

27 October 2020

Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) Third Quarter 2020

Effects of COVID-19 on the EAPS this quarter

- The EAPS results for the third quarter of 2020 continued to reflect the state of affairs arising from the pandemic and its effect on the labour market.
- Occupancy has risen by 569,600 people in this quarter. This figure does not include those affected by Temporary Workforce Reduction Scheme (ERTE) layoffs. According to the EAPS-applicable methodology of the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) and the International Labor Organization (ILO), these persons are considered employed.
- Absences from employment due to ERTE and *partial unemployment for technical or economic reasons*, or *illness, accident or temporary disability* decreased in the third quarter. This has caused the number of hours worked to grow compared to the previous quarter. The effective hours of work performed have thus increased by 15.10% compared to the second quarter, despite being a typical holiday period.
- 10.30% of employed persons (1,975,100) worked from their own home more than half the days, compared to 16.20% in the second semester.
- The end of confinement in June has led to a normalization in workforce behaviour. The number of economically active people has recovered, thereby reducing the number of people who are out of the labour market.
- A more detailed view of the transitions observed between employment, unemployment and inactivity is obtained with the Flow Statistics, which shows that 928,700 economically inactive people moved into employment and 1,320,500 moved to unemployment. The outflow from employment to inactivity was 659,300, and from unemployment to inactivity it was 676,100. As a result, there was a strong recovery in the number of assets this quarter.
- **The effects of Covid-19 on the EAPS can be reviewed more extensively on page 19 of this press release, as well as in the specific section on page 9.**

Main results

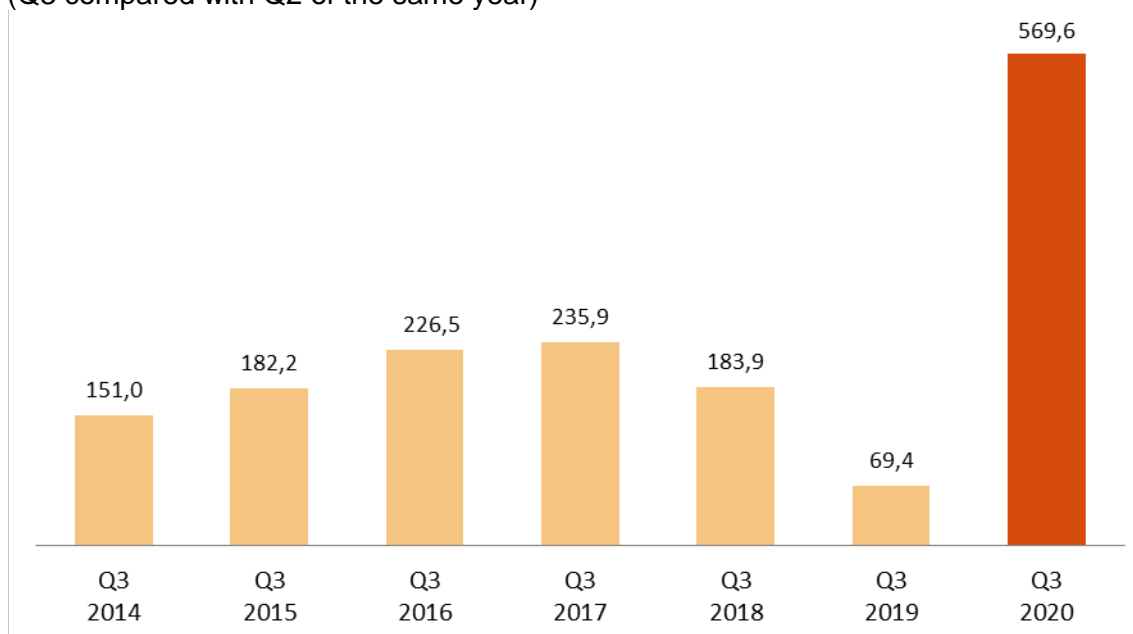
- Employment registered an increase of 569,600 persons in the third quarter as compared with the previous quarter (3.06%), standing at 19,176,900 employed persons. In seasonally adjusted terms, the quarterly variation was 2.98%. Employment has grown by 697,500 persons - or 3.51% - in the last 12 months.
- Employment increased this quarter by 111,200 people in the public sector and 458,500 in the private sector. In the last 12 months, employment increased by 805,900 persons in the private sector and decreased by 108,500 in the public sector.
- Salaried employees increased this quarter by 581,200. Those with a permanent contract increased by 158,300, while those with a temporary contract increased by 422,900. The number of salaried employees decreased by 681,900 in the annual rate (temporary employment increased by 582,800 persons and permanent employment by 99,100). The number of self-employed workers decreased by 10,400 this quarter and by 14,300 in the last 12 months.
- Employment increased this quarter in *Services* (476,300 persons more), *Construction* (80,300) and *Industry* (45,400), while it fell in *Agriculture* (32,300 less). In the last year, employment decreased in all sectors, especially in *Services*, with a drop of 533,600, and in *Industry*, with 128,100 fewer persons.
- The largest increases in employment this quarter were in Cataluña (96,400 more), Comunitat Valenciana (81,800) and Andalucía (76,200). The only decrease took place in Canarias (-2,800). In the past year the drop in employment was general. The greatest reductions were observed in Cataluña (-138,500), Andalucía (-115,600) and Comunidad de Madrid (-90,800). Only Región de Murcia maintained the same level of employment as a year ago.
- The number of unemployed persons increased by 355,000 this quarter (10.54%), standing at 3,722,900. In seasonally adjusted terms, the quarterly variation was 11.98%. Over the last 12 months, unemployment increased by 508,500 persons (15.82%).
- The unemployment rate stood at 16.26%, which is 93 hundredths more than the previous quarter. Over the last year, this rate increased by 2.34 points.
- By communities, the largest quarterly drop in unemployment occurred in Illes Balears (-9,200). The greatest increases were registered in Andalucía (143,800 more unemployed persons), Canarias (47,800) and Cataluña (33,600). In annual terms, there was a general increase in unemployment in all regions. The greatest increases were observed in Comunidad de Madrid (105,000), Cataluña (84,500) and Comunitat Valenciana (83,100).
- This quarter, the number of economically active persons grew by 924,600, up to 22,899,800. The unemployment rate grew 2.29 points, standing at 57.83%. The past year, the economically active population decreased by 188,900 people and the activity rate by 88 hundredths.

Employment

The number of employed persons increased by 569,600 persons in the third quarter and stood at 19,176,900. The quarterly employment variation rate stood at -3.06% .

The employment rate (percentage of employed persons with respect to the population aged 16 and over) was 48.43%, representing an increase of 1.4 points as compared to the previous quarter. In annual variation, this rate fell by 2.11 points.

Quarterly variation of employment. Thousands.
(Q3 compared with Q2 of the same year)

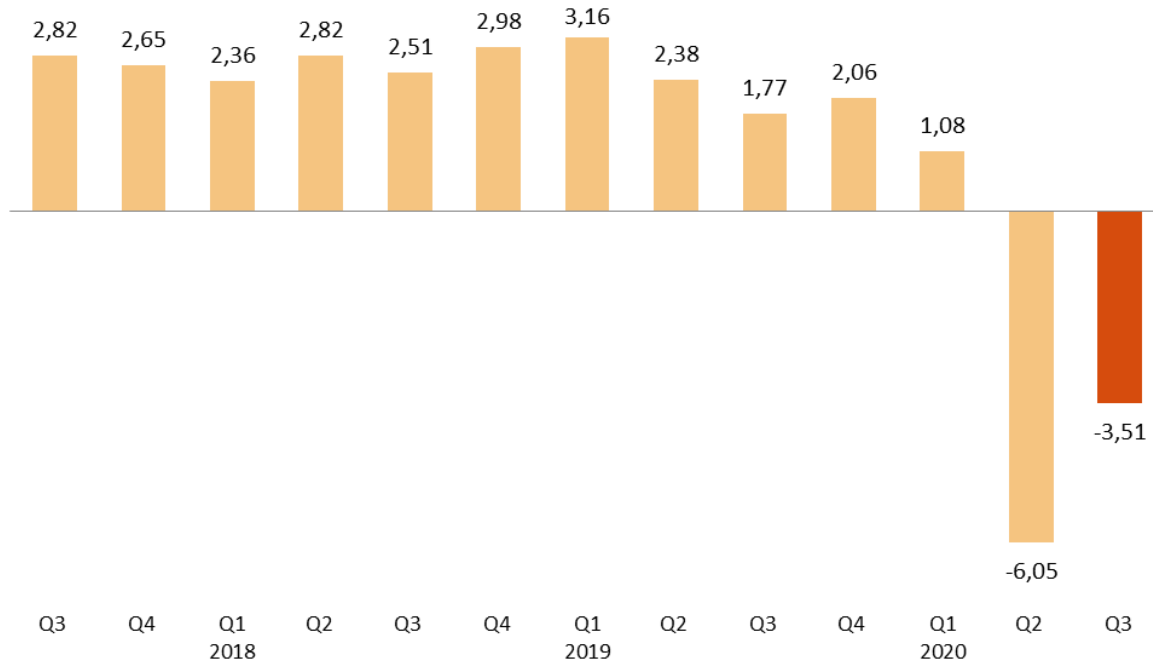


By sex, employment increased this quarter by 320,800 men and 248,900 women. By nationality, employment increased by 424,300 persons among Spaniards and by 145,300 among foreign nationals.

By age, employment grew this quarter in all groups. The largest increase (110,400 more employed persons) occurred among people between 20 and 24 years of age.

In the past 12 months, employment has decreased by 697,500 persons (370,300 men and 327,100 women). The annual variation rate of employment was -3.51% , representing an increase of 2.54 points compared to the previous quarter.

Annual variation rate of employment. Percentage



Employment increased this quarter in *Services* (476,300 persons more), *Construction* (80,300) and *Industry* (45,400), while it fell in *Agriculture* (32,300 less).

In the last year, employment has decreased in all sectors: *Services* (-533,600), *Industry* (-128,100), *Construction* (-20,600) and *Agriculture* (-15,200).

Full-time employment increased by 401,000 persons this quarter, whilst part-time employment did so by 168,600. The percentage of employed persons working part-time increased by almost five tenths to 13.84%.

Over the last 12 months, full-time employment has decreased by 563,000 persons and part-time employment by 134,500.

The number of salaried employees increased this quarter by 581,200. The number of wage-earners with a permanent contract has increased by 158,300 persons, while that of wage-earners with temporary contracts has risen by 422,900 persons. The temporary employment rate rose 1.82 points, to 24.17%.

Over the last 12 months, the number of salaried employees has declined by 681,900. Permanent employment also decreased by 99,100 persons and temporary employment did so by 582,800.

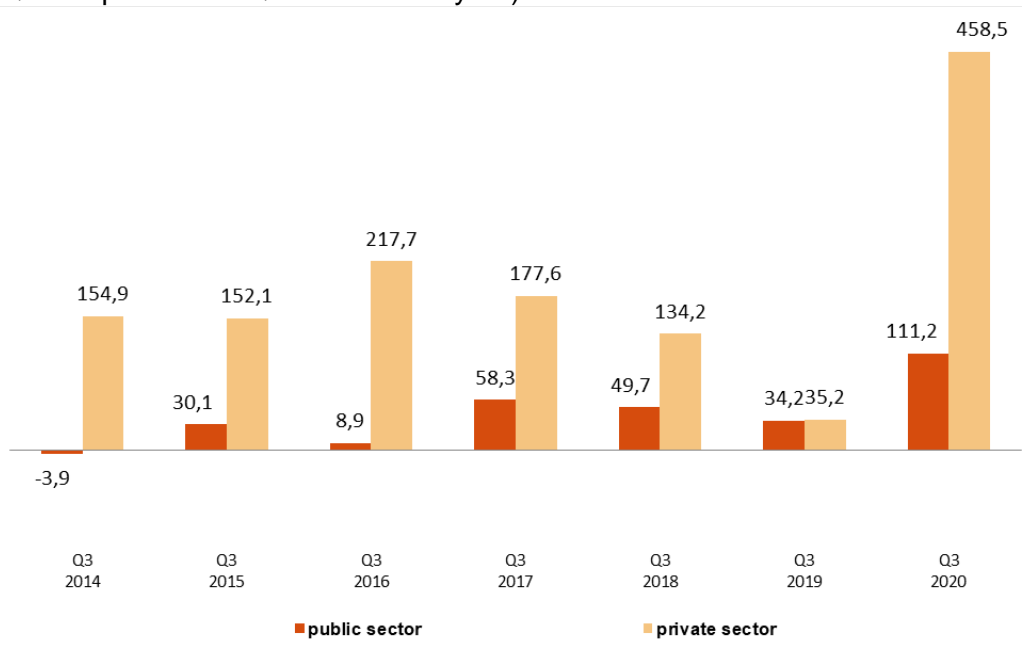
The number of self-employed persons decreased by 10,400 persons in quarterly variation, and by 14,300 over the past year.

