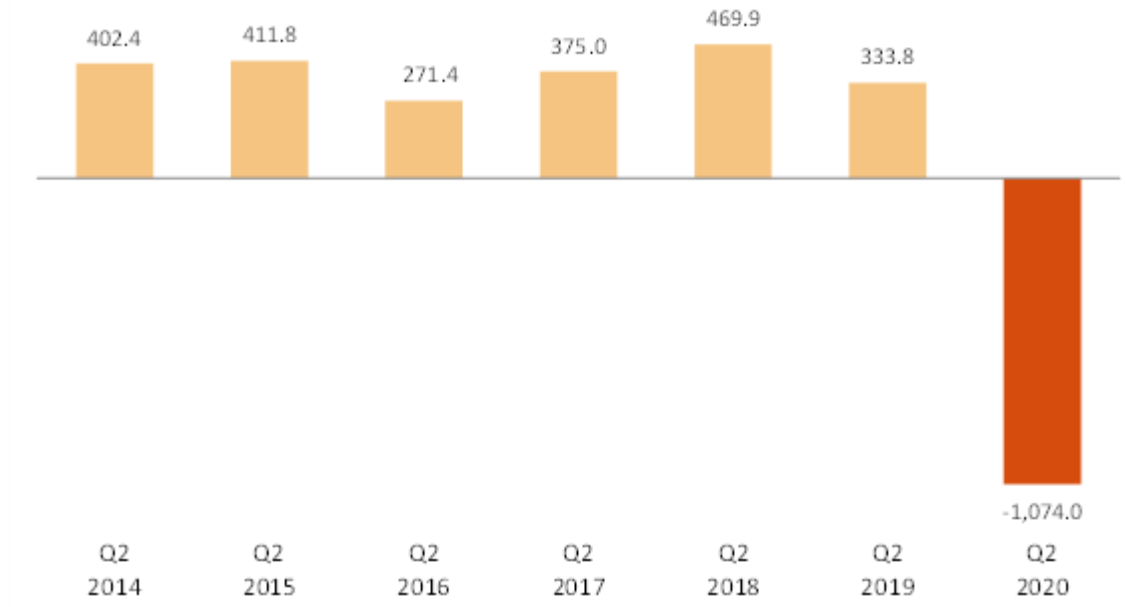
- The number of employed persons decreased by 1,074,000 persons in the second quarter of 2020 as compared with the previous quarter (-5.46%), standing at 18,607,200 employed persons. In seasonally adjusted terms, the quarterly variation was -6.73%. In annual variation, employment decreased by 1,197,700 people (-6.05%).
- This quarter, employment increased by 22,000 people in the public sector and 1,052,000 in the private sector. Compared to the same quarter of 2019, employment increased by 31,500 persons in the public sector and decreased by 1,229,100 in the private sector.
- Salaried employees decreased this quarter by 1,033,300. Those with a permanent contract were reduced by 361,400, while those with a temporary contract increased by 671,900. In annual variation, the number of employees dropped by 1,161,400. Of these, 232,300 had an indefinite contract and 929,100 a temporary contract. The number of self-employed workers decreased by 36,100 this quarter and by 34,600 in the last 12 months.
- Employment decreased this quarter in all sectors: *Agriculture* (-21,400), *Industry* (-127,000), *Construction* (-108,700) and *Services* (-816,900). Over the last year, employment also fell in the four sectors. In *Services* there are 922,200 fewer employed persons, in *Industry* -122,300, in *Construction* -107,300 and in *Agriculture* -45,900.
- There was a generally decrease in employment in all the autonomous communities, except in Illes Balears, where this quarter it grew by 9,200. The greatest decreases were observed in Cataluña (-223,700), Andalucía (-198,100) and Comunidad de Madrid (-184,400). Over the last year, the autonomous communities where employment fell the most were Andalucía (-226,800), Cataluña (-203,600) and Comunitat Valenciana (-140,600).
- The number of unemployed persons increased by 55,000 this quarter (1.66%), standing at 3,368,000. In seasonally adjusted terms, the quarterly variation was 6.03%. Over the last 12 months, unemployment increased by 137,300 persons (4.25%).
- The unemployment rate stood at 15.33%, which is 92 hundredths more than the previous quarter. Over the last year, this rate increased by 1.30 points.
- By autonomous communities, the highest quarterly unemployment drops were in Andalucía (-48,200), Castilla-La Mancha (-20,900) and Extremadura (-15,000). In annual variation, the largest employment increases were observed in Cataluña (61,300), Comunidad de Madrid (54,500) and Comunitat Valenciana (42,500). In annual terms, the greatest decreases in the number of unemployed persons occurred in Andalucía (47,000 fewer), Cataluña (-13,300) and Castilla-La Mancha (-5,000). For its part, Comunidad de Madrid (62,900 more unemployed), Comunitat Valenciana (43,300) and Cataluña (41,700) showed the highest annual increases in unemployment.
- This quarter, the number of economically active persons decreased by 1,019,000, up to 21,975,200. The unemployment rate decreased 2.64 points, standing at 55.54%. The past year, the economically active population decreased by 1,060,400 people and the activity rate decreased by 3.20 points.

Employment

The number of employed persons decreased by 1,074,000 persons in the second quarter of 2020, standing at 18,607,200. The quarterly employment variation rate stood at -5.46% .

The employment rate (percentage of employed persons with respect to the population aged 16 and over) was 47.03%, representing an decrease of 2.77 points as compared to the previous quarter. In annual variation, this rate fell by 3.47 points.

Quarterly variation of employment. Thousands.
(Q2 compared with Q1 of the same year)

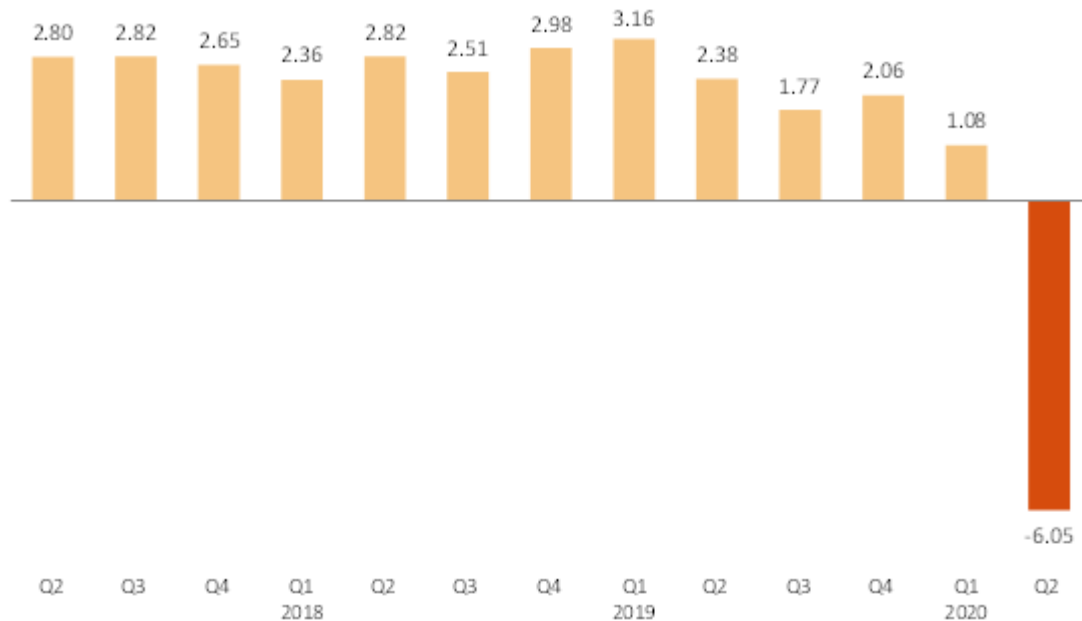


By sex, employment decreased this quarter by 527,800 for men and 546,200 for women. By nationality, employment fell by 828,700 persons among Spaniards and by 245,300 among foreign nationals.