This quarter, private employment¹ increased by 458,500 persons, standing at 15,839,800.v Public employment² increased by 111,200, to 3,337,100

¹ 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.

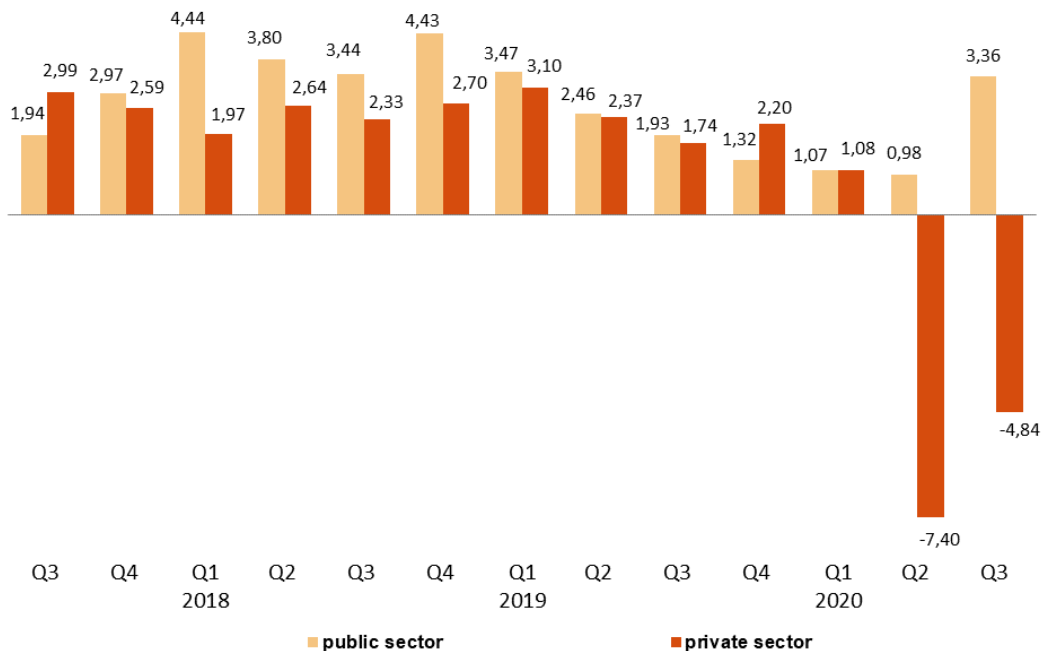
² Public sector employment includes all wage earners in public enterprises and in the National and Regional Administrations, including both workers contributing to Social Security and those affiliated with the Special Civil Service System.

Quarterly variation of employment by nature of employer. Thousands. (Q3 compared with Q2 of the same year)



Employment in the private sector showed an annual variation of -4.84%, while public employment of 3.36%. In the past twelve months, employment has decreased by 805,900 people in the private sector, while it increased by 108,500 in the public sector.

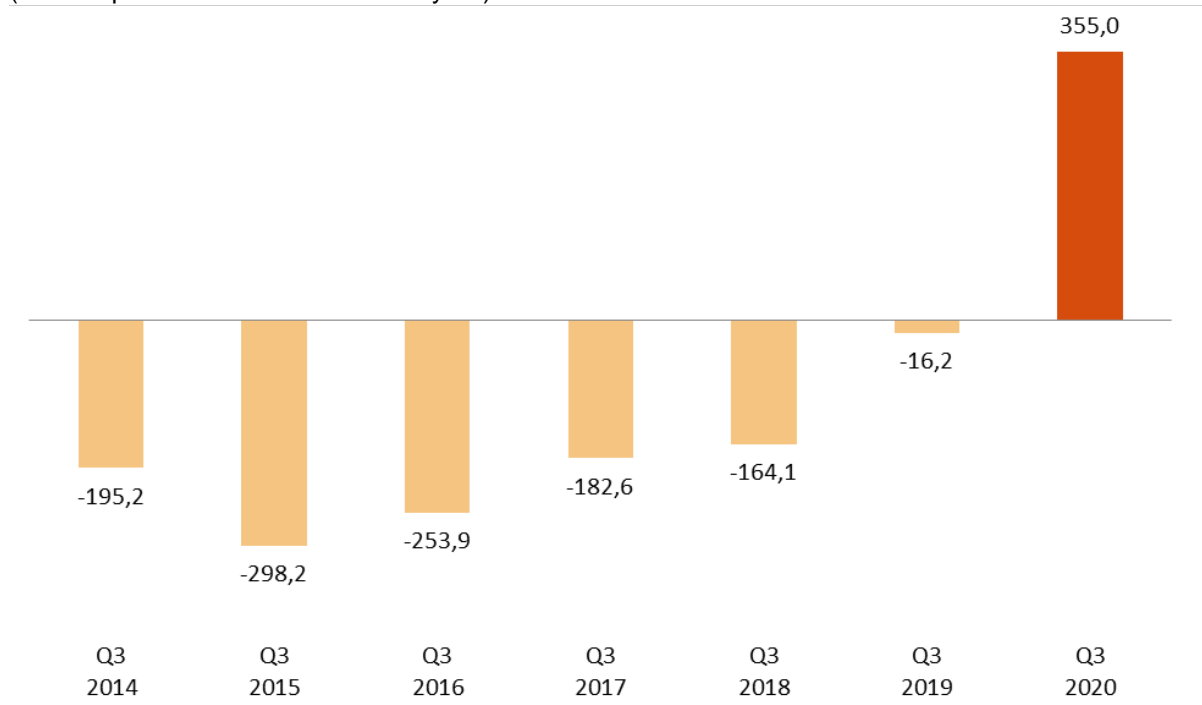
Annual variation rate of employment by nature of employer. Percentage



Unemployment and unemployment rate

Unemployment increased by 355,000 persons this quarter. The total number of unemployed persons stood at 3,722,900. In relative terms, the quarterly variation of unemployment was 10.54%.

Quarterly variation of employment. Thousands (Q3 compared with Q2 of the same year)



The unemployment rate increased 93 hundredths and stood at 16.26%. In the last 12 months, this rate has increased by 2.34 points.

By sex, the number of unemployed men increased by 90,300 this quarter, standing at 1,757,400. Among women, unemployment increased by 264,700, reaching 1,965,500.

The female unemployment rate increased by 1.67 points and stood at 18.39%. The male unemployment rate increased by 26 hundredths and stood at 14.39%.

By age group, unemployment grew this quarter in all groups. The largest increase (205,200 more unemployed) occurred among people aged 25 to 54 years.

By nationality, unemployment increased this quarter among Spaniards by 276,100 and among foreigners by 78,900. The unemployment rate of the Spanish population was 14.77%, while that of the foreign population was 25.65%.

Unemployment increased this quarter in *Agriculture* (39,700 more unemployed persons) and in *Services* (21,300), while it decreased in *Industry* (-31,800) and *Construction* (-12,300).

Unemployment increased by 230,800 people among those who lost their job over a year ago and by 107,300 among those who are seeking their first job.

The evolution of unemployment in annual variation was 15.82%. The total number of unemployed persons has increased by 508,500 persons in one year, with an increase of 256,900 for men and 251,600 for women.

Annual variation rate of unemployment. Percentage.



By age, the number of unemployed in the last year increased in all groups. The largest increase was in the 25-54 age group (372,300 more).

Unemployment increased in all sectors last year, especially in *Services* (415,700 more) and *Industry* (50,000). There are 18,300 more unemployed persons in *Construction*, and 4,500 more in *Agriculture*. On the other hand, the number of unemployed persons who lost their jobs over a year ago increased by 37,900, while that of unemployed persons looking for their first job decreased by 17,800.

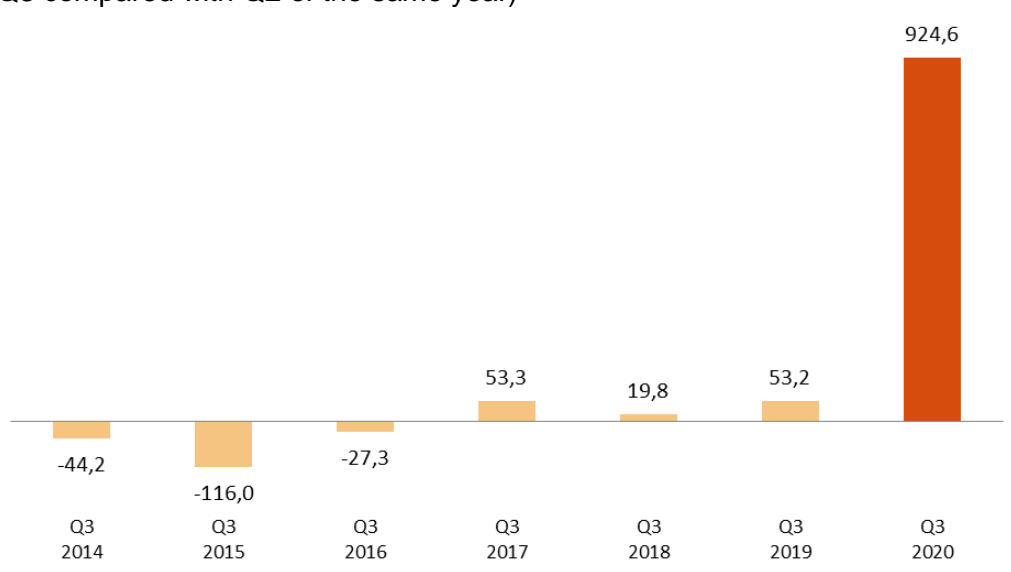
Economically active population and activity rate

The economically active population experienced an increase of 924,600 persons in the third quarter of this year, standing at 22,899,800. The number of economically active women increased by 513,500, whereas the number of active men did so by 411,100.

By nationality, the number of economically active persons increased in this quarter by 700,400 among Spaniards and 224,200 among foreign nationals.

The economic activity rate increased 2.29 points, reaching 57.83%. The economic activity rate for males rose 2.09 points, standing at 63.44%, and that of females rose 2.48 points, to 52.53%.

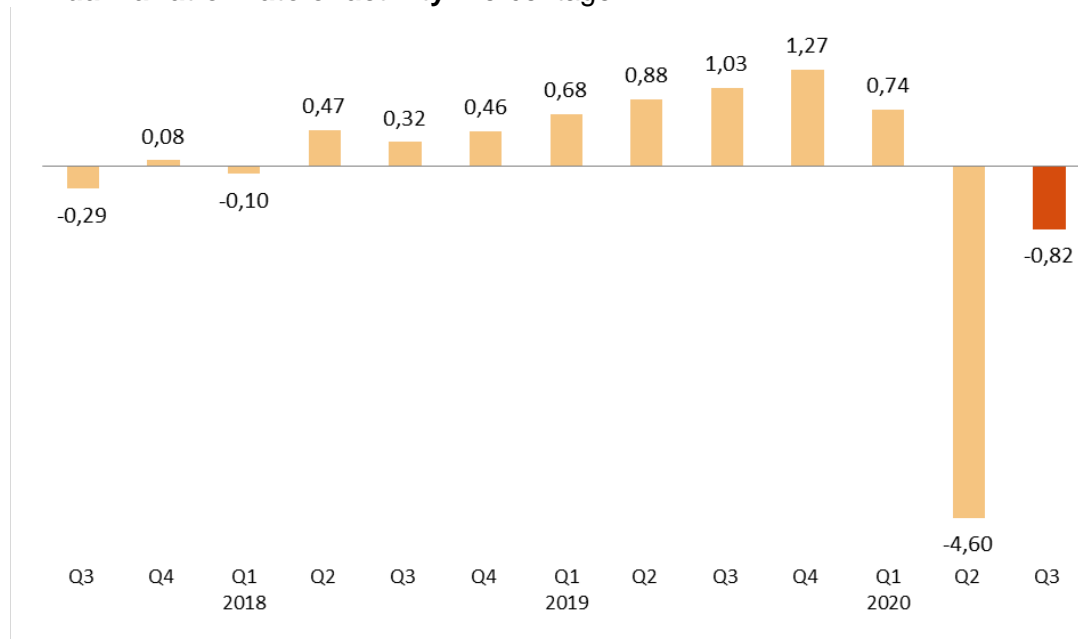
Quarterly variation of activity. Thousands.
(Q3 compared with Q2 of the same year)



The activity rate of Spaniards increased 1.99 points as compared with the previous quarter, standing at 56.29%. For foreigners it rose by 4.61 points, to 69.96%. The difference of almost 14 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 188,900 persons. The annual variation rate of economically active persons was -0.82%.

Annual variation rate of activity. Percentage.



Households

The number of households increased by 15,000 this quarter, standing at 18,799,400. Of these, 4,914,000 were single-person households.

Households in which all economically active members were unemployed increased by 23,900 this quarter, up to a total of 1,172,700. Of these, 308,800 were single-person households.