Employment decreased this quarter across age groups.

In the past 12 months, employment has decreased by 1,197,700 persons (616,800 men and 580,900 women). The annual variation rate of employment was -6.05% , representing an increase of 7.13 hundredths compared to the previous quarter.

Annual variation rate of employment. Percentage



Employment decreased this second quarter in all sectors: *Agriculture* (–21,400), *Industry* (–127,000), *Construction* (–108,700) and *Services* (–816,900).

In the last year, employment has also decreased in the four sectors. There are 922,200 fewer employed persons in *Services*, in *Industry* –122,300, in *Construction* –107,300 and in *Agriculture* –45,900.

Full-time employment decreased by 711,900 persons this quarter and part-time employment fell by 362,100. The percentage of persons employed part-time decreased by 1.11 percentage points, to 13.36%.

Over the last 12 months, full-time employment has decreased by 732,300 persons and part-time employment by 465,400.

The number of salaried employees decreased this quarter by 1,033,300. The number of wage-earners with a permanent contract decreased by 361,400 persons, while that of wage-earners with temporary contracts has decreased by 671,900 persons. The temporary employment rate decreased 2.66 points, to 22.35%.

Over the last 12 months, the number of salaried employees has decreased by 1,161,400. Permanent employment also decreased by 232,300 persons and temporary employment did so by 929,100.

The number of self-employed persons likewise decreased by 36,100 persons in quarterly variation, and by 34,600 over the past year.

This quarter, private employment² decreased by 1,052,000 persons, standing at 15,381,300. Public employment³ decreased by 22,000 to 3,225,900.

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.

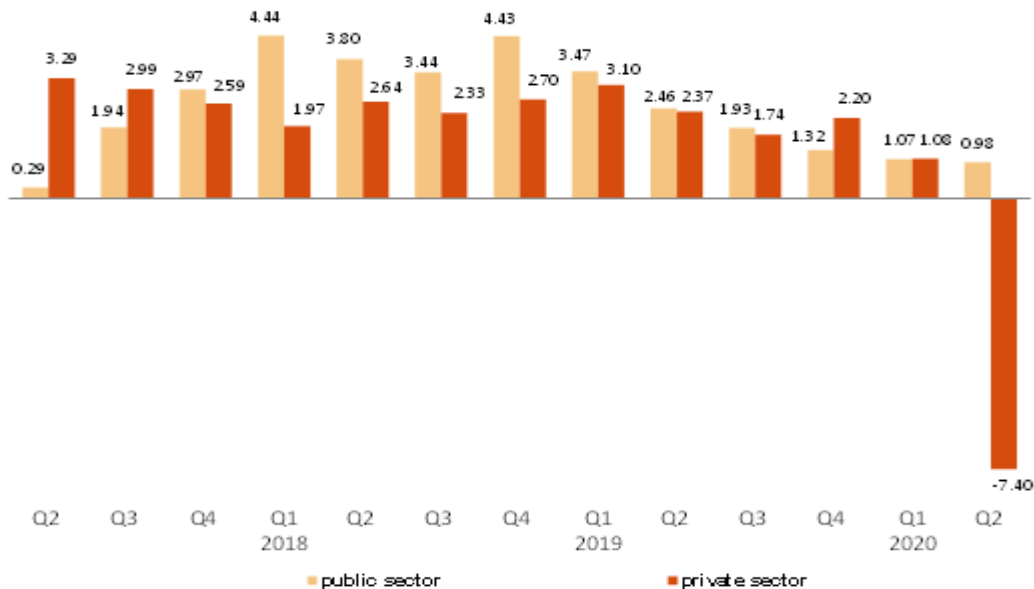
³ Public sector employment includes all wage earners in public enterprises and in the National and Regional Administrations, including both workers contributing to Social Security and those affiliated with the Special Civil Service System.

Quarterly variation of employment by nature of employer. Thousands. (Q2 compared with Q1 of the same year)



Employment in the private sector showed an annual variation of -7.40%, while public employment of 0.98%. In the past twelve months, employment has decreased by 1,229,100 people in the private sector and has increased by 31,500 in the public sector.

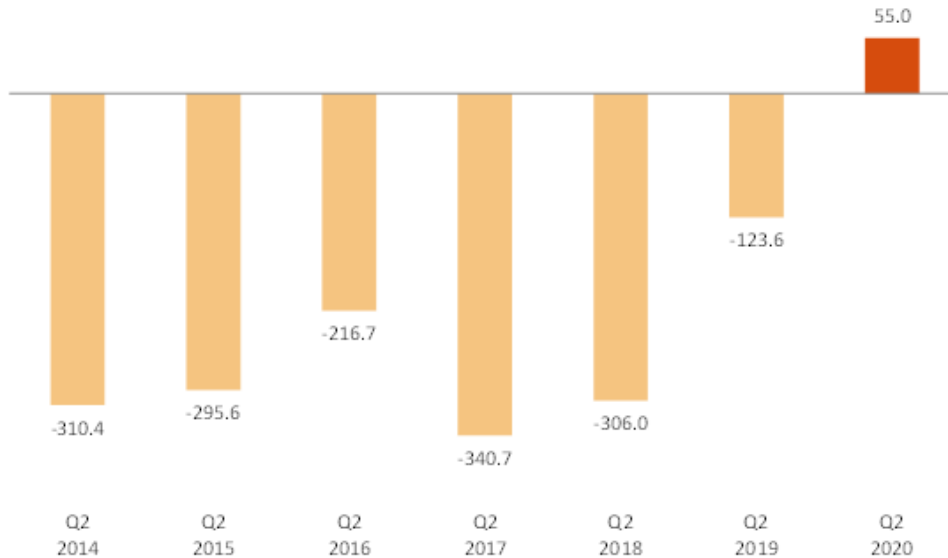
Annual variation rate of employment by nature of employer. Percentage.



Unemployment and unemployment rate

Unemployment increased by 55,000 persons this quarter. The total number of unemployed persons stood at 3,368,000. In relative terms, the quarterly variation of unemployment was 1.66%.

Quarterly variation of employment. Thousands (Q2 compared with Q1 of the same year)



The unemployment rate increased 92 hundredths and stood at 15.33%. In the last 12 months, this rate has increased by 1.30 points.

By sex, the number of unemployed men increased by 102,900 this quarter, standing at 1,667,100. Among women, unemployment decreased by 47,900, reaching 1,700,900.

The female unemployment rate increased by 48 hundredths and stood at 16.72%. The male unemployment rate increased by 1.33 points, standing at 14.13%.

By age group, unemployment fell this quarter among persons aged 55 and over (-34,600) and among young people aged 16 to 19 (-8,300). On the other hand, the number of unemployed persons increased by 65,600 among those aged 25 to 54 and by 32,300 among those aged 20 to 24.

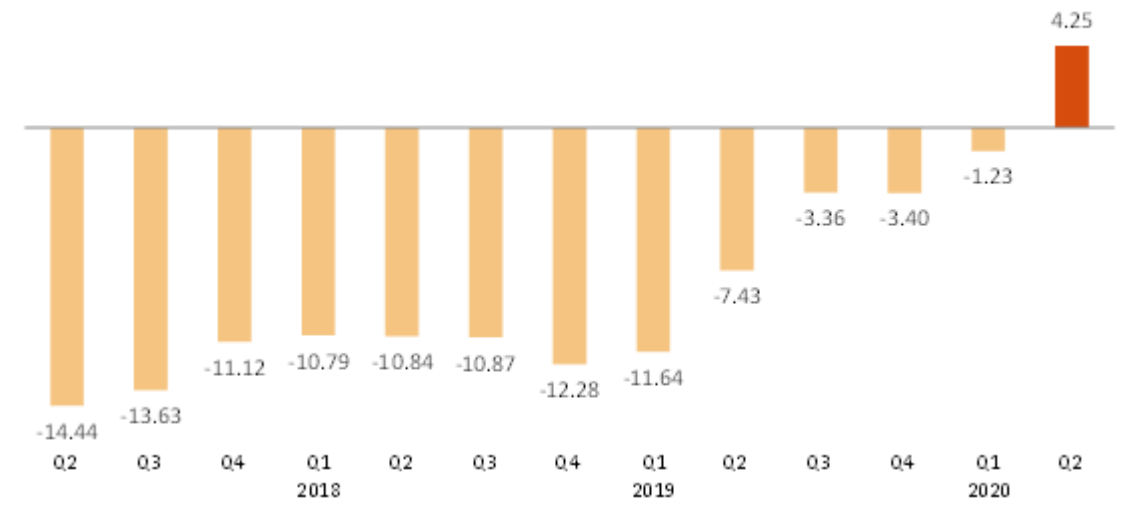
By nationality, unemployment decreased this quarter by 15,200 among Spaniards and increased by 70,200 among foreigners. The unemployment rate of the Spanish population was 13.86%, while that of the foreign population was 24.92%.

Unemployment increased this quarter in all sectors: *Services* (199,000 more unemployed), *Industry* (55,000), *Construction* (32,300) and *Agriculture* (3,800).

Unemployment decreased by 172,700 persons among those who lost their job over a year ago and by 62,500 among those who are seeking their first job.

The evolution of unemployment in annual variation was 4.25%. The total number of unemployed persons has increased by 137,300 persons in one year, with an increase of 133,000 for men and 4,400 for women.

Annual variation rate of unemployment. Percentage.



By age, in the last 12 months, unemployment numbers fell among young people between 16 and 19 years old (-20,600) and among those 55 and over (-18,100). On the other hand, the number increased by 151,900 among people aged 25 to 54 and by 24,200 among those aged 20 to 24.

By sector, in the past year unemployment has decreased in *Agriculture* (15,100 fewer unemployed). In contrast, it increased in *Construction* (33,600), in *Industry* (66,000) and in *Services* (385,900). On the other hand, the number of unemployed persons who lost their jobs over a year ago has decreased by 241,700 and that of unemployed persons looking for their first job has fallen by 91,200.

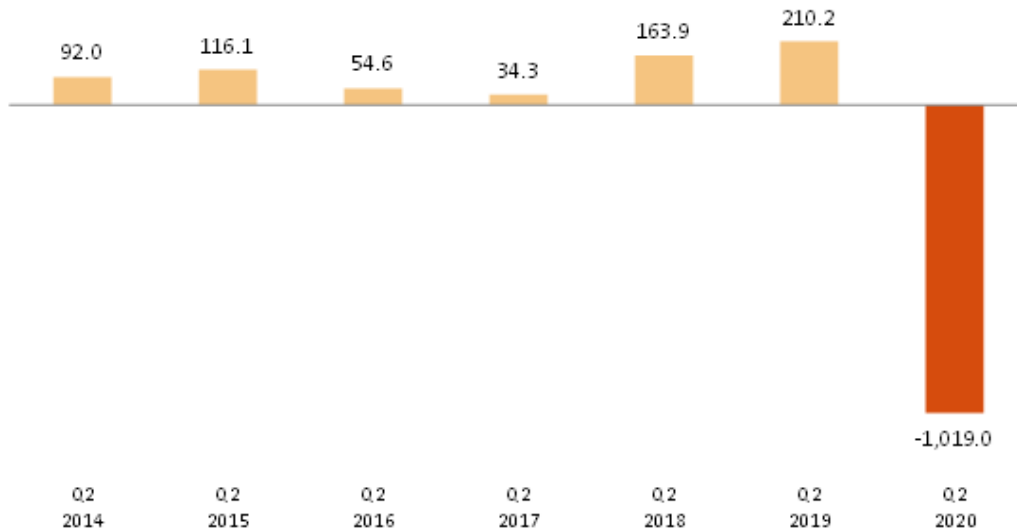
Economically active population and activity rate

The economically active population experienced a decrease of 1,019,000 persons in the second semester of this year, standing at 21,975,200. The number of economically active women decreased by 594,100, and that of men by 424,900.

By nationality, the number of economically active persons decreased in this quarter by 843,900 among Spaniards and by 175,200 among foreign nationals.

The economic activity rate decreased 2.64 points, reaching 55.54%. The economic activity rate for males fell 2.28 points, standing at 61.35%, and that of females fell 2.98 points, to 50.05%.

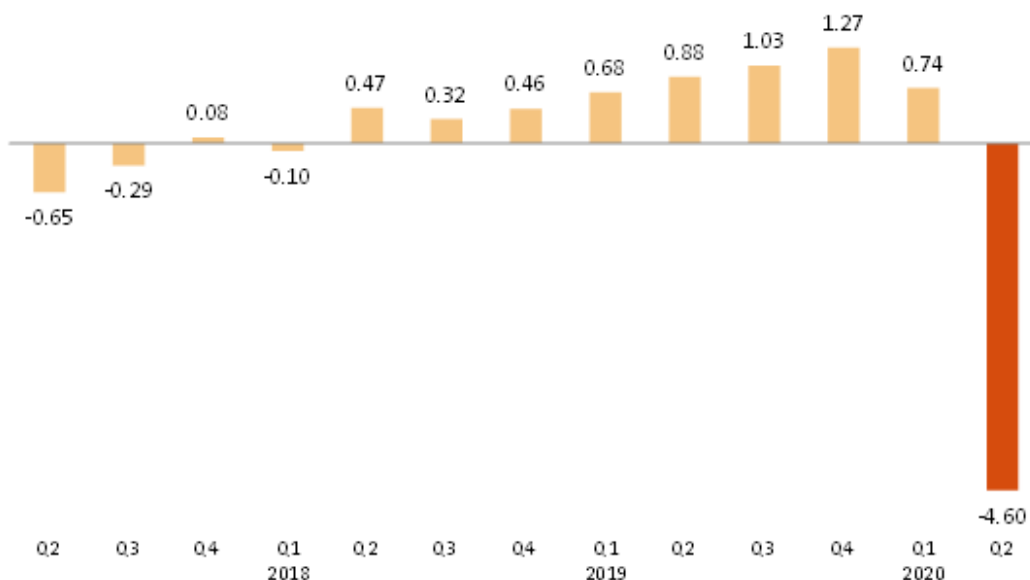
Quarterly variation of activity. Thousands.
(Q2 compared with Q1 of the same year)



The activity rate of Spaniards decreased 2.40 points as compared with the previous quarter, standing at 54.30%. For foreigners it fell by 4.62 points to 65.35%. The difference of almost 11 points between both rates is mainly explained by the different age structures for both populations.