On the other hand, the number of households in which all of the economically active members were employed decreased by 54,300, standing at 10,330,800. Of these, 2,002,500 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 162,800, while those where all active members were employed has fallen by 376,600.

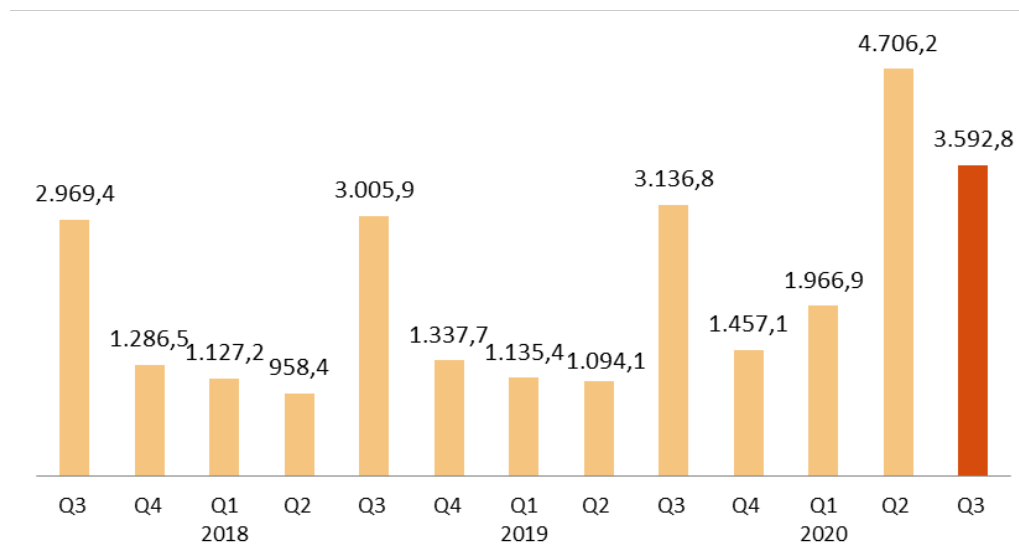
Additional indicators on the quarterly evolution of the EAPS

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 since then.

Employed persons who have not worked

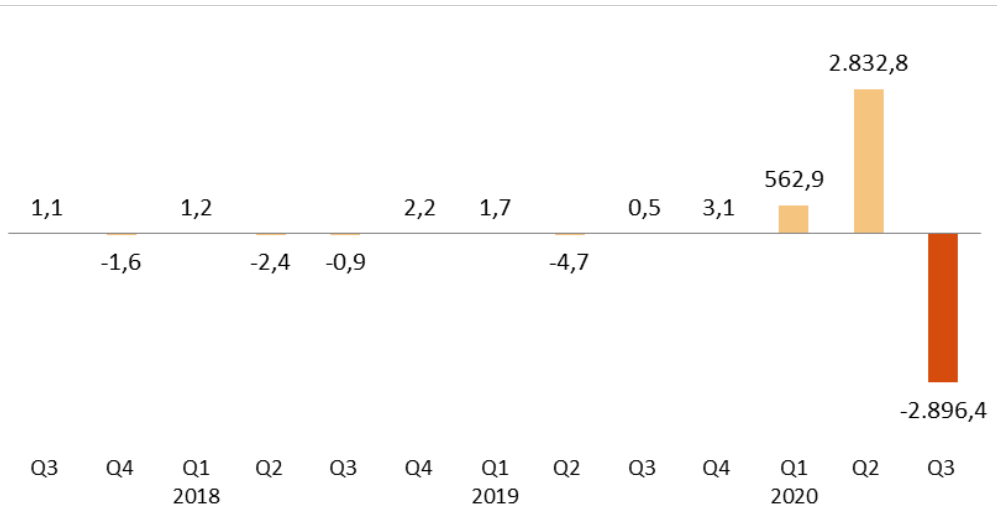
The number of employed persons who had not worked during the reference week amounted to 3,592,800 this quarter, or 1,113,400 less than in the previous quarter.

Employed persons not working in the reference week. Thousands.



The usual third-quarter increase in work absences due to vacations was offset this time by the sharp decrease in those who did not work as a result of employment regulation or partial unemployment for technical or economic reasons.

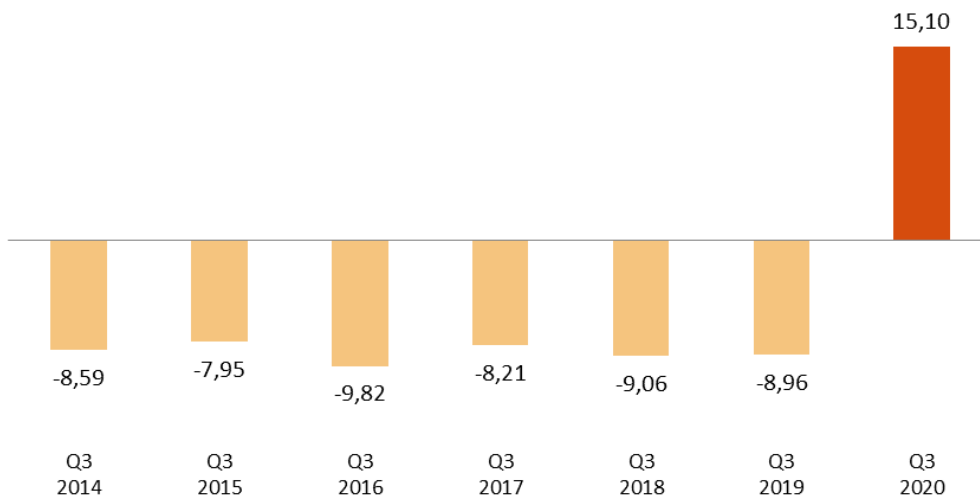
Quarterly variation of employed persons not working in the reference week because lay off or lack of work. Thousands.



Effective hours worked

The total number of effective hours worked has experienced an unusual third-quarter increase due to the economic slowdown suffered in the second quarter of the year. Thus, despite the summer holidays, the volume of working hours grew by 15.10% 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. (Q3 compared with Q2 of the same year).



Work from home and atypical hours

In the EAPS for the second and third quarters of 2020, results were obtained for the variables on work at home and atypical hours, which are usually annual. This makes it possible to compare these figures with those of the annual subsample from previous years, as a reference.

In the third quarter, 10.30% of those employed (1,975,100) worked from their own homes. This percentage is significantly lower than the second quarter (16.20%), but it is double the average for 2019 (which was 4.81%).

On the other hand, in general the percentages of 'atypical hours' have increased in this quarter compared to the previous quarter.

Considering weekend work, the percentage of employed persons who worked on a Saturday in the last month was 33.88% this quarter, compared to 27.40% in the previous quarter. The percentage of those who worked on a Sunday was 20.76%, compared to 15.77% in the second quarter.

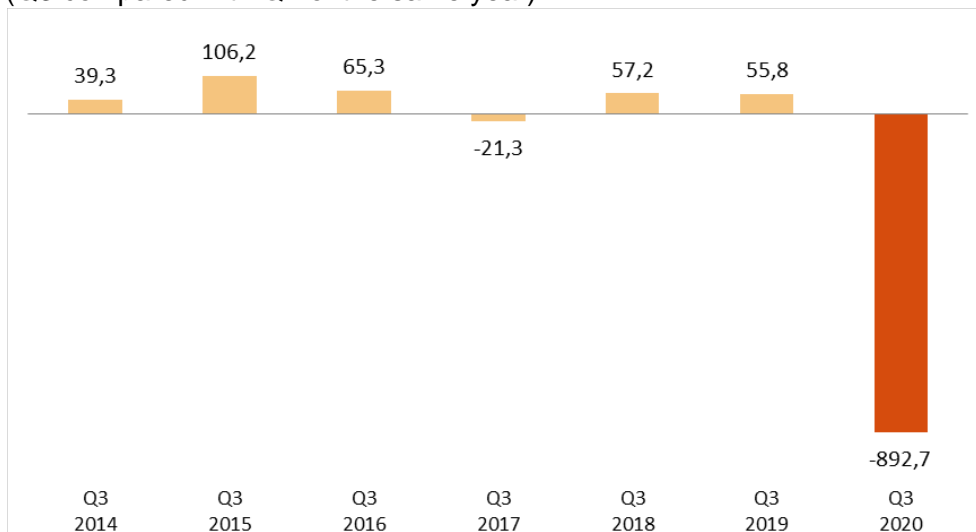
The percentage of regular work in the afternoons (more than half the days) was 17.37% this quarter, compared to 13.53% in the previous quarter. Regular night work was 5.16%, compared to 4.04% in the second semester.

For their part, employees who worked shifts represented 21.59% of the total in the third quarter of 2020, compared to 19.91% in the second. Finally, 33.47% of those employed worked a split shift were, compared to 33.99% in the previous quarter.

Inactive persons

With the end of lockdown that lasted for most of the second quarter, people returned to the job market in the third. Thus, the number of economically inactive people fell by 892,700 compared to the previous quarter.

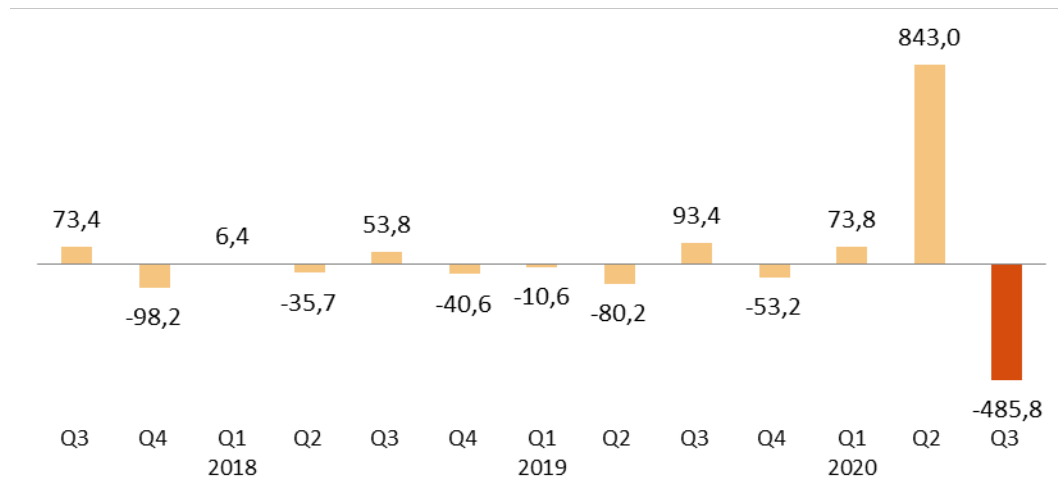
Quarterly variation of inactive persons. Thousands
(Q3 compared with Q2 of the same year)



Another aspect that illustrated the partial return to normality was the decrease in the number of inactive people who are available for work but are not seeking employment. In the third quarter, with the real possibility of looking for work, they have either contributed to the increase in unemployment or moved directly to being employed.

Even so, there are 1,142,700 people who were not able 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 a decrease of 485,800 people compared to the previous quarter.

Quarterly variation of inactive persons available to work. Thousands

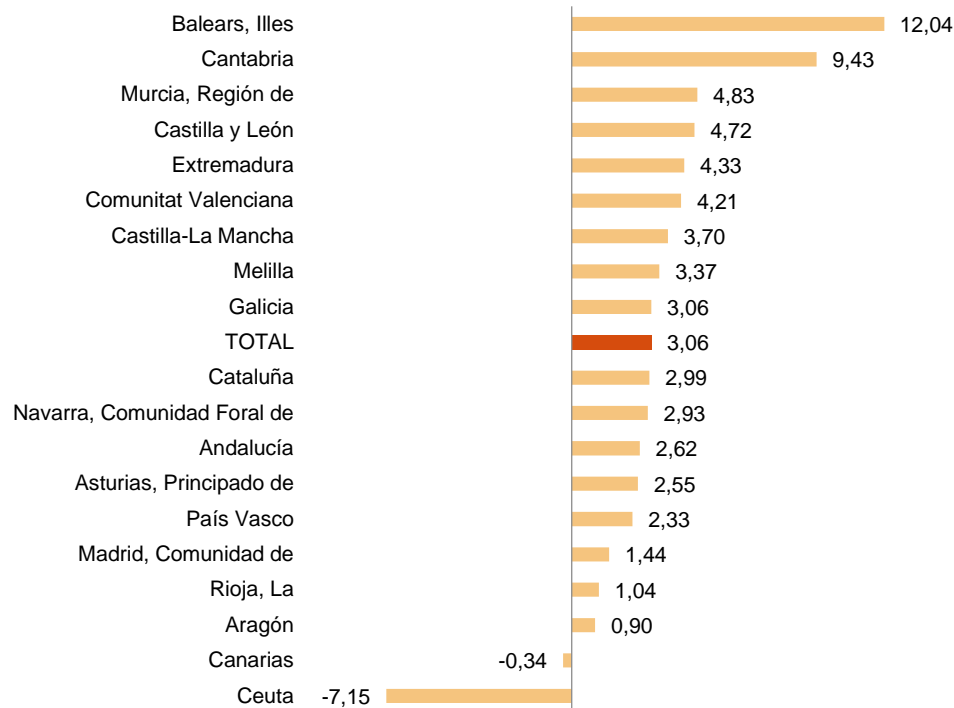


Results by Autonomous Communities³

The largest increases in employment this quarter were in Cataluña (96,400 more), Comunitat Valenciana (81,800) and Andalucía (76,200). For its part, employment fell in Canarias (-2,800).