In annual terms, the economically active population has decreased by 1,060,400 persons. The annual variation rate of economically active persons was -4.60%.

Annual variation rate of activity. Percentage.



Households

The number of households increased by 10,500 this quarter, standing at 18,784,400. Of these, 4,901,000 were single-person households.

Households in which all economically active members were unemployed increased by 74,900 this quarter, up to a total of 1,148,800. Of these, 300,100 were single-person households.

On the other hand, the number of households in which all of the economically active members were employed decreased by 311,300, standing at 10,385,100. Of these, 1,958,100 were single-person households.

In annual comparison, the number of households with at least one economically active member in which those members were unemployed has increased by 156,000, while those where all active members were employed has fallen by 261,000.

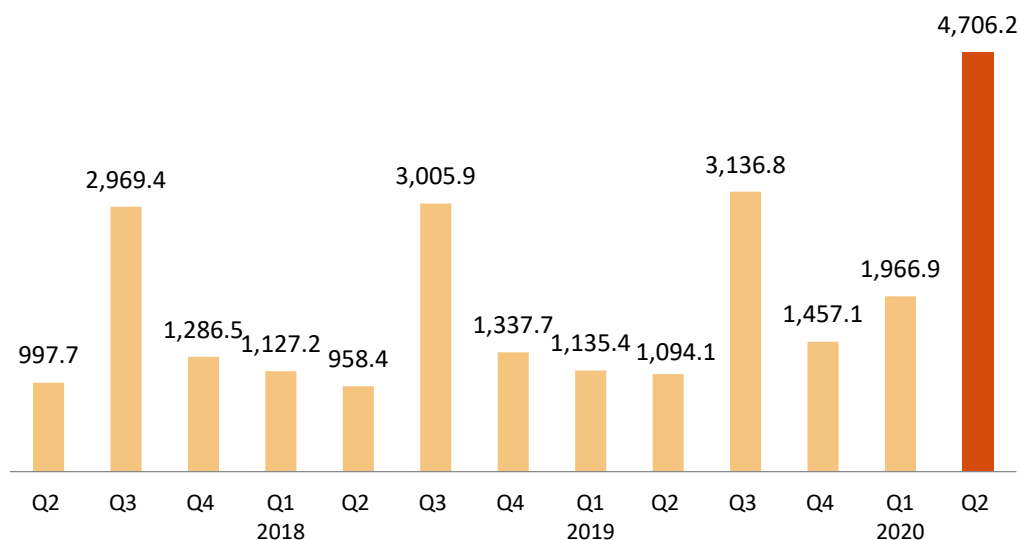
Additional indicators on the quarterly evolution of the EPA

Given the rather extraordinary circumstances that occurred beginning on March 16th of this year, it has been deemed advisable that certain results be added to this press release to provide a better understanding of what happened in the labour market.

Employed persons who have not worked

The number of employed persons who had not worked during the reference week amounted to 4,706,200 this quarter, or 2,739,300 more than in the previous quarter. The number of employed persons who actually worked in the second quarter thus remained at 13,901,000 (35.14% of the population aged 16 and over).

Employed persons not working in the reference week. Thousands.



The increase in employed people who did not work in the reference week was primarily attributable to workers who were absent from their jobs due to ERTE or partial unemployment for technical or economic reasons.

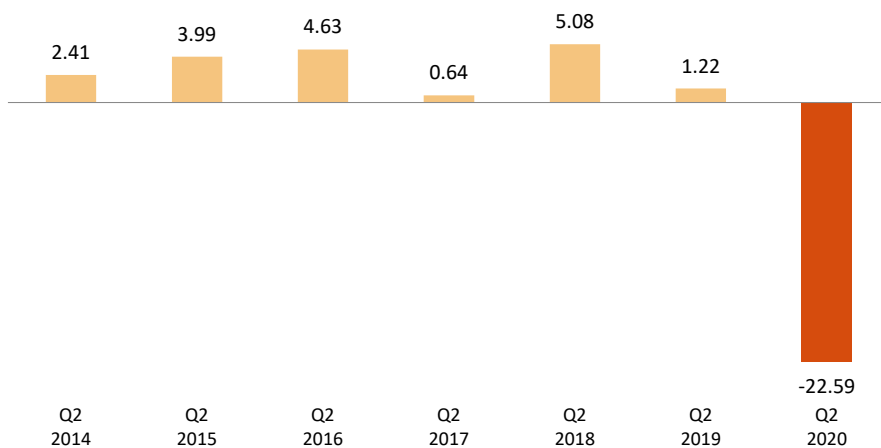
Quarterly variation of employed persons not working in the reference week because lay off or lack of work. Thousands.



Effective hours worked

The total number of effective hours worked in the second quarter of 2020 has also experienced an unprecedented decrease, due to the period in which it has been necessary to limit economic activity. The volume of working hours has decreased by 22.59% in comparison to the time worked in the previous quarter.

Quarterly variation of actual working hours in the reference week for all employed persons (main job). Percentage. (Q2 compared with Q1 of the same year).



Work from home and atypical hours

In the second quarter 2020 EPA, the variables on home work and atypical hours (which are usually annual) were obtained for the entire sample. This allows the figures obtained this quarter to be compared with the results of the annual subsample from previous years, as a reference.

This quarter, 16.20% of employed persons (3,015,200) worked from their own home more than half the days, as compared to 4.81% in 2019.

Overall, percentages of 'atypical hours' decreased in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the 2019 annual results.

Considering weekend work, the percentage of employed persons who worked on a Saturday in the last month was 27.40% this quarter, compared to 36.85% in 2019. The percentage of those who worked on a Sunday was 15.77%, compared to 22.66% in 2019.

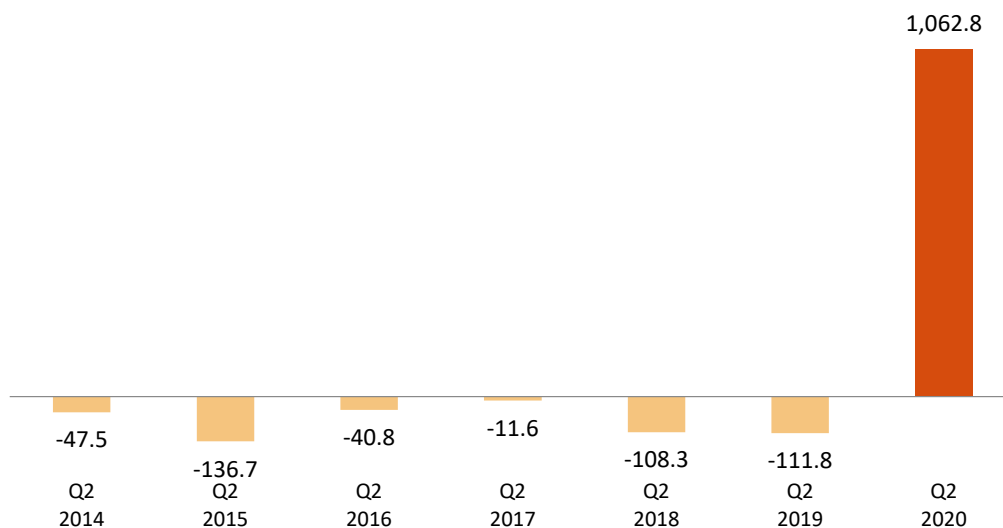
The percentage of regular work in the afternoons (more than half the days) was 13.53% this quarter, compared to 19.82% in 2019. Regular night work was 4.04%, compared to 6.12% in 2019.

For their part, employees who worked shift represented 19.91% of the total in the second quarter of 2020, compared to 20.72% in 2019. Finally, those with part-time work were 33.99%, compared to 37.17% in 2019.

Inactive persons

The increase in people who have left the job market (inactive) compared to the previous quarter exceeded one million (1,062,800).

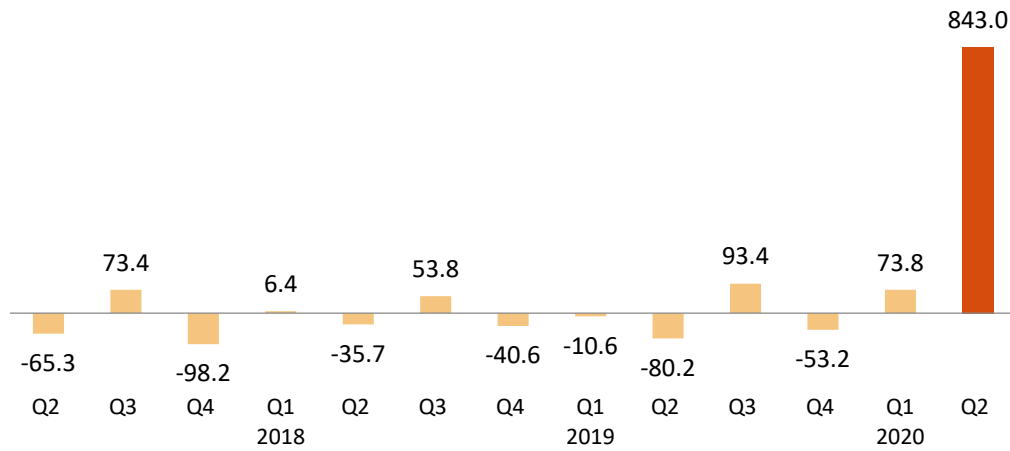
Quarterly variation of inactive persons. Thousands (Q2 compared with Q1 of the same year)



The decrease in employment has mainly resulted in an increase in the number of economically inactive persons, mainly due to the unexpected difficulty of seeking employment while under lockdown. On the other hand, levels for the lack of availability to begin work in the case that employment is found are similar to usual, in spite of the lockdown.

There are 1,628,500 people who have been unable to seek employment despite being available for work. They have thus been unable to fulfil all the ILO conditions to be classified as unemployed. This figure is an increase of 843,000 people compared to the previous quarter.

Quarterly variation of inactive persons available to work. Thousands.



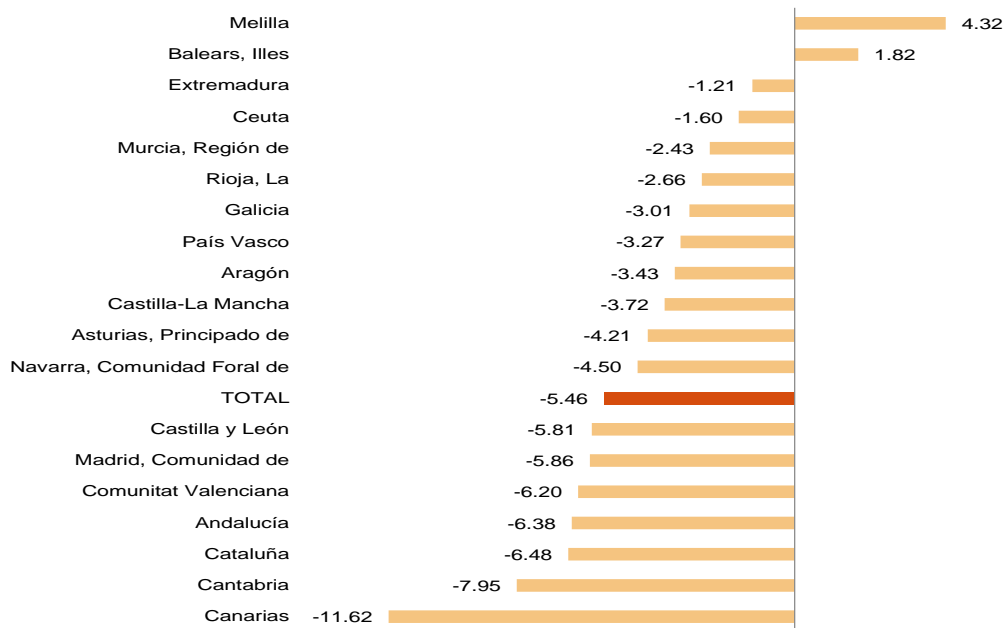
Results by Autonomous Communities⁴

Illes Balears is the only community where employment increased this quarter, at 9,200. In the rest, the greatest decreases were observed in Cataluña (-223,700), Andalucía (-198,100) and Comunidad de Madrid (-184,400).

In relative terms, the Autonomous Communities with the highest quarterly employment variation were Illes Balears (-1.21%), Extremadura (-2.43%), and Región de Murcia (-2.43%).

⁴ As with the rest of the EPA data, employment results in this section are presented according to the Autonomous Community where the persons interviewed in the survey reside, and not according to where their workplace is.

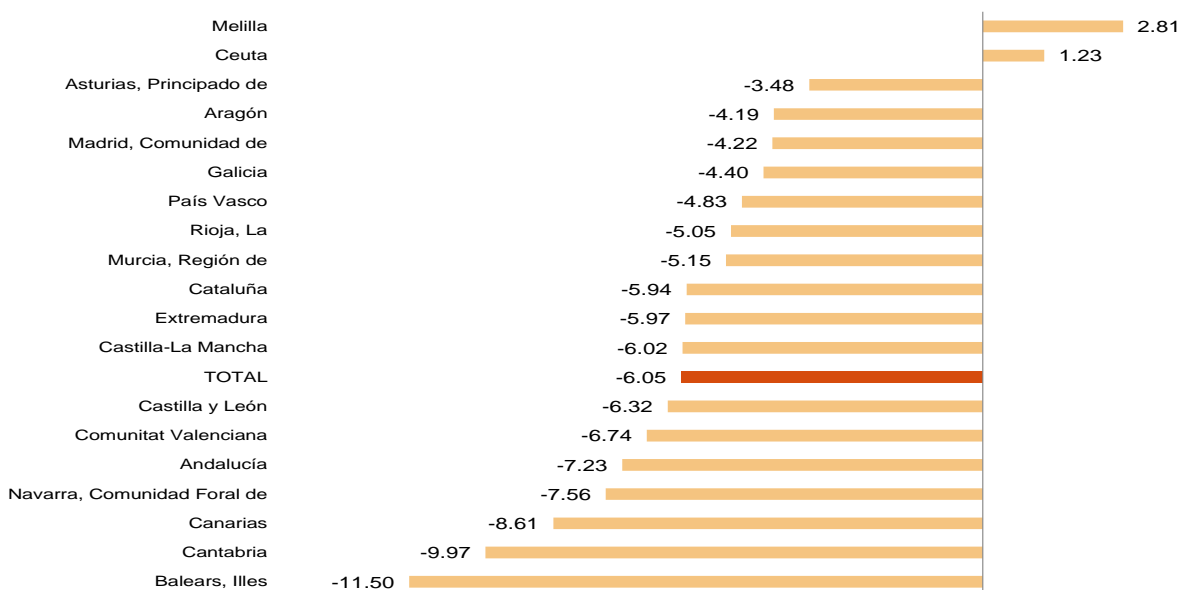
Quarterly variation rate of employment by autonomous community. Percentage.