In relative terms, the Autonomous Communities with the highest quarterly employment increases were Illes Balears (12.04%), Cantabria (9.43%) and Región de Murcia (4.83%).

Quarterly variation rate of employment by autonomous community. Percentage.

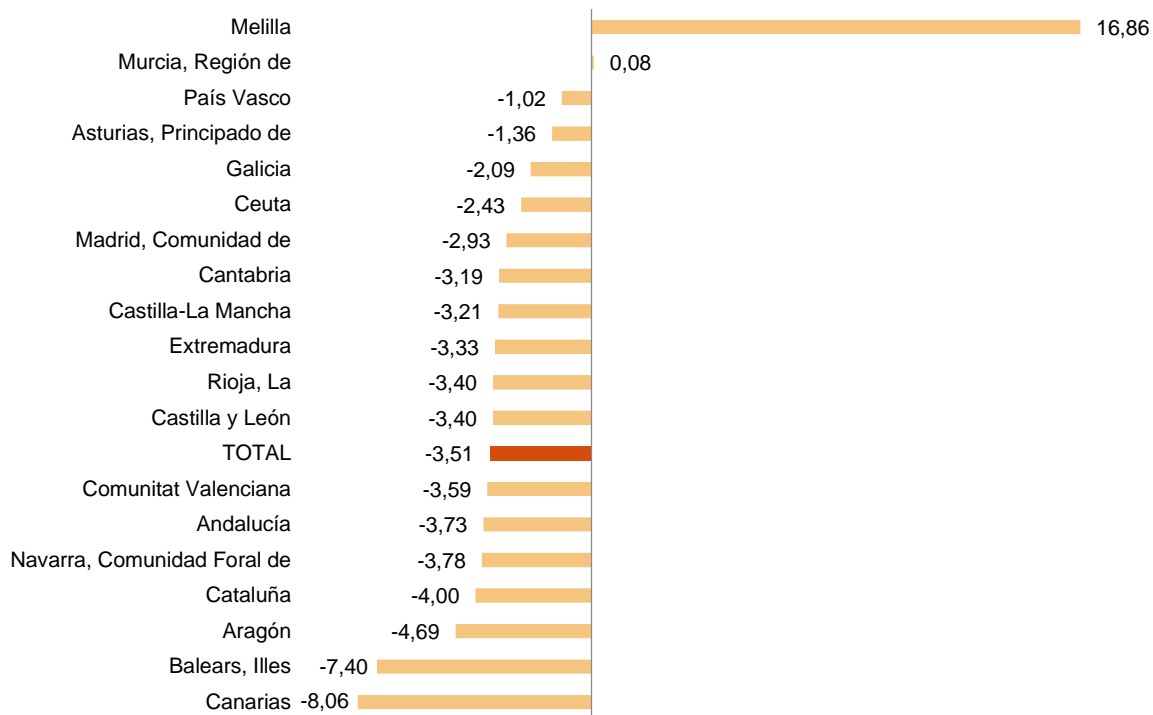


In annual variation, there was a general decline in employment. The greatest decreases were observed in Cataluña (-138,500), Andalucía (-115,600) and Comunidad de Madrid (-90,800). Only Región de Murcia maintained the same level of employment as a year ago.

In relative terms, the only autonomous community in which the annual variation in employment increased was Región de Murcia (0.08%). In turn, Canarias (-8.06%), Illes Balears (-7.40%) and Aragón (-4.69%) registered the largest decreases.

³ As with the rest of the EAPS 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.

Annual variation rate of employment by autonomous community. Percentage



The largest quarterly decrease in unemployment occurred in Illes Balears (-9,200). On the other hand, the greatest increases occurred in Andalucía (143,800 more), Canarias (47,800) and Cataluña (33,600).

In annual terms, unemployment decreased only in the Principado de Asturias (-2,300). In the rest of the communities, unemployment increased over the last 12 months. The greatest increases were observed in Comunidad de Madrid (105,000 more unemployed persons), Cataluña (84,500) and Comunitat Valenciana (83,100).

Comunidad Foral de Navarra (9.94%), País Vasco (10.34%) and La Rioja (11.52%) recorded the lowest unemployment rates this quarter. At the other end of the scale, Canarias (25.04%), Andalucía (23.80%) and Extremadura (20.88%) showed the highest rates.

Activity grew this quarter in all communities. The greatest increases were observed in Andalucía (220,100 more economically active persons), Cataluña (130,100) and Comunitat Valenciana (113,500).

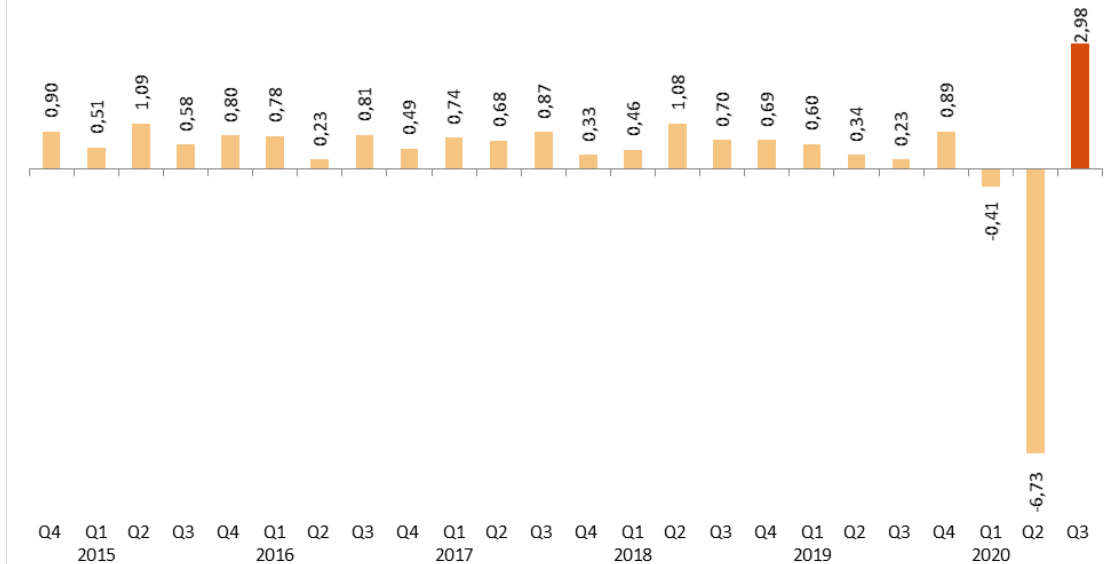
In the last 12 months, Región de Murcia (27,100 more economically active persons) and Comunitat Valenciana (7,600) registered the greatest increases in the number of economically active persons. On the other hand, the greatest annual declines in economically active persons were observed in Catalonia (54,000 less), Andalucía (-49,000) and Canarias (-37,700).

This quarter, the activity rates fluctuated between 64.67% for Illes Balears and 50.05% for Principado de Asturias.

Seasonally adjusted series

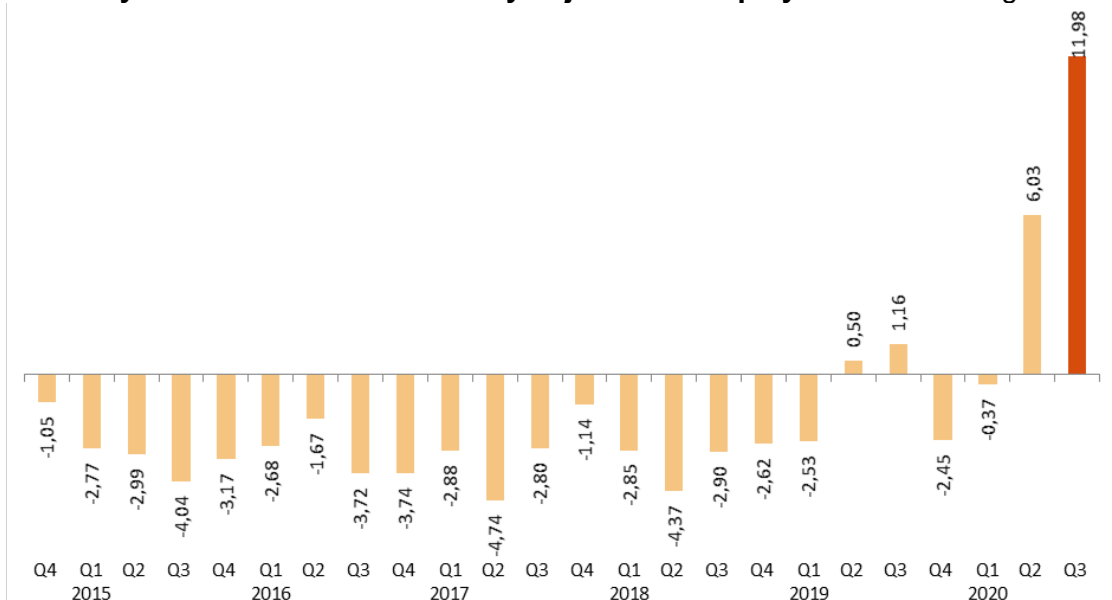
In the third quarter, the quarterly employment variation rate, adjusted for seasonal effects, was 2.98%.

Quarterly variation rate of seasonally adjusted employment. Percentage.



In regarding to the seasonally-adjusted unemployment results, an increase of 11.98% was observed.

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

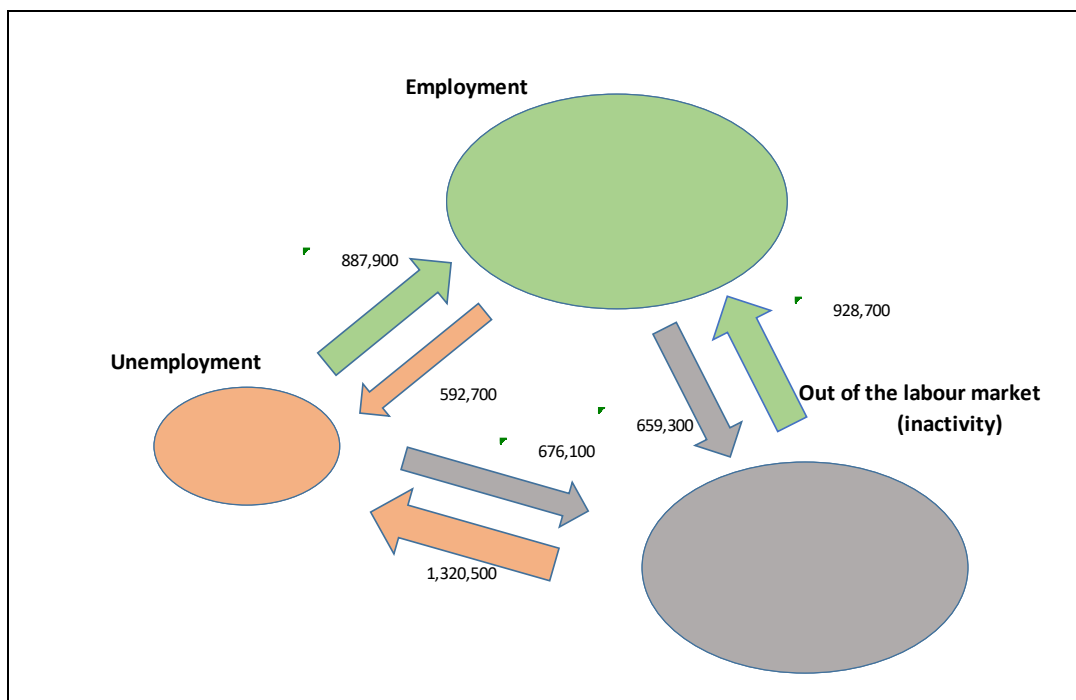
Flows in absolute values with respect to the previous quarter⁴

The significance of transitory flows into inactivity should be noted this quarter: In the third quarter, 928,700 persons who were economically inactive in the second moved to being employed, while 1,320,500 moved into unemployment. The sum of both flows (2,249,200) represents about a million more than that observed in the third quarter of 2019 (1,274,000 people).