In this past year, employment did not increase in any community. The greatest decreases were observed in Andalucía (-226,800), Cataluña (-203,600) and Comunitat Valenciana (-140,600).

In relative terms, the Autonomous Communities with the lowest annual employment variations were Asturias (-3.48%), Aragón (-4.19%) and Comunidad de Madrid (-4.22%). While Illes Balears (-11.50%), Cantabria (-9.97%) and Canarias (-8.61%) showed the most negative annual variation rates.

Annual variation rate of employment by autonomous community. Percentage..



The largest quarterly unemployment declines took place in Andalucía (-48,200), Canarias (-20,900) and Cataluña (-15,000). On the other hand, the greatest increases occurred in Cataluña (61,300 more), Comunidad de Madrid (54,500) and Comunitat Valenciana (42,500).

In annual terms, the greatest decreases in the number of unemployed persons took place in Andalucía (-47,000), Canarias (-13,300) and Castilla-La Mancha (-5,000). On the other hand, the greatest unemployment increases over the last 12 months were observed in Comunidad de Madrid (62,900 more unemployed people), Comunitat Valenciana (43,300) and Cataluña (41,700).

País Vasco (9.13%), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (10.08%) and La Rioja (10.11%) recorded the lowest unemployment rates this quarter. At the other end of the scale, Canarias (21.55%), Extremadura (21.39%) and Andalucía (21.32%) showed the highest rates.

The decrease in economic activity in autonomous communities is generalized across both quarterly and annual variation.

The greatest decreases were in Andalucía (246,300 fewer unemployed persons), Catalonia (249,100), Cataluña (-162,400) and Comunidad de Madrid (-129,900).

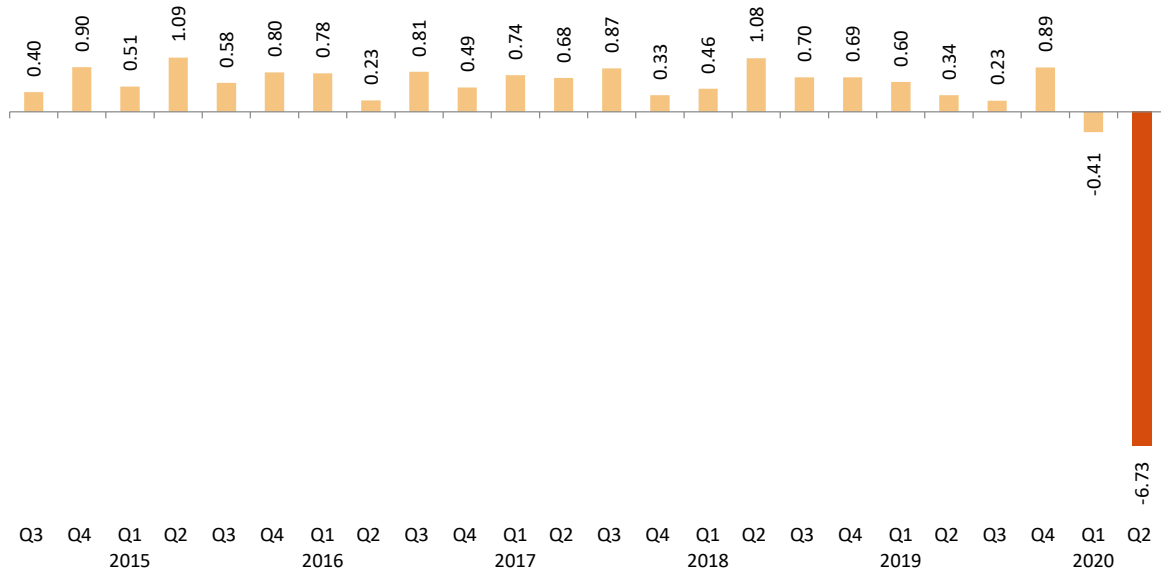
In the last 12 months, the greatest decreases in economically active persons occurred in Andalucía (273,900 fewer), Cataluña (-162,000) and Comunitat Valenciana (-97,500).

This quarter, the activity rates fluctuated between 60.48% for Comunidad de Madrid and 48.91% for Principado de Asturias.

Seasonally adjusted series

In the second quarter of 2020, the quarterly variation rate of employment adjusted for seasonal effects was -6.73%.

Quarterly variation rate of seasonally adjusted employment. Percentage.



There was an increase of 6.03% in seasonally-adjusted unemployment results.

Quarterly variation rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment. Percentage.



As explained in the methodology used for seasonal adjustment, the seasonal adjustment model is maintained for a year, with the first quarters corresponding to the time of the model's re-identification, but the coefficients are recalculated quarterly, so that each quarter the previous results are reviewed (either by re-identification or by revision of coefficients) and therefore the latest series available must always be consulted.

The series of the quarterly variation rates of the seasonally adjusted results of employment and unemployment since 2005 and the description of the method used can be found in:

http://www.ine.es/daco/daco42/daco4211/epa_desestacional.xlsx

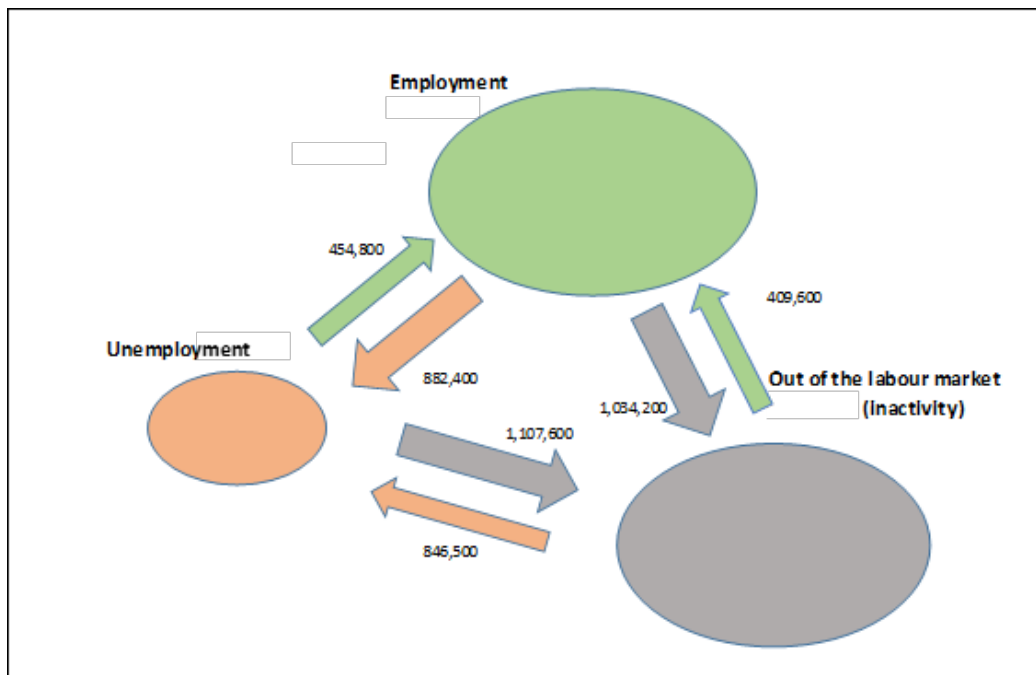
Flows in absolute values with respect to the previous quarter⁵

The significance of transitory flows into inactivity should be noted: A total of 1,034,200 persons who were employed in the first quarter, and 1,107,600 who were unemployed, transitioned to being inactive in the second. The sum of both flows (2,252,600) is almost double that observed in the second quarter of 2019 (1,142,400 persons).