Movements in the opposite direction -exits from activity- amounted to a total of 1,463,900 (659,300 persons inactive since the occupation, 676,100 since unemployment and 128,500 new incorporations, via inactivity, into the survey target population). This figure was 58,100 higher than the same period of 2019.

With this, the net balance of increased economic inactivity tops 785,000 this quarter.

Chart of Flows from Q2 to Q3 2020



Note. This scheme does not consider persons in the third quarter of 2020 whose economic activity status was not considered in the previous quarter. These are new members of the survey target population, and the vast majority (128,500) are inactive in the current quarter.

⁴ 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 EAPS. 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).

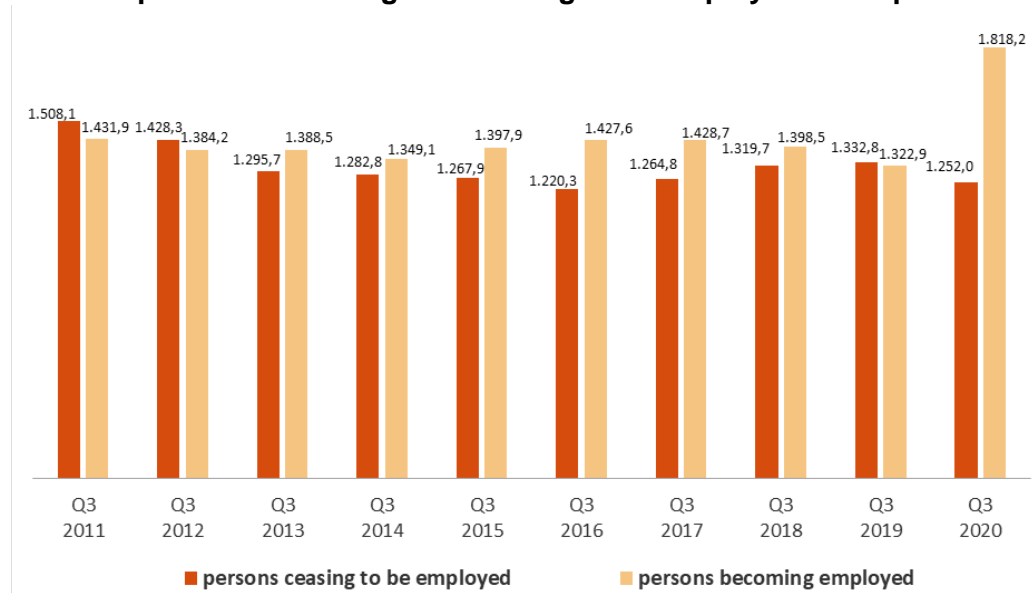
Flows of persons becoming and ceasing to be active each quarter. Thousands.



The total inflow to employment in the third quarter was 1,818,200 people, a figure 495,300 higher than that registered in the same quarter of the previous year.

On the other hand, the outflow from employment was 1,252,000 people, which is 80,800 less than in the same quarter of 2019.

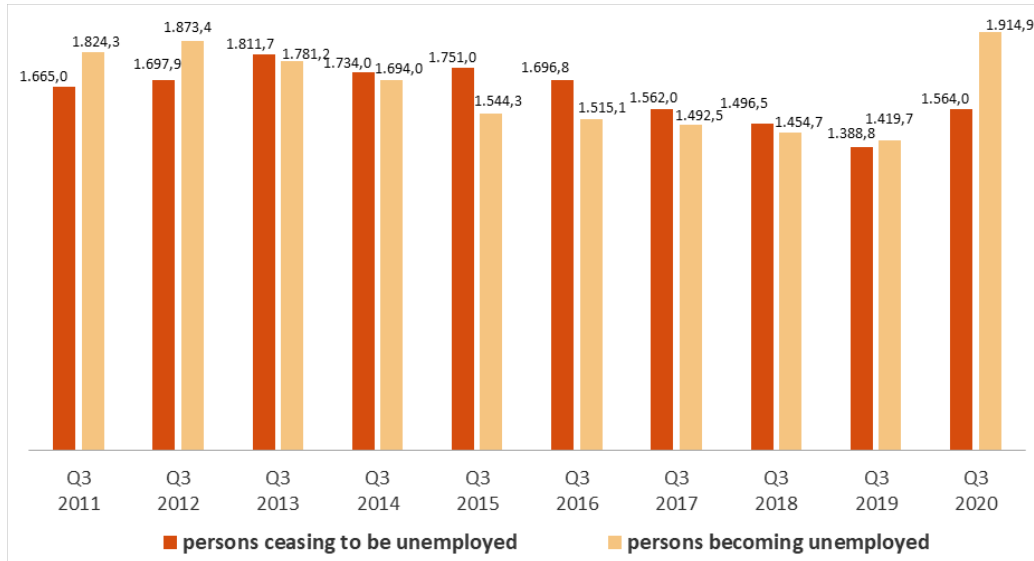
Flows of persons becoming and ceasing to be employed each quarter. Thousands.



The number of persons who were unemployed three months ago but are not currently unemployed stood at 1,564,000, which is 175,200 more persons than in the same period in 2019.

However, the total inflow to unemployment reached 1,914,900 people, which is 495,200 more persons than in the third 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/epafuj0320.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/epapro0320.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 EAPS 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 EAPS 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 Decrees⁵ 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 EAPS tables in INEbase.

Impact 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 EAPS, but as rather as inactive. This contributes to the increase seen in the "inactive" category during the second quarter, as well as the subsequent, opposed evolution in the third, once the de-escalation was generalized. The section on new questions and indicators describes those introduced to describe said evolution.

⁵ 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 related to data collection work

Since the final weeks of the first quarter of 2020, it has not been possible to conduct face-to-face interviews. Due to the need to replace them 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 subsequent interviews, since these are mainly carried out by telephone.

Adding of questions in the second and third quarters. New indicators

In the second quarter EAPS for 2020, exceptional questions were added -which have been kept in the third quarter- 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 day conditions.

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 the methodology can be accessed 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

The standardized methodological report is at:

<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 remain fixed between two consecutive quarters, the common part of the sample between two survey runs is used to obtain flow statistics, linking the information on the interviewee's job situation in the current quarter and the previous one.

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 EAPS 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 the methodology can be accessed at:

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

The standardized methodological report is at:

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

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Economically Active Population Survey Third Quarter 2020

National results

(Continues)

| | Current quarter | Variation on previous quarter | | Variation on same quarter, previous year | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| | | Difference | Percentage | Difference | Percentage |
| 1. Population aged 16 years and over by sex and labour status | | | | | |
| BOTH SEXES | | | | | |
| Population aged 16 years and over | 39.595,8 | 31,9 | 0,08 | 273,8 | 0,70 |
| Active population | 22.899,8 | 924,6 | 4,21 | -188,9 | -0,82 |
| - Employed persons | 19.176,9 | 569,6 | 3,06 | -697,5 | -3,51 |
| - Unemployed persons | 3.722,9 | 355,0 | 10,54 | 508,5 | 15,82 |
| Inactive population | 16.696,0 | -892,7 | -5,08 | 462,7 | 2,85 |
| Activity rate | 57,83 | 2,29 | - | -0,88 | - |
| Unemployment rate | 16,26 | 0,93 | - | 2,34 | - |
| Population aged 16 to 64 years | 30.608,5 | 5,0 | 0,02 | 155,0 | 0,51 |
| Activity rate (16-64) | 73,95 | 2,94 | - | -1,11 | - |
| Unemployment rate (16-64) | 16,38 | 0,95 | - | 2,37 | - |
| Employment rate (16-64) | 61,83 | 1,78 | - | -2,70 | - |
| MALES | | | | | |
| Population aged 16 years and over | 19.250,0 | 15,4 | 0,08 | 128,7 | 0,67 |
| Active population | 12.211,6 | 411,1 | 3,48 | -113,4 | -0,92 |
| - Employed persons | 10.454,2 | 320,8 | 3,17 | -370,3 | -3,42 |
| - Unemployed persons | 1.757,4 | 90,3 | 5,42 | 256,9 | 17,12 |
| Inactive population | 7.038,4 | -395,7 | -5,32 | 242,1 | 3,56 |
| Activity rate | 63,44 | 2,09 | - | -1,02 | - |
| Unemployment rate | 14,39 | 0,26 | - | 2,22 | - |
| Population aged 16 to 64 years | 15.297,2 | 1,8 | 0,01 | 71,3 | 0,47 |
| Activity rate (16-64) | 78,83 | 2,59 | - | -1,24 | - |
| Unemployment rate (16-64) | 14,51 | 0,26 | - | 2,25 | - |
| Employment rate (16-64) | 67,40 | 2,02 | - | -2,86 | - |
| FEMALES | | | | | |
| Population aged 16 years and over | 20.345,8 | 16,5 | 0,08 | 145,1 | 0,72 |
| Active population | 10.688,2 | 513,5 | 5,05 | -75,5 | -0,70 |
| - Employed persons | 8.722,7 | 248,9 | 2,94 | -327,1 | -3,61 |
| - Unemployed persons | 1.965,5 | 264,7 | 15,56 | 251,6 | 14,68 |
| Inactive population | 9.657,6 | -497,0 | -4,89 | 220,6 | 2,34 |
| Activity rate | 52,53 | 2,48 | - | -0,75 | - |
| Unemployment rate | 18,39 | 1,67 | - | 2,47 | - |
| Population aged 16 to 64 years | 15.311,3 | 3,3 | 0,02 | 83,7 | 0,55 |
| Activity rate (16-64) | 69,07 | 3,29 | - | -0,98 | - |
| Unemployment rate (16-64) | 18,52 | 1,71 | - | 2,49 | - |
| Employment rate (16-64) | 56,28 | 1,55 | - | -2,54 | - |

2. Spanish population⁽¹⁾ aged 16 years and over by labour status

| | | | | | |
|--|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| SPANISH POPULATION AGED 16 YEARS AND OVER | 35.111,8 | 5,4 | 0,02 | 40,7 | 0,12 |
| Active population | 19.762,9 | 700,4 | 3,67 | -314,6 | -1,57 |
| - Employed persons | 16.844,7 | 424,3 | 2,58 | -600,8 | -3,44 |
| - Unemployed persons | 2.918,2 | 276,1 | 10,45 | 286,2 | 10,87 |
| Inactive population | 15.348,9 | -695,1 | -4,33 | 355,4 | 2,37 |
| Activity rate | 56,29 | 1,99 | - | -0,96 | - |
| Unemployment rate | 14,77 | 0,91 | - | 1,66 | - |

⁽¹⁾ including dual nationality

27 October 2020

National results

(Continuation)

| | Current quarter | Variation on previous quarter | | Variation on same quarter, previous year | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| | | Difference | Percentage | Difference | Percentage |
| 3. Foreign population aged 16 years and over by labour status | | | | | |
| FOREIGN POPULATION AGED 16 YEARS AND OVER | 4.484,0 | 26,5 | 0,60 | 233,0 | 5,48 |
| Active population | 3.136,9 | 224,2 | 7,70 | 125,7 | 4,18 |
| - Employed persons | 2.332,2 | 145,3 | 6,64 | -96,6 | -3,98 |
| - Unemployed persons | 804,7 | 78,9 | 10,86 | 222,4 | 38,18 |
| Inactive population | 1.347,1 | -197,6 | -12,79 | 107,3 | 8,65 |
| Activity rate | 69,96 | 4,61 | - | -0,88 | - |
| Unemployment rate | 25,65 | 0,73 | - | 6,31 | - |
| 4. Employed persons by sex, age group and economic sector | | | | | |
| BOTH SEXES | 19.176,9 | 569,6 | 3,06 | -697,5 | -3,51 |
| 16 to 19 years | 118,3 | 28,0 | 30,94 | -60,2 | -33,74 |
| 20 to 24 years | 798,0 | 110,4 | 16,06 | -156,0 | -16,36 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1.563,8 | 61,8 | 4,12 | -149,1 | -8,70 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1.967,2 | 69,4 | 3,65 | -136,7 | -6,50 |
| 35 to 39 years | 2.437,6 | 66,1 | 2,79 | -219,8 | -8,27 |
| 40 to 44 years | 3.008,1 | 58,1 | 1,97 | -105,9 | -3,40 |
| 45 to 49 years | 2.920,9 | 41,3 | 1,43 | -35,8 | -1,21 |
| 50 to 54 years | 2.636,5 | 32,5 | 1,25 | -24,6 | -0,93 |
| 55 and over | 3.726,5 | 102,1 | 2,82 | 190,7 | 5,39 |
| MALES | 10.454,2 | 320,8 | 3,17 | -370,3 | -3,42 |
| 16 to 19 years | 79,6 | 18,5 | 30,32 | -23,8 | -23,00 |
| 20 to 24 years | 438,9 | 54,5 | 14,17 | -95,7 | -17,91 |
| 25 to 29 years | 800,2 | 20,4 | 2,62 | -89,3 | -10,04 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1.042,4 | 29,8 | 2,94 | -86,7 | -7,68 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1.319,6 | 36,4 | 2,84 | -100,7 | -7,09 |
| 40 to 44 years | 1.633,5 | 38,4 | 2,41 | -52,8 | -3,13 |
| 45 to 49 years | 1.605,5 | 24,0 | 1,51 | -14,9 | -0,92 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1.463,6 | 32,0 | 2,23 | -1,5 | -0,10 |
| 55 and over | 2.070,8 | 66,9 | 3,34 | 95,2 | 4,82 |
| FEMALES | 8.722,7 | 248,9 | 2,94 | -327,1 | -3,61 |
| 16 to 19 years | 38,7 | 9,4 | 32,25 | -36,5 | -48,52 |
| 20 to 24 years | 359,1 | 55,9 | 18,45 | -60,3 | -14,38 |
| 25 to 29 years | 763,5 | 41,4 | 5,74 | -59,7 | -7,26 |
| 30 to 34 years | 924,8 | 39,6 | 4,47 | -50,0 | -5,13 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1.117,9 | 29,7 | 2,73 | -119,1 | -9,63 |
| 40 to 44 years | 1.374,6 | 19,7 | 1,45 | -53,1 | -3,72 |
| 45 to 49 years | 1.315,4 | 17,3 | 1,34 | -20,9 | -1,56 |
| 50 to 54 years | 1.172,9 | 0,5 | 0,04 | -23,1 | -1,93 |
| 55 and over | 1.655,7 | 35,2 | 2,17 | 95,5 | 6,12 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS | 19.176,9 | 569,6 | 3,06 | -697,5 | -3,51 |
| Agriculture | 731,1 | -32,3 | -4,23 | -15,2 | -2,03 |
| Industry | 2.687,7 | 45,4 | 1,72 | -128,1 | -4,55 |
| Construction | 1.249,3 | 80,3 | 6,87 | -20,6 | -1,62 |
| Services | 14.508,8 | 476,3 | 3,39 | -533,6 | -3,55 |

National results

(Continuation)

| | Current quarter | Variation on previous quarter | | Variation on same quarter, previous year | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| | | Difference | Percentage | Difference | Percentage |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS | 19.176,9 | 569,6 | 3,06 | -697,5 | -3,51 |
| BY PROFESSIONAL STATUS | | | | | |
| Self-employed persons | 3.063,3 | -10,4 | -0,34 | -14,3 | -0,47 |
| - Employers | 893,9 | 25,2 | 2,90 | -74,1 | -7,65 |
| - Independent workers | 2.076,8 | -47,6 | -2,24 | 67,5 | 3,36 |
| - Cooperative members | 21,0 | -3,4 | -13,81 | -3,4 | -14,10 |
| - Family workers | 71,6 | 15,4 | 27,32 | -4,3 | -5,67 |
| Employees | 16.108,0 | 581,2 | 3,74 | -681,9 | -4,06 |
| - With a permanent job | 12.214,5 | 158,3 | 1,31 | -99,1 | -0,80 |
| - With a temporary job | 3.893,6 | 422,9 | 12,18 | -582,8 | -13,02 |
| Others | 5,5 | -1,2 | -17,69 | -1,2 | -17,71 |
| BY PUBLIC / PRIVATE SECTORS | | | | | |
| Public sector employed persons | 3.337,1 | 111,2 | 3,45 | 108,5 | 3,36 |
| Private sector employed persons | 15.839,8 | 458,5 | 2,98 | -805,9 | -4,84 |
| BY WORKING HOURS | | | | | |
| Full-time employed persons | 16.522,1 | 401,0 | 2,49 | -563,0 | -3,30 |
| Males | 9.741,3 | 243,0 | 2,56 | -356,1 | -3,53 |
| Females | 6.780,8 | 158,1 | 2,39 | -206,9 | -2,96 |
| Part-time employed persons | 2.654,7 | 168,6 | 6,78 | -134,5 | -4,82 |
| Males | 712,9 | 77,8 | 12,26 | -14,2 | -1,96 |
| Females | 1.941,8 | 90,8 | 4,91 | -120,3 | -5,83 |

(*) Private employment includes all persons in employment other than public employees. Namely: private employees, employers, independent workers, cooperative members, family workers and other professional status.

6. Unemployed persons by sex, age group, and economic sector

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| BOTH SEXES | 3.722,9 | 355,0 | 10,54 | 508,5 | 15,82 |
| 16 to 19 years | 150,2 | 41,9 | 38,74 | 20,1 | 15,41 |
| 20 to 24 years | 472,2 | 70,3 | 17,48 | 77,3 | 19,57 |
| 25 to 54 years | 2.589,0 | 205,2 | 8,61 | 372,3 | 16,79 |
| 55 and over | 511,5 | 37,6 | 7,93 | 38,9 | 8,24 |
| MALES | 1.757,4 | 90,3 | 5,42 | 256,9 | 17,12 |
| 16 to 19 years | 83,8 | 21,5 | 34,41 | 12,0 | 16,75 |
| 20 to 24 years | 243,3 | 28,8 | 13,40 | 42,4 | 21,09 |
| 25 to 54 years | 1.173,6 | 27,7 | 2,42 | 181,6 | 18,31 |
| 55 and over | 256,7 | 12,4 | 5,06 | 20,9 | 8,86 |
| FEMALES | 1.965,5 | 264,7 | 15,56 | 251,6 | 14,68 |
| 16 to 19 years | 66,4 | 20,5 | 44,64 | 8,0 | 13,77 |
| 20 to 24 years | 228,9 | 41,5 | 22,14 | 34,9 | 17,99 |
| 25 to 54 years | 1.415,4 | 177,5 | 14,34 | 190,7 | 15,57 |
| 55 and over | 254,9 | 25,2 | 10,99 | 18,0 | 7,62 |
| TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 3.722,9 | 355,0 | 10,54 | 508,5 | 15,82 |
| Agriculture | 207,8 | 39,7 | 23,59 | 4,5 | 2,23 |
| Industry | 199,7 | -31,8 | -13,74 | 50,0 | 33,37 |
| Construction | 156,0 | -12,3 | -7,28 | 18,3 | 13,27 |
| Services | 1.561,7 | 21,3 | 1,38 | 415,7 | 36,27 |
| Lost their job more than 1 year ago | 1.248,3 | 230,8 | 22,68 | 37,9 | 3,13 |
| First job seekers | 349,3 | 107,3 | 44,36 | -17,8 | -4,85 |

National results

(Conclusion)

| | Current quarter | Variation on previous quarter | | Variation on same quarter, previous year | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| | | Difference | Percentage | Difference | Percentage |

7. Unemployment rate by relationship with the reference person

| | Current quarter | Variation on previous quarter | Percentage | Variation on same quarter, previous year | Percentage |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| TOTAL | 16,26 | 0,93 | - | 2,34 | - |
| Reference person | 12,35 | 0,19 | - | 1,38 | - |
| Spouse or partner | 13,07 | 0,79 | - | 1,41 | - |
| Child | 30,84 | 2,26 | - | 5,63 | - |
| Other relatives | 26,65 | 1,53 | - | 7,57 | - |
| Unrelated persons | 17,27 | 1,42 | - | 6,28 | - |

8. Household data

| | Current quarter | Variation on previous quarter | Percentage | Variation on same quarter, previous year | Percentage |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | 18.799,4 | 15,0 | 0,08 | 89,6 | 0,48 |
| Households with at least one active mem | 13.454,9 | 209,1 | 1,58 | 11,3 | 0,08 |
| - All members employed | 10.330,8 | -54,3 | -0,52 | -376,6 | -3,52 |
| - All members unemployed | 1.172,7 | 23,9 | 2,08 | 162,8 | 16,12 |
| Households without any active population | 5.344,5 | -194,0 | -3,50 | 78,2 | 1,49 |

Mobility according to activity in current and previous quarter

| Classification in previous quarter | Classification in current quarter | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| | Total | Employed | Unemployed persons | Inactive |
| BOTH SEXES | | | | |
| Total | 39.595,8 | 19.176,9 | 3.722,9 | 16.696,0 |
| Employed persons | 18.610,7 | 17.358,6 | 592,7 | 659,3 |
| Unemployed persons | 3.372,0 | 887,9 | 1.808,0 | 676,1 |
| Inactive | 17.481,3 | 928,7 | 1.320,5 | 15.232,1 |
| Not classifiable | 131,9 | 1,7 | 1,7 | 128,5 |
| MALES | | | | |
| Total | 19.250,0 | 10.462,4 | 1.758,1 | 7.029,5 |
| Employed persons | 10.137,5 | 9.530,8 | 312,5 | 294,2 |
| Unemployed persons | 1.660,7 | 480,4 | 895,8 | 284,5 |
| Inactive | 7.384,1 | 451,1 | 549,9 | 6.383,1 |
| Not classifiable | 67,9 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 67,8 |
| FEMALES | | | | |
| Total | 20.345,8 | 8.714,5 | 1.964,8 | 9.666,5 |
| Employed persons | 8.473,2 | 7.827,9 | 280,2 | 365,1 |
| Unemployed persons | 1.711,3 | 407,5 | 912,2 | 391,6 |
| Inactive | 10.097,3 | 477,6 | 770,6 | 8.849,0 |
| Not classifiable | 64,0 | 1,6 | 1,7 | 60,7 |

Weighting factors of current quarter (backward analysis)

Results by autonomous community and autonomous city

(Continues)

| | Current quarter | Variation on previous quarter | | Variation on same quarter, previous year | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| | | Difference | Percentage | Difference | Percentage |
| 1. Population aged 16 years and over | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 39.595,8 | 31,9 | 0,08 | 273,8 | 0,70 |
| Andalucía | 7.024,2 | 10,9 | 0,16 | 47,5 | 0,68 |
| Aragón | 1.111,0 | 0,3 | 0,03 | 6,9 | 0,63 |
| Asturias, Principado de | 886,4 | -1,0 | -0,12 | -2,8 | -0,32 |
| Balears, Illes | 1.023,3 | 2,1 | 0,21 | 16,2 | 1,60 |
| Canarias | 1.924,9 | 3,2 | 0,17 | 24,4 | 1,28 |
| Cantabria | 496,0 | 0,7 | 0,15 | 1,9 | 0,39 |
| Castilla y León | 2.038,5 | -1,9 | -0,10 | -5,7 | -0,28 |
| Castilla-La Mancha | 1.694,3 | 2,3 | 0,13 | 8,7 | 0,51 |
| Cataluña | 6.329,3 | 7,2 | 0,11 | 35,3 | 0,56 |
| Comunitat Valenciana | 4.219,1 | 5,2 | 0,12 | 38,2 | 0,91 |
| Extremadura | 893,6 | -0,1 | -0,01 | -1,0 | -0,11 |
| Galicia | 2.339,0 | 0,2 | 0,01 | 3,1 | 0,13 |
| Madrid, Comunidad de | 5.606,5 | 1,1 | 0,02 | 74,2 | 1,34 |
| Murcia, Región de | 1.231,9 | 2,3 | 0,19 | 13,1 | 1,07 |
| Navarra, Comunidad Foral de | 542,0 | 0,3 | 0,06 | 4,5 | 0,84 |
| País Vasco | 1.842,7 | -0,8 | -0,04 | 7,3 | 0,40 |
| Rioja, La | 264,6 | 0,0 | 0,02 | 1,9 | 0,71 |
| Ceuta | 65,8 | 0,1 | 0,16 | 0,2 | 0,25 |
| Melilla | 62,9 | -0,1 | -0,23 | -0,1 | -0,16 |

2. Active population

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| TOTAL | 22.899,8 | 924,6 | 4,21 | -188,9 | -0,82 |
| Andalucía | 3.917,6 | 220,1 | 5,95 | -49,0 | -1,24 |
| Aragón | 643,8 | 6,7 | 1,05 | -15,2 | -2,30 |
| Asturias, Principado de | 443,6 | 9,6 | 2,21 | -7,5 | -1,67 |
| Balears, Illes | 661,8 | 52,5 | 8,62 | -13,2 | -1,95 |
| Canarias | 1.093,0 | 45,0 | 4,29 | -37,7 | -3,33 |
| Cantabria | 273,8 | 18,5 | 7,26 | 1,2 | 0,44 |
| Castilla y León | 1.109,4 | 51,6 | 4,88 | -22,1 | -1,96 |
| Castilla-La Mancha | 979,2 | 51,9 | 5,60 | -5,5 | -0,56 |
| Cataluña | 3.830,5 | 130,1 | 3,51 | -54,0 | -1,39 |
| Comunitat Valenciana | 2.450,3 | 113,5 | 4,86 | 7,6 | 0,31 |
| Extremadura | 489,7 | 17,3 | 3,66 | -9,3 | -1,87 |
| Galicia | 1.227,4 | 34,5 | 2,89 | -21,8 | -1,74 |
| Madrid, Comunidad de | 3.464,4 | 74,3 | 2,19 | 14,2 | 0,41 |
| Murcia, Región de | 747,1 | 47,8 | 6,84 | 27,1 | 3,76 |
| Navarra, Comunidad Foral de | 310,3 | 8,4 | 2,77 | -6,0 | -1,91 |
| País Vasco | 1.026,7 | 36,7 | 3,70 | 1,7 | 0,17 |
| Rioja, La | 154,3 | 4,0 | 2,66 | -1,0 | -0,64 |
| Ceuta | 36,7 | 0,6 | 1,56 | -1,8 | -4,60 |
| Melilla | 40,2 | 1,7 | 4,41 | 3,4 | 9,38 |