Movement in the opposite direction -a return to being economically active- accounted for a total of 1,256,100 (409,600 into employment and 846,500 into unemployment), a figure 52,700 higher than for the same period in 2019.

With this, the net balance of increased economic inactivity tops one million this quarter.

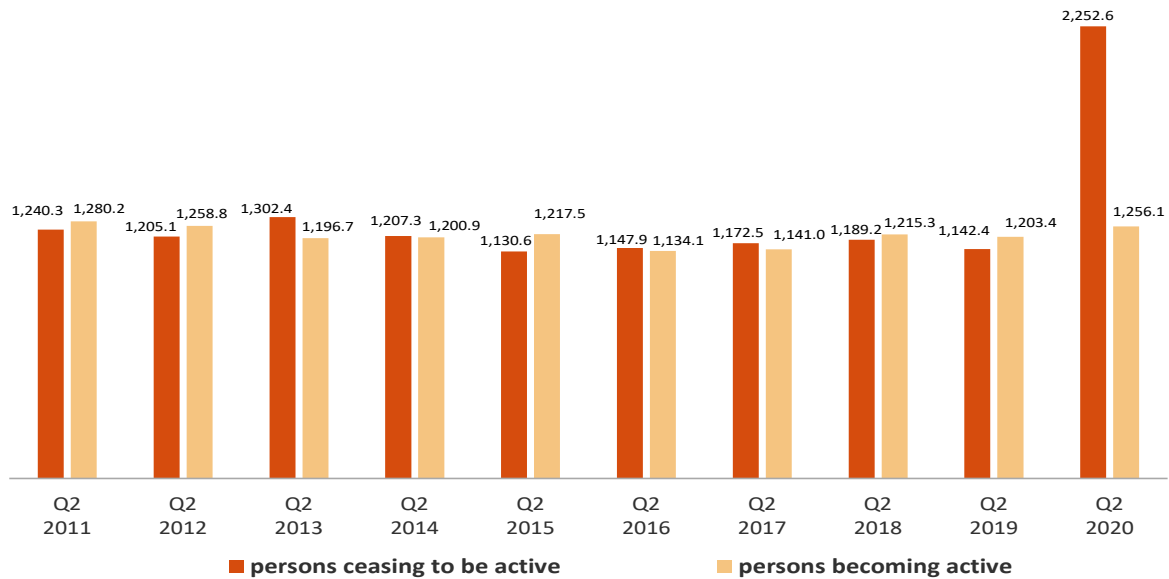
Chart of Flows from Q1 to Q2 2020



Note. This scheme does not consider persons in the second quarter of 2020 whose economic activity status was not considered in the previous quarter.

⁵ This section compiles the results of the Economically Active Population Flow Statistics. Due to the methodology used in preparation, the results might not match the net balances of quarterly EPA. The differences are caused by the "no data recorded" groups (persons turning 16 years old in the change between one quarter and the next and those who did not live in Spain in the previous quarter).

Flows of persons becoming and ceasing to be active each quarter. Thousands.

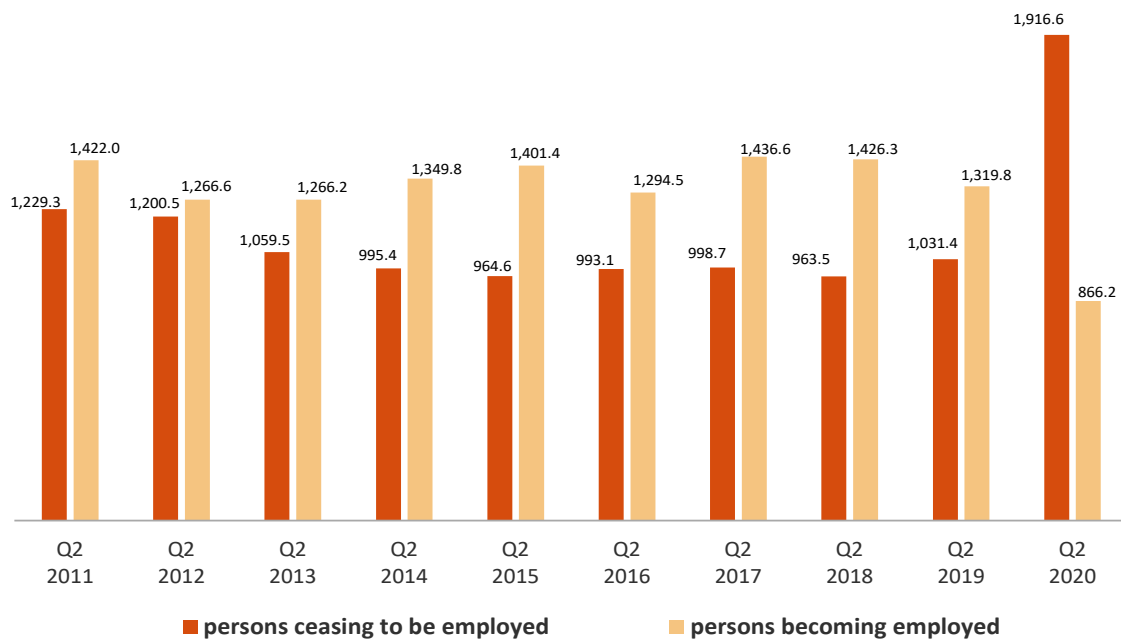


Other movements to highlight, comparatively with those of the second quarters of previous years, are the following:

The total inflow to employment in the second quarter of 2020 was 866,200 people, a figure 10,300 lower than that registered in the same quarter of the previous year.

However, the outflow from employment was 1,916,600 people, which is 885,200 more than in the same quarter of 2019.

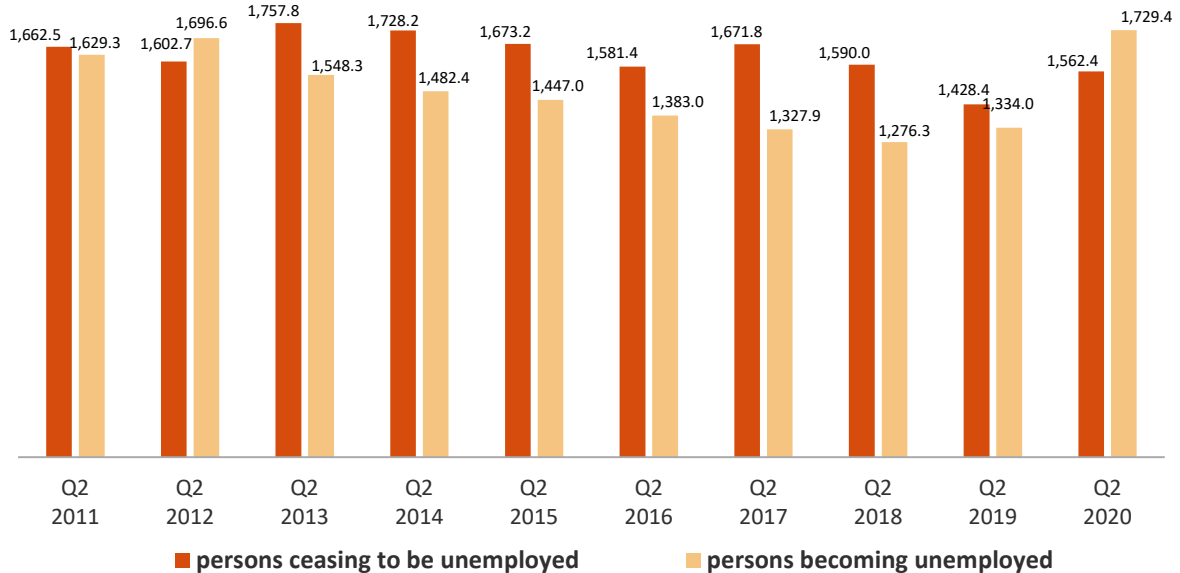
Flows of persons becoming and ceasing to be employed each quarter. Thousands.