* Data below 5000 are subject to strong variations, due to sampling error

Results by autonomous community and autonomous city

(Conclusion)

| | Current quarter | Variation on previous quarter | | Variation on same quarter, previous year | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| | | Difference | Percentage | Difference | Percentage |
| 3. Employed persons | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 19.176,9 | 569,6 | 3,06 | -697,5 | -3,51 |
| Andalucía | 2.985,3 | 76,2 | 2,62 | -115,6 | -3,73 |
| Aragón | 567,2 | 5,1 | 0,90 | -27,9 | -4,69 |
| Asturias, Principado de | 380,8 | 9,5 | 2,55 | -5,3 | -1,36 |
| Balears, Illes | 573,9 | 61,7 | 12,04 | -45,9 | -7,40 |
| Canarias | 819,3 | -2,8 | -0,34 | -71,8 | -8,06 |
| Cantabria | 240,9 | 20,8 | 9,43 | -7,9 | -3,19 |
| Castilla y León | 970,8 | 43,8 | 4,72 | -34,2 | -3,40 |
| Castilla-La Mancha | 799,6 | 28,5 | 3,70 | -26,5 | -3,21 |
| Cataluña | 3.323,9 | 96,4 | 2,99 | -138,5 | -4,00 |
| Comunitat Valenciana | 2.027,5 | 81,8 | 4,21 | -75,5 | -3,59 |
| Extremadura | 387,5 | 16,1 | 4,33 | -13,4 | -3,33 |
| Galicia | 1.082,6 | 32,2 | 3,06 | -23,1 | -2,09 |
| Madrid, Comunidad de | 3.005,3 | 42,7 | 1,44 | -90,8 | -2,93 |
| Murcia, Región de | 618,6 | 28,5 | 4,83 | 0,5 | 0,08 |
| Navarra, Comunidad Foral de | 279,4 | 8,0 | 2,93 | -11,0 | -3,78 |
| País Vasco | 920,5 | 20,9 | 2,33 | -9,5 | -1,02 |
| Rioja, La | 136,5 | 1,4 | 1,04 | -4,8 | -3,40 |
| Ceuta | 26,8 | -2,1 | -7,15 | -0,7 | -2,43 |
| Melilla | 30,5 | 1,0 | 3,37 | 4,4 | 16,86 |

4. Unemployed persons

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| TOTAL | 3.722,9 | 355,0 | 10,54 | 508,5 | 15,82 |
| Andalucía | 932,3 | 143,8 | 18,24 | 66,6 | 7,69 |
| Aragón | 76,6 | 1,6 | 2,14 | 12,8 | 19,99 |
| Asturias, Principado de | 62,8 | 0,1 | 0,21 | -2,3 | -3,51 |
| Balears, Illes | 87,9 | -9,2 | -9,45 | 32,7 | 59,22 |
| Canarias | 273,7 | 47,8 | 21,15 | 34,1 | 14,24 |
| Cantabria | 32,9 | -2,2 | -6,33 | 9,1 | 38,34 |
| Castilla y León | 138,5 | 7,9 | 6,01 | 12,1 | 9,53 |
| Castilla-La Mancha | 179,5 | 23,4 | 14,97 | 21,0 | 13,26 |
| Cataluña | 506,6 | 33,6 | 7,11 | 84,5 | 20,02 |
| Comunitat Valenciana | 422,8 | 31,7 | 8,10 | 83,1 | 24,46 |
| Extremadura | 102,2 | 1,2 | 1,17 | 4,0 | 4,08 |
| Galicia | 144,8 | 2,3 | 1,61 | 1,4 | 0,94 |
| Madrid, Comunidad de | 459,1 | 31,6 | 7,39 | 105,0 | 29,66 |
| Murcia, Región de | 128,5 | 19,3 | 17,64 | 26,6 | 26,05 |
| Navarra, Comunidad Foral de | 30,9 | 0,4 | 1,38 | 4,9 | 19,09 |
| País Vasco | 106,2 | 15,7 | 17,40 | 11,3 | 11,86 |
| Rioja, La | 17,8 | 2,6 | 17,00 | 3,8 | (:) |
| Ceuta | 10,0 | 2,6 | 35,77 | -1,1 | -9,98 |
| Melilla | 9,7 | 0,7 | 7,84 | -1,0 | -8,95 |

* Data below 5,000 are subject to strong variations, due to sampling error

(:) The variation percentages calculated from low figures with high sampling errors are not significant

Results by autonomous community and autonomous city

(Absolute figures in thousands and rates in percentage)

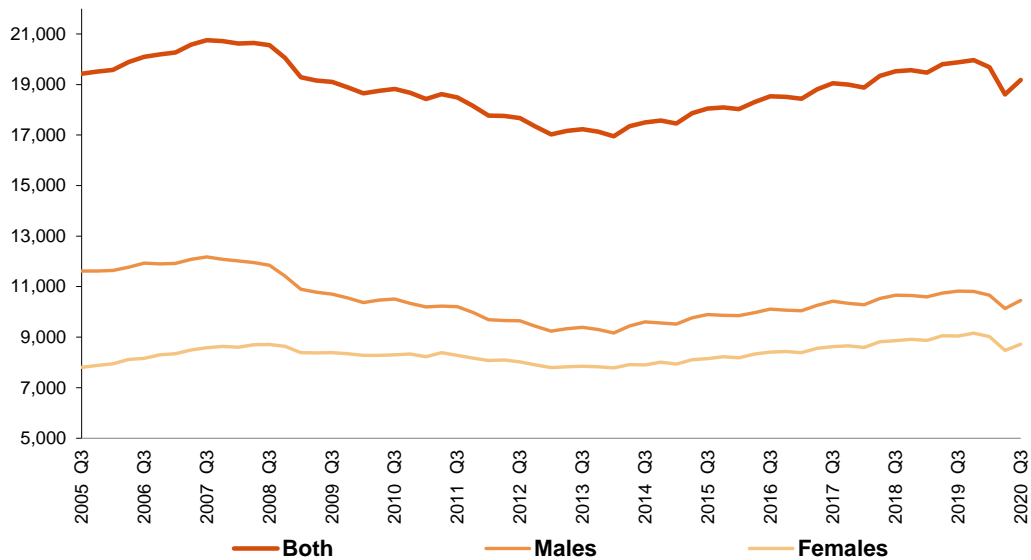
5. Employed and unemployed persons by sex. Activity and unemployment rates

| | Both sexes | | | | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|
| | Employed persons | Unemployed persons | Activity rate | Unem. rate | Employed persons | Unemployed persons | Activity rate | Unem. Rate | Employed persons | Unemployed persons | Activity rate | Unem. Rate |
| TOTAL | 19.176,9 | 3.722,9 | 57,83 | 16,26 | 10.454,2 | 1.757,4 | 63,44 | 14,39 | 8.722,7 | 1.965,5 | 52,53 | 18,39 |
| Andalucía | 2.985,3 | 932,3 | 55,77 | 23,80 | 1.729,1 | 431,4 | 62,91 | 19,97 | 1.256,2 | 500,9 | 48,94 | 28,51 |
| Aragón | 567,2 | 76,6 | 57,95 | 11,90 | 309,4 | 35,9 | 63,31 | 10,40 | 257,8 | 40,7 | 52,79 | 13,65 |
| Asturias, Principado de | 380,8 | 62,8 | 50,05 | 14,16 | 198,3 | 30,4 | 54,39 | 13,28 | 182,4 | 32,5 | 46,12 | 15,10 |
| Balears, Illes | 573,9 | 87,9 | 64,67 | 13,28 | 300,7 | 48,5 | 68,67 | 13,88 | 273,2 | 39,5 | 60,72 | 12,62 |
| Canarias | 819,3 | 273,7 | 56,78 | 25,04 | 445,4 | 130,0 | 60,77 | 22,59 | 373,9 | 143,7 | 52,92 | 27,76 |
| Cantabria | 240,9 | 32,9 | 55,21 | 12,02 | 127,2 | 16,8 | 60,01 | 11,67 | 113,8 | 16,1 | 50,71 | 12,41 |
| Castilla y León | 970,8 | 138,5 | 54,42 | 12,49 | 536,1 | 64,9 | 59,93 | 10,80 | 434,8 | 73,6 | 49,08 | 14,48 |
| Castilla-La Mancha | 799,6 | 179,5 | 57,79 | 18,34 | 473,7 | 80,8 | 65,32 | 14,58 | 325,9 | 98,7 | 50,23 | 23,25 |
| Cataluña | 3.323,9 | 506,6 | 60,52 | 13,23 | 1.765,4 | 245,9 | 65,49 | 12,23 | 1.558,5 | 260,7 | 55,84 | 14,33 |
| Comunitat Valenciana | 2.027,5 | 422,8 | 58,08 | 17,26 | 1.122,3 | 196,6 | 64,03 | 14,91 | 905,2 | 226,2 | 52,40 | 19,99 |
| Extremadura | 387,5 | 102,2 | 54,80 | 20,88 | 223,5 | 46,4 | 61,18 | 17,21 | 164,0 | 55,8 | 48,58 | 25,38 |
| Galicia | 1.082,6 | 144,8 | 52,48 | 11,80 | 576,9 | 69,0 | 57,75 | 10,68 | 505,7 | 75,9 | 47,64 | 13,04 |
| Madrid, Comunidad de | 3.005,3 | 459,1 | 61,79 | 13,25 | 1.554,9 | 212,5 | 66,55 | 12,03 | 1.450,4 | 246,5 | 57,51 | 14,53 |
| Murcia, Región de | 618,6 | 128,5 | 60,65 | 17,21 | 356,7 | 61,1 | 68,28 | 14,62 | 261,9 | 67,5 | 53,12 | 20,48 |
| Navarra, Comunidad Foral de | 279,4 | 30,9 | 57,25 | 9,94 | 149,5 | 17,1 | 62,47 | 10,26 | 129,9 | 13,8 | 52,19 | 9,57 |
| País Vasco | 920,5 | 106,2 | 55,72 | 10,34 | 476,3 | 52,7 | 59,81 | 9,95 | 444,2 | 53,5 | 51,94 | 10,75 |
| Rioja, La | 136,5 | 17,8 | 58,29 | 11,52 | 75,2 | 7,7 | 64,01 | 9,33 | 61,3 | 10,0 | 52,79 | 14,07 |
| Ceuta | 26,8 | 10,0 | 55,80 | 27,14 | 15,8 | 4,9 | 63,66 | 23,76 | 10,9 | 5,0 | 48,08 | 31,53 |
| Melilla | 30,5 | 9,7 | 63,99 | 24,14 | 18,0 | 4,7 | 71,62 | 20,66 | 12,5 | 5,0 | 56,26 | 28,62 |

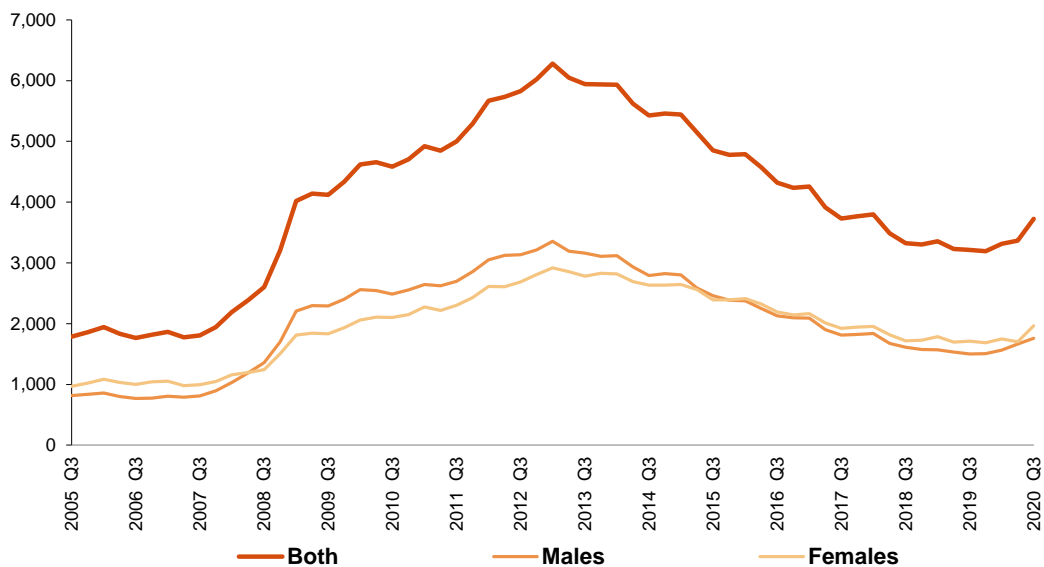
* Data below 5,000 are subject to strong variations, due to sampling errors