The number of persons who were unemployed three months ago but are not currently unemployed stood at 1,562,400, which is 134,000 more persons than in the same period in 2019.

However, the total inflow to unemployment reached 1,729,400 people, which is 395,400 more persons than in the second quarter of 2019.

Flows of persons becoming and ceasing to be unemployed each quarter. Thousands.



The flow data on which these comments are based can be found in the annex to this press release <http://www.ine.es/daco/daco42/daco4211/epaflu0220.xlsx>

EAPS results by province

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

<http://www.ine.es/daco/daco42/daco4211/epapro0220.pdf>

All the provincial information can also be accessed from the INEbase database:

<http://www.ine.es/dynt3/inebase/index.html?padre=996>

Data Review and Update

The data published today are final. All results are available on INEBase.

Influence of COVID–19 on EPA estimates

The pandemic caused by COVID-19 and the state of alarm, in place during most of the second quarter, as well as the different phases of the de-escalation, have had significant effects on the Labour Force Survey, both in terms of conducting the interviews and in terms of impact on the variables measured by the survey. What follows outlines a series of considerations to keep in mind when analysing the data.

Workers affected by a Temporary Workforce Reduction Scheme (ERTE) as a consequence of COVID-19

The consideration of workers affected by ERTE in the EPA is in line with the recommendations given by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT) .

Specifically, according to Eurostat specifications for ERTes, those suspended from employment are classified as employed so long as there is a guarantee of reincorporation into the workplace once the suspension period has ended.

A series of Royal Decrees⁶ published during the pandemic, culminating in *Royal Decree-Law 24/2020, of June 26, on social measures to reactivate employment and protect self-employment and competitiveness in the industrial sector*, established said guarantee.

For their part, workers affected by an ERTE with a reduction in working hours are employed, with this reduction being reflected in the hours of work performed.

Information on both cases can be found in the EPA tables in INEbase.

Impact during this quarter of the definition of unemployment

During this high alert period, in which many activities have been halted and much of the population is in confinement, many workers who have lost their jobs have not been able to carry out any type of job search because the companies that could hire them are closed. They are also unable to continue work as self-employed persons, or are unable to start a hypothetical job because they have to stay at home taking care of family dependents (children, the elderly, people with disabilities, etc.).

Failure to comply with either of these conditions for the definition of unemployment - active job search and availability to work - mean that the person is not classified as unemployed in the EPA, but as rather as inactive, which contributes to the increase seen in the “inactive” category this quarter. The section on new questions and indicators describes those introduced to describe this increase.

⁶ Royal Decree-Law 8/2020, of March 17, on extraordinary and urgent measures to confront the economic and social impact of COVID-19; Royal Decree-Law 9/2020, of March 27, by which complementary measures were adopted, in the workplace, to mitigate the effects of COVID-19; Royal Decree-Law 18/2020, of May 12, on social measures to defend employment.

Circumstances linked to fieldwork

As in the final weeks of the previous quarter, in the second quarter the need to replace personal interviews with telephone interviews in order to avoid health risks to informants and interviewers led to a decrease in the first interview sample size, since the phone numbers of all the new households entering the sample group for the first time were not available. This has not been the case for later, subsequent interviews, since these are mainly carried out by telephone. The overall effect has been a decrease of 3.79% in the number of homes surveyed compared to the same quarter for the previous year.

Adding of questions in the second quarter. New indicators

In the second quarter EPA for 2020, exceptional questions have been added regarding work at home, why the person left or lost their last job, and atypical hours (on weekends, nights, etc.), which are usually only published in annual results. The purpose of this change is to analyse, in greater detail, the causes of lay-offs or job losses and the working hours of workers in positions considered essential during the high alert period.

At the same time, the following indicators are offered:

- Effective working hours for all employed persons
- Employed persons who have not worked, according to causes
- Transitions between different labour categories (employment, unemployment, inactivity)
- Persons who are not seeking employment even though they are able to work
- Persons who are seeking employment but are not able to join a workplace

The last two are new and their goal is to allow for analysis of increased inactivity.

Methodological note

The Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) has been carried out since 1964 and the methodology currently in force is that of 2005.

It is a continuous, quarterly research addressed to families, whose main purpose is to obtain data on the labour force and its various categories (employed, unemployed), as well as on the population outside the labour market (inactive).

As of the third quarter of 2009, the survey includes an additional sample in Galicia that is collected by the Galician Statistics Institute (IGE) using the same fieldwork system and methodology as the INE.

Type of survey: quarterly continuous survey.

Population scope: population residing in family dwellings.

Geographical scope: the entire national territory.

Reference period of the results: the quarter.

Reference period of the information: the week before the interview.

Sample size: 3,822 census tracts, around 65,000 dwellings and 160,000 people. Of the 3,822 tracts, 234 correspond to the additional sample of Galicia.

Type of sampling: two-stage sampling with stratification in the first stage units. The first stage units are the census tracts and the second stage units are the inhabited family dwellings.

Collection method: personal and telephone interview.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

<https://www.ine.es/inebaseDYN/epa30308/docs/resumetepa.pdf>

To the technical details of the survey design and evaluation of the quality of the data in:

http://www.ine.es/inebaseDYN/epa30308/docs/epa05_disenc.pdf

And the standardized methodological report in:

<https://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/es/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30308>

The Statistics on Economically Active Population Flows (EAPFS) collect information regarding the follow-up of the population, or specific groups thereof, between one quarter and the previous one in absolute values, regarding its relation with labour market. This information links the interviewee's situations in two moments of time on the basis of the EAPS in order to study its evolution.

Given that in the EAPS sample one sixth is renewed each quarter and the remaining 5/6 parts are kept fixed between two consecutive quarters, the common part of the sample between the two conducts of the survey is used to obtain flow statistics from the questions relating to the situation in which the interviewee was in the current and previous quarters.

Type of survey: quarterly exploitation of the common EAPS sample between consecutive quarters that provides estimates in absolute values of the relation with the activity in the current period compared with that of the previous quarter.

Population scope: population residing in family dwellings.

Geographical scope: the entire national territory.

Reference period of the results: the quarter.

Reference period of the information: the week before the interview.

Sample size: 3,822 census tracts. The common EPA sample between consecutive quarters is approximately 100,000 people aged 16 and older.

Type of sampling: two-stage sampling with stratification in the first stage units. The first stage units are the census tracts and the second stage units are the inhabited family dwellings.

Collection method: personal and telephone interview.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

https://www.ine.es/inebaseDYN/flujos30310/docs/metoflujos_valores_absolutos.pdf

And the standardized methodological report in:

<https://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/es/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30310>

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