Employed and Unemployed by sex EAPS
Third Quarter 2020

Employed. Thousands



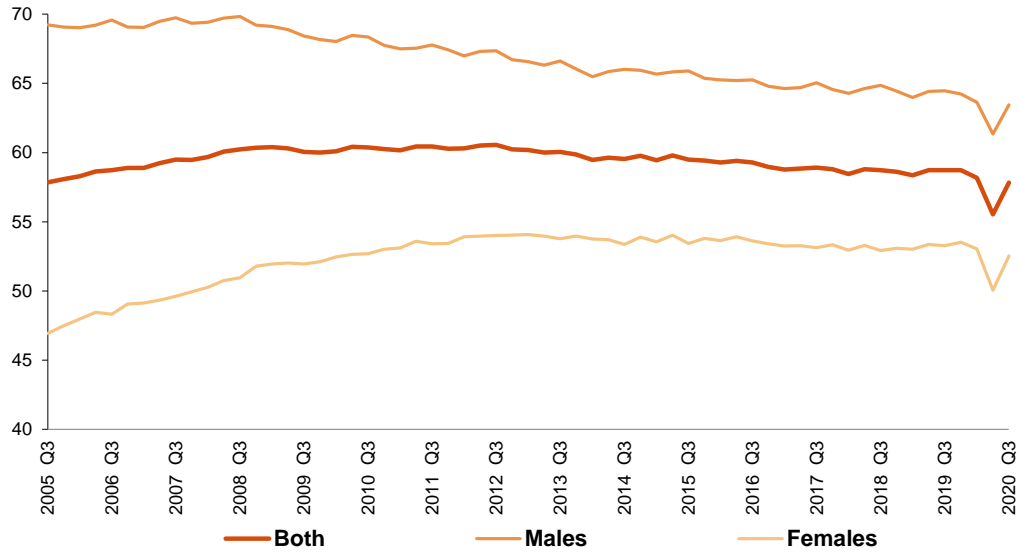
Unemployed. Thousands



Activity and unemployment rates by sex
Third Quarter 2020

EAPS

Activity rate. Percentage



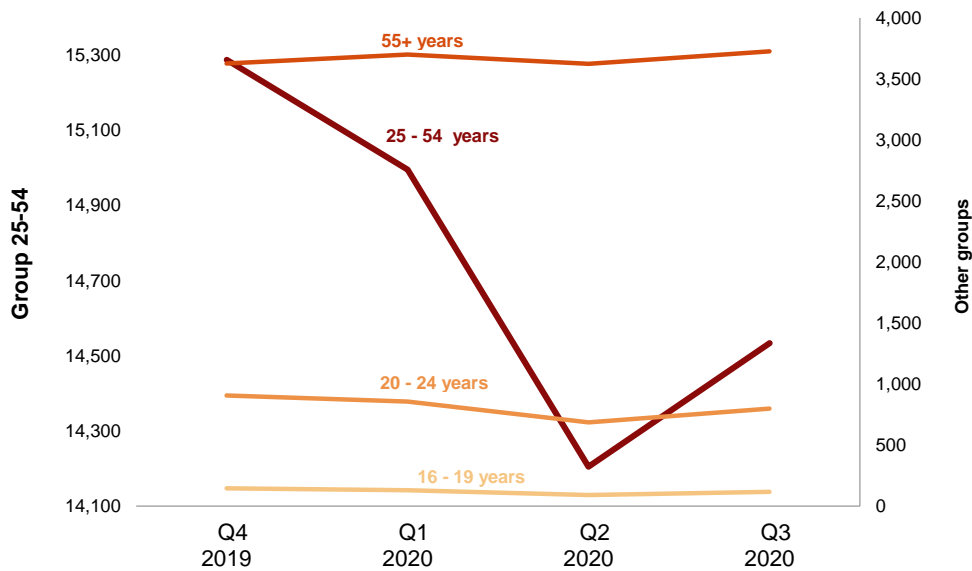
Unemployment rate. Percentage



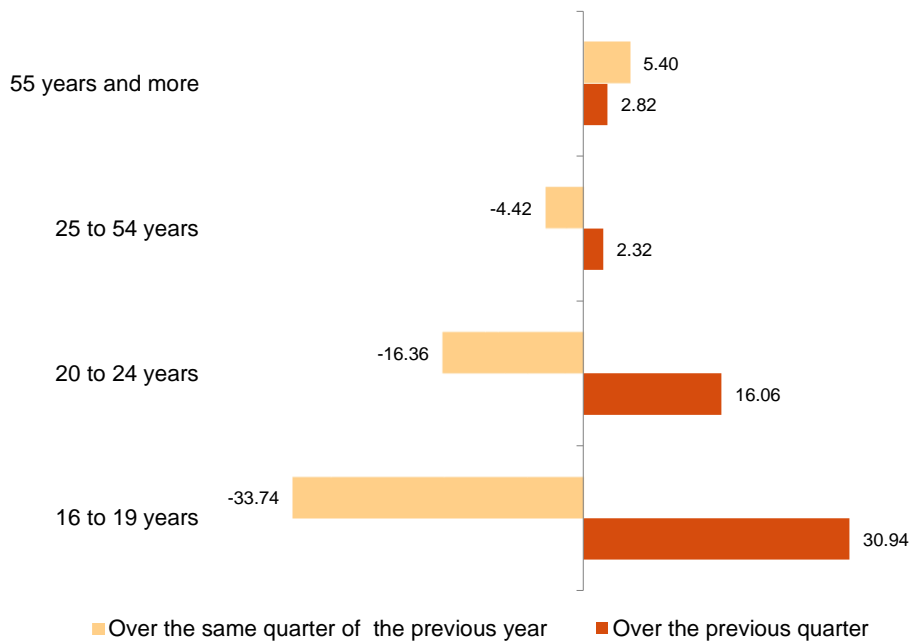
Employment by age
Third Quarter 2020

EAPS

Employment. Thousands



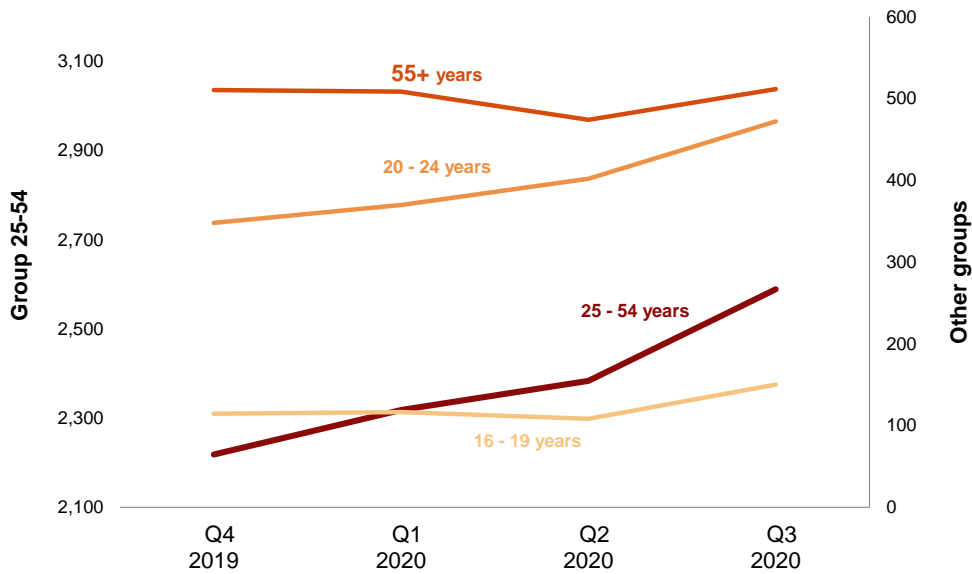
Variation of employment. Thousands



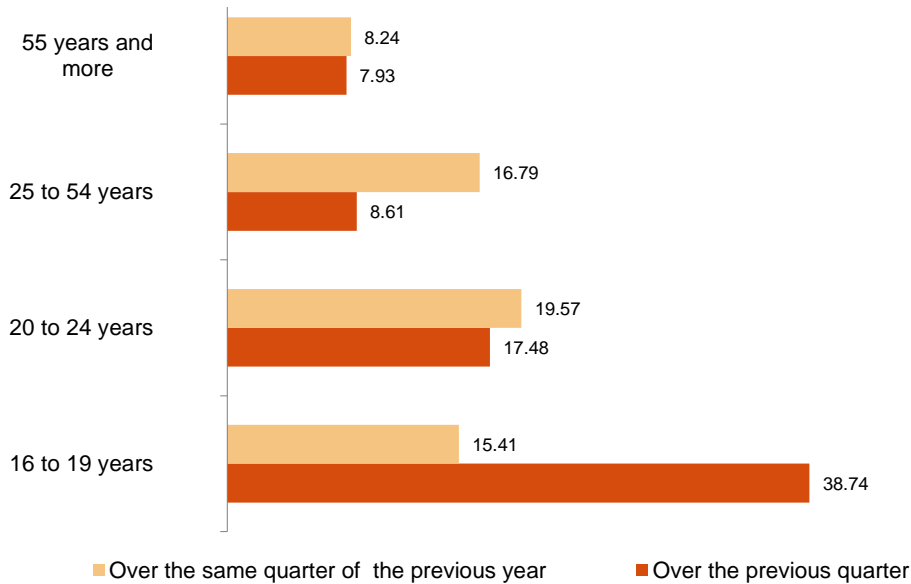
Unemployment by age
Third Quarter 2020

EAPS

Unemployment. Thousands



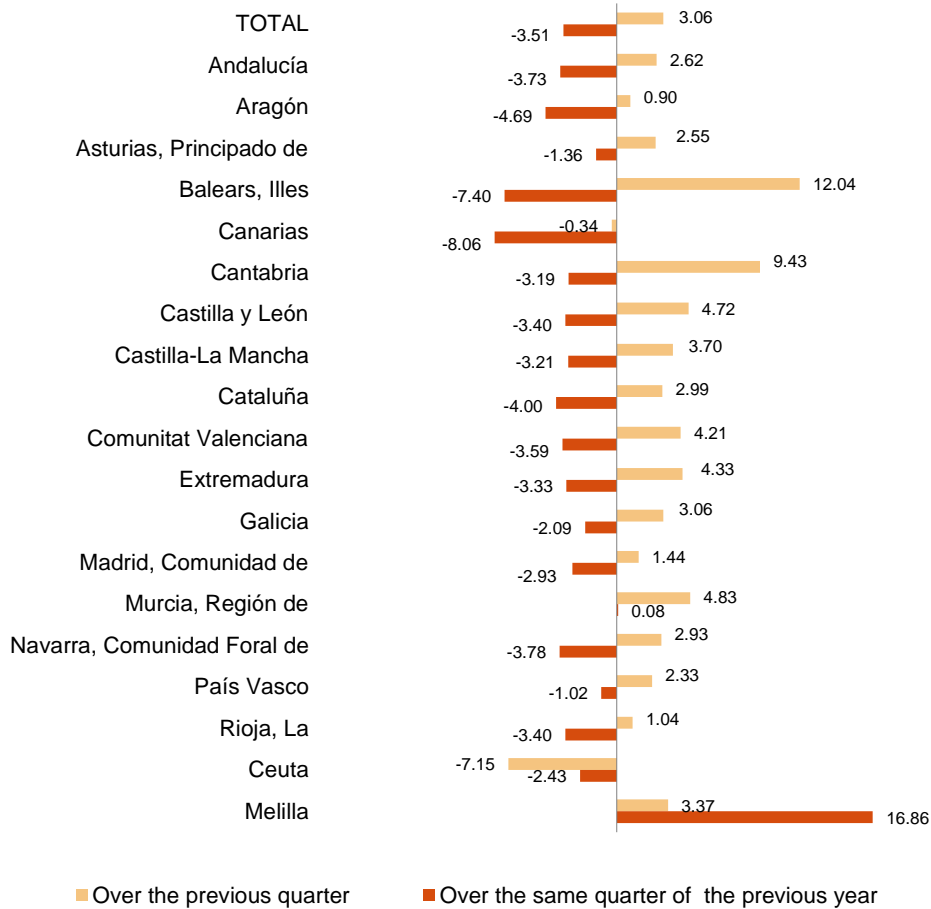
Variation of unemployment. Thousands



Third Quarter 2020

EAPS

Variation of employment. Percentage



Unemployment rate Percentage
(Spain= 16.26)

